



## THE PROBLEM OF TRANSLATING NEOLOGISMS FROM FRENCH INTO UZBEK

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### Abstract

Today, in the age of technology, neologisms are becoming more common. Neologisms are words that have just entered the language and have been mastered as new words from different languages. It is good for everyone to study neologisms, even if they are for themselves, because these words have come to us from other languages, so we need to know their exact and correct meaning and use them in their place. We need to learn. Uzbek, like other languages, is learning new words from French. This article will give you a brief overview of French neologisms. In addition, brief answers were given to questions such as from which languages new words are entering the French language, from which language they are currently learning more neologisms, and from what situation they were before. The article provides sample explanations of neologisms that have come to us from the French in recent months. In general, through this article we will find answers to questions we do not know about new words in French and strengthen our knowledge of neologisms.

**Keywords:** French neologism, French language, technology, development, origin, history, new word, information.

### Annotatsiya

Hozirgi davrda, texnologiyalar asrida kundun kunga neologizmlar tobora ko'proq kirib kelmoqda. Neologizmlar tilga yangi kirib kelgan so'zlar bo'lib, ular turli xil tillardan yangi so'z sifatida o'zlashadi. Neologizmlarni har bir inson o'zi uchun bo'lsa ham o'rgangani maqul, chunki u so'zlar bizga boshqa tillardan kirib keladi, shuning uchun ularning aniq va to'g'ri ma'nosini bilish, o'rinli joyda qo'llay olishni o'rganish lozim. O'zbek tiliga boshqa tillar qatori fransuz tilidan ham yangi so'zlar kirib keladi. Ushbu maqolada fransuz tilidan bizga kirib kelgan neologizmlar haqida batafsil ma'lumotlar berib o'tilgan. Bundan tashqari, fransuz tilining o'ziga qaysi tillardan yangi so'zlar kirib kelmoqda, hozirgi kunda qaysi tildan ko'proq neologizmlar o'zlashtirishmoqda, bundan avval qanday holatda edi kabi savollarga ham qisqacha javoblar berib o'tilgan. Maqolada esa yaqin oylar ichida fransuz tilidan bizga kirib kelgan neologizmlarga namunalar izohlari bilan keltirilgan. Umumiy qilib aytganda, bu maqola orqali fransuz tilidan kirib kelgan yangi so'zlar haqida biz bilamagan savollarimizga javoblar topa olamiz va neologizmlar haqidagi bilimlarimizni mustahkamlaymiz.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Fransuzcha neologizm, fransuz tili, texnologiya, rivojlanish, kelib-chiqishi, tarix, yangi so'z, ma'lumot.



### **Аннотация**

В наше время, в век технологий, все большее распространение получают неологизмы. Неологизмы – это слова, только что вошедшие в язык и заимствованные из разных языков как новые слова. Всем полезно изучать неологизмы, даже если они для себя, потому что эти слова пришли к нам из других языков, поэтому нам нужно знать их точное и правильное значение и научиться употреблять их в нужном месте. Узбекский, как и другие языки, получает новые слова из французского. В этой статье дается краткий обзор неологизмов французского языка. Кроме того, были даны краткие ответы на такие вопросы, как из каких языков во французский язык поступают новые слова, из какого языка в настоящее время усваивается больше неологизмов и в каком состоянии они находились раньше. В статье приведены примерные объяснения неологизмов, пришедших к нам из французского языка в последние месяцы. В общем, благодаря этой статье мы сможем найти ответы на незнакомые нам вопросы о новых словах из французского языка и укрепить свои знания о неологизмах.

Ключевые слова: французский неологизм, французский язык, технология, развитие, происхождение, история, новое слово, информация.

### **Introduction**

In linguistics, new words that everyone knows, uses, and are constantly updated are called neologisms. We know that all languages speak of each other, and there are neologisms in all languages. It is known that neologisms are in the early stages, and over time, assimilation becomes a word.

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>]. Neological change and intuition are the metallurgical ability to evaluate what is happening in a language. Without an encyclopedic knowledge of the language, it has to do with how people process and understand the new words they encounter in everyday life. Although the neologism is based on general linguistic competence, it has been shown to be subject to specific changes under the influence of linguistic and extralinguistic factors.

### **Material and Methods**

In many experiments, participants were asked to distinguish new words from non-new words (e.g., cat and wug). The function of such a lexical method can be compared to evaluating whether a given word is new or not. It is also believed that new words can combine many dictionaries. A problem of direct neological significance, i.e., in contrast to existing words, studies to identify new words are rare. Many foreign scholars conducted research on neologisms, one of which was a French scholar, who asked seventeen people to identify what they thought were neologisms in the body of a French newspaper.



Numerous inconsistencies were observed during this study, which led to the conclusion that neologisms could not be identified primarily on the basis of general perception.

Many French literatures have different classifications of neologisms. We focus on six main types here. The first type of this is the Ex nihilo neologisms neologisms created from previously existing words and lexical nonsense.

Morphological neologisms are new lexemes which result from an operation on the form and generally the meaning of a lexical base. Such is the case of *détatouer* which is derived by prefixation from the base verb *tatouer* 'tattoo'.

Semantic neologisms are existing words that take on new additional meanings. For example, the adjective "toxic" has been used in some French sources in a psychological sense derived metaphorically from its original physiological meaning.

Syntactic neologisms are morphologically and semantically defined objects that can be used in a new syntactic construction. This class can be described by the French verb "click," which is usually used with an oblique argument (*cliquer sur quelque chose* "click something"), but transitive and direct. can be used with the object.

Phraseological neologisms are new polysemous phrases that have emerged as a result of the traditional use of the term. They are distinguished by the fact that they are not composite. For example, as shown in French sources, the phrase *être au taquet* (lit. "to be") has recently been lexified with the meaning of "to press the gas completely".

Loanwords are foreign words or expressions that have been borrowed and adapted to a target language. Such is the case of *ghostwriting* which has been imported from English into French [<https://www.sciencedirect.com>].

## Results

This comprehensive study of Anglicisms in the context of accelerated neological activity in Contemporary Metropolitan French not only provides detailed documentation and description of a fascinating topic, but opens up new vistas on issues of general linguistic interest: the effects of technology on language, the analyticity-syntheticity controversy, the lexical contribution to language vitality, the study of compound word formation, the interplay between cultural and linguistic affectivity. By investigating the dynamics of borrowing within the larger framework of general neological productivity and by bringing to bear cognitive and pragmatic considerations, a much-needed fresh approach to the entire question of Anglicisms takes shape. All pertinent phenomena regarding Anglicisms in French a topic which continues to command the attention of language commentators and defenders in France and elsewhere are explored: integral borrowings, semantic calques, structural calques, the generation of pseudo-Anglicisms and hybrids, graphological and phonological phenomena. In each case, the phenomenon is investigated in the proper context of its interaction with other pertinent neological, phonological and sociocultural developments. These include general changes in French compound word formation, modified derivational dynamics, the microsystem of pseudo-Classical morphology, historic phonological instabilities, the pressure for more synthetic types of lexical



production in relation to the needs of technology and society. Rather than adhering rigidly to any single theoretical model, there is an attempt to set up a dialog between differing models in order to arrive at a multidimensional view of the phenomena investigated [<https://benjamins.com/catalog/lis.18>].

### Discussion

We know that all languages learn words from each other, i.e. they form new words. In particular, French learns words from other languages, particularly English. In words other than French, words come as neologisms. We now present the neologisms recently adopted from French to Uzbek

Examples of neologisms introduced from French into Uzbek 1-table

N	Neologisms from the French language	Meanings
1	Reserve	Reserve - means to reserve, to keep, to be careful, to save.
2	Regulations	Regulation - order, rule, 1. The order of holding a meeting, meeting, council, etc. 2. A set of rules and regulations governing the activities of a state body, institution, organization, etc.
3	Blank	Blanc – a printed sheet of paper printed on a blank sheet of paper to fill in the blanks at the right time.
4	Kalka	Kalka is a word, term, or compound formed by copying (word-for-word translation) from another language's lexical unit based on the means of the mother tongue.
5	Platform	Platform (French plat - flat and forme - form) 1. Upper platform; 2. Smaller railway station; 3.Small open freight car; 4. Political platform - a political program promoted by a particular party, group, social organization.
6	Bureaucratic	Bureau, office; wool kratos - power, authority, dominance, primarily the power of heads and officials of state bodies.
7	Unitary	Unitaire - one, integral, unitas - unity; The unitary state is divided into administrative-territorial units (departments, provinces, districts, etc.) without signs of sovereignty.
8	Balance	Balance - scales, two phases of the scales. 1 Balance, equality. 2 t. A system of indicators that represents the ratio or balance of income, expenses, income, and turnover that is constantly changing.
9	Company	Busn.compagnie - an association of legal entities and individuals, entrepreneurs established for economic activity (manufacturing, trade, brokerage, finance, insurance, etc.).
10	Communication	Communicatio <communicare - to generalize, to connect. 1. mex. Transport, communication lines and underground networks of municipal economy and its facilities. 2. The process of information exchange in cybernetics. 3 lang. Exchange of ideas, communication.



These new words are a brief example of neologisms translated from French into Uzbek. They learned only from French, that is, from pure French, which is a neologism. There are words in both languages, but one of the two languages is, of course, French. Examples of the words regulation, unitary, and balance, which occur in Latin and French, may be examples, but we can say that they come from French.

## Conclusion

Neologisms are a big topic that needs to be studied. Also, the study of neologisms never stops because it is constantly updated. Even if a new word is grouped into a single dictionary, over time it becomes a dictionary of learned words, because the new word also becomes an assimilated word over time. Every day new words come in. This article will give you a brief overview of neologisms in French. How the scholars studied the neologisms that entered the French language, from which languages the neologisms came, and from which language the newest words came into the French language, also gave some answers. There are also comments and examples of neologisms introduced from French into Uzbek.

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