



THE CHALLENGES OF TRANSLATING NEOLOGISMS

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Annotation: *This article delves into the unique challenges faced by translators when tasked with translating neologisms - newly coined words or phrases that often lack a direct equivalent in the target language. The author discusses how the rapid evolution and cultural specificity of neologisms make it challenging for translators to accurately convey their meaning and nuances. Through a combination of literal translation, cultural adaptation, and explanation, translators must navigate the constantly changing landscape of language to effectively communicate the original intent of these terms to a global audience. Furthermore, the article highlights the importance of linguistic proficiency, cultural awareness, and creativity in effectively translating neologisms and bridging language barriers in an increasingly globalized world.*

Key words: *Challenges, neologism, language, cultural specificity, linguistic proficiency, cultural context, nuances, globalization, language trends.*

In linguistics, a **neologism** (*/niˈɒlədʒɪzəm/*; also known as a **coinage**) is any relatively recent and isolated term, word, or phrase that nevertheless has achieved popular or institutional recognition, and is becoming accepted into mainstream language. Most definitively, a word can be considered a neologism once it is published in a dictionary. Neologisms are one facet of lexical innovation, i.e., linguistic phenomena that introduce new terms and meanings into a language's lexicon. The most precise studies into language change and word formation, in fact, identify the process of a "neological continuum": a nonce word is any single-use term that may or may not grow in popularity; a protologism is such a term used exclusively within a small group; a prelogism is such a term that is gaining usage but still not mainstream; and a neologism has become accepted or recognized by social institutions. Neologisms are often driven by changes in culture and technology. Popular examples of neologisms can be found in science, fiction (notably science fiction), films and television, branding, literature, jargon, cant, linguistics, the visual arts, and popular culture.

Significance of neologism in language translation. Neologism is used as one of the ways to generate new words in a language. Here is some examples that illustrate the significance of neologism in language translation:

1. Innovation: Neologisms reflect the ever-changing and dynamic nature of language, showcasing new ideas, concepts, and trends.
2. Cultural Relevance: Neologisms often arise from specific cultural contexts, making them important markers of cultural identity and evolution.



3. Communication: Neologisms help to express complex ideas and concepts concisely, aiding effective communication in various fields.

4. Creativity: Translating neologisms requires creativity and adaptability, challenging translators to find innovative solutions.

5. Globalization: Neologisms often emerge from the influence of global trends and technology, highlighting the interconnectedness of languages and cultures.

6. Linguistic Evolution: Neologisms contribute to the evolution of language, reflecting societal changes and advancements in technology, science, and pop culture.

7. Contextual Understanding: Translating neologisms requires an understanding of the context in which they are used, emphasizing the importance of cultural and linguistic proficiency.

8. Precision: Translating neologisms accurately is crucial for maintaining the intended meaning and impact of the original term in the target language.

9. Adaptation: Translators must be adept at adapting neologisms to fit the linguistic and cultural nuances of the target language while preserving the essence of the original term.

10. Cross-Cultural Exchange: Translating neologisms facilitates cross-cultural exchange and understanding, bridging linguistic barriers and promoting global communication and cooperation.

Neologisms may or may not gain widespread acceptance over time. Once a neologism is fully accepted into everyday usage, it typically gets picked up by dictionaries and is technically no longer a neologism. **What are the different types of neologisms?** There are several ways in which neologisms may emerge. Here are a few common methods:

- Acronym - using the first letter of each word in an expression to form a word, such as **laser** (light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation)
- Clipping - creating shortened words from longer words, without changing the word's class or meaning, such as **math** (mathematics) or **fav** (favorite)
- Derivation - creating a new word by adding a prefix or suffix to an existing one, such as **unfriend** (from "un+friend") or **podcaster** (from "podcast")
- Backformation - removing part of a word to make a new word, changing the word's class (most often from **noun** to **verb**) or meaning. For example, the noun television came into use, and then the verb televise was created from it. Similarly, enthuse (from "enthusiasm"), liaise (from "liaison"), and babysit (from "babysitter")
- Compounding - putting two words together, such as **liveblogging** (from "live+blog") or **homeschooler** (from "home + school").

Specific challenges that translators encounter when translating neologisms



1. **Lack of Standardization:** Neologisms may not have established definitions or accepted translations, making it challenging for translators to accurately convey their meaning in another language.

2. **Cultural Specificity:** Neologisms often originate from specific cultural contexts, posing challenges for translators to find equivalent terms that capture the cultural nuances and connotations of the original term.

3. **Rapid Evolution:** Neologisms can evolve quickly and fall out of use, requiring translators to stay updated on language trends and adapt their translations accordingly.

4. **Ambiguity:** Neologisms may have multiple meanings or interpretations, making it difficult for translators to determine the intended meaning and convey it accurately in the target language.

5. **Context Dependency:** The meaning of neologisms is often dependent on the context in which they are used, requiring translators to understand the context in order to provide an accurate translation.

6. **Linguistic Creativity:** Translating neologisms demands creativity from translators to develop innovative solutions that effectively convey the novelty and impact of the original term in the target language.

7. **Domain Knowledge:** Neologisms frequently arise in specialized fields such as technology, science, or pop culture, requiring translators to possess domain-specific knowledge to accurately translate these terms.

8. **Language Structure:** Neologisms may not conform to the grammatical rules or linguistic structure of the target language, posing challenges for translators to integrate them seamlessly into the translated text.

9. **Register and Style:** Neologisms may belong to a specific register or style of language, such as formal or informal, colloquial or technical, requiring translators to carefully consider the appropriate tone and register for the translation.

10. **Cross-cultural Adaptation:** Translating neologisms involves adapting the new term to fit the linguistic and cultural norms of the target language, while preserving the original meaning and intent of the term in the source language.

In today's modern world, plethora of words are counting as neologisms. Linguists and translators showed successful results on neologisms. Such as:

- **Transliteration:** The Japanese word "karaoke" has been transliterated into various languages such as English, Spanish, and French, maintaining its original pronunciation while adapting to the target language script.

- **Loanword Adoption:** The German word "zeitgeist" has been adopted into English as a loanword, retaining its original form and meaning while providing additional context for English speakers unfamiliar with the term.

- **Semantic Equivalence:** The Chinese term "wei-chi" has been translated into English as "Go," a game with similar concepts and strategies, allowing English speakers to understand the game's nature and rules based on their existing knowledge of chess.



- **Calque Translation:** The German term "Fingerspitzengefühl" has been translated into English as "fingertip feel," creating a literal translation that conveys the original term's meaning while adhering to English language structures.
- **Contextual Expansion:** The Spanish term "sobremesa" has been translated into English as "post-meal table talk," providing additional context and explanation about the social custom of lingering at the table after a meal for conversation and relaxation.
- **Hybrid Translation:** The French term "clique" has been translated into English as "click" in the context of online communities, combining transliteration and semantic equivalence to convey the concept of a digital group or network.
- **Creating New Terminology:** The Korean term "bogoshipda" has been translated into English as "I miss you," developing a new term that captures the sentiment and emotional depth of the original word within the target language context.
- **Collaboration with Language Experts:** The Arabic term "insha'Allah" has been translated into English as "God willing," with input from religious scholars and language experts to ensure accuracy and cultural sensitivity in the translation.
- **Continuous Monitoring and Adaptation:** The internet slang term "FOMO" (fear of missing out) has evolved over time and is regularly monitored to ensure that translations in different languages remain relevant and reflect changes in its usage.
- **Testing and Feedback:** The Chinese term "guanxi" has been translated into English as "social connections," with feedback from bilingual speakers helping to refine the translation and ensure its effectiveness in conveying the concept of social relationships in Chinese culture.

To overcome these challenges, translators must stay up-to-date on the latest trends and developments in language and culture, and be creative in finding ways to convey the meaning and intent of neologisms in a different language. This may involve using a combination of literal translation, cultural adaptation, and explanation to accurately convey the original meaning of the term. In conclusion, translating neologisms can be a daunting task for even the most skilled translators, as these words are constantly evolving, culturally specific, and often lack a direct equivalent in the target language. However, with a deep understanding of the source and target languages, as well as a creative approach to language adaptation, translators can successfully navigate the challenges of translating neologisms and effectively convey their meaning to a global audience.

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