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Expressing Uzbek neologisms in Japanese and Korean languages and using them in literary works as a concept

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Abstract--In this article, along with the definition to the concept of neologism, neologisms and their translations and meanings, in Eastern languages, especially in Japanese and Korean languages, their meanings are widely explained on the basis of examples. At the same time, neologism was divided into species, each of which was given samples and studied. In addition, the usage of neologisms as a concept in fictions. And there are multiple concepts given as an example.

Keywords--neologism, scientific neologisms, political neologisms, technological, common neologisms, translation, Japanese, Korean.

Introduction

Neologisms are words that express new things and concepts that arise with the development of society, with the requirements of life. The novelty of neologisms is

noticeable only in those times when it first appeared: over time, they lost the feature of "novelty", as a rule, switched to the active range of words.¹ The main criterion that serves to distinguish neologisms from other types of words is the preservation of the novelty dye in the word. Two aspects are important in a neologism: the novelty of the word and how long the novelty lasts. Words that retain the color of novelty remain neologisms, even though they appeared in the language much earlier.²

Neologisms serve as a nominative term in scientific works as a term specific to this style. In works of art, it usually serves a methodological function. There are many ways in which neologisms can be formed, either by creating a new word based on the existing lexical structure and grammatical rules of the language, as well as by using one of the lexical meanings of an existing word in a new sense and by taking a word from another language. [3.]

Assimilated neologisms are rapidly formed and developed in areas where news and information spread rapidly. The appearance and disappearance of neologisms in the language is reflected in the fact that it is accepted in the language or in dictionaries. If assimilated neologisms are accepted and used by citizens of the society, these assimilated neologisms are also accepted in linguistics and lexicography. The emergence of assimilation neologisms plays an important role in the development and change of language. The following types of neologisms are observed in language:

1. Changeable neologisms are neologisms with a new meaning, used in a narrow sense only by representatives of culture.
2. Distributed- assimilation neologisms used by society but not yet linguistically accepted.
3. Stagnant, - all recognizable, used, and enduring neologisms.

There are the following types of assimilated neologisms:

Scientific neologisms are a group of words created to classify a new term or rule created in science. This type of neologism, as its name implies, is used in science as a scientific term.

Table 1

Neologisms	Meaning	In japanese	In Korean
Antinomy	A situation in which two statements or beliefs that are both reasonable seem to contradict each other, or a statement or pair of statments	二律背反 (にりつはいはん)	이율배반

¹https://go.mail.ru/udir?type=sr&udir=eJzLKCKpKLbS10_N0yvPzM4sSE3JTNTLL0rXB_H0_VL_zc_LTM4tzGRgMzUzMjC2MjExMGDzD9xodvNugVaGlfG9pvA4LADh6F28&src=1cbaaa0&via_page=1&user_type=2&oqid=881ec91b7d75a771

² O'zbek tili leksikologiyasi, Toshkent. O'zbekiston SSR "FAN" nashriyoti. 1981. 155b.

Multimedia	Using a combination of moving and still pictures, sound, music and words especially in computers or entertainment.	マスメディア	멀티미디어
Collage	An artistic composition made of various materials (such as paper, cloth, or wood) glued on a surface	コラージュ	콜라주
Conversion	The act or process of converting; state of being converted.	返還 (へんかん)	전환
Vernissage	A private view of paintings before public exhibition.	バーニサージュ	특별전시회
chronology	The science that deals with measuring time by regular divisions and that assigns to events their proper dates.	年表 (ねんぴょう)	연대표
Digest	A compilation or summary of material or information.	ダイジェスト	요약, 다이제스트
Misanthropus	A person who dislikes humankind and avoids human society.	ミサンスロパス	미잔트로푸스
Mentality	The characteristic way of thinking of a person or group.	メンタリテイ	심리, 사고방식
Advertising	The activity or profession of producing advertisements for commercial products or services.	広告 (こうこく)	광고
Certificate	An official document attesting a fact.	証明書 (しょうめい)	자격증

Technological neologisms are a set of words that are introduced into consumption with the advent of new techniques and technology. This type of neologism is associated with the turns that some words occur in the fields of technology and science. They almost always come from other languages. This classification is one of the most used today.

Winchester (hard drive)	A disk drive used to read from and write to a hard disk.	ウィンチェスター	하드 드라이브
Display	A performance, show, or event staged for public entertainment.	画面 (がめん)	디스플레이
Modem	A combined device for modulation and demodulation,	モデム	모뎀

	for example, between the digital data of a computer and the analogue signal of a phone line.		
Notebook	A laptop computer, especially a small, slim one.	パソコン	노트북
Scanner	A device for examining, reading, or monitoring something.	스캐너	스캐너
system	A set of things working together as parts of a mechanism or an interconnecting network; a complex whole.		시스템
network	A group or system of interconnected people or things.		네트워크
homepage	A web page set as the default or start-up page on a browser.		홈페이지
mause	A small handheld device which is moved across a mat or flat surface to move the cursor on a computer screen		마우스

Political neologisms are words that are widely used in the expression of new terms and orders introduced into politics and the economy.

Authoritarian	Favouring or enforcing strict obedience to authority at the expense of personal freedom.	權威主義者 (けんいしゅぎしゃ)	권위주의적인
Ambition	A strong desire to do or achieve something.	野望 (야ぼう)	야망, 야심
Area	A region or part of a town, a country, or the world.	範圍 (はに)	지역
Dilemma	A situation in which a difficult choice has to be made between two or more alternatives, especially ones that are equally undesirable.	ジレンマ	딜레마, 양도 논법
Deposit	A sum of money paid into a bank or building society account.	保証金 (ほしょうきん)	디포짓, 보증금
Deportation	The action of deporting a foreigner from a country.	強制送還 (きょうせいそうかん)	추방
Invest	Put (money) into financial schemes, shares, property, or a commercial venture with the expectation of achieving a profit.	投資 (とうし)	투자하다
Leasing	a financial arrangement in which a person, company, etc. pays to	リース	임대

	use land, a vehicle, etc. for a particular period of time.		
Marketing	The action or business of promoting and selling products or services, including market research and advertising.	マーケティング	마케팅
Marginal	very small in amount or effect	限界 (げんかい)	미미한, 중요하지 않은
Summit	A meeting between heads of government.	サミット	정상 회담

Popular neologisms - spread through the media.

blogger	A person who regularly writes material for a blog.	ブロガー	블로거
barman	A man serving behind the bar of a pub or hotel.	バーメン	바텐더
container	An object for holding or transporting something..	容器 (ようき)	컨테이너, 용기
Stress	A state of mental or emotional strain or tension resulting from adverse or demanding circumstances.	ストレス	스트레스
manga,	A style of Japanese comic books and graphic novels, typically aimed at adults as well as children.	マンガ	만화
Briefing	A meeting for giving information or instructions.	ブリーフィング	브리핑, 간단한 안내회의
Broker	A person who buys and sells goods or assets for others.	ブローカー	브로커, 중개인
Depression	Feelings of severe despondency and dejection.	うつ病 (うつびょう)	우울증

In addition, in the literary works, neologisms are interpreted as concept. In this, we can understand the meaning of a whole work from a concept. Neologisms serve as a term (nominative) characteristic of this style in scientific works. In works of art, as a rule, perform a stylistic task. The ways of the emergence of neologisms are diverse, they are formed by the way of making a new word on the basis of the existing lexical composition of the language and the rules of the grammatical rules, as well as by applying one of the lexical meanings of the existing word in a new sense, and by accepting words from another language.

The idea of the concept sphere is an ordered set of concepts related to particular people. The concept sphere of each nation reflects a certain set of concepts that

form the basis of the national mentality and have a bright national identity. It is known that the national concept reflects the national mentality, the science and the culture of the nation in general. Language is an integral part of the cultural concept sphere”³ [5. 11.].

The study of the "text conceptual atmosphere" in any novel allows you to fill the field of analysis of the work under study, to see the dynamic development of concepts, to determine the dominance of any of them in the discourse, to analyze the cognitive layer of the concept. SH.S. Safarov thinks about the importance of studying the personal factors in the discourse: “The focus of pragmalinguistics on the study of the personal factor is a timely action: in the interaction and discursive activity of the individual in the cognitive network, non-abstract linguistic-cognitive discourse. It is expedient to evaluate it as a product of activity, that is, to study it as a product of specific individual activity”⁴.

The concept of “Deportation”

In Nuriddin Ismailov's work named "The Body Guard" we can see the neologism of "deportation" as a concept. In this work, an Uzbek man named Amir becomes a guard of a Russian mafia in Moscow and he is later chased away by the mafia. He also flees and goes into hiding after being deported to any country. Apparently, the neologism of "deportation" has been the main concept in this novel. [5]

The concept of “Depression”

The Japanese National Conceptosphere is unique, its cultural traditions, aesthetic values are still noticeable in the artistic texts of modern literature. The Japanese national conference is a rich, elegant and feminine event based on medieval aesthetic traditions. The neologism of “depression” in the work of the Japanese writer Haruki Murakami “Kafka on the Shore” comes as a concept. In the work “Kafka on the shore”, Kafka's loneliness on the mountain is compared with the concept of “as in the depths of a deep well”. Lives in depression as a result of loneliness. 「そこには、<圧倒的な無感覚>とでも呼びたくなるようなものが感じられた [村上春樹, ねじまき鳥クロニクル [第1部] 1994, p.144]. [6.]

The concept of “Stress”

This neologism comes as a concept in the novel “Norveg’s forest” written by Japanese writer Haruki Murakami. In the novel, the author creates a complete psychophysiological and mental complex of the concept of "stress" based on his personal worldview. Initially, the concept allows you to express the maximum content of the concepts that become part of the artistic image. Through the concept, the most important elements of the composition of artistic thinking are combined from the concept to the artistic image. Thus, it is impossible to carry

³ Amanullayeva K. M. *Badiiy asar konseptosferasi va asosiy konseptlarning tarjimada qayta yaratilishi. Samarqand-2020. Page 11.*

⁴Сафаров Ш.С. Прагмалингвистика. –Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2008. – Б 139.

out the analysis of a literary text without a comprehensive study of the elements that make up the basic concepts. Therefore, the second period of Haruki Murakami's work can be studied conceptually by analyzing the main concepts in it.⁵[7.]

The concept of “Mentality”

The role of the neologism “Mentality” is very important in the work named “Blackeye Majnun” written by the Uzbek writer Said Ahmad. In the novel, the fact that the mother is a characteristic of the Uzbek mentality, waits for her child, in general, all the qualities of the mother are characteristic of the Uzbek mentality. And his child, takes Russian citizenship, changes his religion, forgets his own language, religion, mentality and culture. All this belongs to the concept of “mentalitet”. [8.]

Conclusion

Since neologisms arise in one language, it can be difficult to translate between languages. In the scientific community, where English is predominant for published studies and research, sometimes similar translations (called "naturalization") are used. Alternatively, the English word is used together with a brief explanation of the meaning. To translate neologisms, four methods of translation are emphasized: transliteration, transcription, the use of analogs, transliteration or credit.

When translating from English to other languages, mainly the method of naturalization is used. Professional translators are the most common way to translate neologisms, in which translators find the most correct and natural sounds through speech. Thus, translators can use potential translations in sentences and test them with different structures and syntax. Incorrect translations can lead to "translation asymmetry" i.e., misunderstandings and incorrect relations arise.

A. Feodorov emphasizes the purpose of the translation that: “the translation consists in getting acquainted with the text at a possible level with a reader who does not know a foreign language”.⁶ Ya. I. Resker clarifies the translation as follows: "translation is the processing of the original by means of other language units while maintaining a unity of content and style means". Translation is a complex process. In order to transfer the exact and correct content of the original, it is not enough just to find the right words, but also to include the grammatical form and units.⁷

⁵ Amanullayeva K. M. Badiiy asar konseptosferasi va asosiy konseptlarning tarjimada qayta yaratilishi. Samarqand-2020

⁶ Fedorov, Alexander. Media Education: History and Theory. Moscow: ICO “Information for all”, 2015, 450 p.

⁷ Красных В.В. Понятие концептосферы.- М.: Изд-во МГУ, 2003.- С 61.

As a result of the fact that peoples live in different natural, economic – socio – political conditions, their consciousness, worldview and individual different special concepts and norms, principles are decided, all this is reflected in the language. But it is also possible that in the development of technical progress, neologisms, which represent concepts that have arisen in another state, do not have an alternative option in another language. Because every living language change without breaks is in rapid progress. One of its forward wiper components is dictionary. Compared to other language facets, the lexical before all has been proven through great dynamics of its existence and its transformation and development.

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