# Features of Translating Neologisms in the Newspaper Headlines into Uzbek

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**Abstract:** The word stock of each language is enriching due to many ways. One of them is neologisms and it can be reflected in the language of media and communication. It shows the usage of new words and their meaning which could spread from one place to another. In this process, media plays an important role to the creation of the neologisms. Also, translator's main task is how to translate them. Journalists should be the author of neologisms and they could find new prospects for the usage of different neologisms.

**Key words:** translating neologisms, headlines, transformations.

## Introduction

Neologisms can be defined as new lexical units or newly coined that express new notion or idea. Neologisms are new words, word combinations or fixed phrases that appear in the language because of the progress or social life, science, culture and engineering. Neologisms are formed based on word formation rules. Challenges of translating new words stand for the list of problem of translator, as such words can't be formed in simple dictionaries and even in the novel specialized dictionaries.

In linguistics, such new words are called neologisms, i.e. "words or phrases that are included in the language in connection with the growth of culture and technology, development or changes in social relations and changes in the life and living conditions of people and are perceived as new ones". [2]

Moreover, neologisms couldn't enter any language directly. They will pass through three main stages before being a part of the word stock of a language.

➢ The first stage is the creation of a new word. At this stage the word is not widely used.

➢ The second is called trial. This is when the word gets popularity but is used merely in certain situations and context.

➢ The third stage is establishment, which is the last stage, it appears in dictionaries, glossaries. This is a sign which has got widespread approval.

## Methodology

The headlines are main and integral part of each newspaper and newspaper article. This is the most actual and generally first thing that a reader sees and further comprehends whether he could read the article disposed. It is the title that draws the reader's attention to the article contents.

In the translation of newspaper headlines different type of transformations are used. One of the classifications were proposed by the Russian professor V.N.Komissarov. The linguist divides translation transformation into three groups: lexical, grammatical, and lexical-grammatical. For each

group of transformations, he indicated various translation techniques. Hence, lexical transformations include:

- ✓ transcription;
- ✓ transliteration;
- ✓ calques;
- ✓ lexical-semantic;
- ✓ replacements(specification, generalization, modulation).

Grammatical transformations are formed by grammatical replacements, syntactic analogy, the division of sentences and sentence integration. The following methods belong to lexical-grammatical transformations: antonymic, translation, explication, compensation.[3]

The language is being enriched by neologisms every year. Creation of new things and events could be the resourse of new words. Lexical growth of areas by decade:

1900s: cars, aviation, radio, film, psychology

1910s: wars, aviation, film

1920s: clothes/dance/youth, transport, radio, film

1930s: war/build-up to war, transport, film/entertainment

1940s: war, post-war society/international affairs, nuclear power, computers, science

1950s: media, nuclear power, space, youth culture

1960s: computers, space, youth culture, music media, drugs

1970s: computers, media, business, environment, political correctness

1980s: media, computers, finance, money, environment, political correctness, youth culture /music

1990s&2000s: politics, media, Internet and other electronic communication.[1]

For many years, neologisms are derived from already existing words or morphemes. So, translator must be aware of the word-formation rules in a language since it could help them to open up the meaning of an unknown phrase. The meaning of neologism is clear, the translator could move one to find an equivalent in the target language. Five best pracrices for translating neologisms:

- ➤ Selection of appropriate equivalent in the target language.
- ➤ Transcription ( e.g. " bizneslanch" in Uzbek is a transcription of the English phrase " business lunch")
- ➤ Transliteration ( e.g. "rekonstruksiya" in Russian was transliterated as " reconstruction" in English).
- ➤ Loan translation( " brain washing" comes from the Chinese word " xi nao", which literally means "wash brain".
- ➤ Adding an explanation or a description of the neologism.

According to the linguistic portal Global Language Monitor in 98 minutes a new word appears in the English language, which is about 14,7 words in a day or 5,400 words in a year. Thus, in 2020, more than 2,600 new words and meanings were added to the Oxford Dictionary. In the beginning of 2021, almost 1,000 neologisms added to the American Merriam-Webster Dictionary, and more than 3,000 new lexical units added to the Oxford Dictionary.

It is captivating for us to trace which part of the most commonly used vocabulary are neologisms, to which types of discourse they belong as well as to analyze the meanins and the most relevant ways of forming new lexemes for the modern stage of language development and to correlate these new words with possible variants of their translation into Uzbek.

Among the modern neologisms which are populare and frequently used in 2020 and 2021, it could be distinguished lexemes related to the following kinds of discourse:

Political; internet discourse; pandemic; gastronomic; business; scientific; technical and personality-oriented.

In 2020, all of the frequently used lexemes of Pandemic discourse, the Oxford Dictionary classified the acronym COVID-19 as neologisms. The meaning of the term Coronavirus was first used in the Oxford Dictionary in 1968, and in 2008 this term was included in the list of words of the English language.

In 2021, dictionaries also included such commonly used new lexemes as:

Superspreader-yoyuvchi;

anti-vaxxer-

long COVID- uzoq muddatli COVID

vaccine passport- vaksina olganligi to'g'risidagi hujjat

The translation of these lexical units is not difficult and is carried out by calculas. Some new English words connected with Coronavirus require descriptive translation into Uzbek. For ex. The neologism Longhealer added to the dictionaries of publishers Merriam Webster, Cambridge and Macmillan is someone who experiences one or more long term effects after improvement or recovery from a serious illness. This term is not added in the Uzbek language.

In the internet discourse, among the neologisms included in the dictionary of Merriam Webster publishing house, but not yet registered English dictionaries, one can name the phraseological units Reaction and Digital blackface, which are translated by transliteration and calcification.

Another neologism in dictionaries was a verb formed using the prefix method one of the common ways of word formation of internet jargonisms. The verd to de platform, translated into Uzbek by transliteration to de platform, may also require extra explanation. This is the act of removing a registered user from any website or social network in order to deprive him of the opportunity to express his opnions, in general, the termination of access to any media that plays the role of a tribune.

**Conclusion**

According to analyzation of examples from among the neologisms added in the dictionaries in recent years, it could be concluded that the main methods of their transcription, search for analogues correspondences, deciphering acronyms in translation, descriptive translation. Translating neologism is the most challenging process for any translator. It holds more problems than any other existed word in the SL. It affects the whole process of translation starting from understanding the way it was created by and the reason for it, ending with the acceptance of the SL readership and the acknowledgment of the dictionaries which give it an entry. The leading approach of translating an English neologism into Uzbek is by looking up for the most appropriate equivalent that transfers the cultural effect of the neologized word. In this case that there is not such a word in Arabic, an explanatory- descriptive translation is ought to be done.

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