



The problem of translating neologisms from Russian into Uzbek

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ABSTRACT

We know that neologisms are words that have just entered the language and are learned as new words from different languages. The number of neologisms from different languages also depends on the period. Therefore, when we generalize neologisms by language, we pay special attention to this issue. This article will give you a brief overview of Russian neologisms. It also focuses on the period and provides information on how many new words were added from the Russian language in which period. In addition, brief answers were given to the questions of which languages new words are coming into the Russian language, from which languages they are currently learning more neologisms, and in what state they used to be. At the end of the article are examples of neologisms that have come to us from the Russian language in recent months. In general, in this article we can find answers to questions we do not know about new words in Russian.

Keywords:

Russian neologism, Russian language, period, development, field, science, development, technology, growth.

Introduction

One of the reasons for the development and enrichment of all languages is the influx of foreign words. They are considered neologisms in the new era, and over time they become popular words. This means that the development of language is always closely linked with the development and progress of society.

Neologisms words that describe the development of society, the renewal of information technology, new things and concepts that have emerged with the needs of life. The novelty of neologisms is felt only when they appear, and over time they lose their "novelty" and usually become active words. For example, the words marketing, rating, tender, which have been new to the Uzbek language for several years, are widely used today. Neology studies neologisms [https://uz.warbletoncouncil.org/neologismo].

We know that Russian, like all languages, takes words from other languages, and words from Russian enter other languages as new words. From which language do Russian languages today receive more neologisms? In the early 1920s, the isolation of the country declined. In the 1920s, the influence of dialect and slang on literary language was particularly noticeable. The strengthening of literary language norms that began in the 1930s separated many words used in different literary genres in the past, but some of these words have survived in literary language. In the late 1920s and 1930s, mostly English words were adopted. Words like *jazz*, *combine*, *conveyor*, *container*, *speedometer*, *trolley*. in dialects, new words such as *desert*, *milkman*, *strike*, *biscuit*, *haste*, and *rest* began to be used, such as *rest*, *weaving*, *combing*, and *reading*. While some of these words have lost their non-literary combinations, others have meant words or local phrases. Since ancient times, the Russian people have

established trade, cultural, and political ties with speakers of other languages, so it was almost impossible to avoid confusing phrases. New words were added to the Russian language by neighboring states as well as distant republics. In fact, because words in other languages have been present in our speech frequently and for a long time, we are already accustomed to them and do not accept them as completely foreign.

Material and methods

It should be noted that Greece is the most generous country to provide part of the Russian dictionary. He gave us the names of almost all the popular sciences (*geometry, astrology, geography, biology*). In addition, many words related to education (*alphabet, spelling, Olympiad, section, phonetics, library*) are derived from Greek. As it turns out, Italian foreign words in Russian are enough. For example, an identity document was originally called a passport in Italy, and it was only after that that the word began to be used in many languages, including Russian. Everyone knows the tricks of the Sicilian clans, so the origin of the word “*mafia*” is unquestionable. Similarly, the “*carnival*” has entered many languages thanks to the display of bright costumes in Venice.

The French gave the Russian a lot of “*delicious*” words: roasted *walnuts, jelly, croissants, canapés, creme brie, omelet, mashed potatoes, ragout, soup, soufflé, eclairs, cutlets and sauce*. Of course, along with the names of French chefs, recipes were also mastered, most of which matched the taste of the Russians. Many other areas of education: *literature, film and entertainment industry: artist, ballet, billiards, magazine, poetry, game, wallet, repertoire, restaurant and plot*. The French also invented attractive details of women’s clothing (*panties and peignoir*), bringing to the world the rules of social behavior (*etiquette*) and the art of beauty (*makeup, cream, perfume*). The German dictionary is so different from the Russian that it is difficult to imagine what words will appear in it. As it turns out, they are many. For example, we often use the German word “*route*,” which means a predetermined path. Or “*measurement*” is the ratio of the dimensions on the map and on

the ground. The “*font*” in Russian is a symbol of these letters. The names of some professions are also taken: barber, accountant, plumber. The food industry is no exception: sandwiches, meatballs, waffles and muesli. The Russian language also included several fashion accessories in its dictionary: for women - “*shoes*” and “*bra*”, for men - “*tie*” [<https://fresh-deko.ru/uzinostrann.html>].

Today, Russian takes more words from English than any other language. This is not surprising, as English is an international language and many are well aware of it, as many words are translated into Russian and used as a mother tongue. Some words have become so popular in the world that they have a common meaning (*gender, show, weekend*). The number of English words in everyday speech is increasing year by year. Simultaneous availability and use of similar words in Russian is increasing. On TV screens, we often hear new words from English, for example: ***manager, campus, shopping, creativity***, and so on. Like all other languages, Russian is becoming increasingly popular through business, sports, computer technology, and entertainment.

Results

The neologisms that permeate all languages also depend on the period, that is, the situation in the period also influences which language is more or less new from which language in a given period. For example, in the process of pre-independence word acquisition, it can be observed that some lexemes are adapted to the lexicon of the Uzbek language by adapting them to the phonetic, lexical, morphological or syntactic phenomena of the Russian language. The training lexeme is also a product of this phenomenon and refers to the concept of exercises performed regularly to acquire or retain certain qualities. The original version of this lexeme was adopted in the form of teaching after independence. In other words, these words explain that before independence, Russian was widely used in our country, so more words were learned from this language. A few years after we gained independence, new words began to appear more and more in English. We know that the word training is more

popular today than the word training. The activation of the teaching lexeme can now be seen in various press releases. This lexeme is also found in seminar-training, training-training lexemes. It is also used as an auto training in the field of psychotherapy (*psychotherapy, which leads to the restoration of the functioning of internal organs, self-confidence and self-management in motor disorders*). It should be noted that although this lexeme is widely used in English, it is now more accurately used in the field of study in our language [Hamidulla Dadaboyev 2019].

According to the statistics we know, many new words are entering Uzbek through English. One of the reasons for this is the creation of new technologies and modern curricula in this language.

Learning English in our lexicon can be learned in the pre-independence and post-independence periods. Some of the lexemes, such as *farmer, business, bodybuilding, hamburger, broiler*, were used passively before independence and became active in the post-independence period, while others, such as *briefing, consulting, training, camping, and shaping*, were mastered after independence.

Discussion

We need to know that in each period there are more words from one language than from other languages, but this does not mean that words from other languages do not come in that period, of course, words come from other languages as well. For example, before and after independence, new words came from the Russian language. Now we will give examples of new words coming to us from Russian these days.

Examples of neologisms introduced from Russian into Uzbek

1-table

N	Neologisms from the Russian language	Meanings
1	<i>Banderol</i>	<i>Envelop</i> (the package of what is sent by mail and

		what is sent in such a package).
2	<i>Gauging station</i>	<i>Hydropost</i> - a hydrological station (measuring station) - a place that regularly measures the water level and other important hydrological parameters.
3	<i>Automation</i>	<i>automation</i> - bringing production to the level of a machine, through technology.
4	<i>Pause</i>	<i>Pause</i> - a pause in action or speech.
5	<i>Queen</i>	<i>Queen</i> was the female ruler of an independent state, especially since she had an innate right to office.
6	<i>Copy</i>	<i>Copying</i> means copy.
7	<i>Business-class</i>	<i>business class</i> - a comfortable and well-equipped room (this term is mainly used on trains).
8	<i>Cryptocurrency</i>	<i>Cryptocurrency</i> is a type of digital currency whose internal account is provided by a decentralized payment system.
9	<i>Giant</i>	<i>Giant</i> means very big.
10	<i>Operational</i>	1 Related to military operation. 2 A person who solves a task or task quickly and practically. 3. Speed, immediate, quick application; fast, hardworking, practical.

Among the neologisms translated from Russian into Uzbek, there are those that are used in English as well. For example, *pause*, *automation*, and *copying*. These words are pronounced almost the same in Uzbek, Russian and English, but the spelling is different, because the Russian alphabet is different, and the English spelling is similar to ours, with additions to our words.

Conclusion

In short, science is like an infinite ocean, no matter how much it is studied, it is constantly updated. However, language often grows and develops. They always get new words from abroad. We should not stop studying neologisms, because we can find clear answers to the question of how many new words are entering our language, whether we use them correctly, whether words have become idioms or are still neologisms. It is also important to know how to use new words correctly and what they mean. So don't stop researching all the time.

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