



**Translation features of
author neologisms on
the example of Modern
English prose**

TRANSLATION FEATURES OF AUTHOR NEOLOGISMS ON THE EXAMPLE OF MODERN ENGLISH PROSE

CARACTERÍSTICAS DE TRADUCCIÓN DE LOS NEOLOGISMOS DEL AUTOR EN EL EJEMPLO DE LA PROSA INGLESA MODERNA

ABSTRACT

This article explores the notion of “author neologism.” The new neologism can be divided into nominative and stylistic neoplasms depending on the purposes of its formation and function in speech. The first ones perform a nominative function in the language, the second give an expressive characteristic to subjects that already have names. Consequently, author neologisms are often formed according to the laws of a certain language. As a result of studying the term “neologism”, the following main methods of its formation are distinguished: affixal method (prefix and suffixal methods), composite, conversion, reduction, inverse derivation, fusion, borrowing from other languages and abbreviation. Also the following main methods of translating neologisms are distinguished: functional replacement, translation, transcription, transliteration, tracing, descriptive translation (explication), translation occasionalism. Lexicology and stylistics study neoplasms, nevertheless, each of these sciences explores new words from its point of view. Lexicology examines their foundations in the vocabulary of the language. Stylistics - neoplasms from the point of their stylistic coloring and probable expressed nuances. When there is a visual sample of a new word in a specific language style, then, as a rule, neologisms are formed.

KEYWORDS: Neologism, language, function, method, formation, translation..

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RESUMEN

Este artículo explora la noción de “neologismo de autor”. El nuevo neologismo se puede dividir en neoplasmas nominativos y estilísticos dependiendo de los propósitos de su formación y función en el habla. Los primeros realizan una función nominativa en el lenguaje, los segundos dan una característica expresiva a los sujetos que ya tienen nombres. En consecuencia, los neologismos del autor a menudo se forman de acuerdo con las leyes de un determinado idioma. Como resultado del estudio del término “neologismo”, se distinguen los siguientes métodos principales de su formación: método afijo (métodos prefijo y sufijo), compuesto, conversión, reducción, derivación inversa, fusión, préstamo de otros lenguajes y abreviatura. También se distinguen los siguientes métodos principales de traducción de neologismos: sustitución funcional, traducción, transcripción, transliteración, localización, traducción descriptiva (explicación), traducción ocasional. La lexicología y la estilística estudian neoplasmas, sin embargo, cada una de estas ciencias explora nuevas palabras desde su punto de vista. Lexicología examina sus fundamentos en el vocabulario del lenguaje. Estilística - neoplasmas desde el punto de su coloración estilística y probables matices expresados. Cuando hay una muestra visual de una nueva palabra en un estilo de lenguaje específico, entonces, como regla, se forman neologismos.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Neologismo, lenguaje, función, método, formación, traducción

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 **LILIYA R. SAKAEVA**
 Kazan Federal University, Russian Federation
 info@ores.su

 **MARAT A. YAHIN**
 Kazan Federal University, Russian Federation

 **ALENA YU. ERMOLENKO**
 Kazan Federal University, Russian Federation

 **LILIYA V. BAZAROVA**
 Branch of Kazan University in Naberezhnye Chelny, Russian Federation

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1. INTRODUCTION

It is known that every language changes and forms in its own way. At any time, language can leave its traces in history. Language is a means of communication between individuals, and culture is a certain level of society development [L.R. Sakaeva, M.A. Yahin, S.S. Takhtarova.2017].

The mutual interest of communication between people leads to the fact that new words gradually or fully penetrate the everyday vocabulary of a person. Neologisms can last a long time in the language or they may completely disappear. Today in the world there are many changes of technical, economic, state-legal, and public nature. It is thanks to these changes in the language system that words are formed and outdated views are replaced [V.P. Danilenko, 1993]. The word “neologism” does not have a single definition. In the Large Encyclopedic Dictionary, in the section “Linguistics”, the following definition is given: “Neologisms are words, the meaning of words or phrases that appeared in some language in the specified period or were used once (“occasional” words) in a document or speech” [V.N. Yartzeva, 1990]. The linguist T.L. Kandelaki explains this term as follows: (Yessembayeva, 2018) “The newest part of comparatively some previous stage of time (word or word combination of words), the latter either in configuration or in structure (either in structure or in configuration) and has a separate use in colloquial speech” [T.L. Kandelaki, 1977]. The scientist Ya.I. Retsker states that neologisms are usually divided into lexical and semantic neoplasms, similarly, whether the word is newly appeared, or the word already existing in the language denoting the last phenomenon or opinion [Ya.I. Retsker, 1982]. The scientist V.D. Boyarkina also classifies author neologisms to the order of neoplasms. Speaking of the new word, the author adds that: “the term” new words “unites a variety of types of neologisms, introductions and adoptions(Xiangyi

et al., 2016). It can be not only fictitious words of the literary language, but also words that have passed from other languages, restored words, and, moreover, individual writers’ formations” [V.D. Boyarkina, 1983].

2. METHODS

Linguistics has a great number of various methods nowadays. But we have used definite ones. The analysis of theoretical and supporting data comprise the usage of such methods as comparative method, analytical method, linguistic observation and generalization.

3. RESULTS

During the analysis it was revealed that among the lexical units used by J. Tolkien to denote invented objects and subjects of the magical world, the most demanded are the structures formed by the way:

1) in the translation of the work “The Lord of the Rings” into Russian for A.B. Kistyakovsky, a functional replacement, as for the author’s new formations it is not at all easy to find analogies in the translating language. The second most important for this translator is the tracing, then the mixed translation;

2) in the translation of the work “The Lord of the Rings” into Russian for V.S. Muravov, the most productive method of translation prevails - a functional replacement. And, also the necessary reception for the transfer of neologisms, and tracing. Advantages of the method of tracing are the brevity and uncomplicated equivalence invented with its help and its absolute correlation with a certain word. In third place is the translation of occasionalism.

A study of author neologisms by Joan K. Rowling made it possible to discover the translation strategies that translators used, namely:

1) in the translation of the work “Harry Potter” into the Russian language of the translator I.M. Oransky, the reception of a functional replacement predominates. Then transliteration and transcription. Transcribed names do not have any semantic load, as hints, allusions and associations that are significant for chil-

dren, on which this work of art is traced, disappear;

2) in the translation of the work "Harry Potter" into the Russian language of the translator M.V. Spivak, mainly, the predominantly tracing. In second place is transcription, then abbreviation.

An important goal of the translator is to familiarize readers who do not know a foreign language with the text, in preserving the traditional color, author neologisms, structure and style of the author writing. The translator is not able to completely avoid language contradictions, but he needs to know about them and take them into account.

4. DISCUSSION

Researchers come to the conclusion that the formation of new words at the time of their detection follows some stages. They do not agree on the problem of interim comparability of neologisms. Therefore, it is worth remembering that new words can be divided into two groups: linguistic and authorial groups. Their ways of forming and interacting with each other are slightly different. Linguistic neologisms are words and phrases that have only arisen in the language and are used to determine the newest or already familiar object and point of view. The person who owns this language is understood as the linguistic neologism, as the last, a new word that has a peculiar spiritual structure [Yu.S. Stepanov, 1975]. Sometimes the linguistic neologism continues to exist for a short time, because it does not take root in the environment where it originated, and they cease to use it after a while. And yet sometimes the neologism is fixed in the language, if it has passed several stages. Socialization is the first stage. By this stage is meant the use of the word in the linguistic environment. It also has an intermediate property. Initially, specialists, such as: university professors, journalists, teachers, - this neologism is grasped and used. Further in the public press, its consolidation takes place. Then the final stage of socialization is the use of a new word in vast sets of language society [E.V. Breus, 1976]. Lexicalization is the second stage in the formation of the linguistic neologism. By this stage it is assumed that it is accepted in a linguistic environment. As a result, carriers of a certain

language are informed of the appropriate use of this phrase, of its restriction on the use of more frequent links. It is by this method that the linguistic neologism fits into the vital vocabulary of the language, while losing its freshness and uniqueness. In it, its exclusiveness disappears [R.Yu. Namitokova, 1986].

The Russian linguists are subdivided by neologisms into:

1) the neologisms themselves (the uniqueness of form is connected with the identity of the configuration): chairman - chairman; blue-ribbon - high reward;

2) the transnations connecting the novelty of the form of the word with the meaning, previously shown by another configuration: sudser soap opera; big With (honey.) a cancer tumor;

3) semantic innovations, or rethinking (the final meaning is a form already present in the language): bread - bread, cash; drag - heavy harrow, boredom.

Such a systematics is shown on the basis of the name measure. It is known that for the last ten years an example of the first type prevails. This is due to the fact that society needs to establish the concepts of the latest phenomena that have arisen because of scientific and technological progress. After all, there are new changes in the way of life of society, and they need to give precise definitions. From the point of view of the method of formation, V.I. Zobotkina divides neologisms into phonological, borrowing, semantic and syntactic [V.I. Zobotkina, 1989]. In this paper, we will present our classification of neologisms, examining the existing classifications and analyzing them as a conclusion. Our classification is based on fragments of the above typologies of new words, most clearly reflecting, in our opinion, the various properties of neologisms. Neologisms from the point of view of the nomination method, following our classification, are subdivided into neologisms proper, semantic innovations and transnominations, and from the point of view of the mode of formation - into semantic, phonological, borrowings, combined and syntactic, which are further divided into morphological and phraseological types.

A.M. Alekseeva believes that the borrowing of English continues to increase only to a small extent, than it was in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. Then new words appeared in different areas of life in a short time. From the “receiving” language, English turns into a “giving” language. This is because the English language won the status of *Lingua franca* (“Frankish language” - the language used as a means of interethnic communication in a certain field of activity) of the 20th century. But, despite the fact that borrowings contain only 7.5% of the total number of neologisms and are on the periphery of the lexical system, their analysis is absolutely important, since without this layer one can not imagine a full body of new vocabulary [I.S. Alekseeva, 2004].

All the formations of neologisms, their morphological structure and the nature of meaning are formed in the mainstream of English word-building customs.

In the study of author neologisms, it was revealed that in the translation of the novel by John Ronald Ruel Tolkien “The Lord of the Rings” translators used such methods of translation as: functional replacement. This method, from all the research conducted, among the translators is in the first place. This is what they use most often in 55% of the cases from all content. On the second place on demand there is a tracing. This method translators use in 35% of cases from all available. The third place in terms of productivity applies equally to such methods as transcription and transliteration. In the work they are used only in 3%. And only 2% of the context of the work are equally used such methods as mixed translation and translation occasionalism. During the research of author neologisms it was revealed that in the translation of the novel by Joan K. Rowling “Harry Potter” translators used such methods of translation as: functional replacement. This method, from all the research conducted, among the translators is in the first place. It is they who use it most often in 45% of cases from all content. On the second place on demand there is a tracing. This method translators use in 35% of cases of all available. At the third place in terms of productivity, transliteration is used in 15% of cases of all content and only transcription in 5% of cases.

5. SUMMARY

The California Global Language Unit Monitor, whose mission is to consolidate the new formation in English, conducted a study and decided that in the lexical composition of the world language, a new word appears every 93 minutes. Consequently, the English language is increased by thousands and even tens of thousands of words per year; its lexical stock is growing. Scientists tend to the fact that tumors do not appear randomly. Such a huge number of new formations in the lexical composition of today’s language are formed with the help of all possible variations, from American English, which contains one hundred thousand words that are not in the British variation of English, to Chinese English, in which the stock of words is often used, the inhabitants of China itself. In the study of new words of recent decades, it is clearly evident that, with the help of its capabilities, the direction of the formation of the English language directly changes towards the formation of neologisms [B.A Serebrennikov, 1988]. In other languages, a large number of tumors also introduce English. This is a very important process for any language. However, in English there is a so-called outbreak of neologisms in recent decades. It is consistently enriched by all the last formations of the word. In the current decade, new words emerge in a wide variety of social fields with tremendous speed. These words are actively used in the media, in cinematography, fiction. Although more recently, new words belonged only to computer, technical or special terminology. Teachers, teachers, journalists, artists, the media, etc. - these are the very first conductors of new words. Thanks to such carriers, there are certain ways of understanding human speech, its literature. They make a great contribution to the development of the language, to its improvement. In its movement, English along with other languages is constantly changing. Movable layer of the language is his vocabulary. Every word is a “reflection of life.” Therefore, vocabulary sharply responds to whole changes in society, the culture of this society and other areas. This is due to the fact that the word is expressed by the main share of the language, and the interest of modern linguistics to various types of word formation model is increasing. The intersection of the features of a word as a dictionary unit with the quality of the remaining components of the language occurs at the beginning of the interaction of the lexical paradigm in an indivisible concept.

As you know, author's neologisms rarely go beyond the boundaries of a work of art, yet this does not diminish their importance as a linguistic phenomenon. On the contrary, the reader learns about the writer's talent, his word creation, unique feature, linguistic intuition only thanks to the use of invented words in the text. Professor S. Rosen puts forward his point of view and adds that the concepts of "occasionalism" and "neologism" can be one and the same part of speech, they are synonyms: "occasional neologisms (Latin Occasionalis - random) contain in their structure designated artistic goals, personal tasks. People rarely use them in their speech, because sometimes they mean the wrong meaning of the transmitted meaning. This term refers to episodes that do not correspond to linguistic orders, their structure" [E.V. Rosen, 1991].

Due to the fact that a large number of new words appeared in the language in the recent past, specific types of neoplasms and the grounds for their detailed classification were formed. After all, with the help of species and the classification of neologisms, it is possible to establish which of them began to be used most often in contexts. Linguists, based on their linguistic beliefs, differently analyze the issue of a variety of neologisms.

6. CONCLUSIONS

A large number of new lexical units appeared due to fiction. In this connection, the term "author's neologism" appeared. The study of new words has shown that the prevailing set of new vocabulary units is undoubtedly nouns, since the increase in the vocabulary comes first by means of the names of objects and phenomena.

There are many ways of translating author's neologisms of literary subjects from English into Russian. The translator can interpret the "inner form" of the new word very carefully and only in those cases when there is absolute certainty in accordance with the received translation. Among the encountered linguistic means, it is necessary to find equivalents that will be appropriate to the original. Important conditions for obtaining conformity in the translation of author's neologisms of English fiction are:

1. Knowledge of the features of the interaction of a new word with the context, as well as the main cases of using different structural and semantic types of neologisms.
2. Knowledge of the main ways of translating the author's neoplasms and the ability to correctly find the equivalent Russian version of the corresponding English neologism.
3. The ability to find and correctly use the most appropriate way of creating a new correspondence for the translation of the author's neologism, which does not have a Russian equivalent or that reflects a specific phenomenon that is absent in our reality. The exact translation of neologisms is a rather complex problem, despite the fact that new words have a significant semantic definiteness and independence. Determine in what cases the translator is dealing with a complex word - neologism, and in which - with the phrase, it is quite difficult, since the norms of modern English allow you to form a combination of words that have the same lexico-grammatical characteristics as the bases joined during the composing. This requires special attention when translating.

Practical research reveals the following techniques, which are used in the translation of neologisms of literary themes. While translating author's neologisms in fiction from English to Russian, the most commonly used methods are: functional replacement. On the second place - tracing, then transliteration and transcription. When the interpreter translates neologisms in each specific case, he chooses the appropriate variant, proceeding from the appropriate context. The duty of an interpreter is to represent not only what was meant, but also as it was said. Actually, this duty of an interpreter leads to the need for an analytical stage in the translation process.

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