

ANALYSIS OF THE EXPRESSION AND SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF NEOLOGISMS IN TRANSLATION

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Abstract

In this article, the expression and specific features of neologisms in translation are studied. New words or neologisms are forged by our creative imagination and reinforced in language through everyday communication.

Key words: *Language, spirituality, culture, linguistics, linguocultural, field, term, research, necessity, to learn neologism, communication and time, development.*

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada neologizmlarning tarjimada ifodalanishi va o'ziga xos xususiyatlari o'rganilib chiqilgan. Yangi so'zlar yoki neologizmlar bizning ijodiy tasavvurimiz tomonidan zarb qilinadi va kundalik muloqot orqali tilda mustahkamlanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: *Til, ma'naviyat, madaniyat, lingvistika, lingvokulturologik, soha, termin, tadqiqot, zarurat, neologizmlarni o'rganish, kommunikatsiya va zamon, rivojlanish.*

Introduction: By introducing advanced methods of teaching using modern pedagogic and information and communication technologies, teaching the young generation to foreign languages, and fundamentally improving the system of training specialists who can speak these languages fluently..." in conclusion set as a goal. In recent years, the study of foreign languages has reached a new stage in the new Uzbekistan, politics rose to the level.

In particular, on 19.05.2021, our President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev's decision No. PQ-5117 "On measures to take the activity of popularizing the study of foreign languages in the Republic of Uzbekistan to a qualitatively new level" was developed. In accordance with it, the Agency for Popularization of Foreign Language Learning was established under the Cabinet of Ministers, and at the same time, a number of conditions were created for young people to learn languages.

According to the presidential decree "On the development strategy of New Uzbekistan" for 2022-2026, a number of tasks to improve the quality of education in New Uzbekistan have been set. It can be seen that day by day the increasing attention to foreign languages in our country, including the English language, is creating the basis for a large-scale study.

Main part: Language is an ever-changing and dynamically developing phenomenon. Language is a field of human activity, which primarily causes social, political and other changes in human life. The most intensive changes occur at the lexical level, since this is the most mobile subsystem that responds to changes in the language environment. Language is closely related to society and changes in society depends. The lexical level of the language, on the one hand, is the most mobile and prone to change, on the other hand, it is clearly structured and clearly reflects the changes taking place in social life. That is why it is very important for linguists to observe the directions of linguistic and lexical changes at the turning points in the history of the language community. The relevance of the research is determined by the need to study the system of neologisms that have appeared in the Uzbek and English languages in recent years from the point of view of comparative linguistics. Our modern vocabulary, language and speech are changing rapidly, and this change is reflected in every aspect of life. It is necessary to give names to new inventions and new discoveries and for this to choose words that express the essence of the new phenomenon.

New words or neologisms are forged by our creative imagination and strengthened in the language through everyday communication. They appear constantly and endlessly, thus becoming one of the main ways of filling and enriching the vocabulary of the language. The development of industry, the development of technology, new inventions led to the appearance of new terms (film, television, starter) in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Large number of neologisms appeared during the period of great social changes (machine, bank, investment). After the bourgeois revolution in France, such words as bureaucracy, revolution, regime, and terrorism appeared.

After the First World War, neologisms such as blackout, camouflage, and air raid appeared. After the Second World War, words such as H-bomb, UNO, cold war entered the language. However, the number of works devoted to the analysis of the state of the current Uzbek language and the study of its lexical neoplasms is not very large, but it requires a certain review, generalization and systematization.

Neologisms are especially useful for identifying inventions, new phenomena, or old ideas that have found a new cultural context. In general, neologisms arise as a result of the rapid development of modern science and technology, political struggles, changes in social customs, economic development, and other phenomena. However, old words that have acquired a new meaning are also considered neologisms.

Currently, it is possible to define a general criterion for determining neologisms. And so:

1) neologisms - words that have not been encountered before and have recently been formed and are now widespread;

2) neologisms - words that have become widespread among native speakers over a period of time and have not lost their scope of use to this day;

3) neologisms are old words with new meanings;

E.V. Rosen analyzes the various definitions of neologism and gives the following definition to this concept: "Neologisms are any words that are newly formed in the language during the time defined as new in the linguistic mind of the native speakers. Therefore, neologisms are the first words of their existence in the language. At the stage, all words are called. That is, the recent appearance of the word, its novelty and it is at a stage where it is relevant that these moments are reflected in the minds of native speakers".

A.A. Khadeeva-Bykova gives the following definition of neologism: "We understand neologisms as words that are new in form and content, monosemantic in meaning, and appear in the language from time to time." Therefore, neologisms in this work mean new words and expressions created according to the existing models and laws of word formation in the language or lexemes expressing a political, scientific or general characteristic, and new concepts of reality that have been adopted from another language.

Result and discussions: In modern Uzbek linguistics, the term "neologism" is used to define new words and meanings. Professor H. Majidov does not distinguish neologism as a separate lexical category and combines it with Europeanisms.

But it is known that the neologisms of the Uzbek language do not consist only of Europeanisms, therefore, when considering each lexical category, their neologisms are distinguished separately. It should be noted that, as a rule, neologisms appear on the basis of existing language traditions, using the means of word formation available in the language.

The majority of neologisms are terms used in various fields of science and technology. New words belong only to concept fragments: nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc. Neologisms can be defined as newly created lexical units or existing lexical units with a new meaning. Therefore, different dictionaries and books have different definitions of neologism. The task of neologisms is to serve a certain situation.

Neologisms can be divided into:

a) formal (formal) - completely new words. These are rare - locus classicus. If they are original, they should be transcribed, and if they are more recent, they should be renamed. Brand names should be transcribed or given their TL brand names;

b) eponyms (eponyms) - on the basis of inventors and company and city names.

c) derivative (derived) - formed with word formation prefixes (i.e. de-, mis-, non-, pre-, pro-) and suffixes (for example -ism, -ize, -ization) ;

d) new collocations, e.g. "urban guerilla", "unsocial hours", "route fleurie".

e) phrasal nouns or verbs - "trade-off", "zero-in", etc. The translator should normalize them by translating them into two or three words;

f) abbreviations (acronyms) are combinations of capital letters or syllables. International abbreviations are usually translated (e.g. EEC, CEE, EG) - national abbreviations are usually kept with a "translation" of their function rather than their meaning when necessary, e.g. CNAAB - CNAAB, the degree-awarding body for colleges of higher education (non-university) in the UK; EDF, French Electricity Authority, ZUP, priority housing development areas.

g) blends (blends), that is, a combination of two words. If there is no recognized equivalent, they must be translated

h) semantic, old words with a new meaning, e.g. "sophisticated", "viable", "credible". These should be "normalized" (i.e. translated into a normal word) abbreviations (abbreviations) are a shortened form of the word. These are more common in French and German than in English: eg Uni, Philo, Beeb. The next complex group of neologisms includes three groups.

- The first group includes only lexemes that did not exist until a certain period, that is, they do not appear in texts written until a certain moment. Thus, it contains the smallest lexical units. For example, words such as "googling", "Blairite", "Eurabia" did not even exist in the first half of the 1990s.

- The second group represents words that have changed their meaning but have retained their old form, lost their old meaning, or are of secondary importance, e.g. web, network, mobile and more. These units are the result of secondary denomination.

- The last, third, group includes lexemes that have added one or more new meanings without losing their old meanings, which represent the paradigmatic relations of polysemy.

Conclusion

We can conclude that neologisms are lexical units that have entered our language as a result of scientific and technical progress, changes in social, political, economic and cultural life, as a result of the increased demand for new words. Their unique feature is that they never stop being updated, which motivates us to do new research. Another peculiarity is that all neologisms that have entered our language may not have an alternative equivalent in the national language, so we accept them as they came without translation and pronounce them without difficulty. In this respect, we once again witness that language is a social phenomenon.

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