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## **TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION OF NEW WORDS**

**Key words:** interpretation, translation, difference, type, language, sinkhron.

The difference between translation and interpretation lies in each service's medium: interpreters translate spoken language orally, while translators translate the written word. Interpretation isn't word-for-word translation of a spoken message (1, page. 25-35).

The difference between interpreting and translation is only the difference in the medium: the interpreter translates orally, while a translator interprets, written text. Both interpreting and translation deep knowledge of more than one language (2.p.45)

The key difference between translation and interpretation is in the timing. Interpretation takes place on the spot. The process can occur in person, over

The differences in skills are greater than their similarities. The biggest difference between interpreters and translators is that most translators use computer-aided tools in their work. The biggest difference between interpreters and translators is that most translators use computer-aided tools in their work. Translators work on any information in written form: Websites, print, video subtitles, software, multimedia, the phone or via video. Translation can happen long after the source text is created. The key skills of the translators are the ability to understand the source language and the culture of the country where the text originated. Interpreters must have extraordinary listening abilities, especially simultaneous interpreting conferences and meetings, medical appointments, legal proceedings, live TV coverage, sign language. Oral translation is included in the services of almost every translation agency.

Interpretation is required at conferences, meetings and in any event involving people that speak different languages. There are following types of interpretation: consecutive, simultaneous whispered, written text, sign language interpreting. Let's analyze them separately. In consecutive interpreting speaker's text is interpreted

usually by time slots of 5 or 15 minutes, depending on the difficulty of the text interpreting by shorter phases is also called parroting. Consecutive-requires no special equipment's during the speech.

Simultaneous interpretation is performed at interpreter's booth simultaneously with the speaker's presentation and the text in the target language reaches the listeners through special headphones. There are normally at least two interpreters in the interpreter's booth since one interpreter cannot interpret for more than half an hour on a continuous basis. Whispered interpreting is similar to simultaneous interpretation. Interpretation often refers to A, B and C language.

A language is the mother tongue of interpreter from and into which he or she interprets. B language is an active foreign language that interpreter commands at very good level and into and from which he/she can interpret. Legal translation requires highly trained translator as it involves the translation of legal documents such as statutes contracts and treaties (Jaaskelainen R. studies: what are they? 2005)

Their importance in the English language calls forth observance of specific methods of translation and requires learning, lexical – semantical features of English neologisms. Like other lexical groups neologisms acquire cannot active meanings in the text and they denote emotional colour in the communication. Their fore the article is devoted to reveal stylistic features of neologisms.

The deal with the means of communication which is developing and prospering today. The majority of words that are generally used as terms in both Azerbaijani and English were formed in the ancient times of language. Linguistic and psychological problems arising in the process of translating nationally colorful words are either in the absence of these words in other languages or in the absence of full meaning. Undoubtedly, ethnogenesis, ethnic identity and ethnospsychological factors play a role in the formation of such words. The ethnic of this language as it forms.

A language is the mother tongue of interpreter, from and into which he or she interprets. B language is an active foreign language that interpreter commands at a very good level and into and from which he/she can interpret. C language is a passive foreign language from which interpreter interprets only into his/her native language and not vice versa. Interpreter usually (also translator) has one B language and one or two C languages. There is also conference interpreting, which usually entails simultaneous interpreting and may in turn be court interpreting, media interpreting, public sector interpreting and so on. Behind the online translation tool, a software program analyses the text according to predefined linguistic rules and re-constructs the text in a different language according to the corresponding rules of the target language. They do not produce perfect copy of the submitted text in another language. A free translation service or online translation tool can never substitute a human translator and should only be used when you want to translate text written in a foreign language into your native language or a language you understand

(Newmark, P. About Translation: Multilingual Matters. Clevedon, Philadelphia, Adelaide, Multilingual Matters Ltd., 1991.) (3, page 5-6) Computer translation refers to translations of anything to do with computers such as software, instructions and help files. Financial Translation is the translation of text of a financial nature like banking, stocks, commodities, and investment funds. General translations are less complicated and the language used is not high level. In general translation, there is no specific or technical terminology used. Legal translation requires highly trained translators as it involves the translation of legal documents such as statutes, contracts and treaties..( Jaaskelainen, R. Translation studies: what are they? 2005) (4, page 20-25) Literary translation is the translation of novels, poems, and plays. A literary translator must be capable of also translating feelings, cultural nuances, humor and other subtle elements of the literary work.

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### **Stylistic features in translation and Interpretation of English Neologisms Summary**

As we know interpretation and translation are closely related linguistic fields. There are some differences and similarities between them is in the timing. Interpretation takes place on the spot while translation can happen long after the source text is created. The process can occur in person, over the phone, or via video. This gives translators enough time to utilize technologies and reference materials to generate accurate, high-quality-translations. Another difference between them is the difference in the medium: The interpreter translates orally and it sounds only one time, while a translator interprets written text. Both interpreting and translation deep knowledge of more than one language. The article deals with the English neologism covering all spheres of the science and social life. Their importance in the English language calls forth observance of specific methods of translation and it requires learning lexical-semantic features of English neologisms. Therefore the article is devoted to reveal stylistic features of neologisms: The article deals with the role and meaning of neologisms in the contemporary English language, formation of new words with help of English.

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### **Yeni sözlərin tərcüməsi prosesində nəzərə çarpan uyğunluqlar və çətinliklər Xülasə**

İllərlə yeni sözlər terminlər ifadələrlə zənginləşir və bir çox dəyişikliklərə məruz qalırlar. İnsanların ifadə tərz, düşünmə formaları da dəyişir. Bu baxımdan son dövrlər tərcümə üslubu da köklü dəyişikliklərə məruz qalır. Müasir dövrün tələblərinə cavab verir.

Məqələmizdə neoqolizmin şifahi və yazılı tərcümə və şəhrində stilistik xüsusiyyətlərindən bəhs edilir. Neoqolizm – yeni sözlərin klassizmdir.

Yazılı və şifahi tərcümə eyni zamanda bədii və elmi tərcümə kimi iki növə ayrılır. Elmi tərcümənin əsas qollarından biri siyasi publissitik əsərlərin tərcüməsidir. Şifahi tərcümənin iki əsas növü var. a)fasilə və b) ardıcıl(sinxron) tərcümə. Bu növ tərcümədən elmi və ictimai-siyasi konfranslarda, qultaylarda istifadə edilir. Yazılı tərcümə material əldə edildikdən bir müddət sonra da tərcümə oluna bilər. Proses şəxsən, telefon və ya video vasitəsilə də baş verə bilər. Bu tərcümələrə dəqiq, yüksək keyfiyyətli tərcümə etmək üçün texnologiyalardan və istinad materiallarından istifadə etmək üçün kifayət qədər vaxt var.

### **Устный и письменный перевод Резюме**

В этой статье говорится об устном и письменном переводе. Как ты знаешь, интерпретация и перевод тесно связаны между собой лингвистическими полями. Есть некоторые различия и сходства между толкованием и переводом. Основное различие между ними заключается в сроках. Устный перевод происходит на месте. Процесс может происходить лично, по телефону или через видео. Другое различие между ними- это различие в среде. Как устный, так и письменный перевод предполагают глубокое знание более чем одного языка . Различия в навыках больше, чем их сходства. Устный переводчик должен уметь переводить на месте в обоих направлениях без использования словарей и других материалов. Устный перевод требуется на конференциях, совещаниях. В любом случае с участием людей говорящих на разных языках.

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tərəfindən çapa tövsiyyə olunmuşdur**