



LEXICO-GRAMMATICAL PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATING THE ENGLISH NEOLOGISMS TO UZBEK

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ABSTRACT

The lexical composition of the English and Uzbek languages is constantly changing – new words and phrases appear, in parallel with this, many words emerge from active use and become archaisms. During the period of rapid economic, technical, and political development of society, research on language changes plays a big role, which is primarily a qualitative indicator of various transformations in society. At the moment, the overwhelming majority of languages are experiencing the phenomenon of “neologic boom”, English and Uzbek languages are no exception. The emergence of new words in the languages in question occurs with great speed. Moreover, at the present time English words are entering the Uzbek language without any “bridge language”, as the Russian language served once. On the basis of the analysis of neologisms used in English and Uzbek mass media, the author of the present article discusses the lexical and grammatical problems of translating neologisms from English to Uzbek.

KEY WORDS: *neologism, lexical problems of translation, grammatical problems of translation, phraseology, mass media, antonymic translation, explication, compensation, literal translation, sentence division, grammatical substitutions.*

DISCUSSION

The vocabulary of the media of the XXI century differs significantly from the vocabulary of the previous century. It can be assumed that the reason for this, on the one hand, is globalization, the mixing of cultures, the emergence of new technologies, and of course, the endless development of language. On the other hand, the material of the Internet media is already quite predictable, the public is fed up, therefore, in order to attract their attention, the authors of articles have to resort to new “tricks” to attract their attention.

The development of the media language is largely due to the development of its word-formation system, the formation of new word-formation models of words, changes in existing ones, an increase or decrease in their productivity, and many other factors of the word-formation process [1, 232-233].

The creation of new words reflects, first of all, the needs of society in expressing new concepts that constantly arise as a result of the development of science, technology, culture, social relations, etc. [2, 133].

At the moment, the English language, as well as many other languages, is experiencing an “the boom of neologisms”. The huge influx of new words and the need to describe them led to the creation of a special branch of lexicology – neology – the science of neologisms.

In 2016, the Oxford Dictionary named the word *selfie* (selfie: photographing oneself with a phone and digital camera) – the word of the year. And every year, the dictionary is replenished with new words that appear first in the texts of the media, then imperceptibly became part of vocabulary stock of the English language.

Here are examples of neologisms in English-language journals over the past three years.

• *Phablet* (phone + tablet) is a smartphone whose screen is larger than that of a phone, but smaller than a tablet computer (the word is formed by a word combination. Such words are also called words - *ingots, blends*)

It also revealed an update to its Galaxy Note model - a so-called “phablet” that is larger than most phones, but smaller than most tablets.

GearVR виртуал реаллик телефон қобиғи ва эғилувчан дисплейли NoteEdge смартфонидан ташқари, компания янги, планшет имкониятларига эга смартфонни, шунингдек, ақли соатни намойиш этди.

In this example, a descriptive translation is used to convey the meaning of the neologism to the Uzbek-speaking audience. Later in the text, however, transliteration was used and the new word “phablet” appeared in our society.

Another lexical transformation is translation using phraseological units. At the present time, both print and online media are sources of appearing phraseological units. With their help, expressiveness is increased during translation, the text becomes more emotional and interesting for the reader.

Incidentally, Hammond has also punctured the idea that the bubbles in soft drinks are themselves a hazard, debunking claims that it could harm your stomach and weaken your bones.

Айтганча, параллел равишда Хеммонд сода таркибидаги пуфакчаларнинг ошқозонга зарар етказиши ва суяк зичлигини камайтириши мумкинлиги ҳақидаги афсонани йўқ бўлишига сабабчи бўлди.



Another example:

Memory for the event will be significantly improved if the witness rehearses the sequence of events as soon as possible afterwards.

Воқеа ёки жиноят гувоҳи воқеалар ривожини зудлик билан хаёлан тиклашга ҳаракат қилган бўлса, гувоҳлик янада аниқроқ бўлади.

Another example:

These rankings can be seen as a warning that the rest of the world is catching up with us and Asian universities, in particular, are snapping at our heels.

Бундай рейтингларни дунёнинг қолган қисми бизга етиб олаётгани ва айниқса Осиё университетлари аллақачон бизга яқинлашиб олишайтганлиги ҳақидаги огоҳлантириш сифатида кўриш керак.

In this case, the main task is to adapt the phraseology to the audience of the translation text, while choosing the most advantageous match.

It is worth noting another interesting feature in the texts of the media today – the use of colloquial vocabulary.

In a nutshell – Яқунлаймиз.

This expression (in a nutshell) is peculiar to colloquial vocabulary, but in recent years it has often appeared in informational and journalistic articles, while attracting the attention of the audience. Quite often, in the translations of English-language media, one can notice the use of such lexical transformations as concretization and generalization.

Here is an example of using concretization in the translation of media from English into Uzbek.

Many Swedish firms have mandatory fika breaks and employees are given free hot drinks.

In Sweden, in many companies, regular breaks for fika are mandatory for all employees, and coffee is distributed at the expense of the company. Concretization in this case has a semantic connotation. The process of using the transformation of concretization, does not distort the meaning, but only added specific information. The opposite phenomenon is called generalization. Let's discuss an example:

While the World Health Organization has announced overwhelming evidence that bacon (and other kinds of processed meat) can contribute to colorectal cancer, the real dangers are not quite as worrying as the subsequent headlines would have us believe.

...Бироқ, аслида, хавф баъзи ОАВ бизни ишонтиришига ҳаракат қилганидек катта эмас.

In addition to lexical, in translations of texts of English-language journals from English to Uzbek, one can find many lexical-grammatical and grammatical transformations, such as antonymic translation, explication, compensation, literal translation, sentence division, grammatical substitutions.

Antonymic translation is a complex substitution that applies to both vocabulary and grammar. Its purpose is to make the text the most accessible and interesting for the reader, to show the problem from the opposite side.

The antonymic translation is sometimes used when translating headings.

Are any foods safe to eat anymore? Here's the truth.

Ҳаммаси зарарлими? Озиқ-овқат ҳақидаги афсоналарни фош қиламиз.

Explication or descriptive translation is another lexical and grammatical transformation. With the help of explications, it is possible to convey non-equivalent vocabulary, any missing or unusual reality in the text of English-language journals.

Even monumental events, like meeting a film star, can sometimes fade surprisingly quickly.

Ҳатто баъзида биз учун ўта муҳим бўлган учрашувларнинг тафсилотлари ҳам ҳайратланарли тезлик билан унутилиши мумкин.

"Meeting a film star" was translated as "биз учун ўта муҳим бўлган учрашувлар", and not literally, because it is not so typical for a Uzbek-speaking audience to meet movie stars. The unit in translation "биз учун ўта муҳим бўлган учрашув" will allow readers to create a brighter image.

As Peter Green at Columbia University "People who promote an anti-grain or anti-gluten agenda sometimes cite our work in celiac disease, drawing far-ranging conclusions that extend well beyond evidence-based medicine".

Яқинда Колумбия университети (АҚШ) тадқиқотчиси Питер Грин айтганидек, "бошоқли донсиз ёки глютенсиз диетанинг тарафдорлари кўпинча бизнинг целиакия касаллиги бўйича тадқиқотимизга иқтибос келтириб, унга асосланиб, далилларга асосланган тиббиёт постулатларидан жуда узоқда бўлган хулосалар чиқарадилар".

In this case, the explication was made in order to explain the location of Columbia University for other readers, while the readers of the original are probably familiar with this fact.

According to research by Chris Byrd at the University of Sussex, all it requires is a few seconds of your time and a bit of imagination.

Бу усул яқинда Британиянинг Сассекс округи университети олими Крис Бирднинг экспериментал тадқиқоти билан тасдиқланди.

The explication is "Британиянинг Сассекс округи университети", might not so well known to all Uzbek readers.

Another example:

Taking all the evidence into account, one major review in the Annals of Internal Medicine recently concluded that "high levels of saturated fat intake had no effect on coronary disease".

Барча мавжуд маълумотларни кўриб чиққандан сўнг, яқинда Американинг Annals of Internal Medicine илмий журналида чоп 'тилган кенг қўламли шарҳ муаллифлари "тўйинган ёғларни юқори даражада истеъмол қилиш юрак томирлари касаллигининг ривожланишига таъсир қилмайди" деган хулосага келишиди.

In this example, we see that the name of the magazine speaks for itself for the readers of the original. Uzbek-speaking readers are hardly familiar with this publication, therefore an explication is necessary.

Lars Akerlund has built a business empire on fika.

Швециялик галбиркор Ларс Окерлунд эски анъаналар асосида бутун бир бизнес империясини курди.

The next category of analysis is grammatical features of translation, which in turn are divided into syntactic and morphological.

US faces renewed challenge from Russian navy.

Россия ҳарбий денгиз кучлари флоту Америкага таҳдид солмоқда.



In this sentence, the rearrangement of the members of the sentence is used, trying to focus on Russia, and not on the United States, that is, adapting to the audience of the Russia.

It is worth noting that substitutions as translation transformations can be not only morphological, but also syntactic.

Americans have a predominant left hemisphere; Russians have a right hemisphere.

Америкаликларда миянинг чап ярми, русларда ўнг ярми устунлик қилади.

In this example, the replacement of sentence members is used, thereby restructuring the syntactic structure of the sentence.

Consequently, a change in the structure of a sentence is often not only a syntactic, but also a morphological transformation.

Bird recently asked some students to lie in a brain scanner and view a series of short clips from YouTube (involving, for example, neighbors playing practical jokes on each other).

Мия томографияси ёрдамида ўтказилган тажриба давомида врач тадқиқотда иштирок этувчиларни (ўзининг шогирдлари орасидан) YouTube-да қисқа видеоларни томоша қилишга таклиф қилди (сюжетлар орасида, масалан, бир-бирлари билан ҳазил қилаётган қўшнилари ҳақидаги роликлар ҳам бор эди).

Such a translation technique is very common and absolutely “harmless”. The main thing is not to distort the meaning of the sentence and preserve its logical connection when translating.

According to the last example, we see that not only the structure of the sentence can be changed, but also parts of speech be replaced. “To lie in a brain scanner” – “Мия томографияси”. Instead of a verb, a noun appeared in translation.

Here are some more interesting examples:

Husband James says there's also been a change in consumers' expectations, with people tiring of mass-market products and requesting one-off, carefully crafted goods.

Унинг турмуш ўртоғи Джеймс мижозларнинг тахминларида муҳим ўзгаришлар бўлгани ва энди уларнинг бозорда мавжуд маҳсулотлардан ноёб истеъмол товарлари ва маҳорат билан тайёрланган маҳсулотларга ўтиб кетаётганини таъкидлади.

Another example:

Sweden's coffee-quaffing neighbor Norway is the second most productive nation, behind champs Luxembourg, while the workhorses of the US are fourth.

...Ишга муккасидан кетган Америкаликлар эса фақат тўртинчи эдилар.

In the first example, the phrase “mass-market products” was replaced with the word “бозорда мавжуд маҳсулотлар”. Nevertheless, the essence was conveyed, and morphological transformation was used as a technique.

In the second example, on the contrary, the word “workhorses” was replaced by the phrase “ишга муккасидан кетган”. Perhaps the literal translation – “plowing like horses”, would have sounded a little rude and insulting in the original, thus it was decided to choose a less emotional match.

Among the interesting and popular syntactic transformations, one can distinguish the translation of attribute chains, the change in the structure of a sentence in PT, the division or vice versa, the union of sentences in the translation text.

A translator faces a difficult task when there are attribute chains in the original text. According to V.N. Krupnov, “... in order to achieve the correct translation of attributive phrases, the translator is to know the structural and semantic features of such phrases and imagine what means s/he has in the native language to overcome the difficulties that arise”.

Here is an example from recent BBC material.

Even so, you may want to reconsider a 20-rashers-a-day habit.

Аммо шунга қарамай, кунига **20 бўлак бекон истеъмол қилиш одатини** қайта кўриб чиқиш лозимга ўхшайди.

It is necessary to do considerable analytical work in order to correctly convey in translation the semantic connections between the elements in English attributive phrases. There are no such complex constructions in Uzbek, so the translator most often uses a descriptive translation to convey the meaning in a sentence.

Another common syntactic transformation in translation is splitting or vice versa combining sentences. More often, the sentence is divided into two in the translation text, since in the Uzbek version the sentences look more cumbersome. *Sweden's coffee-quaffing neighbor Norway is the second most productive nation, behind champs Luxembourg, while the workhorses of the US are fourth – Швециянинг кофе бўйича яна бир қўшнисини Норвегия Люксембургдан кейин иккинчи ўринни эгаллади. Ишга муккасидан кетган америкаликлар эса фақат тўртинчи бўлишди.*

The sentence in the original was split into two separate sentences when translated. The connecting word while or “while” was omitted. Most often, this technique is used by the translator to preserve the dynamics of the text, the essence of the sentence or sentences does not change at all.

Another example:

Instead of the crystal clear images you wanted to recall, you're instead left with scraps of images and mangled sentences, or more frustratingly still, nothing at all. – Хотиранигда сақламоқчи бўлган аниқ тасвирлар ўрнига фақат расм парчалари, айрим иборалар парчаларинигини эслаб қолганини тўсатдан аниқлаб қолишингиз мумкинми? Ёинки яқинда содир бўлган воқеа хотираларидан ҳеч қандай аниқлик қолмаган бўлиши ҳам мумкинми?.

In this example, they do not only divide the sentences, but also added a question, thereby increasing the expressiveness of the text, attracting the reader's attention, the text became more concise and perceptible.

Thus, we reviewed articles from English-language magazines from such news sites as The BBC, The Financial Times and The Moscow Times. Then we analyzed the translation of the main lexical and grammatical problems using the example of these articles. At the end we came to conclusion that as English and Uzbek belong to different language families, it becomes inevitable, that there are some lexical and



grammatical problems of translating any linguistic unit, including neologisms from one language to the second.

THE USED LITERATURE

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