

FUNCTIONAL AND EQUIVALENT ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION OF INTERNET NEOLOGISMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation: In this scholarly article, the functional and comparable features of translating English to Uzbek internet neologisms are examined. In both languages, it looks at the difficulties in expressing the context and meaning of recently created phrases that appear in the digital domain. By studying internet-related vocabulary, the study hopes to shed light on the difficulties and tactics used while translating material for an audience that speaks Uzbek.

Key words: Internet Neologisms, Translation, English Language, Uzbek Language, Equivalency, Functional Equivalence.

Introduction: Translation has become more difficult as a result of the widespread use of internet neologisms, especially when attempting to translate between Uzbek and English. In order to better understand the complexities required in maintaining the intended meaning within the cultural and linguistic context of both languages, this study investigates the functional and equivalent features of translating terms and phrases that are peculiar to the internet. In order to improve our comprehension of the dynamic character of language in the digital age, this study looks at the difficulties and methods associated with interpreting internet neologisms.

Let's start by discussing the term neologism (Greek "neos" - new, "logos" - word), which refers to terms that describe how society has changed throughout time and the new ideas and things that have arisen in response to societal needs. Neologisms are only considered unique when they initially arise; otherwise, they frequently become active words and lose their novelty.

These days, one of the main places to find new words is "The Worldwide Web," or the Internet. Here, the emergence of neologisms is a consistent occurrence. Despite its rapid development, this field gives words already in use new meanings and refreshes the language with new expressions. Numerous neologisms are produced as a result of the development of novel, non-existing kinds of Internet resources, articles, and technology. Simultaneously, the Internet serves as a unique setting for the generation of neologisms, which are terms related to computers that are also slang terms that are created during Internet user interactions.

With the advent of numerous new technologies for instant information sharing, including e-mail, chat and blog services, forums, messengers, social networks, guestbooks, and teleconferences, communication has become more affordable and accessible. Furthermore, since it doesn't take extra time or money to create a connection, long-distance communication grows more intense, widespread, and well-liked. One can readily conceal his existence in the service if needed or wanted, or he can employ various strategies to make information sharing easy and stress-free. All of this facilitates the emergence of neologisms by removing a psychological barrier that hinders offline relationships and by fostering creativity and self-expression.

"Network neologisms" are terms created to refer to novel objects, procedures, and participants in these procedures on the Internet that are able to function in this setting and are utilized for communication on the "World Wide Web."

Methodology: The following methods can be used to perform this research:

- Data Collection: Compilation of a comprehensive list of English internet neologisms.
- Translation Process: Enlistment of proficient bilingual translators for rendering neologisms into Uzbek.
- Analysis: Comparative analysis of translated terms to assess functional equivalence and linguistic appropriateness.
- Evaluation: Critical evaluation of the translational strategies employed and their impact on maintaining equivalent meanings across languages.

This study makes use of an English and Uzbek-language corpus of Internet neologisms that were collected from internet sources. Transliteration, adaptation, and cultural localization are among the translation procedures that are compared in order to evaluate the functional and equivalent characteristics of these dynamic linguistic events in cross-linguistic contexts.

The existing literature underscores the significance of adapting translation methodologies to accommodate the evolving lexicon of the internet. Scholars emphasize the pivotal role of cultural context and linguistic nuance in achieving reliable and effective translations of internet neologisms. In recent years, the flow of new words coming from abroad through the Internet discourse, social networks and the media has increased even more. As neologisms serve to enrich the language, they have their own positive and negative characteristics. Freedom of speech in blogs sometimes leads to confusion and confusion in their use in speech: some believe that new words adorn speech, while others try to justify their creativity. In addition, some bloggers use the word in their articles without fully understanding its meaning, resulting in misleading the public. True, this process may be almost imperceptible in the context of scientific and artistic discourse. But given the regular use of social networks by most members of society, it is not difficult to imagine that in the near future there will be a wide gap between the language of the media and literary language.

Results and discussion: For a number of years, Mac has been available on the internet and communication networks, which is novel for the Uzbek language. This includes PR, VIP, hype, and zoom. The terms "selfie" (self-portrait), "rating" (calculated data), "mouse" (direction-setting device), and "feedback" (comment) are increasingly becoming widespread. Particular methodological neologisms exist in addition to general neologisms in language. The authors develop these neologisms based on a methodological need in a specific setting.

The discussion part examines the difficulties in translating online slang terms and how these translate into consequences for linguistic and cultural adaptation in translations into Uzbek. It explores the need to achieve a careful balance between cultural relevance and functional equivalency in order to enable meaningful communication in both languages.

Interpreting PR using symbolic colors like white, gray, yellow, green, red, and black has gained popularity recently. White PR, for instance, attempts to arrange content that is positively targeted by legally registered media outlets and to promote it in a positive manner. It is crucial that activists and media representatives possess the necessary knowledge and abilities to effectively communicate these novel ideas through their own blogs on social media platforms.

The term VIP (VIP) is another neologism related to social issues. The term is an acronym for "Very Important Person" and is originated from the English language. Regardless of where in the

phrase the abbreviation appears, it is written in capital letters because it is a word; nonetheless, there have been instances recently where this rule has not been adhered to. As was previously established, the term "VIP" originally referred to a "very important person," "high-ranking person," or someone who had special privileges. This word first appeared in our lexicon during the nascent stages of the cellular system, when it referred to a plan that offered an infinite number of minutes. Later, the sema "abundance" appeared, adding another meaning to this one. For example, water vip, kitchen vip, money vip. "Plentiful" has a sense that is nearly entirely distinct from the original meaning of the term VIP; in Uzbek, there are other words that can convey this meaning, including bisyar and serob.

The term "gadget" might be confusing because, aside from the phone itself, other devices that are used in conjunction with people—such as calculators, clocks, and weather apps on computers and phones—can also be referred to as gadgets. More unusual technological advancements such as smart locks, smart pens, smart bracelets, smart glasses, smart lenses, and so on are now categorized as gadgets.

Neologisms from the internet that are unique and context-specific must be translated from English to Uzbek in a way that is both linguistically and culturally appropriate. The following are some instances of how some online jargon in English could be translated into Uzbek:

1. "Hashtag":

- English: "Hashtag"

- Uzbek Translation: "Bloklashuv"

Explanation: One way to translate "hashtag" is "bloklashuv," which incorporates the idea of tagging or grouping stuff with a particular word or symbol.

2. "Selfie":

- English: "Selfie"

- Uzbek Translation: "O'zrasmi"

Explanation: The term "selfie" could be translated as "o'zrasmi," combining "o'z" (meaning "self" or "own") with "rasmi" (from "rasmlar," meaning "images" or "pictures") in Uzbek.

3. "Meme":

- English: "Meme"

- Uzbek Translation: "Meme"

Explanation: Due to its extensive awareness in internet culture, the term "meme" is frequently transliterated directly into Uzbek as "meme," keeping its original form.

4. "Troll":

- English: "Troll"

- Uzbek Translation: "Troll"

Explanation: Similarly, the term "troll" is commonly transliterated as "troll" in Uzbek, reflecting its ubiquitous usage in digital contexts.

5. "Viral":

- English: "Viral"

- Uzbek Translation: "Virallashgan", "Virus", "Keng tarqalgan", "Mashhur" (popular, widespread)

Explanation: The word "viral," which refers to content that becomes viral quickly online, may be rephrased as "virallashgan," which would refer to the extensive spread of knowledge.

The various approaches that can be used to translate online neologisms from English to Uzbek are demonstrated by these examples. These approaches include direct transliterations, modifications, and new coinages created specifically for the language and cultural context of Uzbek-speaking audiences. Translators can effectively communicate the essence of internet language to promote communication and participation in the digital environment by skillfully negotiating the subtle differences between the two languages.

Conclusion: Internet neologisms must be translated carefully in order to preserve equivalent and functional elements while accurately delivering the desired message from English to Uzbek. This study emphasizes how crucial it is to be linguistically flexible and sensitive to cultural differences when negotiating the changing terrain of online language. Translators can improve cross-linguistic communication in the dynamic digital world by using suitable translational procedures and taking into account the cultural quirks of both languages.

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