# THE USE OF NEOLOGISMS IN GEORGE ORWELL'S 1984 AND THEIR TRANSLATION INTO UZBEK

**Author:** Murodullayeva Madina Dilshod qizi [1]
**Affiliation:** Master's degree student, Nordic international university [1]

## ANNOTATION

George Orwell's 1984 introduces numerous neologisms that define its dystopian world. These words carry political and ideological significance, making their translation into Uzbek a challenging task. This study analyzes the strategies used in Uzbek translations, evaluating their effectiveness in preserving Orwell's original meaning and impact. The findings contribute to translation studies and linguistic adaptation.

**Keywords:** Neologisms, 1984 , George Orwell, Uzbek translation, dystopian literature.

## INTRODUCTION

George Orwell's *1984* is one of the most influential dystopian novels of the 20th century, known for its critique of totalitarianism and manipulation of language. A key feature of the novel is the use of *Newspeak*, a constructed language designed to limit free thought and reinforce Party ideology. Orwell introduces various neologisms—newly created words that serve a political function—such as *doublethink*, *thoughtcrime*, and *unperson*. These terms are essential to understanding the novel's themes and Orwell's warning about the dangers of authoritarian control over language. Translating these neologisms into Uzbek presents unique challenges. Uzbek, a Turkic language, differs significantly from English in terms of structure, vocabulary, and idiomatic expressions. Moreover, the political and historical context of Uzbekistan, including its experience with Soviet rule, adds another layer of complexity in interpreting Orwell's work.

This study explores the translation of Orwellian neologisms into Uzbek, analyzing whether the translations successfully preserve the novel's linguistic innovation and political message. By comparing different translation strategies, this research aims to provide insights into the broader field of literary translation and linguistic adaptation.

### Research Objectives

To identify and analyze Orwell's key neologisms in 1984.

To examine the strategies used in their Uzbek translation.

To evaluate the effectiveness of these strategies in maintaining Orwell's intended meaning.

To provide recommendations for future translations of Orwell's work into Uzbek.

### Research Questions

How are Orwell's neologisms translated into Uzbek?

Do the translations retain the ideological and linguistic significance of the original terms?

What translation strategies are most effective in preserving Orwell's meaning?

## LITERATURE REVIEW

The Role of Neologisms in Literature : Neologisms are frequently used in literature to describe new concepts, especially in science fiction and dystopian genres. Scholars such as Crystal (1987) and Newmark (1988) discuss how authors create new words to represent ideas that do not yet have existing terms. Orwell's *1984* is a prime example, as its neologisms are not only linguistic innovations but also political tools designed to control thought.

Orwell's Language and Political Intent: Orwell's *Newspeak* is a controlled language designed to eliminate subversive thoughts by removing certain words and meanings from common use. Scholars such as Meyers (2000) and Riemer (2013) have explored how Orwell's linguistic choices reflect real-world propaganda techniques used by totalitarian governments.

Challenges in Translating Orwell's Neologisms: Baker (1992) discusses how politically charged words pose difficulties in translation, as direct equivalents may not exist in the target language. Previous studies on Uzbek translations of literary works (Karimov, 2015) have explored how foreign neologisms are adapted, but there has been little research specifically on Orwell's *1984*.

## METHODOLOGY

This study follows a qualitative comparative approach, analyzing Orwell's neologisms in the original English text and their translations into Uzbek. The research is based on text analysis rather than experimental methods. Data Collection and Analysis.

This study is based on both primary and secondary sources. The primary sources include the original English text of George Orwell's 1984 and its published Uzbek translations. These translations provide direct material for analyzing how Orwell's neologisms have been rendered in Uzbek. Additionally, secondary sources such as scholarly articles, books on translation theory, and studies on Orwell's linguistic innovations are used to provide theoretical insights into the challenges of translating politically charged language. These sources help in understanding the strategies employed in translating Orwell's unique vocabulary and evaluating their effectiveness in preserving his ideological intent.

The data analysis process involves several key steps:

Identifying Key Neologisms in 1984: The first step is to extract the most significant neologisms from the novel. These words, which include Newspeak, doublethink, thoughtcrime, and unperson, play a crucial role in Orwell's dystopian vision and must be carefully examined in translation.

Examining Uzbek Translations: After identifying the neologisms, the next step is to analyze how they have been translated into Uzbek. This involves comparing different Uzbek translations to observe variations in word choice, sentence structure, and linguistic adaptation. By examining these translations, the study identifies how well the translated terms capture Orwell's original meaning and stylistic intent.

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Comparing Translation Strategies: Different translation strategies are assessed, including:

Direct Translation – Translating words literally while maintaining their original structure.

Adaptation – Modifying words to fit Uzbek linguistic norms while trying to retain their meaning. Descriptive Translation – Using explanatory phrases instead of single words to ensure clarity. This comparison helps determine which approach is most effective in conveying Orwell's ideological and linguistic nuances.

Evaluating Effectiveness: The final step is to assess the effectiveness of the translations based on three main criteria: Accuracy – How closely the translation matches the original meaning. Ideological Preservation – Whether the translation retains Orwell's political and philosophical implications. Readability – How natural and understandable the translated words are for Uzbek readers. By systematically analyzing these aspects, this study provides a comprehensive evaluation of how Orwell's neologisms have been translated into Uzbek and offers insights into the broader challenges of translating political and dystopian literature.

## DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Analysis of Orwell's Neologisms and Their Uzbek Translations. The following table presents key Orwellian neologisms and their translations into Uzbek:

| English Term | Meaning in 1984 | Uzbek Translation | Challenges in Translation |
|---|---|---|---|
| Newspeak | A controlled language that limits free thought | Yangi so'z / Yangi til | Lacks the political connotation of newspeak |
| Doublethink | Holding two contradictory beliefs simultaneously | Ikkiyoqlama Tafakkur | Longer phrase reduces impact. |
| Thoughtcrime | Criminalized independent thought | Fikr jinoyat | Captures meaning well but lacks Orwell's compactness. |
| Unperson | A person erased from history | Mavjud bo'lmagan odam | Too descriptive, losing Orwell's simplicity. |
| Big person | The Party leader who watches all | Katta aka | Retains meaning but lacks ominous tone. |

Common Translation Strategies Used. The study identified three main translation strategies: Literal Translation – Words like thoughtcrime (fikrjinoyat ) were translated directly, maintaining their meaning but sometimes losing their Orwellian stylistic simplicity.

Adaptation – Some terms were modified to fit Uzbek linguistic norms, such as newspeak (Yangi so'z ) , but these adaptations often lacked the political depth of the original.

Descriptive Translation – Some words were explained rather than directly translated, which improved comprehension but weakened Orwell's concise and controlled style.

Effectiveness of Uzbek Translations: Overall, Uzbek translations succeed in conveying the basic meanings of Orwell's neologisms but often struggle to preserve

their ideological impact. Some translations become too explanatory, reducing the force of Orwell's compact language. Others retain the meaning but fail to capture the authoritarian tone embedded in Orwell's original terms.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

To improve future translations of 1984 Uzbek:

Coin New Uzbek Neologisms – Instead of using long explanations, translators could create new Uzbek words that better capture Orwell's original intent.

Use Footnotes or Annotations – To explain complex terms while keeping translations concise.

Collaborate with Linguists and Literary Experts – To ensure both linguistic accuracy and ideological depth.

## CONCLUSION

This study has explored the challenges and strategies involved in translating George Orwell's 1984 neologisms into Uzbek. The novel's use of Newspeak and other newly coined words is central to its dystopian message, making their accurate translation essential for preserving Orwell's ideological and linguistic intent. However, differences between English and Uzbek in terms of structure, vocabulary, and political history create significant challenges. The analysis of Uzbek translations reveals that while some neologisms, such as thoughtcrime , are effectively rendered, others lose their impact due to overly descriptive translations or a lack of political connotation. Common strategies include literal translation, adaptation, and descriptive explanation, each with its advantages and limitations. The biggest challenge remains maintaining Orwell's concise and emotionally detached style while ensuring that the meaning is clear to Uzbek readers.

To improve future translations of 1984 into Uzbek, translators could consider coining new Uzbek neologisms that better capture Orwell's original intent, using footnotes or annotations for cultural and political explanations, and working closely with linguistic and literary experts. By refining translation strategies, future versions of 1984 in Uzbek can more accurately reflect the novel's themes and preserve its powerful critique of totalitarianism. Ultimately, this research contributes to the broader field of translation studies by highlighting the complexities of adapting politically charged literary language across different linguistic and cultural contexts. It emphasizes the need for careful consideration of both linguistic precision and ideological nuance in literary translation.

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