LEXICO-GRAMMATICAL PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATING THE ENGLISH NEOLOGISMS TO UZBEK

Ibragimova Zarifa Nabievnna
Senior teacher of the Department of English Language Teaching
Methodology, Uzbekistan State World Languages University, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

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, explanation, 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 - inings, blends)

- GearVR виртуал реаллик телефо́н ки́бии өз қолдашынан NoteEdge смартфонийида ташиқари, компания кўпроқ ва компания имкониятига эга смартфонни, шунингдан, ақлли соҳирини номийи эди.

- 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 Ҳеммонд сода таркибдаги пуфакчаларнинг ошқошларни зарар этказиши ва сувқ зиятигини камайтириш мумкинлиги ҳақидаги афсонани йўқ булишига сабабчи бўлди.
Another example:

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.

Another example:

While the World Health Organization has announced overwhelming evidence that bacon (and other kinds of saturated fat intake) has no effect on coronary disease, drawing far-ranging conclusions that extend well beyond evidence-based medicine”.

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.

The next category of analysis is grammatical features of translation, which in turn are divided into syntactic and semantic connotations. In this example, we see that the name of the magazine speaks for itself for the readers of the original. Uzbek language media, one can notice the use of such lexical substitutions as concretization and generalization 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, хошф бакки ОАВ бизнис ишчиларына қолган қисмидан 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.

Age any foods safe to eat anymore? Here’s the truth.

“Оларга қолдошмаси зарарлими? Олар-өктом қисмидан афсоналарни фаол қилади.

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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.

Американлыарда миянг чан ярми, русларда ўнг ярми устугили 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 иштироқ этувчилиари (ъузининг шогирдлари орасидан) YouTube-da киска видеоларини томоша қилишга таклиф қилиди (сюжетлар орасида, масалан, бир-бирлари билан ҳазил қиляётган қўшилилар ҳақидаги роллар 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 the sentence in the original was split into two separate sentences when translated. The connecting word while or although was omitted. Most often, this technique is used by 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 быуача яна бир қўшилис Норвегия Люксембургдан кейин ҳиванчичи ҳурини қўллаанди. Ишга муққасида кетган амрикаликлар эса фаҳмат тўртинчи бўлишиди.

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. – Хотиралганда сакламокчи бўлган анъин масгабарлари ўрнага фаҳмат ҳам парчалари, айрим йибрабар парчаларининг эсла қолинганини тўқатдам анъилаб қолинган мукимчи?! Ёкин жиҳатда содир бўлган воеқа хотираларида ҳеч қандай анъилаб қолган бўлиши ҳам мукимчи?.

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
