

THE PROBLEM OF TRANSLATING NEOLOGISMS FROM LATIN INTO UZBEK

Geldiyeva Khursandoy

Tashkent State University Named After Alisher Navoi

University of Uzbek Language and Literature Faculty of Translation Theory and Practice

305-Group Student xursanoygeldiyeva@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

All the countries in the world are connected to each other. Through these connections, as in all areas, the vocabulary of both languages undergoes certain changes, that is, new words are introduced. Uzbek is spoken in the same way as in other countries. It is known that the Uzbek people have historically had economic, political and cultural ties with other nations. This has a certain effect on the language of the people with whom they communicate. As a result of the interaction, changes occur in all parts of the language: phonetics, vocabulary, grammar, etc., as well as in neologisms. The rate at which new words are introduced also depends on the period. In the past, Uzbek had a lot of words in Russian, but now there are more new words in English than in other languages. In fact, many words come from Latin. In this article, we will find answers to questions such as words from Latin, which language is more popular, and what new words are coming into Uzbek from Latin.

Keywords: Latin, neologism, origin, development, distribution, dictionary, etymology, lexical material.

ANNOTATSIYA:

Dunyoda barcha davlatlar bir-birlari bilan o'zaro aloqalar o'rnatadilar. Bu aloqalar orqali barcha sohalar qatori ikki tilning leksikasida ham ma'lum o'zgarishlar sodir bo'ladi, ya'ni yangi so'zlar kirib keladi. Barcha davlatlar qatori o'zbek tilini ham xuddi shu yo'sinda deya aytolamiz. Ma'lumki, o'zbek xalqi tarixiy davrlar mobaynida boshqa xalqlar bilan

iqtisodiy, siyosiy, madaniy aloqada bo'lib kelgan. Bu o'zaro aloqada bo'lgan xalqning tiliga ma'lum darajada o'z ta'sirini o'tkazadi. O'zaro ta'sir natijasida tilning barcha bo'limlarida: fonetika, leksika, grammatika kabilarda o'zgarishlar yuz beradi, shuningdek neologizmlar kirib keladi. Yangi so'zlarning qay darajada kirib kelishi davrlarga ham bog'liq. O'zbek tiliga ilgari rus tilida ko'p so'z kirib kelgan bo'lsa, hozirgi kunda ingliz tilidan yangi so'zlar boshqa tillarga nisbatan ko'p kirib kelmoqda. Aslini olganda, ko'p so'zlarning kelib chiqishi lotin tilidan iborat. Ushbu maqola orqali lotin tilidan kelib chiqqan so'zlar, qaysi til ko'proq qabul qilmoqda va o'zbek tiliga lotin tilidan qanday yangi so'zlar kirib kelmoqda kabi savollarga javob topolamiz.

Keywords: lotin tili, o'zlashma so'z, kelib chiqishi, rivojlanish, tarqalish, so'z boyligi, etimologiya, leksik material.

АННОТАЦИЯ:

Все страны мира взаимодействуют друг с другом. Благодаря этим связям, как и во всех областях, лексика обоих языков претерпевает определенные изменения, то есть вводятся новые слова. Как и во всех других странах, на узбекском языке говорят так же. Известно, что узбекский народ исторически имел экономические, политические и культурные связи с другими народами. Это оказывает определенное влияние на язык людей, с которыми они взаимодействуют. В результате взаимодействия происходят изменения во всех частях языка: фонетике, лексике, грамматике и т. д., а также в неологизмах.

Степень введения новых слов также зависит от периода. Раньше в узбекском было много слов в русском языке, но сейчас новых слов из английского языка становится больше, чем в других языках. На самом деле многие слова происходят из латыни. В этой статье мы найдем ответы на такие вопросы, как слова, полученные из латыни, какой язык более популярен и какие новые слова приходят в узбекский язык из латыни.

Ключевые слова: латынь, прилагательное, происхождение, развитие, распространение, лексика, этимология, лексический материал.

INTRODUCTION:

In the current age of technology, all industries are evolving. Also, the modern period of development of foreign languages in this century is characterized by a significant increase in terms in various fields of science and technology, their active penetration into the common spoken language and the replenishment of the dictionary with new units. As mentioned above, the origin of many new words depends on the Latin language.

LATIN:

A group of Italian languages belonging to the Indo-European language family; The language of a Latin tribe living in the province of Lazio in central Italy in the 8th century BC. The gradual spread of Latin outside Rome and the migration of other languages of ancient Italy date back to the 4th-3rd centuries BC. The Latinization of the Apennines (with the exception of Greek-speaking Italy and Sicily) was completed in the 1st century BC. As a result of the prosperity of the Roman Empire and the conquest of new colonies, Latin spread. Distributed in Africa, Spain, Gaul, Germany and the Danube.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

The history of ancient Latin is divided into five periods, which differ in one way or another: 1) the earliest period of Latin (6th-4th centuries BC); 2) the pre-classical period of Latin (3rd-2nd centuries BC, the period of formation of literary Latin); 3) classical, "golden" Latin period (1st century BC, characterized by a very rich vocabulary and advanced literature); 4) post-classical, "silver" Latin period (1st century AD, the phonetic and morphological norms of literary language are well formed); 5) Late Latin (2nd-6th centuries; there is a distinction between written and vernacular - "international Latin").

Latin served as a means of communication for the peoples of Europe for almost 20 centuries, helping them to understand and comprehend Roman and Greek cultures. He had a great influence on the languages of European peoples, both in the field of grammar and especially in the field of vocabulary. Learning the words, you learn means referring to interesting facts. Few people know about the Latin origin of many words. We want to know the history of languages, expand our cultural and cognitive level, our worldview, and share interesting facts with others [<https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/ozbek-tilida-lotin-so-zlari-tirik-lotin-tili>].

RESULTS:

In the process of historical development, human languages have constantly entered into and continue to enter into certain connections with each other. Linguistics is the interaction of two or more languages, affecting the structure and vocabulary of one or more of them. The simplest case of linguistic communication is the assimilation of a word from one language to another. As a rule, the assimilation of a word is related to the acquisition of something or a concept expressed by that word. There is a whole history behind

every word. Language as the most important means of our cultural and national identity can tell us a lot of interesting things Language can be plastic or conservative, it can even be “dead” like people like ancient Greek and Latin. “Language has an ancestor, it gave it life, in a comfortable environment Like the Latin language brought by the Romans, the whole generation can be passed down from generation to generation like a family”

(V. Stevenson). [6]

The meanings of the words studied are studied by the Department of Linguistics, which studies the etymology of words. Word acquisition is the appearance and consolidation of a word in a language. Mastery of words replenishes the vocabulary of the language. Assimilated words reflect the completeness of the connections between peoples. German has a wide range of borrowings from the oldest Latin, while the oldest borrowings from the Slavic languages are derived from German and Iranian. For example, the German word Arzt “doctor” comes from the Latin “*archiator*” (Chief Physician).[7] Word acquisition often changes the meaning of a word. So, while the French word "chace" means "happy", the Uzbek word "chace" means only "luck, chance". The main direction of mastering a foreign language is the spoken language of specialists.

Among the assimilations there is a group called internationalism, viz. Greek-Latin words common in many languages of the world. This includes, for example, Greek words: pedagogy, biology, democracy, principle, psychology. In addition to ready-made Latin and Greek words, individual Greek-Latin morphemes are also widely used in international scientific terminology: roots, prefixes, suffixes (many Greek morphemes are derived from Latin in ancient times). elements, for example: bio-, geo-, hydro-, anthropo-, piro-, chrono-, psycho-, micro-, demo-, theo-, paleo-, neo-, macro-, poly-, mono-, para -, allo-, -logiya, -

grafik-, super-, inter-, extra-, re-, op-, -isation and others. International Greek and Latin elements can be combined in term formation. (e.g., television, sociology), as well as with morphemes derived from the new European languages.

DISCUSSION:

In fact, the word derived from German has a proven meaning of the Latin “*attestatum*”. This document is proof that the school education is over. Vacuum. It is derived from Latin and means “empty”. Vaccine. Made from weakened microbial pathogens of any disease, this drug is called a simple “cow” - because the vaccine means “cow” in Latin. The word comes to Russian from France, where the first drug to treat a disease called the “*variola vaccine*” was developed. Later, the first part of the name of the disease disappeared and the drug itself began to be called a “*vaccine*”.

Neologisms from the Latin language

N	Neologisms from the Latin language	Meanings
1	Integration	Restoration, replenishment, signifies integrity
2	Habilitation	Habilization - “comfortable” or “flexible” literally means adaptation, health.
3	Inspection	military inspection control
4	Limit	Limes - check, means border.
5	Administration	Administrare- management, leadership.
6	Aggregate	Aggregatus is a complex machine consisting of several different machines to do a common job.
7	Subsidy	Subsidy - assistance, support, financial or material assistance to individuals and legal entities, local public authorities, other states at the expense of the state budget, local budgets or special funds.
8	Indicator	A substance that indicates the properties, course, and completion of a chemical process.
9	Nomenclature	1 Names used in manufacturing, science, technology, art, etc., 2 Classified list of products produced by industry or industry.
10	Criminal	Criminal - a person who has committed a crime or other offense.
11	Intonation	Variable rise and fall of sound.
12	Delimitation	Delimitation (Latin <i>delimitatio</i> “determination”) is the process of determining the general state and direction of a state’s border through negotiations between neighboring states.

1-table.

Latinization plays an important role in the international vocabulary of many languages of the world (especially Europe). "Assimilated term elements are morphemes that have come into Russian and Uzbek from other languages and are used in terms. Such literally international elements have expanded the possibilities of developing and improving various terminological systems. Etymologically, almost all of them go back to Greek and Latin.

Among all the terms we encounter in our lives, there are terms derived from Latin and Greek. Most of the Latin and Greek assimilated words are called international dictionaries, viz. repeated in the languages of many peoples in harmony with the common features of cultural and social development. Such terms are easily translated into Russian and Uzbek due to phonetic and graphic similarities.

CONCLUSION:

We know that all languages speak to each other. This is done in a variety of ways. Examples include scientific and technological progress and international trade. New words enter our language mainly through these processes. Over time, new words are also learned. Most words originate in Latin, then switch to other languages and then to new languages. Neologisms do not stop, they are constantly evolving and renewing. So you always have to be vigilant.

REFERENCES:

- 1) Капитула Л. С. "Латинский язык и основы медицинской терминологии" Минск, БГМУ, 2003
- 2) Г.А. Крылов Этимологический словарь русского языка - СПб.: ООО «Полиграфуслуги», 2005
- 3) Den Braun " Raqamli qal'a" Tarjimon O. G'ulomova Toshkent: Nihol,2019
- 4) Лесников С. В. «Основные латинские термины-элементы и термины метаязыка лингвистики» Сыктывкарский государственный университет «Научные ведомости» Серия Гуманитарные науки. 2011. №12 (107). Выпуск10
- 5) Ожегов С.И., Н. Ю. Шведовой «Толковый словарь русского языка» -М.,2010г
- 6) Воробьёва Мария "Латинские и греческие заимствования в русском языке" Оренбург 2012
- 7) Сиваков И.В., Галицына Т.А., Гвоздюк В.Н. Термины латинского и греческого происхождения в научно-технических текстах на английском и немецком языках // Успехи современного естествознания. - 2013. - № 10. - С. 148-148;
- 8) Online Etymology Dictionary Дугласа Харпера. www. etymonline. Com
- 9) <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/ozbek-tilida-lotin-so-zlari-tirik-lotin-tili>
- 10) https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lotin_tili