"TRANSLATION OF NEOLOGISMS"

A Research

SUBMITTED TO THE COMMITTEE OF DISCUSSION AT DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH - COLLEGE OF EDUCATION FOR HUMANITIES, UNIVERSITY OF DIYALA - A PARTIAL REQUIREMENT OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A. IN ENGLISH

By

Moamel Thamir Flyeh Hassin

Supervised by

Assist. Prof. Ahmed Adel Nouri (M.A.)

2020   1441

بســــم الله الرحـــــــن الرحيـــــم

(أَلَمْ تَرَ أَنَّ اللهَ أَنْزَلَ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ مَاءً فَأَخْرَجْنَا بِهِ ثَمَرَاتٍ مُخْتَلِفًا أَلْوَانُهَا وَمِنَ الْجِبَالِ جُدَدٌ بِيضٌ وَحُمْرٌ مُخْتَلِفٌ أَلْوَانُهَا وَغَرَابِيبُ سُودٌ وَمِنَ النَّاسِ وَالدَّوَابِّ وَالْأَنْعَامِ مُخْتَلِفٌ أَلْوَانُهُ كَذَلِكَ إِنَّمَا يَخْشَى اللهَ مِنْ عِبَادِهِ الْعُلَمَاءُ إِنَّ اللهَ عَزِيزٌ غَفُورٌ)

صــــدق الله العظيـــــم

سورة فاطر

اية ﴿27–28﴾

I certify that this research (**Translation of Neologisms**) was prepared under my supervision at the College of Education for Humanities, University of Diyala a partial requirement of undergraduate studies for the degree of B.A. in English.

Signature:

Supervisor: **Assist. Prof. Ahmed Adel Nouri (M.A.)**

Date:

In view of the available recommendation, I forward this Research for debate by the Examining Committee.

Acknowledgements

Firstly, and foremost, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my advisor Assist. Prof.. Ahmed Adel Nouri for the continuous support of my study and research, for his patience, motivation, enthusiasm, and immense knowledge. His guidance helping me in all the time of doing this research and writing. I could not have imagined having a better advisor and mentor for my study than him.

I also would like to thank the teaching staff at the Department of English, College of Education for Humanities, University of Diyala who provided me with valuable information during my B.A. course of study.

I will not forget the most important people in my life (my family). They were my biggest motivation in my whole life. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to them.

ABSTRACT

Translation is an important process that has a key role in exchanging information, news, culture, literature and sciences among people all over the world. It is a process of changing the source text with all of its aspects semantically, syntactically, culturally, and pragmatically into a different language.

With the development of science and technology a lot of new words appear in the English language. The language vocabulary is changing all the time at an increasingly higher speed. The development of a language brings about advancements on its different levels, for example, in Lexicology. One of such advancements- is the phenomenon of neologisms.

In order to understand the style of the original author, the translation of the text should be the true reproduction of it. One aspect which helps translators to achieve the author style is accomplished by the translation of neologisms

This research is divided into two chapters discussing what is neologisms followed by conclusions and references.

LIST OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Introduction

Historically speaking, up to the end of the 18th century, new words had been mentioned as borrowings whereas after that they began to be called neologisms, yet not all neologisms are borrowings and not all borrowings are neologisms. People call them so because such words are not very spread in the common language (Ariana, 1997: 211). In fact, neologisms are words that play a major role in the process of lexicalization.

There is a sort of agreement on the concept of neologism by different scholars. Nida and Taber (1974: 203), for instance, define neologism as "an expression which has been newly created, often expressed to give an effect of novelty or of individuality; opposed to archaism and contemporary usage". Similarly, Newmark (1988: 33) looks at neologisms as "newly created lexical items or existing lexical units that acquire a new sense". Others have connected the definition to the appearance of words in dictionaries saying that any word that does not appear in the dictionary is considered a neologism.

Ariana (1997: 988) says that neologisms appeared since language in cultures that were changing rapidly where information was easily and efficiently spread through mass media. Each word was at a certain point, a neologism, then, due to usage, these stopped being considered neologisms. A series of factors made a new word become part of language system. Most of all, the public or the people are those who greatly decided upon it by using such words.

1.2 Definitions and Characteristics of Neologisms

The Oxford Dictionary (1998) defines neologism as a new coined word or expression; the coining or use of new words.

As is written in the Collins English Language Dictionary (1987) neologism is: a new word or expression in a language, or a familiar word or expression that is now being used with a new meaning.

According to John (1991) a new word is a form or the use of a form not recorded in general dictionaries. The form may be one that is usually spelled as a single word (guesstimate) or a compound (sandwich generation) or even an idiomatic phrase (out of the loop, go double platinum) (John 1991: 2).

New words and expressions or neologisms are created for new things irrespective of their scale of importance. A neologism is a newly coined word or phrase or a new meaning for an existing word, or a word borrowed from another language – that is another definition that was written by Arnold I.V. (Arnold 1986: 217).

Peter Newmark says that "Neologisms can be defined as newly coined lexical units or existing lexical units that acquire a new sense" (Newmark 1988: 140).

There are various definitions of neologism in different dictionaries and books. The most general is a new word or phrase in the language or already existing word that acquires a completely new meaning and further is used as a new coinage. As neologisms task is to serve a certain occasion with the time they may disappear as quickly as they occur in the language. Thus, the fate of new coinages is unclear as some of them may stay in the language for a long period of time whether others become forgotten and useless.

1.3 Translation of Neologisms

Scholars say that each language obtains roughly 3000 newly words per year. Thus, neologisms are hardly counted because they are ranging between approved and temporary individual creation. Media produces new words that cannot be found in dictionaries. Neologism pose a problematic area for professional translators. In this regard, Newmark (1988: 140) points out that neologisms are the translator's biggest problem. Those translators who deal with technology face the problem of translating the latest processes and objects. He (Ibid: 33) proposes the most appropriate method of translation for each type of neologism. For example, he argues that formal neologisms should be transcribed if original and recreated if recently coined, adding that they should be reduced to their sense in communicative translation. For derived neologisms such as *misdefine, non-event, taxon*, if transparently comprehensible, the translator can naturalize them assuming that the roots are acceptable in the TL particularly in technological texts.

In translation, word formation plays a great role. The morphological processes in a certain language can be used to solve the problem of producing new words to refer to new meanings, especially when a new source language word appears in the process of translation. In this regard, Kastovsky (1990) calls for using word formation systems of two or even more languages in solving

translation problems. He adds that all languages have developed processes of word formation starting from morphemes to sentences.

1.4 The Concept of Neologisms

Neologisms are defined as "newly coined lexical units or existing lexical units that acquire a new sense" (Newmark 1988: 140). He points out the types of neologisms : old words with new senses , new coinages , derived words , abbreviations , collocations , eponyms , phrasal words transferred words , acronyms and pseudo neologisms (ibid). These items can pose a great challenge for the translator as they cannot be found in dictionaries . Therefore it is the translator who has to create new words and expressions as equivalences during the translation process .

Newmark (1988: 143) states that "any kind of neologism should be recreated; if it is a derived word it should be replaced by the same or equivalent morphemes , if it is also phonesthetic, it should be given phonemes producing analogous sound effects". It is not only the translators right to create neologisms but, in a literary text, "it is his duty to re- create any neologism he meets" (ibid :149). Neology is one of the many translation problems that have no standardized solutions

CHAPTER TWO

2.1 Introduction

Every language is like a dynamic system that changes and develops all the time. Consequently, the vocabulary of a language is changing by introduction of new words and phrases into it. Some of the newly coined words successfully adapt in the language and are extensively used by people, whether other neologisms exist for a while and disappear from the language. The new words that come into extensive use in the society are then codified in dictionaries. "The online Oxford English Dictionary (OED) is updated quarterly with at least 1,000 new and revised entries; this is a fair measure of how dynamic our vocabulary is" (Minkova & Stockwell 2009: 5). New words appear according to the productive means of word-building in a given language- the process which creates new lexical units. The chapter presents the types of neologisms and where to use them.

2.2 Types of Neologisms

In general there are twelve types of neologisms. They are:

2.2.1 Old Words with New Sense

Old words that acquire new meaning; these words usually do not relate to new objects or processes that is why they cannot be connected with technology. For instance a word revoulement means 'return of refugee'; it can be also used for 'refusal of entry' and 'deportation'. In psychology this word denotes 'repression'. Therefore, it is a loose term, the understanding of which depends on it context. (Newmark 1988).

2.2.2 Collocations with New Meanings –

Collocations that eventually changed their meanings; the collocations which exist may be cultural as well as non-cultural. There is commonly a recognized translation if the concept is in the Today's language. In case if the concept does not exist or people are not familiar with it yet, descriptive information has to be given. (E.g., 'tug-of-love') (ibid.).

2.2.3 Abbreviation

Common type of pseudo-neologisms (ibid.). The main feature of abbreviation is that we have to pronounce each letter individually. Examples: CD (compact disc or certificate of deposit), ER (emergency room), and PC (personal computer or politically correct).

2.2.4 Eponyms

Any words that were gained from proper names and also brand names (if they were derived from objects) that can be translated only when they are accepted and familiar to the people. When the word, from a proper name, directly refers to the person, we can easily understand and translate it, but if it refers to an object's idea or quality we do not know an extra clarification has to be given in order to understand the meaning (ibid.).

2.2.5 Transferred Words

Words with the meaning that are to a lesser degree dependent on their contexts. They are used more in media or product concepts rather than in technological ones. Furthermore, transferred words may be common to different languages. Examples: newly imported foodstuffs, various brands of clothes ('Cagoule,' 'Adidas,' 'Sari', 'Nike') (ibid.).

2.2.6 Acronyms

Are an expanding common peculiarity of all non-literary texts. They tend to be short and euphonious; acronyms attract our attention and interest in case if we do not know the meaning. So, they make us find out what the letters stand for. Example: the word radar (radio detecting and ranging) is an acronym, due to the fact, that each of the letters of the word stands for a particular word. Once the original form of the acronym is forgotten by people it becomes new independent word in the language system (ibid.).

2.2.7 New Coinages

Mainly brand or trade names. For example: 'Bistro', 'Bacardi' 'Schweppes', 'Revlon' (ibid.).

2.2.8 Derived Words

New words that are coined by adding one or more affixes to the stem. "The great majority of neologisms are words derived by analogy from ancient Greek (increasingly) and Latin morphemes usually with suffixes such as -ismo, -ismus, -ja, etc., naturalised in the appropriate language" (ibid.: 143).

2.2.9 Collocations

Are widespread especially in the social sciences and in computer fields. Examples: 'lead time', 'domino effect', 'acid rain' (ibid.). Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English (1974) defines collocation as grouping together or arrangement, esp. of words.

2.2.10 Phrasal words

Newmark (1988: 147) declares that "phrasal verbs: a) are often more economical than their translation; b) usually occupy the peculiarly English register between 'informal' and 'colloquial', whilst their translations are more formal. New 'phrasal words' are restricted to English's facility in converting verbs to nouns (e.g. 'work-out,' 'trade-off,' 'check-out,' 'thermal cut-out,' 'knock-on (domino) effect,' 'laid-back,' 'sit-in')".

2.2.11 Pseudo- Neologisms

Pseudo-neologism is "a generic word stands in for a specific word, e.g. longitudinaux (restarts longitudinaux) - 'longitudinal springs'; humerale - 'humeral artery'; la Charrue - 'The Plough and the Stars'; la Trilateral - a private political commission with representatives from the USA, Western Europe and Japan." (Newmark 1988: 148).

2.2.12 Internationalisms

Borrowed by several languages words that convey concepts which play crucial role in our communication. International words can be found in such fields as science names (e.g. philosophy, biology, mathematics, medicine, lexicology); art (e.g. theatre, music, drama, artist, primadonna); politics (e.g.

politics, revolution, communism, progress); technology (e.g. atomic, antibiotic, radio, computer) and so on (Antrushina 1999:78).

Furthermore, neologisms are classified by their stability:

1. Unstable – extremely new word that are known and used only by a particular subculture. Protologism [Greek protos, first + Greek logos, word; cf. prototype, neologism] is a new word created by Mikhail Epstein.

2. Diffused – words that reached a high level of spreading and already known to many people, but they are not still accepted (e.g., jargon or lingo).

3. Stable – words that are recognized, known and accepted by people for a long period of time. (e.g., words which have recently been added to print dictionaries, including popular slang dictionaries) (Andreescu, 2012:56-57).

2.3 Where are Neologisms Used?

Neologisms are extensively used in various fields such as: social network, technology, sport, music, medicine, culture, business, literature and many others.

Examples of neologisms connected with sport: word **bouncebackability** was formed from phrasal verb *bounce back*, meaning 'the ability to recover quickly after a failure' and was created by former Crystal Palace manager Iain Dowie; **monster** *verb* (often passive) in rugby, to defeat another team convincingly; **doosra** *noun* in cricket, a ball bowled in such a way that it spins away from right-handed batsmen. This word is derived from the Hindi/Urdu what means 'second, another'; **groundshare** *noun* the activity or principle of two local sports teams sharing a stadium and an activity noun **ground sharing** is also quite common; **bench player** *noun* a player who does not regularly play for the first team, but shows good form and potential (Maxwell, 2006: 96).

Some examples of new coined words connected with music (*Popular new rap neologisms 2010*): **dougie** (*verb*) - to swagger. Also: to dance in a Bollywood-inspired way. Can also be used as a noun, as in "All the ladies love my Dougie" or an adjective, as in: "Before we go out I need to get Dougie"; **hashtag rap** (*noun*) – a phrase use to describe a style of rapping used by the Young Money crew, such as Drake, Lil Wayne, and Nicki Minaj; scurt (adj. or interjection) – an onomatopoeic description for the sound of brakes. The term is mostly favored by southern rappers; trap music (noun) – a phrase for "drug-dealing music" or "music for drug dealers." As in: "Put on that trap music, we about to grind". (Eby, 2010: 43-44).

Examples of Social Networking and Technology Neologisms: google- to use an online search engine as the basis for looking up information on the World Wide Web; 404- someone who's clueless. From the World Wide Web error message 404 Not Found, meaning that the requested document could not be located; crowdsourcing- the activity of getting a large group of people to contribute resource to project, especially by using a website where people can make contributions; spam- flooding the Internet with many copies of the same message, in an attempt to force the message on people who would not otherwise choose to receive it; geobragging- repeated status updates noting your location in an attempt to get attention or make other people jealous; app- software application for a smartphone or tablet computer; noob- someone who is new to an online community or game; troll- an individual who posts inflammatory, rude, and obnoxious comments to an online community. Examples of Popular Culture Neologisms: brangelina- used to refer to supercouple Brad Pitt and Angelina Jolie; metrosexual- a man who dedicates a great deal of time and money to his appearance; muffin top- this refers to the (often unsightly) roll of fat that appears on top of trousers that feature a low waist; BFF- stands for best friends forever; chilax- to calm down or relax, it is a slang term used when someone is starting to get uptight about something that is happening; staycation- a vacation at home or in the immediate local area (54 Great Examples of Modern-Day Neologisms, 2012).

Examples of medical neologisms: Air sacs or Alveoli - the air cells of the lungs which exchange oxygen and carbon dioxide with the blood. Bronchial Tubes - the two branches of the trachea which go to the lungs. Diaphragm - a large muscle that separates the abdomen from the chest cavity. Epiglottis - a cartilage that covers the windpipe (trachea) when food is swallowed to prevent choking. Larynx - the enlarged part of the trachea often called the voice box. Medulla - the part of the brain that controls the breathing. Trachea - the windpipe which divides into two branches at its lower ends. The words that

were borrowed from Latin and Greek languages need a peculiar approach due to their specific pronunciation and spelling issues (Andreescu 2012).

2.4   Conclusions.

The researcher concluded the following:

1. Any word that does not appear in the dictionary is considered a neologism.

2. Neologism is a newly coined word or phrase or a new meaning for an existing word, or a word borrowed from another language.

3. Neologisms are hardly counted because they are ranging between approved and temporary individual creation. Media produces new words that cannot be found in dictionaries.

4. Neologism pose a problem for professional translators because they are the translator's biggest problem. Those translators who deal with technology face the problem of translating the latest processes and objects.

5. Neologisms are widely used in many fields such as: social network, technology, sport, music, medicine, culture, business, literature, etc.

REFERENCES