Translating New Words:
The Effect of Neologism on Translation

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Abstract

Neologisms are the translator's biggest problem. New objects, ideas, emotional words, scientific terms, slang and dialects are continually created or coming into the mainstream of language. While transferring words, each language acquires 3000 new words, annually (Usevičs, 2012).

The problem of translating new words is one of the hardest tasks facing translators; one cannot find such words in ordinary dictionaries even the newest specialized ones only after a while.

This paper draws the attention of translators and learners to the increasing number of such new words. Thus, neologism in English causes the dilemma of finding an Arabic equivalent.

For this purpose, translating such new words is important to understand the term of neologism. How it is being created? What does it stand for? How to translate Neologism?

A list of new English words are given to (5) translators in different specialized fields. They are asked to find out an equivalent or translate these new words using Sayadi's techniques (2011). After collecting the data, the results show how each translator manage the translation of Neologism in an acceptable way into Arabic, and the techniques that were adopted.

Kew words: Neologism, New words, Equivalent, Translation.

ترجمة الكلمات الجديدة: تأثير الكلمات المُستحدثة على الترجمة

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الملخص

تُعد الكلمات المُستحدثة واحدة من اكبر المشاكل التي يواجها المُترجم في مجال عمله. حيث يتم ايجاد و ابتكار اشياء جديدة و مصطلحات علمية و افكار و كلمات ذات مدلول عاطفي و كلمات من اللغة العامية و لهجات بشكل دائمي. و تدخل في اصل اللغة واستخدامها وحتى قواميسها. اما الكلمات المنقولة من اللغات الاخرى فتُكمل ما بدأته الكلمات المُستحدثة. ولقد تم إحصاء ما يقرب من ثلاثة الاف كلمة جديدة تضاف لكل لغة وبشكل سنوي (Usevičs: 2012).

يُعزى السبب في ان ترجمة الكلمات المُستحدثة هي من اصعب المهام التي يضطلع بها المُترجم هي كون ان هذه الكلمات لا يُمكن ايجادها في القواميس الاعتيادية و لا حتى في القواميس المُتخصصة الحديثة إلا بعد مُضي فترة من الزمن.

يستقطب هذا البحث انتباه كل من المُترجمين و اللغويين الى العدد المُتزايد من الكلمات المُستحدثة في اللغة الانكليزية ومُعضلة إيجاد المُكافئ العربي لها او ترجمتها.

ولغرض ترجمة هذه الكلمات الجديدة فأنه من الاهمية بمكان ان نفهم اولاً معنى مصطلح الكلمات المُستحدثة. كيف تكونت؟ ما الذي تُشير اليه؟ و كيف نستطيع ترجمتها.

تم اعطاء قائمة بعدد من الكلمات الجديدة الى مجموعة من (٥) من المُترجمين في كافة التخصصات. وطلب منهم إيجاد المُرادف العربي او ترجمتها وفق المنهاج الذي اعتمده (Sayadi : ٢٠١١). و بعد جمع البيانات اظهرت النتائج مدى نجاح كل مُترجم في إيجاد البديل العربي المناسب بالشكل الذي يُعد مقبولاً في اللغة العربية. وماهي الاساليب التي اعتمدوها. ستُمهد النتائج المُتحصلة الطريق للمهتمين و العاملين في مجال ترجمة الكلمات الجديدة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الكلمات المُستحدثة – الكلمات الجديدة – المكافئ – الترجمة.

Introduction

Neologisms are words that are new or combined, they are conditionally fixed in the language as a result of the changes in social life, culture, science, economics, media, and intercultural interaction. These changes are attributed to: words formed and outdated views in the language system. The Existing words with new meanings are also regarded neologisms (Sayadi, 2011). Yet, they are not regularly used by the speakers or the writers.

In his theoretical model, French lexicographer and terminologist Alain Ray (1975) suggests that: "Neologism will be perceived as belonging to either the language in general or only to one of its specific usages. It is probably belonging to a subject-specific usage which may be specialized or general" (Ray, 1975 cited in Yiokari, 2005:3).

Nowadays, neologism has acquired a more agreeable concept which explains how it is created like: coining a new vocabulary entry or assigning a new meaning to an already existing one (*Collins Cobuild English Dictionary* 1995; Newmark, 1988).

In line with their discourse-analysis and social functions, neologisms vary in forms and fields like scientific and technical terms, commercial trademarks, brand names, political slogans, expressive coinages, etc. Many authors of classic and modern literature knit neologisms in their literary texts. It can last for a very long time or completely disappear from everyday vocabulary usage.

The mutual interest of the communication among the people leads to a fact that new words gradually or suddenly penetrate the everyday vocabulary usage of the person (Ermolenko & Bazarova, 2018).

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

1. Definition

Many linguists have defined "Neologism". Yet, there is no single agreeable definition. Kandelaki (1977) describes it as "The newest part of comparatively some previous words or word combination, and it is used in a colloquial speech." Retsker (1982) states that "it is usually divided

into lexical and semantic neoplasms, whether the word is newly appeared, or already existed." Newmark (1988: 140) defines it as "newly come lexical or existing units that acquire a new sense". The Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary defines it as "new words, the meaning of words, and phrases that appeared in some languages" (Yartzeva, 1990).

According to The Oxford Dictionary of English (2003: 1179), it is "a newly coined word or an expression that may be in the process of entering the common use, but has not been accepted yet into the mainstream language". Usevičs (2012) defines it as "a word, or words that have been created or coined to apply a new concept, to blend a pre-existing one, or to make an old word sounds more contemporary".

Ermolenko & Bazarova (2018) explain that Neologism is a fictitious word of a literary language that may have been passed from other languages, restored words, or simply they are a writer's invention.

As a global language, English continues to borrow new words or form new words with their borrowed stems and affixes. The Global Language Monitor made a survey (Payack, 2008) which states that the English language finds a new word every 98 minutes (Rets, 2016).

2. Historical Review

The term neologism was coined in English in (1803). It is not only restricted to English, French, Italian, and German have their own terms to describe neologism, which were all conceived in the previous 65 years ago (Oxford Dictionary of English, 2003). At that time the term was used negatively, critics and linguists condemned neologism both aesthetically and linguistically, especially in Language Change considered a process of decay.

In literature, neologism was regarded as the nonstop formation and an introduction of new lexical units into the language (Usevičs, 2012). Today, this sense of meaning is still alive. In the second half of the 18th century, it became obvious that efforts to limit the vocabulary of literary expression could not be done. Thus, for extracting the negative reference of neologism, the word neology was invented, which refers to the introduction of "approved or correct" new words (Petrashevsky, 1846:234).

The old meaning of neologism is synonymous with "archaism" (The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, 2000). In order to ascribe the features of archaism to neologism, it is important to look at a certain period of the social existence of that word and its use in the language. For example, cable television (1966), CD-ROM (1988), flashback (1966), environment (1972) are all new words at that period. Today, the general public got accustomed to these new words and can find them in all dictionaries (Usevičs, 2012).

As scholars differ among themselves on how to regard a word as a neologism, some on one hand say that any word could be a neologism if the speaker/writer uses it as new one. Others on the other hand say that no word should be considered neologism unless its age is 25 years.

Parianou & Kelandrias (2002: 756) stated that neologism passes through three main stages: invention, probationary and stabilizing. First, invented words are proposed by only limited people. Then, it is being used by different people, but it is not widely accepted. Finally, it is approved, widely used and gets its place in the dictionaries.

2. Literature Review

Though many theorists and translation approaches have tackled neologism. Yet, most of them differ in the way of understanding neologism. This differentiation reveals some problems at two levels. First, how to find the best applicable methodology of understanding and explaining it. Second, how to find the best-approved strategies to using, dealing and translating it.

However, Rets (2016) mentions five basic translation theories and approaches which define neologisms from different perceptions:

1. Stylistic theory which defines neologism as words that are marked stylistically by the innovation of their usage in the language, e.g. "eye candy" visually entertaining but intellectually undemanding or "downtime" the time when someone is not working or being inactive (Rets, 2014).

2. Denotation theory defines it as words signifying new things or ideas and denoting new meanings, e.g. "smartphone", "selfie" and "e-book" (Ulanova, 2014).

3. Structural theory defines it as words with new form and structure: e.g. words created by writers such as "hobbit" by Tolkien (Sari, 2013).

4. Etymological theory defines it as words with an existing form and meaning, but they adopted a new meaning over the recent years, e.g. "umbrella" which means a protection device against rain, now it means a protecting force or influence (Rets, 2014).

5. Lexicographic theory defines it as words which are not registered in dictionaries e.g. "cinema-therapy" which means using film therapeutic tools. It nearly has 70,000 citations on the Google search engine, but is not registered in any dictionary (Rets, 2016).

All the above-mentioned theories share one keyword, i.e. innovation. Yet, it can be an incongruous point of view.

The literature review shows that most of the research studies on neologism focus on the field of linguistics. The present study sheds light on the field of translation in relation to Neologism.

3. Classifying Neologism

The ultimate question is how a finite vocabulary of a language could be expanded to deal with an infinite renewal world? The answer is: by adding new words or changing the meaning of any existing words.
Sayadi (2011) defines neologism as "the tokens of a creative process". He explains it as an original human being creativity resulted from the relation among individuals, the materials, events, and the surroundings that are necessary in his life.
3.1. Linguistic Factors
Haham (Zabotkina, 1989: 7) classifies neologism according to its semantics and structure:
1. The form and meaning are new.
2. The form is new and the meaning is related to another word.

3. The meaning is new and the form is already existed.

Rosen (Zabotkina, 1989: 7) classifies neologism according to its linguistic structure:

1. Words that can stand by itself, but are also parts of new words.

2. New morphemes.

3. Existing morphemes with a new combination.

Taking into account "the ways by which the neologisms are formed", neologism can be classified according to phonological, semantic, and syntactic perspectives. And according to the topic it belongs to: science, politics, media and so on (Usevičs, 2012).

3.2. Extra-linguistic Factors

Based on the extra-linguistic factors that determine how neologism is formed, it is possible to classify it into: (Rets, 2016)

1. The Economy Factor

This factor helps both speakers and writers to save time and effort. So, instead of using a word combination, one could use a single word. For example:

John is working in the garden → John is gardening → يعمل جون الان في الحديقة

Economy factor could also be used with words borrowed from other languages (earworm: a tune which sticks in someone's mind), and abbreviations (vom: vomit).

2. The Expressiveness Factor

It helps both speakers and writers to put some emotional significance to the objects and the ideas they talk about. For example: La-La Land, Los Angeles and laid-back (اهدأ) or burned-out (خائر القوى).

3. Systematization Factor

Systematization has its effect on forming neologism. For example, the word (dealer) systematically generated words as (art dealer, car dealer) and currently (fashion craft dealer).

4. The Registering Factor

As language interchanges with everyday life, words that are used in specific discourse start to change their registration and entering the public discourse. For example, the word (hyperventilate) means (breathing very fast) used in medical discourse. Now, it gains a new meaning in public discourse (being overexcited about something).

4. Types of Neologism

Language is a flexible body of work and not a sacred object that cannot be changed or altered. It is subjected to change through adjustment, deletions, additions and even invention. From this change neologism is emerged.

Newmark (1988:140) proposes twelve types of neologism divided according to whether they are new words or already existed words with new meanings. Those types are:

A. Already Existed words with new meaning:
1. Words
They do not refer to new objects. For example, the word refoulement means (the return of refugee), but now it could also mean (refusal of entry) or (deportation).
These words are non-cultural and non-technical. They could be translated into either by a word exists in the target language (TL), or by a functional or descriptive term.
2. Collocations
These are descriptive terms that are converted to be technical terms. For example, the term token woman (means: one woman who is representative for a group of men). They may be cultural or non-cultural depending on whether the concept or object exists in the TL or not. If it exists then there will be a translation, and if not (e.g. tug-of-love) the translator should use economical descriptive equivalent. Commas could be used with newly invented collocations and can remove from it after some time.
B. New Words
1. New coinages

There is nothing that could be called a brand new word. All words are derived from different morphemes; if not then they are either phonaesthetic or synaesthetic.

The computer term "byte", and also "bite" are sort of internationalism. The origin of the 'y' is being obscured. Both of these words have phonaesthetic qualities (Sayadi, 2011).

2. Derived words

A great number of new words are derived by using an analogy from Greek, or Latin morphemes with suffixes such as -ismo, -ismus, -ja, etc.

We must distinguish between two kinds of words, those that gain internationalism (e.g. ecosystem, ecotone) in which the translator can find an equivalent and those which do not at present gain internationalism (e.g. ecofreak, ecotage) in which the translator does not have to form a TL neologism.

3. Abbreviations

Abbreviations have always been used as part of everyday life. Thus, it is a well-known source of neologism (e.g. PC "Political Correct", CD "Certificate of Deposit", IP "Internet Protocol", etc.).

Abbreviations can either be pronounced separately according to their initials (e.g. CD "compact disc", ER "emergency room", www "World Wide Web", IT "Information Technology" etc.) or can be fully pronounced as a whole (Prof "professor", Dr. "doctor", MB "Mega Bite").

4. Collocations

New collocations are very common nowadays, especially in social sciences and computer language (e.g. lead time "the time between the design and production of a product", acid rain "a universal phenomenon", Walkman "a trading name", Sunrise Industries "electronics and other high-tech industries, etc.).

English collocations are difficult to translate concisely unless a functional-descriptive term appears in the TL that equalizes the cultural importance of the Source Language (SL) (Sayadi, 2011).

5. Eponyms

If a word refers to the proper name of a person, it is easily translated. But if it refers to an idea or an object, the translator is ought to add an explanation until it becomes internationally acceptable. Usually, when an eponym refers to an object, it is a new word (e.g. Nylon, Durex, wine, etc.). The translator should not try to use a new word in the TL. He should use transliteration with an explanation until it becomes acceptable worldwide.

6. Phrasal words

In English, phrasal words are the product of changing verbs into nouns (e.g. work-out, check-out, laid-back, etc.).

The translational product of these words in the TL is more or less a formal one, yet the English register of it wavers between informal and colloquial.

7. Transferred words

Like any other word, transferred words can have several meanings in their SL, but when transferred they keep only one meaning based on the context. Thus, they may be transferred to many languages. They tend to refer to everyday life rather than technical concepts. Media plays an essential role in making these words usable worldwide (e.g. Adidas, Armani, Kung Fu, Kentucky, Jeans, Facebook, etc.).

Transferred words can be translated either by using a functional descriptive equivalent, or by using transliteration which may need an explanation depending on the TL acceptability.

8. Acronyms

Acronyms are a common feature of any language and used widely in scientific and technological texts for many reasons of which are briefness and aesthetics. Acronyms and other shortening processes or abbreviations are means of word formation that become a feature of every modern language. The initial letters are usually joined together to form a new word (Radar "radio detecting and ranging", LAN "local area network",

Maser " microwave amplification by stimulated emission of radiation", etc.).

9. Blending Words

Blending words is a very common kind of neologism where we could blend two words to form a new one that combines the meanings of the two words (e.g., smog "smoke and fog", spork "spoon and fork", brunch "breakfast and lunch", etc.).

PRACTICAL FRAMEWORK

New words mark the change of language, language is changing along with the changing of lifestyle, technology, ideas, concepts, etc. These changes are so fast that no existing dictionary can embrace all of it, nor it should.

The job of the translator is to find out the meaning behind the new word depending on the context of the sentence as well as the whole text or dialogue. The artistic touch of the translator is to find the acceptable equivalent or forming a new word in the TL.

1. Translating Neologism

Since almost every neologism is formed out of an existing word or morpheme, analyzing it will be of great help to the translator. The translator must keep in his mind the word-formation rules that govern the process of neologism (Sayadi, 2011):

1. Forming new words by adding new affixes (e.g. losingest, googling, telescan, etc.).

2. Forming new meaning to existing words (e.g. footprint "an impact on the planet").

3. Forming new words out of borrowed or loan words (e.g. glasnost "from Russian: publicity, openness", chuddies "from Hindi: underpants", etc.).

4. Forming new words using abbreviations and acronyms (e.g. biosecurity, nomophobia "the fear of being unable to use the phone", FUS "Former Soviet Union", etc.).

Sayadi (2011) presents a model for the best techniques to translate neologism:

1. Appropriate Analogue (AA)

2. Transcription and Transliteration (TT)

3. Loan and Calque Translation (LCT)

4. Explanatory and Descriptive Translation (EDT)

5. Borrowing with Assimilation Translation (BAT)

This model is adopted in this study as a model of analysis and assessment.

2. Data Analysis

The data consists of a list of 88 new words, each word comes associated with its own definition and a good example. These words are given to 5 professional translators in different specialized fields. They have been asked to translate them into Arabic using one of Sayai's (2011) techniques, they have been giving the choice whether to use these techniques or any other they find suitable (as shown in table 1).

The purpose of this analysis is to examine the creditability of the above model in translating neologism into Arabic and to see whether there is a particular method that could be generalized as the best technique. If not, what are the other techniques that might come in handy?

A. Strategies Based Study

First, let us see how each translator translates each new word and what are the techniques he used for each word.

Table (1) List of Words and Neologism Techniques

N.	New Word	Translator (1)	Translator (2)	Translator (3)	Translator (4)	Translator (5)
1	Ambipathy (n.)	EDT	AA	AA	AA	AA
2	Amorism (n.)	LCT	LCT	AA	AA	AA
3	Amort (n.)	EDT	LCT	EDT	EDT	AA
4	Armand (n.)	BAT	EDT	AA	AA	AA

5	Banana Republic	AA	AA	EDT	AA	LCT
6	Band Aid (n.)	BAT	AA	BAT	LCT	AA
7	Bangover (n.)	EDT	EDT	EDT	AA	LCT
8	Hard-Boiled (adj.)	EDT	BAT	AA	AA	AA
9	Beatnik (n.)	EDT	AA	EDT	EDT	AA
10	BFF (n.)	AA	AA	AA	EDT	AA
11	Butterfingers (n.)	LCT	AA	AA	AA	AA
12	Chairy (adj.)	EDT	AA	EDT	EDT	AA
13	Chillax (v.)	EDT	AA	AA	AA	LCT
14	Chortle (n. & v.)	EDT	AA	EDT	AA	AA
15	Chronocide (n.)	EDT	TT	EDT	AA	AA
16	Chronocracy (n.)	EDT	LCT	EDT	AA	BAT
17	Chronomaniac (n.)	EDT	AA	EDT	AA	AA
18	Conaster (n.)	EDT	BAT	EDT	AA	------
19	Crazy-Cracy (n.)	EDT	AA	EDT	AA	LCT
20	Crowdsourcing(n.)	EDT	AA	EDT	AA	LCT
21	Cyberspace (n.)	LCT	AA	EDT	AA	LCT
22	Deadvertise (v.)	AA	AA	AA	AA	EDT
23	Defriend (v.)	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA
24	Dislove (v.)	EDT	AA	AA	AA	AA
25	Domestican (n.)	EDT	AA	EDT	TT	EDT
26	Doormat (n.)	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA
27	Dreadvertise (v.)	EDT	LCT	EDT	AA	EDT
28	Dunch (n.)	AA	AA	EDT	TT	BAT
29	Econopoeia (n.)	EDT	LCT	EDT	AA	-------
30	Egonetics (n.)	EDT	AA	EDT	AA	AA
31	Enjoice into (v.)	AA	AA	EDT	AA	AA
32	Eroticon (n.)	AA	AA	AA	AA	------
33	Etceteric (adj.)	AA	AA	EDT	AA	AA
34	Eventify (v.)	EDT	AA	EDT	AA	AA
35	Factoid (n.)	EDT	AA	EDT	AA	AA
36	Fatenik (n.)	EDT	BAT	EDT	AA	AA
37	Geobragging (v.)	EDT	AA	EDT	BAT	AA
38	Ghostalgia (n.)	EDT	AA	EDT	AA	TT
39	Happicle (n.)	EDT	AA	AA	AA	LCT
40	Hi-byer (n.)	EDT	AA	EDT	AA	LCT
41	Humy (Humie) (n.)	AA	LCT	EDT	AA	AA
42	Ifnik (n.)	DT	AA	AA	AA	AA
43	Infine (v.)	EDT	AA	EDT	AA	AA
44	Infinition (n.)	EDT	AA	AA	AA	AA
45	Infopause (n.)	EDT	LCT	AA	BAT	AA
46	Kleenex (n.)	TT	AA	AA	AA	TT

47	Laundromat (n.)	EDT	AA	AA	AA	AA
48	Lovedom (n.)	EDT	AA	AA	BAT	AA
49	Meetnik (n.)	EDT	AA	EDT	AA	AA
50	Mehemize (v.)	EDT	BAT	EDT	AA	AA
51	Meme (n.)	EDT	AA	EDT	AA	TT
52	Metrosexual (n.)	EDT	AA	EDT	BAT	AA
53	Mitthead (n.)	EDT	AA	AA	AA	AA
54	Muffin top (n.)	AA	BAT	AA	AA	AA
55	Mutually mute	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA
56	Narrowly awake	EDT	AA	AA	AA	EDT
57	Nerd (n.)	EDT	AA	AA	AA	AA
58	Noob (n.)	EDT	AA	EDT	AA	AA
59	Nove (n.)	EDT	BAT	EDT	AA	AA
60	Oxbridge (n.)	LCT	AA	TT	AA	TT
61	Pedestrian (n- adj.)	EDT	AA	AA	AA	------
62	Philocracy (n.)	EDT	AA	EDT	AA	BAT
63	Philonym (n.)	EDT	BAT	AA	AA	EDT
64	Philophilia (n.)	EDT	AA	EDT	BAT	EDT
65	Philophobia (n.)	EDT	BAT	EDT	AA	AA
66	Polypath (n.)	EDT	AA	EDT	AA	AA
67	Racne (n.)	------	AA	EDT	AA	------
68	Relicious (adj.)	EDT	BAT	AA	AA	AA
69	Scientific (v.)	AA	AA	EDT	AA	------
70	Siamorous (n.)	EDT	AA	EDT	AA	TT
71	Silentese (n - adj.)	EDT	AA	LCT	AA	EDT
72	Slavior (n.)	EDT	AA	AA	AA	AA
73	Smort (n.)	EDT	AA	EDT	AA	AA
74	Smorty (adj.)	EDT	AA	EDT	AA	EDT
75	Sophiophil (n.)	EDT	AA	AA	EDT	TT
76	Staycation (n.)	EDT	BAT	EDT	AA	EDT
77	Tebowing (n. & v.)	EDT	AA	EDT	AA	AA
78	Theorify (v.)	EDT	AA	AA	AA	LCT
79	To ride the edge	EDT	BAT	EDT	EDT	AA
80	Traf (v.)	EDT	AA	EDT	AA	AA
81	Troll (n.)	EDT	AA	EDT	AA	LCT
82	Twitter (v. &n.)	EDT	AA	AA	AA	AA
83	Uchronia (n.)	EDT	AA	EDT	AA	------
84	Unappalin' (adj.)	AA	AA	EDT	EDT	AA
85	Veery (adj.)	EDT	AA	EDT	AA	AA
86	Videocracy (n.)	EDT	BAT	EDT	AA	BAT
87	Webbiage (n.)	EDT	AA	EDT	AA	AA
88	404	LCT	AA	AA	AA	AA

As shown in table (1) it is easily noticed that there is a diversity in the choices made by each translator. Each one has used his own model of acceptance to provide an appropriate translation.

This can be revealed better if each translator is taken and to see his choices. Let us have a quick review:

Table (2) Neologism Techniques used by Translator (1)
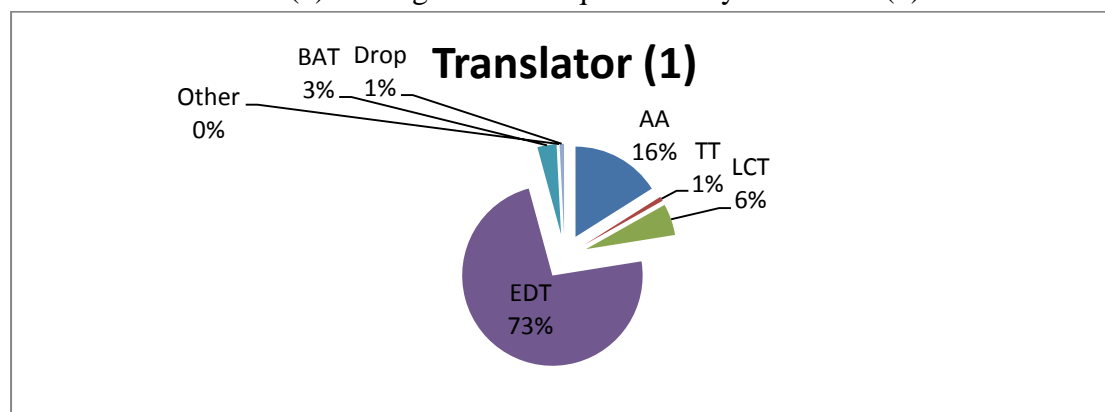
From the above table, we notice that the first translator relies heavily on Explanatory and Descriptive Translation (EDT). This indicates that he is unable to find a suitable and acceptable equivalent due to a lack of time or resources. So, he tends to use the (EDT) as the main technique to avoid any discomfiture. However, while using (EDT) he manages to give a good translation in most of his choices. He drops only one word, this means that he was unable to reach any kind of translation by using the available techniques.

Nonetheless, while he has the choice to use any other technique outside the given ones, yet he did not. This points to the fact that he does not see any other techniques that could fulfill his need.

Table (3) Neologism Techniques used by Translator (2)
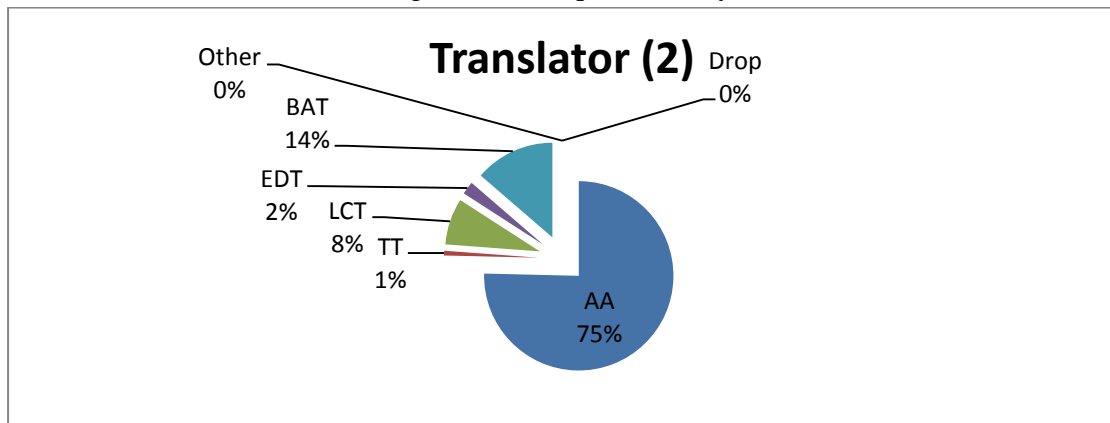
Now, by looking at the table (2), we can see that translator (2) takes the opposite approach of the first translator. He depends greatly on the Appropriate Analogue (AA) as a method of translation. This shows that he is able to look deep in Arabic vocabulary to find out what he needs to achieve his translations. This does not mean that he was 100% accurate in his choices, yet he has the endurance to go for it.

Based on the techniques he used and his avoiding of dropping any word, we can explain it as he is being convinced that the Arabic language can provide an appropriate equivalent. He did not use other techniques besides the given ones, and that refers to his content of it.

Table (4) Neologism Techniques used by Translator (3)
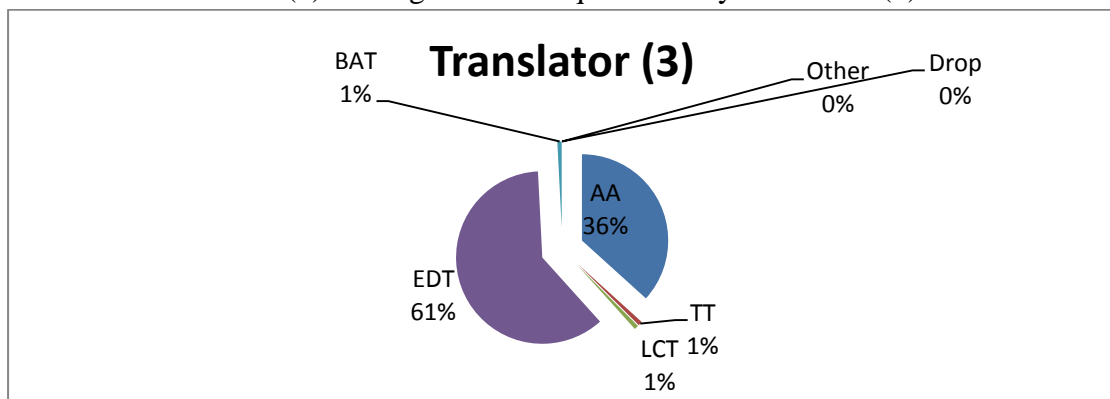
Taking into account the choices made by the third translator, we can understand his way of depending on two techniques: the (EDT) and the (AA). He uses the asymptotical approach between the two techniques, by which whenever being unable to give the proper equivalent he gives an

explanatory statement. By doing this, he brings a close management of the two techniques to avoid any flop that encounters the translator.

Once again, this translator (2) did not drop any word, nor used other techniques outside the given ones.

Table (5) Neologism Techniques used by Translator (4)
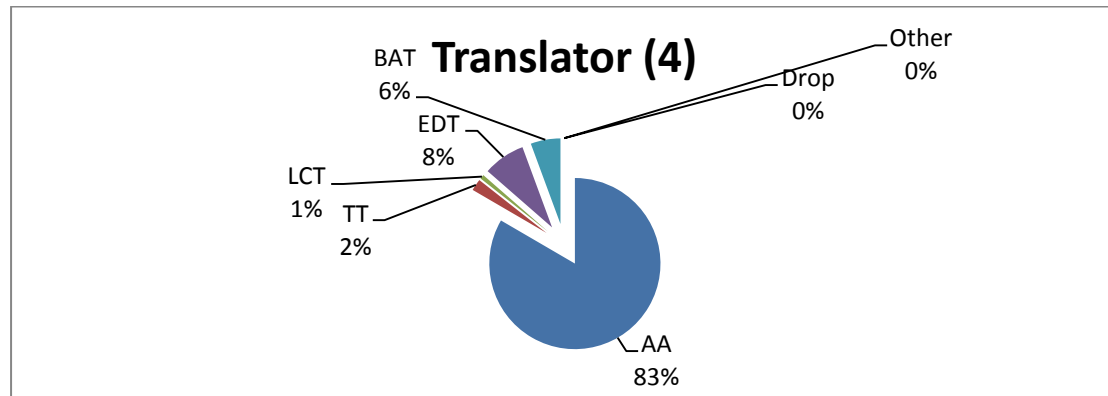
Translator (4) does the same as the translator (2). He finds out that (AA) technique suits his purpose more than the rest of the techniques, in which he looks for the proper equivalent within the Arabic lexicon rather than using a descriptive statement to translate the given words. He also avoids using the TT, LCT and BAT techniques as the translator (2) unless he is running out of options putting in his mind the Arabic reader acceptance. That is why he refuses to drop any word and insists on finding out a translation that satisfies the expectancy of the Arabic reader.

No other outsider technique has been used.

Table (6) Neologism Techniques used by Translator (5)
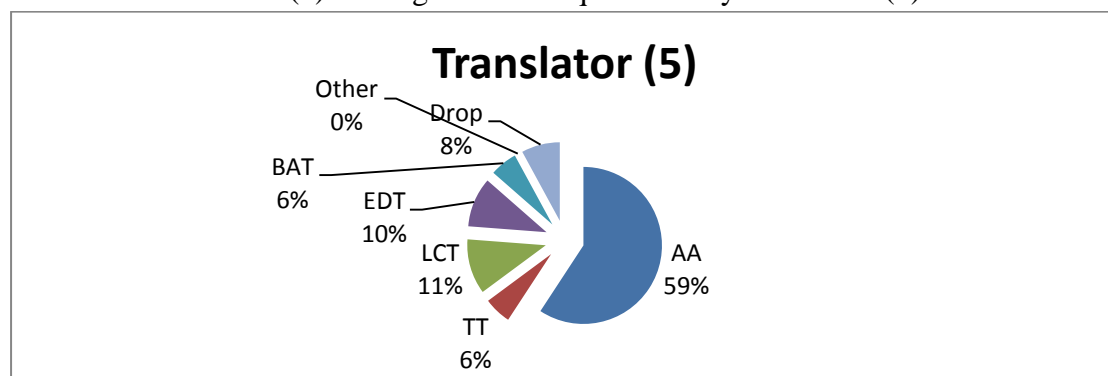
Finally, we reach the fifth translator (5), although he puts a heavyweight on the (AA) to accomplish the acceptability of the translation by using a proper equivalent, he does not neglect the rest of the techniques. So, we

attribute that to his tend to use the rest almost equally. There is indeed a huge gap between them, yet whenever he fails to find the Arabic equivalent, he uses one of the rests wisely. His choices come in a way that does not neglect any approach in particular.

However, he fizzles 7 times when he drops 2% of the given words. By this number, he oversteps all the rest of the translators who unlike him felt the necessity of giving an Arabic equivalent and not just giving up the hope of finding one. Nonetheless, he also did not use other techniques rather than the listed ones.

B. Meaning Based Study

For the scope of the study and limitation of space and time we will reduce the meaning-based study to 20 chosen words only. These chosen words are among the most common English everyday language used.

Table (7) List of Randomly Selected Words

New Word	Translator (1)	Translator (2)	Translator (3)	Translator (4)	Translator (5)
Ambipathy	متقلب الاهواء	متقلب المزاج	مشاعر مضادة	مشاعر متضاربة	تجاذب ضدي
Amorism	الحب	شهواني	عشق كبير	مُتيم بالحب	ضليع بالعشق
Amort	عمى الحب	سادي	حب اعمى	من الحب ما قتل	مصارع العشاق
Armand	غلام	مُثير	ولد مُثير	جذاب	عرم
Bangover	إفراط	إرهاق	انغماس	استنزاف	نشوى
Hard Boiled	خشن الكلام	هانج اللسان	فظ	غامض	صلب
Butterfingers	احمق	تافه	نحس	مُخفق	اخرق
Chairy	عاشق المناصب	سُلطوي	راغب بالمنصب	رئاسي	مُتَسيد
Crowdsourcing	تحشيد بالدعاية	تحشيد	تحشيد و دعاية	تحشيد	حشد جماهيري
Cyberspace	الفضاء الرقمي	شبكة سايبرية	بيئة رقمية	عالم حوسبي	المجال الحاسوبي
Dislove	امقته	لا اطيقه	امقته كثيراً	لا استسيغه	احتقره
Enjoice into	داهنهُ لـ	خدعه لـ	احتال عليه لـ	استدرجةُ لـ	جرهُ الى
Etceteric	مُهمش	مُهمل	غير ذي قيمة	هامشي	مُذيل
Factoid	خداع الجمهور	كذبة	تزييف الحقائق	اشاعة زائفة	تلفيق
Happicle	ومضة من السعادة	جُزينة سعادة	سعادة	سرور	مسرة
Infopause	البعد عن الحاسوب	نقاهة	راحة	مُزمنة	استراحة

Mitthead	مُنافق سياسي	مراوغ	منافق	مُتذبذب	مُتقلب
Philocracy	هيمنة القلب	قوانين الحب	حُكم الحب	محبة	فيلوقراطية
Philophobia	قساوة القلب	التخوف	الخوف من الحب	عُقدة الحُب	رهاب الحُب
Relicious	اسير الماضي	متعلق باثر الدين	مُتطرف دينياً	يقدس ماضيه	حبيس الماضي
Siamorous	اخ لم تلده ام	اخوة الروح	اخ لم تلده ام	رفيق الروح	سيامورس
Veery	اقصى درجات	جداً	اعلى المعايير	جداً	فائق

Ambipathy refers to a contradiction of feelings. It has nothing to do with the mood, so (متقلب المزاج) will be excluded. It is not changeable, it has both feelings, so (متقلب الاهواء) will be excluded. More important is that both of the translators give translations referring to a person, while the word which refers to the state a person live by. Though translator 3 manages to give the exact meaning, the word he gives (مشاعر مضادة) is not acceptable to the Arabic reader/listener. Translators 4 (مشاعر متضاربة) and 5 (تجاذب ضدي) get ahead in giving the exact meaning and achieve the acceptance standers. Classic Arabic offers a more standard equivalent which has not been used (تضـاد المشاعر ـ تناقض المشاعر).

Amorism denotes the preoccupation of love and everything related to it. All of the translators use Arabic equivalents referring to love, but only translators 4 (ضليع بالعشق) and 5 (مُتيم بالحب) succeed in providing good equivalents. Both refer to a person while the meaning of the word refers to the state a person went through. So, the adequate translation would be (هوس الحب).

Amort talks about the "double instinct of love and death". It is not a sadistic behavior so translator 2 (سادي) is excluded. It has nothing to do with the blindness of love so translator 3 (حب اعمى) and translator 1 (عمى الحب) is avoided. Translator 4 (من الحب ما قتل) refers to a different meaning that has nothing to do with abovementioned, so it is excluded. Only translator 5 (مصـارع العشـاق) manages the equivalent in an appropriate use. Arabic classics offers a more suitable one, which is (مهالك الحُب)؛ but it is not employed in any attempt of the translators.

Armand means a sexually attractive boy or adolescent. Translator 5 (عرم) fails by giving a different meaning. Translators 2 (مُثير) and 4 (جذاب) use Arabic equivalents that do not indicate the age of the person. Translator 3 (ولد مُثير) gives an acceptable equivalent. Only translator (1)

uses an adequate equivalent (غُلام) which is taken from the classic standard Arabic.

Bangover states an exhaustion due to sexual indulgence or other excessive excitement. Translators 3 (انغماس) and 5 (نشوى) give equivalents indicating pleasure not exhaustion, so their translations are excluded. Translators 1 (استنزاف), 2 (إرهاق) and 4 (إفراط) succeed in giving equivalents that could refer to either sexual indulgence or other excessive excitement. Concerning classical Arabic, there is a word that refers to the exhaustion due to sexual indulgence which is (جُنَاس).

Hard Boiled denotes being tough when speaking about personal traits of character. Translators 4 (غامض) and (صلب) do not manage to provide appropriate equivalent that matches the SL meaning. Translator 2 (هائج اللسان) gives the appropriate meaning though it is not acceptable equivalent. Translator 3 (فظ) offers an equivalent which refers to the closest meaning. Only translator 1 (خشن الكلام) succeeds in giving an acceptable equivalent. Nevertheless, Arabic has a more profound equivalent, none of the translators used (سليط اللسان).

Butterfingers indicates a clumsy person with soft figures. None of the translators manage to deliver an accepted translation. Translator 3 (نحس) give a different word which is beyond the original meaning. The rest provide equivalents refer only to the clumsiness. The adequate translation taken from the classical Arabic would be (رَخْو او رَخِي).

Chairy refers to someone who likes to chair meetings and people. Translators 1 (راغب بالمنصب) and 3 (عاشق المناصب) suggest a correct (EDT) translation. Translators 2 (سُلطوي) and 4 (رئاسي) propose equivalents that have to do with the power of the authority rather than practicing the authority. Translator 5 (مُنَسيد) uses an acceptable equivalent that maintains both meaning and usage of the SL. The adequate equivalent could also be taken from the classical Arabic which is (مُترأس).

Crowdsourcing stands for the activity of getting a large group of people who contribute to a project especially by using a website. Although all the translators succeed in providing acceptable equivalents, only translators 1 (تحشيد بالدعاية) and 3 (تحشيد و دعاية) offer the adequate ones which refer to the publicity through websites.

Cyberspace speaks of "the notional environment in which communication over computer networks occurs". All the translators are able to meet the acceptance standards.

Dislove indicates a deep negative feeling or an attraction to somebody, deeper than dislike. Translators 1 (امقته), 3 (امقته كثيراً) and 5 (احتقره) provide equivalents of intense nature that could mislead the reader/listener. Translators 2 (لا اطيقه) and 4 (لا استسيغه) reach the level of acceptance.

Enjoice into denotes the deceiving or tricking of someone into difficulty by false joy. All the suggested translations are accepted and adequate. Classical Arabic has another equivalent (عَسَلَهُ لـ) which is rare nowadays.

Etceteric refers to the state of being unworthy to be named individually. The translations suggested by translators 1 (مُهمَل), 2 (مُهمش) and 4 (هامشي) indicate that someone or something being responsible of the result done. Only translators 3 (غير ذي قيمة) and 5 (مُذيل) offers the correct translations. Arabic has another adequate equivalent which is (مَذِيل).

Factoid stands for a doubtful fact presented in the press, usually accepted though it is not true. All the translators have provided acceptable translations, but only translators 1 (تزييف الحقائق), 3 (خداع الجمهور) and 4 (اشاعة زائفة) give the adequate ones. There is in Arabic another common equivalent, none of the translators have used (تلفيق اعلامي).

Happicle means a particle of happiness, the smallest unit of happiness. Translators 3 (سعادة), 4 (سرور) and 5 (مسرة) suggest translations equal to full happiness. Translators 1 (جُزيئة سعادة) and 2 (ومضة من السعادة) give perfect translations which preserve the intended SL meaning.

Infopause refers to a period of avoiding the use of computers, newspapers and other sources of information in order to recover from information overload. Only translator 1 (البعد عن الحاسوب) has offered an equivalent with an indication to the computers. The rest suggest translations that do not have any reference to the computers and information. In Arabic, (AA) could be used to have an equivalent like (نأي الانقطاع المؤقت عن مصادر المعلومات) or a (EDT) like (معلوماتي).

Mitthead stands for an individual who constantly changes his political positions to suit his audience and objectives. Translator 4 (مُتذبذب) has gone beyond the intended meaning of SL. Translators 2 (مُراوغ), 3 (منافق) and 5 (مُتقلب) provide good translations but without any reference to the political positions. Only translator 1 (مُنافق سياسي) gives such one and his is acceptable. The Arabic word (مُتلون) may be used here if associated with (سياسي).

Philocracy symbolizes love as a governing principle of social and communal life. Translator 5 (فيلوقراطية) uses a (TT) translation as it is being used in the media which neglect that fact that Arabic has sufficient equivalents. Whereas translator 4 (محبة) provides an unacceptable translation. The rest provide more acceptable equivalents. Another translation may be used here (سُلطة الحُب) the authority of love.

Philophobia means a persistent irrational fear of love and intimacy. Translator 1 (قساوة القلب) gives a translation not related to the SL intended meaning. Translator 2 (التخوف) uses a correct translation without referring to the state of love. The rest provide some acceptable equivalents, but the professional translation was done by translator (5) as he used (رهاب الحُب).

Religious refers to someone religiously devoted to relics, to the preservation of the past. Translators 1 (يقدس ماضيه), 4 (اسير الماضي) and 5 (حبيس الماضي) suggest translations that do not refer to religion. Thus, it should be ignored. Translator 3 (مُتطرف دينياً) uses a translation that connotes nowadays to be terrorists. The only accepted equivalent is (مُتعلق باثر الدين) submitted by translator (2). The Arabic word (مُتَزمت) refers to someone who is loyal to his past and religion. Thus, this is very suitable to be an equivalent.

Siamorous symbolizes twin-like persons. Translator 5 (سيامورس) uses (TT) translation ignoring the fact that Arabic has a proper equivalent for the word. Translators 1 (اخ لم تلده ام) and 3 (اخ لم تلده ام) provide acceptable translations from classical Arabic. Translators 2 (اخوة الروح) and 4 رفيق (الروح) give proper equivalents for the SL word. Besides (اخوة الروح) and (رفيق الروح) another equivalent could be used here which is a more common one nowadays (توأم الروح).

Veery refers to the highest possible degree, in the fullest possible sense. All of the translators could manage providing suitable and acceptable equivalents that match the SL intended meaning. Translator 5 (فائق) uses an adequate equivalent from the standard Arabic which is aesthetically more acceptable.

Now, after examining the above list, altogether with rest of the words, it is necessary draw a table illustrating the success of translators in their translation by reaching the level of acceptability.
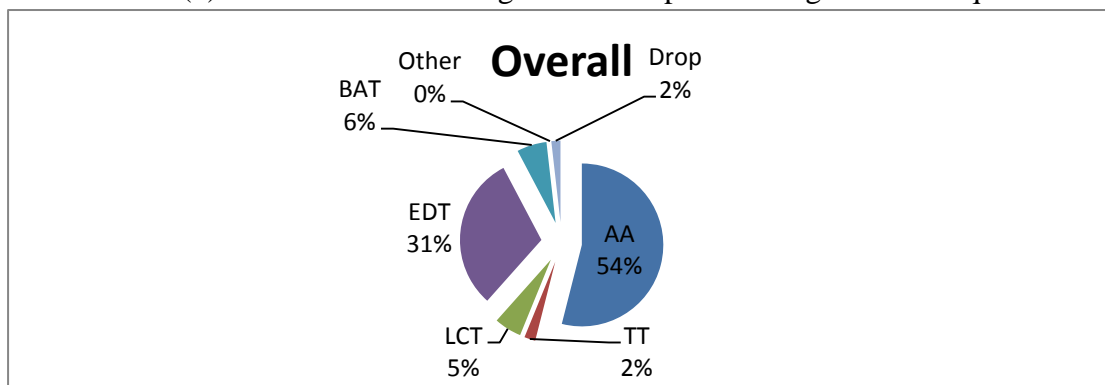
Table (8) Level of Acceptance
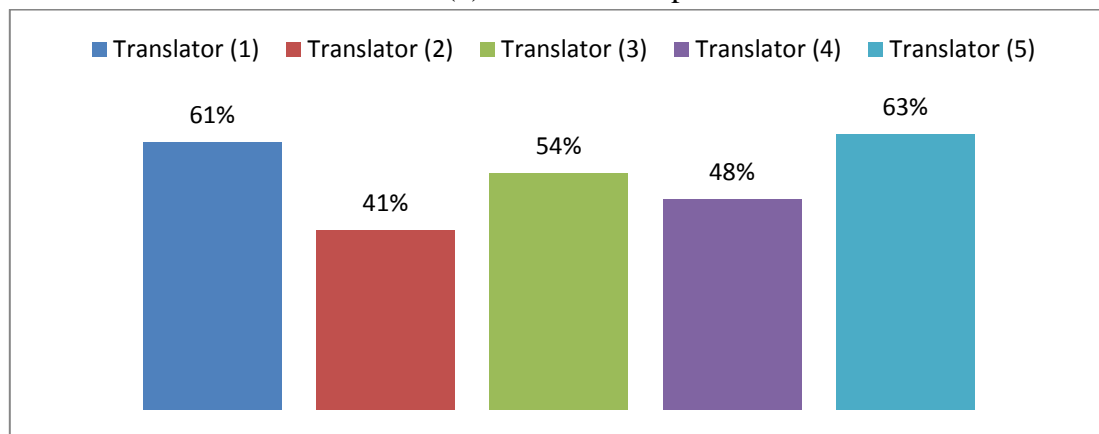
3. Findings

After analyzing the adopted approaches of each translator, we can have an overall look at the choices they made and the techniques embraced during the whole process:

Table (9) The Overall Percentage of the adopted Neologism Techniques

A. The majority of the translators try to find out a proper Arabic equivalent before enduring any other methods of translating neologism. Thus, the Appropriate Analogue (AA) technique has the highest percentage 54%.

B. If they fail to come up with an (AA), they tend to use the Explanatory and Descriptive Translation (EDT) rather than any other techniques. As shown it has the second highest percentage 31%. This indicates that the translators prefer to have an Arabic statement as a translation that holds the impact of the source language.

C. There is a sincere attempt by most of the translators to avoid using any translation technique that may result in a peculiar word to the Arabic reader or lexicographer.

D. All the other techniques have been used slightly equally in neither cases that there is no Arabic equivalent at hand nor an explanation can full the blank.

E. In some rare cases, a drop is done as three translators drop 8 words after having the sense that their translation if given may result in rendering perplexity.

F. No translator uses any other technique rather than Sayadi's techniques (2011) though they have been given the freedom to do so. This clearly states that the techniques proposed by Sayadi (ibid) are accepted and approved as the techniques to translate neologism from English into Arabic.

G. The translators do not put much of efforts in searching Arabic dictionaries and Arabic classics. Rather they depend on the data of their own knowledge built in their minds. Out of the 88 words given to them, only 31 equivalents are common and used in Classical Arabic which constitutes 37.5 %.

H. Translators tend to use a more common and modern equivalent rather than using a correct one. This suits the reader/listener, but it mostly causes incorrect translations.

Conclusion

Translating neologism is with no doubt the most difficult task for any translator. It holds more problems than any other existed word in the SL. It affects the whole process of translation starting from understanding the way it was created by and the reason for it, ending with the acceptance of the SL readership and the acknowledgment of the dictionaries which give it an entry.

The leading approach of translating an English neologism into Arabic is by looking up for the most appropriate equivalent that transfers the cultural effect of the neologized word. In case that there is not such a word in Arabic, an explanatory- descriptive translation is ought to be done. No translator should embrace any other approach or technique unless there is no alternative one. If the translator fails to come up with a translation that does not preserve the cultural purpose of the English

neologism, he should not, under any circumstances, indulge in proceeding the translation.

In any text, the translator should not create an Arabic neologism unless he has the authority to do so, or if he combines it out of existing morphemes.

It is the translator's job to translate any neologism in the source language (SL) into the target language. While translating a neologism, the translator should render the SL cultural word into an Arabic one which preserves the cultural sense of the SL. By no means, he is allowed to come up with an Arabic neologism as a translation for the English one unless:

A. There is no Arabic equivalent or a translation already exists.
B. The Arabic neologism fascinates the Arabic as well as the English readers and lexicographers.

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