

NEW WORDS AND THEIR TRANSLATION METHODS

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ABSTRACT

This article informs about one of the lexical units, which are known as “neologisms”. The aim of this paper is to study how the new words have formed and become part of the lexicology. New words and their translation methods are analyzed on the example of the English and Uzbek languages.

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Every single day a new word is being born thanks to limitless of human creativity and productivity. In all aspects of life, people create new expression, combine two words, derive new terms and invent new phrases. These newly-invented words are known as neologisms. A neologism is a relatively recent or isolated term, word, or phrase that may be in the process of entering common use, but that has not been fully accepted into mainstream language [1]. Although English language already has millions of words at their lexicology, the growth of neologisms is rapidly increasing by a number of ways due to changes in culture and technology. Researches being done in “The Guardian” show that the English speakers are adding new words at the rate of about 1,000 per year. However, according to Global Language Monitor, around 5,400 new words are created every year; it is only the 1,000 or so deemed to be in sufficiently widespread use that makes it into print [6]. Popular examples of neologisms can be found in science (radar, meme), politics (globalization, Republicrat, fauxtography), popular culture (internet, google, webinar, blog) linguistics (protologism, aponym) and others. Neologisms can become popular through mass media, the Internet in a short period of time, nevertheless, they may disappear from common use as readily as they appeared. However, the question is not about popularity of them, but how they have formed and added into lexical layer.

Creating neologisms

All new words are created by one of 9 mechanisms which we are going to learn in more depths.

1. Derivation or affixation

Affixation is adding a prefix or suffix to root words. Over half of the words in English language have been formed by this method. From a logical perspective, affixation is likely to be an easiest way to figure out or to use to “create” new words in casual speech. Taking example of “*microwaveable*” which consist of commonly used suffix –able and root word ‘microwave’, giving the meaning of “*being suitable for cooking in microwave*”. As we know the meaning of the root word, it makes easier to understand neologisms after being added affixes. Affixation may create “official”, formal words as well as slang. Recent coinages of this type include *semi-celebrity, subprime, awesomeness, Facebookable, googleable, unfollow, mismassage, defriend and recommerce*.

Contactless= contact+less=**Definition:** not having to physically touch or interact with people

“*Contactless delivery*” have become a popular option for shoppers last year. People who choose contactless delivery get their groceries or food delivered to the doorsteps, but don’t have to go out to receive them. Merriam-Webster added the word to their dictionary in April, right at the beginning of the pandemic.

2. Back formation

Reversing the process of affixation, a back-formation creates a new word by removing an affix from an already existing word, for example “*aggress*” from aggression, “*aviate*” from aviation, “*floss*” from flossy, “*mentee*” from mentor and etc. The term “back-formation” is coined by James Murray [2] in 1889.

Back-formation may be similar to folk etymologies when it relies on misunderstanding of the morphology. To illustrate, the singular noun “*asset*” is a back-formation from the plural “*assets*”. However, *assets* was not originally a plural; it is a loanword from Anglo-Norman *asetz* (modern French *assez*). The –s was reanalyzed as a plural suffix [7].

Moreover, back-formation differs from clipping, as back-formation may change meaning of the word and its class, whereas, clipping just shortens the words from longer words without changing its class and meaning.

3. Completely new words and eponyms.

Surprisingly, a minority of new words like *dyson* and *google* in the English language are actually completely new. In fact, completely new words account for less than 1% of all English neologisms. Those completely new neologisms which appear are often based on proper nouns. And this method called –eponyms in linguistics. Eponyms is words named after a person or place. One of the most famous historical examples of it is the noun “*sandwich*”, taken from the name of the 18-th century Earl-of-Sandwich (who devised a convenient way of eating bread and meat which would allow him to continue sitting at a gaming table!) [4].

Another eminent example would be “*America*” is it named after Italian Map maker and explorer Amerigo Vespucci.

“*Okada*-a motorcycle which passengers can use as a taxi service” is the example of the latest completely new words.

4. Compounding

Compounding is the juxtaposition of two existing words. Typically, it is nouns that are formed this way: *CamelCase*- a way of writing compound words or phrases with no space between words and a capital at the start of each new word; *claptrap*- absurd or nonsensical talk or ideas; *hypebeast*- a young person obsessed with buying the latest expensive designed clothes; *quarenteen*- a teenager during the COVID-19 pandemic. But words from other classes can be combined together: *Mapographic* – able to remember a map perfectly; *doomscrolling*-reading the news on social media and expecting it to be bad – so much so that you become obsessed with looking at updates, *Awe walk* -Taking a walk outside and making an effort to look at the things around you. “Awe walk” has not been added to the Cambridge Dictionary yet [8]– but they have noticed it’s been used quite a bit. The word “awe” means a feeling of respect. So when someone says they will take an awe walk, it means they will notice and feel grateful for all the small things around them.

5. Conversion

Conversion is taking a word from one class and transferring it in to another, it is formed by changing the grammatical functions of words, such as transferring nouns into verbs or vice versa. Thanks to the social media, conversion have become common. The word *email*, for instance, can be used as a verb in Modern English though it was only a noun in the past. *Amazon* is the name of website where online commerce is done, however, verb form of it “*to amazon*” is widely used as a meaning of “*making purchases on amazon.com*”. The same will be suitable for “*to google*”- “*act of searching in google*” or “*to starbuck*”- “*drinking coffee from starbuck*”. Furthermore, the word “*friend*” is being used not only as noun form, but also as verb, especially, in social platforms, carrying out the meaning of “*adding to friend list*” (Why did not you friend me?).

6. Abbreviations/ Clipping

Abbreviations are shortened form of words and one of the effective and commonly used methods of creating neologisms. Examples: *SOLE- self-organized learning environment*, *OOP- object-oriented programming*, etc. Clipping is word formation by removing some segments of an existing word to create a synonym [3]. Clipping differs from abbreviation, which is based on a shortening of the written, rather than the spoken, form of an existing word or phrase. Clipping is also different from back-formation, which proceeds by (pseudo)-morpheme rather than segment, and where the new word may differ in sense and word class from its source [5]. “*Blog*” -short version of *web log* or “*zoo*” for *zoological garden* are considered as clipping and the later version of both words are out of usage now.

7. Loanwords

Borrowing – simply grabbing words from other languages is more straightforward compared to any of the techniques outlined above. In fact, borrowing has been a feature of English vocabulary development for a long time and the most influences were French, Latin and Greek languages, as loanwords from as such languages make up a sizeable amount of word stock of the English language. Examples of popular loanwords in the 21st century include “*Sudoku*”, referring to the famous number puzzle (*from the Japanese words su-“number”, and doku-“single”*), “*latte*” - an espresso coffee with frothy steamed milk (*from the Italian word for milk*).

8. Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is the creation of a word by imitation of the sound form it is supposed to make. It is also called “phonological” method. “*zizz*”-means short sleep, “*yucky*”- derived from interjection “yuck” and means “disgusting” are created by using onomatopoeia. Twitter - onomatopoeic (phonetic imitation of sound – twitting in this case) word is prescribed to Geoffrey Chaucer. He seems to be a great contributor to the English language dictionaries in that he provided them with a number of original words.

9. Blending

In linguistics, a word that is formed from parts of two or more other words called – blending. This phenomenon has been used throughout the centuries reaching its peak in today’s world. For instance, the word “*staycation*” which is combined form of “*stay+ vocation*” giving the meaning of *a vocation at home or in the immediate local area*. “*Oxbridge*” stands for a combined name for Oxford and Cambridge. “*Flexcation*”- a holiday where work and play are mixed to extend the vocation without using up additional time paid off. “*Brunch*”- referring to a large mid-morning meal, is a combination of parts of the words breakfast and lunch.

Translating neologisms

As neologisms have been created, there should be their equivalences in other languages. To translate neologisms, 5 main methods are used: analogue, transcription and transliteration, borrowing, or calque, and descriptive translation methods. The first technique is uncomplicated one, meaning that, if the word is fixed in the dictionaries, there is no problem with finding equivalence:

supercold – *qattiq sovuq* (analogue: choosing a suitable word in the target language) *a cold that has more serious symptoms than most colds and is often mistaken for Covid-19 –o'zb. O'tkir gripp)*

hangman – jallod

air-headed – aqlsiz, ahmoq

flea-market – buyum bozori

laundromat – kir yuvish mashinasi

Nevertheless, it is not always possible to find appropriate equivalent between two different languages, and in such kind of situations the other 3 methods are used. Transcription is transferring the sound form of the source language words with the help of target language script, while transliteration is the transformation of graphic forms of words with another alphabetical system. “Oxbridge” – Oksbrij (abbreviation for Oxford and Cambridge), football – futbol, computer – kompyuter are examples for *transcription*. Escalator – eskalator, café – kafe, popcorn – popkorn are examples for *transliteration*.

Loan translation or borrowing does not change the original word at all:

Facebook, Wi-Fi, instagram, twitter, google, amazon, aspirin, etc.

Calque:

cybercrime – kibr jinoyat (submit a crime on the internet)

cybercafé – internet kafe

pop-star – pop yulduz (half calque – borrowing +claque)

Workaholic – ishni sevuvchi (like alcoholic)

Honeymoon – asal oyi

Youth parliament –yoshlar parlamenti

Skyscraper – osmono‘par

Antibody – antitanacha

Download – yuklab olish

Descriptive translation method:

Noob – ijtimoiy tarmoqlardagi guruhlariga yangi qo‘shilgan a‘zo

404 – so‘ralgan ma‘lumot ushbu saytda mavjud emas

Defriend - do‘stlar safidan chiqarib yuborish

Troll – ijtimoiy tarmoqda har doim salbiy fikrlar qoldiruvchi

Ego wall – uyining devorlariga o‘zining diplomlari va mashhur shaxslar birga tushgan suratlarini osib qo‘yuvchi inson

Xerox – nusxa ko‘chirish mashinasi

Testicle – imtihonda berilgan kulguli savol

Queenager – juda band, zamonaviy usulda kiyinuvchi va xushchaqchaq ayol

Catfish - ijtimoiy tarmoqda soxta profil ochib foydalanadigan inson (a person who sets up a false personal profile on a social networking site for fraudulent or deceptive purposes),

Thousands of new words are coined every year, the vast majority of which formed with one of the 9 techniques we have studied above. In this paper, the clear example of each method presented, additionally, techniques to translate neologisms explaining them and giving example for each one is provided. The finding proper and latest neologisms made a task a little bit difficult but, overall, about 50 or more new words were studied.

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