

DIFFICULTY IN TRANSLATING TEXTS WITH NEOLOGISMS

Jabbarov Ulugbek

Jizzakh Branch of National University of Uzbekistan

Abstract. *As is known translation is spiritual wealth and - a kind of moral, human activity. Its origins lead us back to ancient history. It has always played a significant role in cultural history countries and world culture in general. These days, translation activities have gained an unprecedented scope thanks to increased international contacts. This fact allows some foreigners authors writing about the role of translation call our century "the century of translation." This paper purposes to explore translation theory and also some issues with translating neologisms in translation process.*

Keywords. *Translation, theory , translator, neologism , descriptive*

It is a true fact that the translation has attracted the attention of authors and scholars since the previous times, and developed the basic considerations that were formed in the normative concept of translation. In modern philology, a new theoretical area of science began to develop as a special discipline about translation, called as "translation theory" or "the science of translation". Along with the names mentioned above, certain terms in English have been introduced to more accurately define this the field of philological science, "translatology". The emergence of these terms and concepts testifies about the fact that this area of problems has acquired the status science. Naturally, in translation, the role of language has always played important role, being the most important means of human communication. The art of translation is as centuries old as literature. As noted by Retsker J. I. "... translation is the process of interpreting the meaning of the text and, therefore, the production of an equivalent text that conveys the same message in another language. " English poet and translator John Dryden wrote: "When words are made graceful, this is a huge disadvantage for the author that they will lose their meaning in translation. Since, what is beautiful in one language may turn out to be very unattractive in another, and even meaningless.

And the task of the translator is to find such phrases, which do not change the meaning and significance of the word. " From the point of view of Nida E. A. : "the translation consists of the transfer of the closest equivalent in meaning with respect for meaning and with respect for style." Perception of literary text – category historical, and it changes from generation to generation.

Many of the words that were neologisms for the reader of the 19th century have become commonplace for our contemporary words. And some common words of that century have become archaisms. However, in the era of the creation of the work any neologism was introduced by the author with certain functional goals, primarily for the sake of strengthening expressiveness and accuracy of speech. The main difficulty in translating neologisms is understanding the meaning of the new word. The actual translation of the neologism, the meaning of which is already known to the translator, the task is relatively simpler, and it is solved by using the methods given below, depending on what type of words this neologism belongs to. Nevertheless, dictionaries for objective reasons cannot fully reflect in their vocabulary all newly appearing words, if only because lexicographers are wary of including the so-called "Occasional" neologisms, that is, individual new formations introduced by individual authors for a given case. Such words are often not vital, stable and disappear quickly as they appear.

Based on the definition of the term "neologism" it can be assumed that a translator, first encountering a neologism proper, naturally has no idea about the concept designated by him. Therefore, the meaning of the neologism has to be clarified most often from the context. In translation, the context is usually quite informative.

In the process of translating a word, two stages are usually distinguished:

- 1) understanding the meaning of the word in context;
- 2) the transfer of this value by means of the PL.

In the case of translation of a neologism, as already mentioned above, the first stage plays a decisive role, and the last there is only a purely technical question, although it is also important to solve it by the methods most acceptable for the PL. Within the

general concept of context, the narrow context (micro context) and wide context (macro context). Lexical context is a collection of specific lexical units, words and stable phrases surrounded by this unit. Taking into account the syntactic context will allow the translator to determine whether a neologism belongs to one from parts of speech, however, when understanding the meaning of a neologism it is the lexical context that is decisive. New words, as a rule, arise on the basis of words and morphemes already existing in the language. Analysis of these words and morpheme can be of great help to the translator in understanding the meaning of neologism. This requires know well the ways of word formation in English language, such as: giving an already existing word one more meaning. For example, the word call in English language means "call", "call, call; convene ", " call ", " phone call ", etc. Descriptive translation is carried out by various ways. Let's consider two cases. Exchange term open out cry using onion skinning, could it be conveyed as an "open cry" without being embarrassed by literalism, since everyone knows that the exchange needs to react very quickly to supply and demand and when setting a price, in order to identify competitors, it is simply impossible not to shout. However, such method of transmission (and even more so transcription or transliteration) is unacceptable, so as does not reveal the meaning of this word. In this case the most appropriate technique would be a descriptive transfer. For example, when translating a foreign word "Appeal" you can use words such as, sudga norozlik shikoyati arizasi, rasmiy talabnoma. Such an expression as civil society, which relatively recently entered our lexicon, is translated into Uzbek as fuqarolik jamiyati. When translating texts articles on socio-political topics or may to meet the expression "step by step", which in the Uzbek language is conveyed by the most appropriate "bosqichma-bosqich".It is called the descriptive translation method considered in this example explanatory, since in equivalent, as it were, the essential elements of the meaning of the translated word are explained. Explanatory the translation is closer to the interpretation of the word, but it is still remains a translation and is suitable for use in real text. However, even with the optimal selection of the explanatory equivalent, it has such drawbacks as verbosity and some facultativeness of the equivalent in the target language.

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