

***Word Formation: A Solution for Translating
English Journalistic Neologisms into Arabic***

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تاريخ القبول: 2009/10/19

تاريخ التقديم: 2009/7/22

1. Introduction:

Historically speaking, up to the end of the 18th century, new words had been mentioned as borrowings whereas after that they began to be called neologisms, yet not all neologisms are borrowings and not all borrowings are neologisms. People call them so because such words are not very spread in the common language (Ariana, 1997: 987). In fact, neologisms are words that play a major role in the process of lexicalization.

There is a sort of agreement on the concept of neologism by different scholars. Nida and Taber (1974: 203), for instance, define neologism as “an expression which has been newly created, often expressed to give an effect of novelty or of individuality; opposed to archaism and contemporary usage”. Similarly, Newmark (1988b: 33) looks at neologisms as “newly created lexical items or existing lexical units that acquire a new sense”. Others have connected the definition to the appearance of words in dictionaries saying that any word that does not appear in the dictionary is considered a neologism (Cf. Niska, 1998: 11, Cabre, 1999: 2, Crystal, 2002, Garynlenko, 2005: 2, among many others).

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Ariana (1997: 988) says that neologisms appeared since language in cultures that were changing rapidly where information was easily and efficiently spread through mass media. Each word was at a certain point, a neologism, then, due to usage, these stopped being considered neologisms. A series of factors made a new word become part of language system. Most of all, the public or the people are those who greatly decided upon it by using such words (Ariana, 1997: 989).

Newmark (1988a: 140) points out that the emergence of neologism is due to a particular need. This need can be pragmatic or aesthetic. The former implies social or technological development, the latter defines the creative features of a language (Garylenko, 2005). In this regard, the writer uses his own words from his own creation for a certain purpose, whereas a nonce word is one coined as a result of urgent need. Therefore, Neologisms are introduced due to the need for creating new words to refer to new entities or new actions (Niska, 1998: 12) and their main purpose is to fill gaps of new meanings (Garylenko, 2005: 2). They are extremely useful for denoting new inventions and phenomena, or even old ideas re-evaluated within a new modern cultural context. Moreover, as McDonald (2002: 1) states, new words or neologisms can be useful tools for understanding how culture is evolving, how gaps are bridged with new designations and how to supply new mental notions in the cultural and social development. Ariana (1997: 988) says that neologisms are usually created to express new concepts or to update older items in a new, modern linguistic shape. It is difficult to say

that a certain word is necessary and another is not or one is useful and the other is not (Ariana, 1997: 987-989).

Neologisms can be viewed from different social, geographical and communicative perspectives and can be divided, according to Newmark (1988b: 33) into nine categories: Formal, Eponyms, Derived, New collocations, Phrasal, Acronyms, Blends, Old Words with new meanings and Abbreviations. Rey (1975) distinguishes three types of neologisms: Formal, Semantic and Pragmatic. He also adds a special category as a result of the tendency of modernization appeared under the name of luxury neologisms (ibid).

The present paper takes the problem of translating neologisms in general and English journalistic ones into Arabic in particular. It hypothesizes that word formation can be used as a solution to translate SL neologisms, assuming that the roots are acceptable in the TL

2. The Translation of Neologism:

Scholars say that each language obtains roughly 3000 newly words per year. Thus, neologisms are hardly counted because they are ranging between approved and temporary individual creation. Media produces new words that can not be found in dictionaries. Neologism pose a problematic area for professional translators. In this regard, Newmark (1988a: 140) points out that neologisms are the translator's biggest problem. Those translators who deal with technology face the problem of translating the latest processes and objects. He (1988b: 33) proposes the most appropriate method of translation for each type of neologism. For example, he argues that formal neologisms should be transcribed if original and

recreated if recently coined, adding that they should be reduced to their sense in communicative translation. For derived neologisms such as *misdefine*, *non-event*, *taxon*, if transparently comprehensible, the translator can naturalize them assuming that the roots are acceptable in the TL particularly in technological texts.

In translation, word formation plays a great role. The morphological processes in a certain language can be used to solve the problem of producing new words to refer to new meanings, especially when a new source language word appears in the process of translation. In this regard, Kastovsky (1990) calls for using word formation systems of two or even more languages in solving translation problems. He adds that all languages have developed processes of word formation starting from morphemes to sentences.

2.1. Word Formation Processes:

Word formation is the linguistic science which studies the patterns in which a language forms new lexical units (Kastovsky, 1990: 46). It is very complex because each language has its own process in this regard. This complexity imposes problems for translators when dealing with different languages (Nida, 1964: 195). The aim of word formation is to expand the stock of lexical items to meet communicative needs of a speech community. (Kastovsky, 1990)

Word formation processes differ from one language to another. In English, the following processes are noted:

- 1. Compounding:** In this process, two different words are joined together to denote one thing as in flower-pot, bank-account. If both or all of the constituents of the compound

are stems, we have a secondary compound or stem-compound. English has at least one fairly widespread type of stem compound, in the combinations of noun plus verb such as baby-sit, many derived forms are very complex, involving two or more layers of derivation. Before translating an English compound into Arabic, it would be helpful if the student identifies the type of compound. (e. g. coordinate, subordinate, possessive, etc. (Cf. Adams, 1973: 57)

2. **Blending:** One word is created by taking only parts of words and joining them as in “smog” which combines smoke and fog. Blends like fortran (formula + translation) and transceiver (transmitter + receiver) are shortened for efficiency. In the case of blends, the hearer must identify the complete words in the underlying compound and then find a plausible meaning. Since blends and other neologisms almost occur in context, the problem of identification and interpretation is highly determined. Similar to compounding, blending takes two separate words to create a new word, but instead uses only parts of the words to form the neologism as in, for example, Brunch, Motel (Yule, 1985: 65).
3. **Clipping or abbreviation:** Long words are reduced as in the reduction of the word (information) into info. Clipping is where a new word is created by shortening a word to usually the syllable which carries the principal stress, such as fax (facsimile), bike (bicycle) mike (microphone) (Adams, 1973: 135).
4. **Coinage:**

A new word can be coined out right to fit some purpose. Specific brand names are now often used as the

general name for many brands of the actual product. Kodak, nylon, Dacron, xerox, Vaseline, Frigidaire, kleenex, Jell-o, thermos, teflon. Computer programs have been used to provide new names which do not have etymologies.

Sometimes the meaning of new coinages emerges from an explicit contrast with existing lexical items. For example, the new coined words “analog watch” for what used to be simply a watch will only be meaningful if interpreted against the backdrop of the term digital watch. However, there is typically little point in naming a category that does not contrast with anything; but this is fundamentally a matter of conceptual, and not of linguistic, knowledge. The fact that the introduction of new words to describe previously unnamed objects of a given frame may well result in at least some reorganization of the semantic content of existing neighboring words. The more clearly lexical items are differentiated, the fewer individual items will be needed to cover the same field of experience.

5. **Borrowing:** Words are introduced from one language into another. The English language has been very absorbent and took over many words from all over the world, as in camel, starta, robot, machine, etc.
6. **Acronyms or derivations** occur when the first letter of a multiple word name is taken to create what is essentially a new word in a class of its own. NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization), and WTO (World Trade Organization). Acronyms may also occur as names for inventions, such as Laser (Light Amplification by

Simulated Emission of Radiation) and Scuba (Self-contained Underwater Apparatus).

7. **Back formation:** This process involves words whose forms and functions are changed as in reducing some nouns into verbs such as arms to arm, hawk to hawker, auth to author, etc.
8. **Conversion:** This means changing the function of a verb without changing its form as in bottle (n) to bottle (v.). It is very similar to back formation, which takes a word of one class and shortens it to form a word from another classes in: to edit from editor (verb to noun). When a word changes its class, from a verb to a noun, for example, it is said to have been converted. Examples of this include the word 'bottle' as a noun converted to a verb to bottle, meaning to either attack someone with a bottle or to back out of something.
9. **Derivatives or Derivation:** This refers to adding affixes, prefixes, or infixes as in adding re, un, pre or, ful, less. The use of prefixes and suffixes has also created numerous neologisms such as superpower, multimedia. The suffix ism is now commonly used to indicate prejudice, sexism, racism, and ageism to name but a few. Root-creating is an apparently endless creative process, (Adams, 1973: 37). The media could be held responsible for many root-creating neologisms because a word may be created for phonological effect (Al-Jarf, n.d.: 3)

2.2 *Semantic and Communicative Translation:*

Newmark (1988b: 39) made a flattened diagram to interpret the translation problem. He illustrated eight methods

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of translation and proposed that only semantic and communicative translations achieve the two main goals of translation accuracy and economy. Communicative translation attempts to achieve the equivalence of the intended effects between both SL and TL. Whereas, Semantic Translation attempts to render, as closely as the semantic and syntactic structure of the second language allow, the exact contextual meaning of the original.

<u>SL Emphasis</u>	<u>TL Emphasis</u>
Word for word translation	Adaptation
Literal Translation	Free Translation
Faithful Translation	Idiomatic Translation
Semantic Translation	Communicative Translation

Newmark's V Diagram

The above diagram shows that semantic translation is more flexible than faithful, literal and word for word translation in that it takes into consideration the aesthetic value of the TL and cultural words may be replaced by culturally neutral terms. On the other hand “Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership. “(Newmark, 1988b: 47). The difference between semantic and communicative translation is primarily that a semantic translation is written at the author’s linguistic level, while a communicative translation is written at the readership’s level. Semantic translation is used for expressive texts. Communicative translation is used for informative texts.

2.3 Correctness and Appropriateness in Translation:

One of most difficult tasks is to assess a translation. To assess something, objectivity is needed. This objectivity requires following certain criteria of assessment. The criteria concerning the correctness and appropriateness of a translation are field-dependent. Correctness is judged depending on semantics and lexical meaning of words. Whereas, appropriateness depends on naturalness of translation. The more natural translation is the more appropriate it is. In fact, the translation is said to be appropriate when it is consistent with the cultural and linguistic norms and values of the target language. In this regard, (Schaffner, 1998: 1) said that norms play a role in assessing translation since they are related to assumptions and expectations about correctness and appropriateness. Norms, according to Barsch (1987: xii), are “the social reality of correctness notions”. In other words, in each society there is a knowledge of what counts as correct or appropriate. So, language and language use can be judged as correct from a phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic and pragmatic point of view (Schaffner, 1998: 1). In order to realize an appropriate rendition, beside meaning of words, translators have to take into consideration cultural and situational adequacy. In fact, what appears to be linguistically correct may be inappropriate in that it does not meet other requirements such as cultural and situational adequacy or due to inappropriate linguistic variation (style, register, dialect) (Kussmaul: 1995). The most serious error in translation is the pragmatic one. The seriousness of an error is decided at the textual level. If the error occurs on a higher level of text, it is

considered more serious. Newmark (1988b: 189) divides translation mistakes into referential and linguistic. He (ibid: 192) argues that standards of translation assessment are relative and points out that a good translation is that which fulfils its intention. It conveys the fact acceptably in an informative text, whereas, in a vocative text, its success is measurable and in expressive texts an adequate translation is useful to explain what the text is about.

According to House (2009: 244-248) There are different approaches of translation evaluation ranging from mentalist view, response-based (behavioristic view), text and discourse based approaches including literature-oriented approaches, post-modernist and deconstructionist thinking, and linguistically-oriented approaches and finally the functional-pragmatic model of translation evaluation which is adopted in this paper.

3. Procedure and Data collection:

The following texts have been selected from a specialized web site of journalistic neologisms (www.rdues.bcu.ac.uk/neologisms.shtml-8k). Ten journalistic texts have been translated by ten 4th year students at the Dept. of Translation, College of Arts, University of Mosul during the academic year 2008-2009. The analysis and discussion tackled the method of translation (whether semantic or communicative) the translators have adopted in their translation and whether they made use of word formation processes or not.

Data Analysis**SL Texts No. 1**

This cultural blurring is reflected in a new lexicon of marketing spiel, spotlighting such emergent consumer groups as the kidult or adultescent (whose age ranges from 25-35), the middle **youthier** (35-45) and the silver surfer internet users in their dotage.

Neologism	Word Formation Process	Translation of Components	Proposed Translation
Youther	Derivation	شباب + مرحلة	مرحلة الشباب
	Youth+ er		

TL Texts	Correctness	Appropriateness	Method of Translation
1 في منتصف الشباب	+	-	Communicative
2 مرحلة الشباب	+	+	Communicative
3 شرح الشباب	+	-	Communicative
4 فئة شبابية	+	-	Communicative
5 الرجولة	+	-	Communicative
6 الشباب الذين تعدوا سن الـ 35	+	-	Communicative
7 شاب	+	-	Semantic
8 شاب	+	-	Semantic
9 متوسط العمر	+	-	Communicative
10 عمر النضج	+	-	Communicative

Discussion:

Seven translators 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8 have used a semantic equivalent (شباب) for “youthier” though with lexically different realizations, whereas, three other translators 5, 8 and 9 have adopted a communicative translation using (الرجولة، متوسط العمر، عمر النضج). Though all renditions can be considered correct ones due to the fact that all of them give the general sense of the SL text, the most appropriate one is translation 2

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(مرحلة الشباب) because it indicates the sense of the period intended in the use of the (er) suffix.

SL Texts No. 2

There are quite a few linguists who favour legislation along the lines of banning discrimination against what they call accentism .			
Neologism	Word Formation Process	Translation of Components	Proposed Translation
accentism	Derivation	لهجة + عملية	اللهجية
	Root+ Suffix		

TL Texts		Correctness	Appropriateness	Method of Translation
1	استخدام اللهجات	-	-	Semantic
2	اللهجانية	+	-	Semantic
3	التفرقة على اساس اللهجة	+	-	Communicative
4	اللهجية	+	+	Semantic
5	التعنصر اللغوي	+	-	Communicative
6	ضد ما يسمونه الرطانة	-	-	Communicative
7	التصنيف او تقسيم اللغات وفق لهجات	+	-	Communicative
8	اللهجاوية	+	+	Semantic
9	النبرة	-	-	Communicative
10	العلم الذي يبحث في اللهجات	-	-	Communicative

Discussion:

Seven translators have been able to provide a correct translation for the neologism “accentism”. They have given the appropriate meaning of the root “accent”. Yet, as far as the suffix “ism” is concerned, most of them have been unable to give the appropriate equivalent except for translators 2 and 8

who used a derivation of the root meaning to produce a new word "اللهجانية و اللهجوية". Such treatment is the most appropriate in that it gives the most suitable information with no addition as that in the other renditions.

SL Texts No. 3

Alison Moyet, a big woman in every sense, was famed in the 80s for refusing to shrink to eight stone, but by her 2001 comeback she had skinnified considerably			
Neologism	Word Formation Process	Translation of Components	Proposed Translation
skinnified	Derivation	جلد	نحفت
	N into V		

TL Texts		Correctness	Appropriateness	Method of Translation
1	نحفت	+	+	Semantic
2	تقليل الوزن	+	-	Communicative
3	نحفت/ هزلت	+	-	Semantic
4	غدت هزيلة	+	-	Semantic
5	-----	-	-	Communicative
6	نحلت	+	-	Semantic
7	يقل في الوزن / يصبح نحيلا للغاية	+	-	Semantic
8	وهنت	-	-	Communicative
9	خففت وزنها	+	-	Semantic
10	تم تنحيفها	-	-	Semantic

Discussion:

Most of the translators have been able to find out the meaning of the neologism "skinnified". However, they have used inappropriate lexical items as in هزلت، غدت هزيلة، وهنت (3, 4, and, 8 respectively). These lexical items imply negative connotations in addition to the required meaning of losing

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weight. Other choices are not appropriate either grammatically in terms of tense as in (تقليل الوزن، يقل في الوزن) or due to the use of unsuitable voice as in (تم تنحيها). Some translators have given more than one rendition as in translators 3 and 7 which may refer to hesitation or uncertainty, whereas translator 5 has neglected the neologism and left it untranslated. Only translator no. 1 has been able to give the appropriate rendition (نحفت) which expresses the intended meaning of the SL and gives the same effect on the TL readers.

SL Texts No. 4

How he rejoiced, ‘recalled Wilhelm Liebknecht when he had tempted a ‘little student’ to go on the ice and demonstrated in the person of the unfortunate the inadequateness of our universities and of academic culture’			
Neologism	Word Formation Process	Translation of Components	Proposed Translation
inadequateness	in	عدم	عدم ملائمة
	adequateness	ملائمة	

TL Texts		Correctness	Appropriateness	Method of Translation
1	عدم كفاءة	+	-	Semantic
2	عدم ملائمة	+	+	Semantic
3	عدم كفاية	-	-	Semantic
4	عدم توفر	-	-	Semantic
5	عدم الكفاءة	+	-	Semantic
6	عدم كفاءة	+	-	Semantic
7	عدم كفاءة	+	-	Semantic
8	غير كفوءة	+	-	Semantic
9	عدم كفاية	-	-	Semantic
10	عدم كفاية / عدم ملائمة	-	-	Semantic

Discussion:

All translators have recognized the negation represented in the prefix (in) and translated it appropriately into عدم. However, the most appropriate rendition has been given by translator 2 who used عدم ملائمة for unsuitability. Though the rest of translators have given a correct translation in 1, 5, 6, 7 and 8, their lexical choice (كفاءة) does not produce the intended meaning of “adequateness”. Viz. Others like 3, 4, 9 and 10 have mistranslated it using (كفاية) which is in one to one correspondence with another entry “sufficient”.

SL Texts No. 5

Traders said a rise in interbank rates and statements from the presidential palace and Central Bank strongly denying rumours of either a pending dollarization of the economy or centralization of exchange operations had calmed the markets			
Neologism	Word Formation Process	Translation of Components	Proposed Translation
dollarization	Dollar(N)	دولار	التحول الى الدولار
	Dollarize (V)	يحول الى الدولار	
	Dollarization(N)	التحول الى الدولار	

	TL Texts	Correctness	Appropriateness	Method of Translation
1	التحول إلى الدولار	+	+	Semantic
2	استخدام الدولار		-	Semantic
3	سياسة اعتماد الدولار لخدمة المصالح الاقتصادية	+	-	Communicative
4	استبدال العملة الوطنية بالدولار	-	-	Communicative
5	تحجيم الدولار	-	-	Communicative
6	الدولة / استخدام الدولار الأمريكي كعملة رسمية في بلد أجنبي	-	-	Semantic
7	اعتماد الدولار كعملة	-	-	Communicative
8	هيمنة الدولار	-	-	Communicative
9	تعميم عملة الدولار	-	-	Communicative
10	جعل الاقتصاد يعمل بالدولار	+	-	Communicative

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Discussion:

Different procedures have been used to produce an equivalent for the neologism “dollarization”. Some of the translators have appropriately used functional equivalent as in 1, 10 whereas others, though they have recognized the origin of the neologism (dollar), have been unable to find the appropriate rendition of the neologism (dollarization). The most appropriate rendition has been given by translator 1 (التحول إلى الدولار). Translator 10 has also used an appropriate functional rendition which gives the same effect to the TL readers yet with more lexical items (جعل الاقتصاد يعمل بالدولار) Other renditions have been inappropriate being completely wrong or giving more or less than the required effect.

SL Texts No. 6

The National Space Science Centre in Leicester (opening 2001) not only ‘looks firmly to the future’ as the brochure says it is so far in the future that it has had to park the Space Shuttle, on loan from Nasa, in rented premises to generate income while it **downsizes** Nick Grimshaw’s grand plans.

Neologism	Word Formation Process	Translation of Components	Proposed Translation
downsizes	down	قليل	يقلل من شأن
	Sizes(v)	يحجم	

TL Texts	Correctness	Appropriateness	Method of Translation
1 يقلل من أهمية	+	+	Communicative
2 يقلل من شأن	+	+	Communicative
3 يهملش	+	-	Communicative
4 يحدد	-	-	Semantic
5 -----	-	-	Communicative
6 يصغر حجمه	-	-	Semantic
7 يحد من	-	-	Semantic
8 يقلل من شأن	+	+	Communicative
9 يقلل من شأن	+	+	Communicative
10 يقلص	-	-	Semantic

Discussion:

All translators have recognized the intended meaning of the neologism “downsizes” except for translator 5 who left the term untranslated. However, only four translators 1, 2, 8, and 9 have given the appropriate rendition "يقفل من أهمية" which gives the same effect of the SL neologism. Less appropriate renditions are given by translators 3, 4, 7 "يهدم، يحدد، يحد من" in that they produce different sense and they are in one to one correspondence with other SL items (limit, margin) respectively. Renditions given by 6 "يصغر حجمه" “minimize its size” and 10 "يقلص" “reduce” are inappropriate for the same reason.

SL Texts No. 7

For the first time, we have an American administration that talks of **de-Arabising** the Middle East - the ultimate Perleian dream of Arab nations governed by clones of Ahmed Chalabi, their bazaars buried under shopping malls and Arab hospitality.

Neologism	Word Formation Process	Translation of Components	Proposed Translation
De-Arabising	De-	نزع	نزع صفة العروبة
	Arab_(adj)-arabize (v)	العربية	
	Arabising	Verbal noun	

TL Texts	Correctness	Appropriateness	Method of Translation
1 نزع صفة العروبة	+	+	Semantic
2 محو اللغة العربية	-	-	Communicative
3 لجم النزعة العربية	-	-	Communicative
4 الغاء الهوية العربية	-	-	Communicative
5 محو العربية الفصحى	-	-	Communicative
6 نزع الثقافة والعادات والتقاليد العربية	+	-	Communicative
7 طمس الهوية العربية	+	+	Communicative
8 تعريبية	-	-	Communicative
9 استبعاد العرب	-	-	Communicative
10 سلخ الهوية العربية	+	+	Communicative

Discussion:

Only four translators have been able to perceive the neologism “ De-Arabising” and hence to produce a correct rendition using functional equivalents. Three of them have been appropriate ones 1,7 and 10. Other renditions have been completely wrong including 2, 3, 5, 8 and 9 because they have restricted the adjective “Arab” to the Arabic Language which is not the actual sense of the term. In fact, the concept of de-Arabising is so wide that it includes changing the beliefs and habits of people in a way that they no longer say that they are Arab.

SL Texts No. 8

While Britain and Australia have some of the most liberal immigration regimes, as they apply to the partners of **intracompany** transferees, in the US trailing spouses have no automatic right to work and must apply, preferably from the home country, in their own right for a work visa.

Neologism	Word Formation Process	Translation of Components	Proposed Translation
intracompany	intra	داخلي	شركة داخلية
	company	شركة	

	TL Texts	Correctness	Appropriateness	Method of Translation
1	شركة داخلية	+	+	Semantic
2	خلال مصاحبة	-	-	Communicative
3	ضمن الشركة الواحدة	-	-	Semantic
4	ضمن الشركة	-	-	Semantic
5	شركات داخلية	+	+	Semantic
6	شركات مدمجة ضمنيا	-	-	Communicative
7	ضمن الشركة الواحدة	-	-	Communicative
8	مهجريين داخل القطر	-	-	Semantic
9	شركة مدمجة	-	-	Semantic
10	-----	-	-	Communicative

Discussion:

In this text, only two translators 1 and 5 have provided an appropriate renditions. They have analysed the components of the neologism” “intracompany” appropriately rendering the prefix “intra” into داخلية and the root “company” into شركة, so the total meaning would be an internal company شركة داخلية. Other translators have given inappropriate renditions in that they produce a completely different sense. Rendition 2 خلال مصاحبة and 8 مهجرين داخل القطر 8 are completely wrong and indicate that the translators have not understand the whole text in a way that made them produce a completely wrong sense. Translator 10 have left the term untranslated whereas other renditions 3, 4 and 7 have given the rendition of (ضمن الشركة), within the company)which differs from the SL text. Rendition 9 is inappropriate in that it represents a rendition of another SL term “incorporation”.

SL Texts No. 9

RICHARD PRESTON, author of The Cobra Event, wrote a non-fiction account of the rise of ‘ bioterrorism ’, which was published in the New Yorker in 1997			
Neologism	Word Formation Process	Translation of Components	Proposed Translation
bioterrorism	bio	إحيائي	إرهاب إحيائي
	terrorism	إرهاب	

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TL Texts		Correctness	Appropriateness	Method of Translation
1	إرهاب بايولوجي	-	+	Semantic
2	إرهاب بايولوجي	-	+	Semantic
3	إرهاب بايولوجي	-	+	Semantic
4	الإرهاب باستخدام الأسلحة البيولوجية	-	+	Communicative
5	أسلحة بايولوجية جراثومية	-	+	Communicative
6	الإرهاب الحيوي	+	+	Semantic
7	الإرهاب البايولوجي	-	+	Semantic
8	الرغبة البشرية	-	-	Communicative
9	إرهاب الأسلحة البايولوجية	-	+	Communicative
10	الإرهاب الإحيائي	+	+	Semantic

Discussion:

All the translators have appropriately rendered the root “terrorism” into إرهاب except translator 5 who neglected the translation of the term giving only the translation of the prefix. For the second part of the term, most of the translators have given inappropriate translation when they used transliteration of the prefix “bio-” into the Arabic form (بايولوجي). Only translator 6 has provided an appropriate rendition when he rendered the prefix (bio-) into حيوي so the total translation would be الإرهاب الإحيائي

SL Texts No. 10

There are still one or two paintings that strike me as having a **wrongish** size, and therefore give an eccentric scale to the figure

Neologism	Word Formation Process	Translation of Components	Proposed Translation
wrongish	Wrong(adj.) ish	خاطئ	غير ملائم

TL Texts		Correctness	Appropriateness	Method of Translation
1	غير ملائم	+	+	Communicative
2	حجم خاطئ	+	-	Semantic
3	غير مناسب	+	+	Communicative
4	حجم لا نمطي	-	-	Communicative
5	غير مناسب / عادي	-	-	Communicative
6	حجم خاطئ نوعاً ما	-	-	Communicative
7	خاطئ / مختلف	-	-	Semantic
8	غير تقليدي	-	-	Communicative
9	كبير جداً	-	-	Communicative
10	مخطوء	+	-	Semantic

Discussion:

Only two translators¹ and 3 have given the intended effect of the neologism “wrongish “ ”غير ملائم، غير مناسب”. Translators 2 and 10 are correct, yet less appropriate in that they indicate only part of the total sense of the message in that the rendition clarifies that something is wrong which is different from the original SL text in expressing the unsuitability with the surrounding place. Other translations are completely inappropriate in the way that they give different senses as in (very big unconventional, and special sizes كبير جداً) حجم لا نمطي، غير تقليدي. Renditions 5 and 7 are

inappropriate in that two renditions have been proposed by both of them (غير مناسب/ عادي، خاطئ/ مختلف). This shows the hesitation of the translator in making the required decision though one of their rendition is appropriate غير مناسب

5. General Findings and Conclusions:

The analysis of the renderings shows that (56%) of the translators have mostly recognized the meaning of the neologisms. Yet only (18%) of them have given the appropriate rendition. Both semantic and communicative methods of translation have been used whereby almost (52%) of the cases were translated communicatively and (48%) semantically. Some of the subject have used word formation processes to solve the problem.

The study concludes that when the lexical items comprising the neologism are transparent in meaning, the translators have generally used a semantic method of translation to solve the problem under discussion. Yet, when the translators fail to find the meaning of the components of the neologism they opted for communicative method of translation. However, no method is regarded as the best choice in any case due to the fact that in some texts when the meaning can be recognized by directly analyzing the lexical components of the neologism, the semantic method is preferred, whereas, when the translator fails to realize the meaning of the neologism by analyzing the lexical item, he resorts to communicative translation.

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طرائق تكوين الكلمات: حلاً لترجمة الكلمات المستحدثة في المجال الصحفي من اللغة الإنكليزية إلى اللغة العربية

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المستخلص

يتناول هذا البحث مشكلة ترجمة الكلمات الصحفية الإنكليزية المستحدثة إلى العربية. يقدم البحث فكرة عامة عن مفهوم وأنواع واستخدام الكلمات المستحدثة كما يقدم عمليات تشكيل الكلمات حلاً لترجمة الكلمات المستحدثة. وللتحري عن فعالية هذا المقترح قام عشرة مترجمين بترجمة عشرة نصوص صحفية مختلفة تحوي على عشر كلمات مستحدثة. وتفترض الدراسة أن عمليات تشكيل الكلمة يمكن استخدامها لحل مشكلة ترجمة الكلمات الصحفية الإنكليزية المستحدثة إلى العربية. وبعد تحليل العينات وجدت الدراسة أنّ المترجمين استخدموا ترجمة دلالية عندما كانت المفردات شفافة في معناها في حين استخدموا ترجمة تواصلية عندما عجزوا عن تحليل المفردات المكونة للكلمة المستحدثة.

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