

Investigating Iraqi Neologisms: A Contrastive Analysis of Google Translation versus Authentic Meanings

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دراسة الالفاظ العراقية الجديدة: تحليل مقارنة لترجمة جوجل مقابل المعاني
الأصيلة

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Abstract

This study aims at investigating the main differences between Google translation and authentic meaning and to identify the factors behind wrong translation of neologism provided by Google. In this study, a qualitative methodology is utilized to conduct an analysis of fifteen Iraqi neologisms that have been chosen from popular usage in modern language. The neologisms have been extracted from practical conversational situations and trustworthy media sources to guarantee that they are both suitable and accurate. Each neologism is subject to two translations: the initially translated text is supplied by Google Translate, and the second translation has been confirmed by academics with a good background in Iraqi Arabic or native speakers. The study concluded that according to the translations provided by Google Translate compared to their authentic meanings, cultural nuances, and precision are unlikely to be transmitted in a way that is similar to those in the source language based on the analysis of different Iraqi neologisms. Moreover, the reliability and limitations of machine translation, especially Google Translate, are the primary obstacles that Google Translate did when handling slang neologisms that contain idiomatic expressions and culturally loaded terms. These outcomes demonstrate how poorly machine translation can cope with changes in language and regional variability. It is currently difficult for machines to duplicate the idiomatic usage, linguistic subtleties, and cultural background that go hand in hand with correct translations in these situations. It's probable that the algorithms will not have adequate data to understand and interpret the newly introduced phrases effectively which is the main factor behind such failure. Also, new words and acronyms can appear periodically as language changes, in particular in modern and social media situations. It's likely that machine translation systems will be unable to integrate this new linguistic technological progress into their databases and systems.

Key words: Neologisms, Iraqi neologisms, Google translation, and Authentic translation

1.0 Introduction

New words become part of the language as an outcome of the continual growth of the economic, political, technical, and social domains as well as the birth of new words. A continuous development is called progress. In the linguistic sciences, these new words are called neologisms. In terms of history, new words were commonly referred to as borrowings till the end of the 18th century, at the time when they started to be named neologisms. Nevertheless, not all neologisms are borrowings, and not all borrowings are neologisms. They are known to as such since these words are infrequent in the English language (Ariana, 1997: 211). Neologisms are terms that actually contribute significantly to the lexicalization procedure. Neologisms, as stated by Ariana (1997: 988), initially appeared in language within rapidly emerging civilizations when mass media were making it straightforward and efficient for conveying information. Every word was a neologism for a while, yet as a consequence of usage, these expressions ceased to be so. A new word entered the language system as a consequence of numerous conditions. The people in general are primarily in charge of determining this decision through the use of notions like these. Social shifts occur in all kinds of social situations. The invention of new terminology shows the desire of humans to create a planet in which life is more sustainable. In attempting to make sense of the world, an individual additionally tries to make sense of their own past, discover the present, and

predict future patterns in the progression of language. There is a sort of consistency among scientists regarding the definition of neologism. Neologism can be described as "an expression, term, phrase which has been recently established, frequently used in order to provide an effect of uniqueness or of individuality; compared to archaism and current usage" by Nida and Taber (1974: 203), for example. Neologisms are likewise identified by Newmark (1988: 33) as "newly formed lexical items or existing lexical units that gain a new meaning." Critics have connected the notion to a term's availability in dictionaries, claiming that a word is a neologism if it does not appear in these dictionaries. Words or phrases that have become part of the language in relation to the progress of culture and technology, the creation or modification of social bonds, and changes in the nature of human existence and circumstances that are seen as being new are known as neologisms. Aims of the study This study aims at investigating the main differences between Google translation and authentic meaning and to identify the factors behind wrong translation of neologism provided by Google.

1.1 Neologisms

Neologisms are "newly created lexical or existing concepts that gain a new sense," as defined by (Newmark 1988: 140). A neologism can be described as "a newly coined word or term that could be in the process of gaining widespread usage, but is still not incorporated into standard language" by the Oxford Dictionary of English (2003: 1179). Neologisms are frequently linked with a specific individual, work of information available, time period, or situation. There are other disciplines besides linguistics in which the concept of "neologism" is utilized. Furthermore, because there is "always something new," it is possible to observe that all sciences, when investigated attentively, embody the core of the idea. All of the definitions mentioned above can be merged to generate a new definition. A neologism is a word, term, or phrase that has been relatively produced (or coined), usually for referring to new notions, to synthesize pre-existing concepts, or to make existing vocabulary sound more modern. The definition could be defined as follows. When talking about inventions, new phenomena, or traditional concepts that have been given an innovative cultural interpretation, that means you are talking about neologism. Various dictionaries and books explain neologism in different ways. The most frequent definition coined is a newly invented term or expression in the language, or an already-existing term granted an entirely new meaning. Since neologisms are intended to be utilized for particular uses, their application is fleeting and they might disappear as soon as they enter the language. Consequently, it's difficult to determine exactly what will happen to new coinages—some might persist in the language for an extended period of time, whereas others might be discarded and rendered meaningless. A new expression, according to John (1991), is a form or the application of a form which does not appear in an existing dictionary. The form might include an idiomatic phrase (out of the loop, go double platinum), a compound word (guesstimate), or it could be one that is normally typed as a single word (sandwich generation) (John 1991: 2). Regardless matter how significant they are, fresh words and expressions, or neologisms, are created for new ideas. Some critics of the current period viewed the growth of languages as a process of degradation contrasting neologism within literature to the continuous production and introduction of new lexical components into the language. As a consequence, neologism was exclusively employed negatively and condemned from a stylistic and linguistic perspective. Neologism's former implications and the way of thinking it expresses are still applicable today. According to Ryskina, M., Rabinovich, E., Berg-Kirkpatrick, T., Mortensen, D. R., & Tsvetkov, Y. (2020), Neologisms may appear as a consequence of internal (intralinguistic) in addition to external (extralinguistic) sources [2]. The English language is constantly acquiring new words and terms, which updates the lexical structure of the language. Considering language is an instrument for communication, it continues to evolve according to external factors.

1.2 Translation of Neologisms

According to some scholars, every single language generates approximately three thousand new words each year. Neologisms are thus rarely counted because they belong within the scope of acknowledged and impermanent growth as individuals. New words which do not appear in dictionaries are invented via people in the media. Neologisms represent a difficulty for competent translators. In this regard, Newmark (1988: 140) argues that the most significant issue encountered by translators is neologisms. The difficulty of translating the most recent innovations and processes lies on translators working with technology. He proposes (Ibid: 33) the most effective translation strategy for each kind of neologism. He claims, for instance, to that formal neologisms ought to be simplified to their sense in communicative translation and ought to be transcribed if original and rebuilt if newly minted. Whenever derived neologisms like mis-define, non-event, and taxon are clearly understandable, the translator may justify them, assuming that the original sources have been identified in the targeted language (TL), particularly in writing related to technology. As stated by Newmark (1988: 140), neologisms are "new coined

words or existing lexical items which gain a new sense". He recognizes several forms of neologisms, namely derived terms, new coinages, old words with new meanings, acronyms, collocations, eponyms, phrasal words, transferred words, and pseudo neologisms (ibid). Although dictionaries are missing these items, interpreting them might be quite challenging. As an outcome throughout the translation process, the translator has to create new phrases or terms that serve as equivalents. Newmark (1988:143) mentions that "any kind of neologism ought to be recreated; if it is a derived term or word, they ought to be substituted by identical or equivalent morphemes, if it is also phonesthetic, it ought to be given phonemes generating analogous sound effects". In a work of literature, "it is his responsibility to reproduce any neologism he meets" (ibid. :149) applies in addition to the translator's right to use neologisms.

1.3 The Classification of Neologisms

1.3.1 The structural-semantic classification of neologisms

The structural-semantic classification of neologisms is a manifestation of the Russian linguist L.A. Hamamat's categorizing of neologisms depending upon their semantics and structure (In: Zabotkina 1989: 7):

1. A term whose meaning and form are new,
2. The form is new, while the meaning was previously employed in another term.
3. The meaning is not used before, but the form has been used before.

1.3.2 Rosen's Classification of Neologisms According to Structure

In the opinion of E.V. Rosen, a leading Russian linguist who concentrates on the investigation of neologisms and cultural components of lexicology, neologisms are categorized according to their structure. This classification might be regarded to be the structural classification of neologisms, as stated in Заботкина's 1989 work, particularly page 7.

1. Neologisms are words that may exist either by themselves or as constituents of other new words.
2. newly created morphemes which have appeared in the language,
3. A word formed by previous existing morphemes yet with a new composition.

The crucial difference between Rosen's and Haham's strategies is clear: it is the semantic, the meaning of a neologism. Rosen examines merely the structure of a new term, but Haham examines both its structure and meaning.

1.3.3 Galperin Classification of Neologisms

In regard to style, Galperin (1981) classifies newly created words into three distinct categories. The first is terminological coinages, which are additionally known as terminological neologisms, which are specialized terms utilized for describing new notions. The second category is stylistic coinages, a group of words coined by individuals seeking to make expressive clarifications. The third category is nonce-words, that originate only during an occasion and have short lives. As in the example: "Let me say in the beginning that even if I wanted to avoid Texas I could not, for I am wived in Texas, and mother-in-lawed, and uncled, and aunted, and cousined within an inch of my life." (J.Steinbeck). As Galperin (1981:102) indicates: "The past participles mother-in-lawed, uncled, aunted and cousined are coined for the reason of the analogy of wived and are unlikely to be supposed to be listed by English dictionaries as standard English words."

1.3.4 Newmark Categorization of Neologisms

As stated in Peter Newmark's book "A Textbook of Translation," there are just two established lexical items with new meanings and ten different kinds of neologisms that are categorized based on their creation. Generally, he identifies twelve forms of neologisms. They are:

1. Old words with new sense – Old concepts that have taken a new meaning; these concepts usually are not referring to new items or procedures, and consequently they won't be linked to technology. In this case, the word psychology denotes repression'. As an outcome, it is an imprecise term whose meaning is identified by context. (Newmark, 1988).
2. Collocations with new meanings – collocations that ultimately altered their meanings; the collocations that still available may either be cultural or non-cultural. If the notion exists in the current language, an authoritative translation typically becomes available. If the notion has not yet been created or is not widely acknowledged, descriptive information ought to be included. (For example, 'tug-of-love' (ibid.).
3. Abbreviation – A frequently used sort of pseudo neologism (ibid.). The main characteristic of abbreviation lies in the fact that we must pronounce each letter separately. Some examples include CD (compact disc or certificate of deposit), ER (emergency room), and PC (personal computer or politically correct).

4. Eponyms – Words that are created from proper names, in addition to brand names (if generated by items), can only be translated if people comprehend and agree to use them. When a word from a proper name corresponds directly to a person, we may immediately recognize and translate it; nevertheless, if it belongs to an object's idea or quality that we are unaware of, further explanation is needed for comprehending the meaning (ibid.).
5. Transferred words – Words with meanings that are considerably not so reliant on context. These concepts are more commonly found in media and product conceptions than in technology ones. In addition, translated terms might be common throughout languages. Examples include new acquired products and various clothing manufacturers ('Cagoule,' 'Adidas,' 'Sari,' 'Nike') (ibid.).
6. Acronyms are an increasingly frequent feature of all non-literary writings. They typically are concise and euphonious; acronyms draw our attention and interest regardless of whether we are unaware of what they represent. Therefore, they help us discover what the letters stand for. The term radar (radio detecting and ranging) is an acronym as any one of its letters symbolizes a particular word. People dismiss the original form of an acronym, and it generates a new distinct word in the linguistic system (ibid.).
7. New coinages – mainly brand or trade names. For example: 'Bistro', 'Bacardi' 'Schweppes', 'Revlon' (ibid.).
8. Derived words – New words are formed through the addition of one or more affixes to the base form. "The largest number of neologisms are terms generated by analogy from ancient Greek (increasingly) and Latin morphemes typically with suffixes such as -ismo, -ismus, -ja, etc., adopted in the relevant language" (ibid.: 143); to paraphrase:
9. Collocations – are generally frequent, particularly within the social sciences and computers sciences. Some examples include 'lead time', 'domino effect', and 'acid rain' (ibid). The Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English (1974) describes collocation as the grouping or arrangement of words.
10. Phrasal words – In the words of Newmark (1988: 147), "phrasal verbs: a) can frequently be simpler to use than their translation; b) generally represent the uniquely English register between 'informal' and 'colloquial', while their translations tend to be more formal." New 'phrasal terms' are restricted to English's tendency to change verbs to nouns (e.g., 'work-out,' 'trade-off,' 'check-out,' 'thermal cut-out,' 'knockon (domino) effect,' 'laid-back,' 'sit-in').
11. Pseudo- neologisms - A pseudo-neologism is a concept whereby a generic word is employed to denote a specific word. For example, "longitudinaux" (restarts longitudinaux) implies "longitudinal springs," "humerales" implies "humeral artery," "la Charrue" indicates "The Plough and the Stars," and "la Trilateral" is an exclusive political commission consisting of delegates from the United States, Western Europe, and Japan. (Newmark 1988: 148)
12. Internationalisms: they are terms that are commonly borrowed from different languages and transfer notions that are crucial to our communication. Science names (e.g. philosophy, biology, mathematics, medicine, lexicology), art (e.g. theatre, music, drama, artist, primadonna), politics (e.g. politics, revolution, communism, progress), and technology (e.g. atomic, antibiotic, radio, computer) are all examples of international words (Antrushina 1999).

1.4 The Formation of Neologisms

Shortening, clipping, acronyms, back-formation, blending, and reduplication are the other word-formation processes. In the part that follows, we will explore each kind in more details.

1- Clipping: It is the procedure of shortening a word by eliminating certain parts and reconstructing it, concluding in a word that bears linguistic significance (e.g., "phone" from "telephone," "plane" from "airplane," "flu" from "influenza"). In this method, not only individual words but additionally full phrases might be shortened (e.g., "zoo" was extracted from "zoological gardens"). In such a situation, a newly developed term is not really new, because it is a stylistic substitute to an established word.

2- Blending: This can be considered a mixture of shortening and compounding processes, whereby two or more terms are merged together to form an entirely new item through eliminating parts of either one or both of the original words.

3- Acronyms: They are distinctive kinds of shortening that consist of the initial letters in various words. The primary distinction from alphabetism is the fact that pronunciation conforms to the regulations of English orthography (Algeo 1991).

4- Back-formation Back-formation or reversion is a word-formation procedure which includes the elimination of imagined affixes from longer terms to produce shorter one. In the beginning, it seems probable to assume that the word "editor" originated from the word "edit," while the noun was used in the language first. This is also applicable with television, double-glazing, and baby-sitter; every single one of these terms were employed before "televise," "double-glaze," and "baby-sit" (Crystal 1995).

5- Reduplication: In this approach of word formation, the root of a word is doubled to generate new words. It seems that there are two techniques through which a new word might be established: 1) without any phonetic changes (bye-bye for good-bye) and 2) with an alteration of the root-vowel or consonant, that is additionally referred to as gradational reduplication (ping-pong, chit-chat). In informal styles, an extensive number of new concepts are utilized, which involves colloquial words and slang, which arise through reduplication. Weitere Beispiele: walkie-talkie ("a portable radio"), riff-raff ("the worthless or disreputable element of society"; "the dregs of society"), chi-chi (sl. for chic, as in a chichi lady) (Antrushina 1999).

6- Shortening: The process of shortening (contraction) includes the creation of a word from the initial parts of a word combination, like flu, lab, B.B.C, U.F.O, and V-day. Two approaches are utilized for creating shortenings. The first approach entails the making of a new word from a syllable or two syllables of the word that was originally used. At this crucial stage, the word could have lost its beginning, ending, or both. Those that follow are some of the examples: Fridge originates from refrigerator, hols is generated from holidays, vac is formed from vacation, and phone is formed from telephone. Initial shortenings are the second technique for shortening. It suggests that the initial letters are merged to create a new term: B.B.C. for the British Broadcasting Corporation, and M.P. for Member of Parliament. It is appropriate not just to formal language but rather also to colloquialisms and slang. Consequently, the term "g. f." is a shortened form of the combination "girl-friend" (Antrushina 1999).

1.5 The Stability of Neologisms

The stability of neologisms is established as follows by Andreescu (2012):

1-Unstable - an expression which is extremely new and merely recognized and utilized by certain subculture. Mikhail Epstein created the concept of "protologism" [Greek protos, first + Greek logos, word; cf. prototype, neologism].

2-Diffused - concepts that have gained an elevated degree of spread and have become familiar to a significant percentage of individuals, however they have yet to be standardized (e.g., jargon or lingo).

3-Stable - concepts which have been widely acknowledged, realized, and embraced among people for an extended period of time. (e.g., words that have been lately included in print dictionaries, such as popular vernacular dictionaries) (Andreescu 2012).

1.6 Methodology:

In this study, a qualitative methodology is utilized to conduct an analysis of fifteen Iraqi neologisms that have been chosen from popular usage in modern language. The neologisms have been extracted from practical conversational situations and trustworthy media sources to guarantee that they are both suitable and accurate. Each neologism is subject to two translations: the initially translated text is supplied by Google Translate, and the second translation has been confirmed by academics with a good background in Iraqi Arabic or native speakers. Semantic precision, appropriateness in culture, and contextual relevance are all taken seriously when analyzing and contrasting the translations. To identify inconsistencies and deviations in the translation results, theme coding qualitative interpretation ought to be utilized throughout the data analysis mechanism.

1.7 Analysis and Results

1- The Iraqi slang expression: هذا واحد ممرط

Google translation: This one is messed upThe lack of precision in Google's translation of "ممرط" as "was sent" in place of "scruffy" shows how hard it is to translate colloquial expressions efficiently. Huge databases are required for machine translation models to identify connections and associations between terms and sentences in many languages. Inadequate examples of slang or colloquial concepts, such as "ممرط," in the data used for training could make it challenging for the model to interpret the terms reliably. The term that can be used to refer to the meaning of "ممرط" is the word "scruffy" which usually describes someone or something that is untidy, shabby, or unkempt in appearance. This can mean that a scruffy person may have messy hair, rumpled or dirty clothes, and an overall disheveled appearance. scruffy individuals may have unkempt hair, rumpled or dirty clothes, or a general unkempt appearance. It refers to a general disregard for personal appearance or grooming standards.

2- The Iraqi slang expression: هذا الولد مزوغ من كل عقلة

Google translation: This boy is out of his mind

instead of recognizing the expression's figurative meaning, Google's literal translation of "is out of his mind" likely results from interpreting the Arabic terms and their structure of grammar literally. The informal contexts

of colloquial and slang expressions, their cultural uniqueness, and their context-dependent translation shifts pose major barriers for machine translation mechanisms. Moreover, terms and expressions could possess multiple implications based on the situation and context whereby they are utilized. The phrase "مزوغ من كل عقلة" could be examined distinctively depending on the circumstances, which may result in translation problems. The meaning of the word "مزوغ" is referred to by the expression "All blinged out" which means that someone is heavily adorned with flashy, extravagant, or ostentatious jewelry, accessories, or clothing. It means that a person wears a lot of bright or eye-catching jewelry and decorations, which is often associated with wealth, status, or a bold fashion statement. The term indicates that an individual's appearance is adorned with conspicuous and sometimes excessive displays of wealth or style.

3- **أجاجة خريبط هو واخوته** The Iraqi slang expression:

Google translation: Aja Kharibet and his brothers

The English expression "quirky" essentially means something uncommon, strange or eccentric, which matches the context of "خريبط" in Iraqi Arabic. However, machine translation methods might not always grasp contextual meaning and prefer to depend on literal or phonetic equivalents. Google Translation alongside associated systems create interpretations according to statistical models and huge datasets. Certainly, it is useful for many frequent words and sentences. The word "quirky" seems to be suitable to the meaning of "خريبط" that describes a person or thing that has unusual or unexpected traits or behaviors that are often viewed as endearing or unconventional. Quirky individuals often have habits, thoughts, or behaviors that differ from what is considered typical or normal. They may exhibit behaviors or make unexpected or surprising decisions.

4- **من سمعت انباكت فلوسه صارت بيه جلطة** The Iraqi slang expression:

Google translation: Whoever heard that his money was lost will have a stroke

Whereas "stroke" is a literal translation of "جلطة" in the context of medicine (in relation to a brain-related health disease), it does not imply what appears to be the colloquial meaning in Iraqi, that means to be shocked or flabbergasted. Firmly rooted in Iraqi society and colloquialism, the term "جلطة" contains particular meanings that could not be translated effectively in other languages. Certain slang terminology possesses cultural nuances which make them challenging for machine translation systems to comprehend and apply properly in context. The expression "Flabbergasted" means being extremely surprised or shocked, often to the point of being unable to speak or respond coherently. It conveys a sense of astonishment or astonishment at something unexpected or incredible. For example, if someone receives unexpected news that completely shocks them, they might be described as being Flabbergasted.

5- **كل راس شهر يقرمط بالفلوس تقرمط يلا ينطيهن** The Iraqi slang expression:

Google translation: Every new month is crimsoned with money, let's give it to them

The literal translation "crimsoned" might derive directly from the Arabic base term "قرمز" (qirmiz), that means the color crimson. Nevertheless, the English interpretation misses the implication that one is frugal or penny-pinching in the slang that means "يقرمط". Quite an insufficient translation shows how challenging it is to properly translate idiomatic expressions and slang properly. Such barriers are caused by disparities in meaning, cultural context, and the deficiencies of the machine translation mechanisms exist nowadays in effectively dealing with such linguistic nuances. The expression "Penny pinching" refers to the practice of excessive caution or frugality with money, often to the point of being viewed as stingy or overly frugal. Describes someone who is very reluctant to spend money, even on small or necessary expenses, in order to save as much as possible. This term is often used in a slightly negative context to indicate that someone is overly concerned with saving money or being stingy; which is suitable to be an equivalent to the term "يقرمط".

6- **خطية كل ما يجي يسوه نصبة** The Iraqi slang expression:

Google translation: A sin that comes to be used as an accusative

Whenever it regards grammar and linguistic framework, "accusative" is a literal translation which is especially crucial when examining case marking in languages like Arabic. The colloquial usage of "نصبة" communicates a meaning that you're the subject of laughs or ridicule, nevertheless this does not correspond to the intended meaning of the word. To comprehend common words such as "نصبة" precisely, one must grasp the social dynamics and the historical context that provided base to them. This involves comprehending the connotation associated with this vocabulary among certain cultural communities along with how they are employed in everyday conversations. However, the term "butt of jokes" proper refers to such terms that means a person who is the target of teasing, or ridicule. Basically, it means a person who is often ridiculed or ridiculed by others. When someone is the "butt of jokes", they are often seen as a source of amusement or amusement to others, usually in

a playful or sometimes even hurtful way. The term indicates that a person is constantly subjected to humor at his expense, making him the central character in jokes or humorous situations.

7- The Iraqi slang expression: هذا مبين من شكلة ملكون

Google translation: This is evident from the form of Malkoun

The word "ملكون" in Iraqi Arabic means a combination of letters and sounds which could not be simply translated into English. rather than interpreting the meaning, Google Translate could possibly attempt a phonetic transcription, generating the term "Malkoun." Whenever dealing with expressions with no literal translations in the recipient language, machine translation systems might assign priority to transliteration. The result might lead to "Malkoun" that is transcribed phonetically without actually translating to the original meaning. The word "chameleon" refers to a type of lizard known for its ability to change colors. Beyond its biological definition, the word "chameleon" is usually used metaphorically to describe an adaptable person who is able to change his or her behavior, appearance, or opinions depending on the situation or environment. Being described as a chameleon could indicate that someone is versatile, flexible, and skilled at dealing with different situations or relationships by adjusting their approach.

8- The Iraqi slang expression: ثبرنه بسيارته المقدسة وهي افانتي موديل ٢٠٠٨

Google translation: Show him his sacred car, a 2008 Avanti

Contextual as well as cultural nuanced slang and acronyms are frequently challenging for machine translation systems to translate. The word "المقدسة" is not a direct translation; rather, it is a word with a unique significance related to cars which has its roots in culture. Because of their dependence on data sets and databases, machine translation systems might fail to adequately represent the cultural references and social norms connected with words like "المقدسة" while translating them. The term "Highly sought-after car" is suitable to describe such meaning that refers to a car that is in high demand or desired by many people. This may be due to various factors such as its performance, design, reputation, rarity or uniqueness. When a car is in high demand, it often means that there are many potential buyers interested in purchasing it, which can cause its market price to rise. These cars may be considered desirable because of their features, brand prestige, historical significance, or simply because they are difficult to obtain due to limited production or availability.

9-The Iraqi slang expression: والله احمد كفو وسوه الي بباله

Google translation: I swear to God, Ahmed is enough and he is the same as he thought

The expression "كفو" is deeply rooted in Iraqi slang and denotes social views on genius or outstanding achievement. It serves for conveying appreciation or admiration by giving an individual or thing great praise. Whereas computerized translation engines are intended for translating regular phrases and words, they might encounter difficulty interpreting idioms, neologisms, or slang that aren't established in the set used for training. The expression "Top-notch" can be used to refer to such terms, it is an informal expression used to describe something that is of excellent quality, a very high standard, or superior in its class. It is often used to compliment or laud something that stands out because of its exceptional level of performance, craftsmanship, effectiveness, or other desirable characteristic. The word "Top-notch" can also be used to refer to people as well. When someone is described as "top-notch," it usually means that they excel in their field, profession, or role. It implies that they possess distinct skills, abilities, or qualities that set them apart from others and make them highly competent or perfect at what they do.

10- The Iraqi slang expression: هذا عمار تفكيره سطحي مايفكر بشئ بس بالنوم

Google translation: This Ammar's thinking is superficial and he doesn't think about anything but sleep

In English, the expressions "superficial" and "shallow" may equally refer to something that is superficial or unimportant. Nevertheless, "shallow" clearly indicates a lack of depth in character, thoughts, or content, whereas "superficial" often indicates a concentration on superficial looks or a lack of profound comprehension. The incorporation of literal translations or word connections by machine translation systems could outcome in judgments like "superficial" which depend on similar interpretations especially in certain circumstances. Slang and colloquialisms, yet, often have specific meanings which are occasionally not communicated through literal translations. The word "shallow" can actually describe a person who acts superficially or deals with things superficially. When applied to a person, the word "shallow" refers to someone who lacks depth in their thoughts, emotions, or interactions with others. They may prioritize superficial traits or appearances over deeper, more meaningful aspects of life or relationships. Describing someone as shallow also indicates that they may not engage deeply in thoughts, emotions, or relationships, and may focus more on superficial aspects or instant gratification. It can also indicate a lack of intellectual or emotional depth.

11- The Iraqi slang expression: عبد الله استيرن يمنه يرجف من زوجته

Google translation: Abdullah Astern trembles with his wife

The term "استيرن يمنه" could have been translated literally by Google Translate, creating the term "Astern trembles." The expression's entire figurative implications, since it is used in Iraqi Arabic slang, cannot be conveyed by this literal method. It is essential that translators be mindful to the nuances of context and terminology in Iraqi Arabic whenever translating phrases like "استيرن يمنه". The expression "henpecked" represents an identifiable cultural notion which might not always match up with word translations individually. "Henpecked" is an adjective used to describe a man who is perceived as being controlled, dominated or overly influenced by his wife, especially in a way that weakens him or limits his independence. It has a negative connotation and implies that the man is unreasonably submissive or obedient because of his dominance His partner .

12- The Iraqi slang expression: والله جاسم مرته مسويته ممسحة مال ارض

Google translation: I swear to God, Jassim's wife made him a mop of land

Certain terms might have literal translations given preference by Google Translate according to prevalent correlations or patterns of usage. The literal translation of "mop" in English is "a cleaning tool that can be used in cleaning floors," which lacks the figurative sense of acting as a doormat in conversations with others. Slang, idiomatic and colloquial terms are occasionally challenging to translate simply because they typically rely on social context and application that might not have obvious equivalents in various languages. "ممسحة" as "doormat" requires an understanding of the word's figurative usage in Iraqi Arabic lexicon. In a figurative sense, calling someone a "doormat" refers to someone who allows others to treat them poorly or take advantage of them without standing up for themselves. It indicates that the person is submissive and passive and may lack assertiveness in asserting his needs or boundaries. It carries a negative connotation of weakness or lack of self-esteem.

13- The Iraqi slang expression: اهل ممدوح مسويه دوشك مال رزاييل هو ومرته

Google translation: The family of Mamdouh Maswayh Doshak belongs to Rzaivel and his wife

In Iraqi Arabic, the expression "دوشك مال رزاييل" describes a particular social background and informal usage. It's an expressive phrase that, relying upon how it's utilized and interpreted culturally, could lack clear English translations without comprehending the actual meaning. Slang and common phrases are frequently challenging for machine translation systems to interpret effectively, in particular when the meaning is not extensively reported or acknowledged in the set used for training. Such expressions in English is usually referred to by the phrase "everyone's punching bag" which is used figuratively to describe a person who is constantly criticized, blamed, or mistreated by others. It means that this person is often the target of negative remarks, frustration, or aggression from different people, which is like a punching bag on which people physically take out their frustrations. Describing someone as "everyone's punching bag" indicates that they are constantly receiving negative actions, words, or blame from various sources, often without justification or fairness.

14- The Iraqi slang expression: فلك طرك شلون تريد تبات بالمقبرة

Google translation: How do you think you want to sleep in the cemetery?

"فلك طرك" represents an Iraqi Arabic idiom or colloquial term that Google Translate lacks the ability to translate effectively or fails to identify. Therefore, the translation attempts to interpret the remaining words of the sentence while disregarding this particular phrase. It might be challenging for machine translation algorithms like Google Translate to correctly interpret slang, colloquialisms, or acronyms which have not been fully researched or present in their databases. They might consequently dismiss or misinterpret these expressions. Expression like "I hope you drop dead" could refer to such implications which is a very aggressive and negative statement that expresses a strong wish or desire for someone to die suddenly or unexpectedly. It is a harsh and confrontational way of expressing anger, frustration, or intense hatred toward another person.

15- The Iraqi slang expression: اجه الملهب وراح يكوم يسولف القصص الخيالية

Google translation: His fiery face came and began to spin imaginary stories

Whenever utilized in neologisms, the Arabic term "الملهب" could mean "fiery" in the literal sense, which indicates to something burning or very hot. Nevertheless, Google Translate might fail to properly convey the deeper or figurative meaning of this term. Neologisms might not have precise counterparts in other languages and usually occur particular contexts. "Mythomania" is not an ordinary descriptive word like "fiery," rather it is an extremely complex term covering behavioral psychology that is identified by obsessive lying or exaggeration. Neologisms occasionally include colloquial or figurative language which is hard to be rendered successfully without an extensive knowledge of the original culture. These nuances are hard for machine translation to comprehend since it might fail to pick up on the figurative language employed by particular linguistic groups. So,

a term like "mythomania" is suitable that refers to a person who has a tendency or compulsion to exaggerate or make up stories, often to attract attention or create a false impression of himself. It can also refer to a person who habitually tells lies or invents elaborate lies, sometimes believing his own fabrications. It is used when inventing elaborate details to make their stories more believable and showing a continuing pattern of deception even when faced with facts.

Conclusions

It is obvious from the analysis of the neologisms above that the reliability and limitations of machine translation, especially Google Translate, are the primary obstacles that Google Translate did when handling slang neologisms that contain idiomatic expressions and culturally loaded terms. According to the translations provided by Google Translate compared to their authentic meanings, cultural nuances, and precision are unlikely to be transmitted in away that is similar to those in the source language based on the analysis of different Iraqi neologisms. Initial outcomes indicate an extensive disparity between real understanding of Iraqi neologisms and interpretations generated by Google Translate. While Google Translate offers reliable translations to literal expressions, it often ignores the nuances of society and culture, connotations, and intended messages that have become embedded in these expressions. The interpretations by native speakers attract emphasis to the sociocultural connotations and complicated context affecting Iraqi Arabic neologism utilization. These outcomes demonstrate how poorly machine translation can cope with changes in language and regional variability. It is currently difficult for machines to duplicate the idiomatic usage, linguistic subtleties, and cultural background that go hand in hand with correct translations in these situations. Thus, translators who are humans are still required to ensure reliable interaction across languages for highly precise and nuanced translations, in particular when slang and culturally embedded expressions have been included. However, to identify trends and make predictions, machine translation systems employ huge databases of already translated material. By definition, neologisms are newly developed words or phrases that may not have been prominent in these datasets. Yet, to account for this, it's probable that the algorithms will not have adequate data to understand and interpret the newly introduced phrases effectively which is the main factor behind such failure. New words and acronyms can appear periodically as language changes, in particular in modern and social media situations. It's likely that machine translation systems will be unable to integrate this new linguistic technological progress into their databases and systems. Translations by native speakers bring emphasis to the sociocultural connotations and intricate context which affect Iraqi Arabic neologism use.

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