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A Study of Neologisms in Tolkien's The Lord of the Rings. Compounds, Affixation, and their translation into Spanish

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ABSTRACT

As far as neologisms are concerned, translation is an essential and complex element in the international distribution of novels, since at the linguistic level each language has its own cultural and grammatical structure, and the best possible adaptation is necessary so that the message conveyed by the author in the source language is complete in the target language. This project focuses on the morphological analysis and translation of a selection of neologisms from the trilogy written by Tolkien, *The Lord of the Rings*. Specifically, the study focuses on compound and derived neologisms, and the different types of translation that follow. These two types of word formation will be taken into account for the analysis of a corpus of 50 neologisms from the trilogy. The results show that translation patterns followed depend directly on the characteristics of the neologism to be translated, and on specific linguistic factors in the target language.

Keywords: Neologism, Compound, Derivation, Translation Techniques, Semantic Transparency, Tolkien.

RESUMEN

Respecto a los neologismos, la traducción resulta un elemento esencial y complejo a la hora de la distribución de las novelas a nivel internacional, a nivel lingüístico cada lengua tiene estructura cultura y gramatical propia, y es necesaria la mejor adaptación posible para que el mensaje que transmite el autor en la lengua origen sea total en la lengua meta. Este proyecto se centra en el análisis morfológico, etimológico y la traducción de una selección de neologismos de la trilogía escrita por Tolkien, *El Señor de los Anillos*. El estudio se centra en neologismos compuestos y derivados, y los distintos tipos de traducción seguidos. Estos dos tipos de formación de palabras contarán para el análisis de un corpus de 50 neologismos. Los resultados derivados de este análisis muestran que los patrones de traducción dependen de las características del neologismo traducido, y los factores lingüísticos específicos en la lengua meta.

Palabras clave: Neologismo, Compuesta, Derivación, Técnicas de traducción, Transparencia semántica, Tolkien.

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1.   Introduction

When we speak of Tolkien, we speak of one of the fathers of literature, one could even say that he is canonical in English philology. In 1954, when the novel *The Lord of the Rings, The Fellowship of the Ring*, was published for the first time. It was not known that he was going to be one of the fathers of the creation of languages, of fantastic worlds or of the most important and inspiring races for modern authors such as J.K. Rowling or George R.R. Martin. *The Lord of the Rings* is one of the most important sources for linguistics, and especially for fantasy literature. These characteristics are taken into account for the analysis of the neologisms related to the trilogy.

These novels have become one of the fundamental pillars of English culture, and not only of English culture but also of international culture. It is worth mentioning that all their elements are in continuous use by different marketing companies.

This dissertation aims at describing the processes of word formation in the nouns created by Tolkien in *The Lord of the Rings* trilogy. In particular, it is going to focus on composition and derivation, and to show the translation processes that have been used in the neologisms. The relationship between the processes of neologism formation and the translation technique used will be shown

The relationship between this dissertation and the English Studies courses is quite remarkable. It is directly related to Applied Linguistics courses, since semantics is studied. Also, it is worth mentioning that the analysis of compositionality and derivation is carried out, this would be directly related to the courses taken in English Grammar. This dissertation focuses on a very specific topic which is the formation of neologisms but it is contextualized with Tolkien's trilogy, which is part of the English culture and linguistics.

This dissertation will be divided into several sections. The first one is the literature review, where the terminology used in this dissertation will be analyzed. Here we will study and differentiate the concepts used as a method of analysis. In this section, different processes of word formation and translation techniques used in the trilogy will be studied following theories of authors such as Bauer, Newmark and Alvar and Pottier.

2.   Literature review

This section of this dissertation aims at explaining the processes of word formation. In spite of previous accounts including a variety of explanations (Bauer 66), here the focus will be on composition and derivation. At the end of this section, previous studies that will be relevant to the study of the neologisms written by Tolkien and their translation into the target language will be presented.

One of the key authors dealing with word formation is Laurie Bauer, who provides a definition of key concepts in the field. Amongst those concepts, the notion of lexeme shall be highlighted. This can be defined as the element that appears in a dictionary (Bauer 12). In this way, Bauer does not only explain the relevance of the lexeme, but also analyzes the lexeme of a word as a completely new part of the whole word (Bauer 13). Once the concept and relevance of the lexeme is established, that of a word will be studied in the dissertation. Following the process of word formation explained by Bauer, the word is the basic unit of language, and its internal structure of a word is known as morpheme. This is defined as the basic unit of morphology, which is the branch of linguistics that studies them. Each morpheme will have a representation within a word; Bauer will call this morph (Bauer 13-16).

Several concepts are of key importance for the morphological study of neologisms such as root, stem, and base (Bauer 20-21). Bauer defines root as the smallest base, or what remains of a word after removing all affixes (Bauer 20). The stem is the basis of any inflectional process within the word (Bauer 20). Finally, the base can be defined as the part of the word to which it is possible to add any affix, or on which any morphological process acts (Bauer 21).

Equally important for understanding word formation is the concept of transparency. Bauer defines transparency in a lexeme as the ability by which the user of a given lexeme can see and analyze the morphs within a word (Bauer 19). When morphs cannot be identified, the lexeme is described as opaque (Bauer 20). This characteristic will be useful for classifying the meaning of the neologisms we are going to analyze in Tolkien's trilogy. Therefore, the more transparent a neologism is, the easier it will be to classify it, and therefore, to assign a meaning. Those new words that appear in a language are known as neologisms. This shows

the ability of a language to evolve, as they can keep these changes and adapt them to the language or, on the contrary, see it as something negative and discard the use of that word. Neologisms, according to Elisa Mattiello in her book *Analogy in Word-formation: A Study of English Neologisms and Occasionalism*, can be divided into several types depending on the person who is going to use the term. A good illustration of this is the appearance of new words and how different jargons make reference to them. For instance, journalists will try to attract the reader's attention with these new word, or poets and writers will invent them for stylistic reasons. This last type will be the one we are going to analyze in this work, focusing on the etymology of the neologisms used by Tolkien in his novel, *The Lord of the Rings* (Mattiello 23).

Within neologisms, it will be possible to see that in the end their use and temporality are the biggest enemies that these newly coined words can have since this will define what type of neologism it is. There can be several types of neologisms, such as those that are used only within a discourse and for a specific situation, those of extraordinary and unknown perception of occasional elements, those of literary necessity or those related to the concentration of the content.

According to Elisa Mattiello, neologisms are divided into two large groups: lexical and semantic (Mattiello 60). If they are lexical, their formation is due to productive models, or they are directly borrowed from other languages Within lexical neologisms, we can observe the creation of words employing suffixes, prefixes, or circumflexes among other processes. On the other hand, semantic neologisms are those that are formed by obtaining new meanings from words that are already known and used.

2.1   Word formation processes

As mentioned above, the different processes of word formation can be classified in different ways. Bauer, in his study of word formation, will classify them into different types.

In order to establish a link between English neologisms and translation, we studied composition and derivation in Spanish grammar. Following the theory of Alvar and Pottier in their book *Morfología Histórica del Español*. Where the parameters that can be related to the translations of neologisms are established.

Affixation

By employing prefixes or suffixes the word acquires a different meaning and that is understood as affixation (Bauer 35). Within it, there are three possibilities, depending on the position where the particle is added to the lexeme. The process by which prefixes, or parts of words are added to the beginning of words for the formation of a new one is called prefixation. For example, _antibiotics_. Also, suffixes can be added at the end of words to form a new word. For example, _preventable_. And finally, some words undergo both prefixation and suffixation for the creation of a new word by the circumfixes. For example, the word _incorrectly_. undergoes both prefixation and suffixation for the creation of a new word

Zero-Derivation

This type of derivation is applied to words that do not have any affixes added to them. This method is also called conversion. This type of derivation involves the creation of a word from an existing word. This process does not alter its form (Bauer 32). For instance, _walk_ as a noun and _walk_ as a verb.

Borrowing

These are linguistic borrowings that are taken from other languages and do not undergo any change when used in the target language. For example, the word _pizza_, which comes from Italian, has retained its original meaning and form when used in the English language (Bauer 235).

Compounding

Compound words have been traditionally defined as words that are formed by composing, words that are already part of a lexeme to create new words. The result of joining those two words together is that their meaning is the combination of both words. A good illustration of compounding is the word _cork + screw_. In addition, there is another compound process called blending. In this case, the new term is formed when two or more lexemes are combined as a single word, these new words can be written in various ways, either together or separated by a hyphen (Bauer 66) (Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, Starvik 1535). For instance, _camcorder_ is the result of the combination of the lexemes from _camera + recorder_. Following Bauer's classification (Bauer:30-31), compounds can be divided into two main groups.

The first large group is based on a semantic criterion, while the second group relies on grammatical properties. The former group can include what is known as endocentric compounds. According to Bauer, these are compound words whose central meaning is in the head, which in English is usually in the final position. For example, with the word **airplane**, where the head of the word is *plane*. In addition, exocentric compounds are part of the semantic group. Those do not have a word head and their meaning cannot be guessed from their constituent part. For example, with the word *blue-collar*. Its meaning is not an addition of the individual meanings of both words but a totally different one. As well, appositional compounds can be found. These are compounding whose referents are at the same level and it is not possible to distinguish which the head of the word is. For example, with the word: *student-teacher*, both are at the same level and have the same importance within the word. Finally, copulative compounds that are compound words that undergo a very similar process to apposition since their root is difficult to identify from the head of the word, where both constituents refer to the entity denoted by the complete compound. For example, with the word *paper-clip*.

The second major group of compound words is related to the grammatical class of its constituents. These words can have different combinations and can be combined between nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs, as we can see in Table 1.

Compound words		
Noun	**Verbs**	**Adjectives**
Noun+noun *earphones*	Noun+verb *handshake*	Noun+adjective *sugar-free*
Verb + noun *rescueman*	Verb + noun *sleeping-room*	Verb + adjective D*rawback*
Noun + verb *daydream*	Verb + verb *proofread*	Adjective + adjective *happy-go-lucky*
Verb + verb *dry-clean*	Adjective + verb *dry-cleaning*	Adverb + adjective *Outstanding*
Adjective + noun *full moon*	Particle + verb *overlook*	
Particle + noun *aftersun*	Adjective + noun *software*	
Adverb + noun *onlooker*	Noun + noun *auditory test*	
Verb + particle *put-on*		
Phrase compound *daughter-in-law*		

Table 1: *Types of Compounds* (Bauer 201-212).

There are other processes of word formation such as abbreviation, in which a new word is created by using one or more letters of the word to form a new word. For example, the word *SCBU* is *Special Care Baby Unit*. These types of words are usually read letter by letter. As well, a very similar process to this one is the use of acronyms.

However, in this process, its reading does not involve reading letter by letter, and its pronunciation gives rise to a new word. This is the case, for example, of the word *AIDS* which in its scientific meaning is *Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome.*

2.2 Translation Techniques

Once we have reviewed previous studies on neologisms, it is necessary to focus as well on the translation processes that can be used to translate neologisms into Spanish, even though some of the sources used, i.e., Newmark, focuses on general translation rather than one language in particular.

This time we have focused on the work of Peter Newmark, *A Translation Book*, which describes the most important translation processes and how we can use them to translate neologisms. According to his translation theory, we can find the following translation processes.

One of the techniques used is literal translation, which is the closest translation to the target language, and the words to be translated are taken out of the context in which they are written. (Newmark 77-78) i.e.: Spanish: *Te estoy tomando el pelo* and the literal translation in English: *I´m taking your hair*, instead of the equivalent *I am pulling your leg*. Hence, in this case the literal translation would be incorrect since it would not be understood due to cultural factors.

Another useful technique consists in keeping the same word to be translated in the source language and keeping the same spelling in the target language. This is known as transference. There are divided opinions about this type of translation since many translators do not interpret transference as a translation process. (Newmark 81-82). i.e.: Italian: *Dolce vita* and the translation in Spanish and English: *Dolce vita*.

There is a similar process to the previous one, called naturalization. The difference between this translation process and the previous one is that, in naturalization, the word undergoes an

adaptation process different from that of transference. Therefore, the word being translated may undergo some change in its spelling and pronunciation (Newmark 82). i.e.: English: *Edinburgh* and the translation in Spanish: *Edimburgo*.

Sometimes, there are some cultural factors that prevent us from understanding the translation, hence, there is a need of using a cultural equivalent in the target language. (Newmark: 82). i.e.: in the film *Back to the Future*, they use the brand *Calvin Klein* in the original version, while in the Spanish version, *Levi's Strauss* is chosen since in that moment the brand *Calvin Klein* was not popular in Spain.

Another complex translation process is the functional equivalent. This appears when the translator finds a concept in the target language and understands its meaning, therefore, the transmission of meaning is complete and conveys the same meaning as the original term (Newmark 83). i.e.: English: *Cot death* and the translation in Spanish: *Muerte súbita del lactante*.

On certain occasions, a word in the original language does not have a direct equivalent in the target language. In this case, it is necessary to use a descriptive equivalent using a few words to offer a brief description of the term (Newmark 83). i.e.: Spanish: *Tertulia* and the translation in English: *Chat after lunch*.

According to Newmark, when poor translations take place, synonymy is necessary. This type of translation looks for a similar equivalent in the target language. Synonymy is sought in words that do not have relevance within the text. (Newmark 84). i.e.: Spanish: *Espero al autobús* and the translation in English: *I wait for the bus* not *I hope for the bus*, although both wait and hope in isolation can be the direct equivalent of *esperar*, but not in the correct context.

Newmark explains another type of translation called through-translation (Newmark 84) as the literal translation of a word, common collocations, names of organizations, all these translations are called calques or loan translations. i.e.: English: *NASA* and the translation into Spanish: *NASA*.

Shifts or transpositions are those changes from one grammatical category to another without altering the meaning of the text in the target language. Therefore, by changing the grammatical categories of words, there will also be a change in the grammatical structure of

the text. (Newmark 85) i.e.: English: *Furniture* (uncountable noun) and the translation in Spanish: *Muebles* (noun countable).

Sometimes there is a need of adapting the translation to the natural patterns of the target language, and this can be done through modulation. (Newmark 88) i.e.: English: *Men will not always die quietly* (J. M. Keynes) and the translation in Spanish: *Los hombres nunca morirán sin quejarse* instead *of Los hombres no siempre morirán tranquilamente*.

Recognized translation happens when the translator uses the official or accepted translation of the target language, in any of the institutional terms where this occurs. (Newmark 89) i.e., English: *Prime Minister*, instead of using the equivalent in Spanish that would be *Presidente*, the term *Primer Ministro* in Spanish is standardized.

When there is a semantic, sonorous or structural loss in part of the translation into the target language compensation is used so that the meaning is understood. (Newmark 90) i.e.: English: ***You** can enter* and the translation in Spanish: ***Usted** puede pasar*.

When the paraphrase technique is used there is an explanation of a certain part of the translated text. This occurs when a translation is poor or meaningless, and it needs the support of an external explanation to make more sense. (Newmark 90) i.e.: Spanish: *Café cortado* and the English equivalent could be *black coffee with a dash of milk*.

Newmark pays special attention to cultural words and notes that if the transfer is combined with a functional or cultural equivalent, several different translation processes are mixed. (Newmark 91). i.e.: English: *Spiderman* /s'paidƏ,mæn/ and the translation in Spanish: *Spiderman* /s'pider,man/, we can see transference since the same term is used and naturalization as there is a slight change in the pronunciation of the word. This type of translation process includes couplets, triplets and quadruplets depending on the number of processes involved.

It is of the utmost importance for this dissertation to understand all these translation techniques in order to be able to classify the neologisms analyzed in a correct way. In doing so, it will be easier to comprehend whether the term is either created or translated.

2.3   Previous studies of neologisms in *The Lord of The Rings* trilogy written by Tolkien.

Over the years, there have been many studies on the creation of neologisms by Tolkien; even the author himself wrote *Guide to the names of The Lord of the Rings*, a guide to know the meaning of each of the names he used in his works, thus facilitating the work of translators. This dissertation is broadly based on a study entitled *Los irrealia en The Lord of the Rings de J. R. R. Tolkien y su traducción al español: procedimientos de formación y su recurrencia y productividad* by María del Carmen Moreno Paz. It deals with the building of new words, which means that it is based on the process of word formation. She will give us some very relevant data about how the compound words of *The Lord of the Rings* (TLOTR) are composed (Moreno 147-155).

It also deals with issues that will guide the translator on how to translate each of the neologisms found in the trilogy, and what resources translators will be able to use for the creation of words. This is used as a solution to the translation of neologisms (Moreno 142). The same problem that Moreno faces seems to be faced by other translators.

Other authors, such as Diego Seguí in his translation of the *Guía de los Nombres de El Señor de los Anillos*, where we can also see the mistakes that may have been made in editions such as that of *Minotauro*, which have been solved with the passing of the years and the research on Tolkien's world. This previous study helps the student to see the problems generated by some neologisms and helps the translator to establish a much more reliable translation.

Neologisms are always going to be a challenge when translating, since in the target language there is no equal or similar word which the translator can rely on to translate. The problem faced when translating neologisms in Tolkien's *The Lord of the Rings* is that in this case, translators are dealing with a fantasy book with fictitious elements. Although there is not an equivalent in the target language, there is a possibility of research in the etymology of the new terms. (Čačija I Marković *Translating neologisms and proper nouns in fantasy fiction for young adults 197-219*).

It is interesting to see how certain authors analyze some terms from an etymological approach. A very clear illustration of this type of analysis is that carried out following the analysis of Michael Livingstone, in his book *The Myths of the Author: Tolkien and the*

Medieval Origins of the Word Hobbit. The word *Nazgul* comes from the *Mordor* language *Naz-*, which means ring, and *-gul* which means ghost. According to Tolkien's etymology, this word was created after the word *Morgul* and *Guldur*, and following the principle of composition, more specifically the appositional compound, the two words are at the same level, *Naz-Gul* (Servant of the Ring).

In composition, it is observed that compound words undergo a process similar to the one studied by Bauer. Where two lexemes are joined together, and form a new word. These can have a different grammatical category. The classification is exactly the same as in English, where two nouns, two adjectives, a noun plus an adjective, etc. can be joined.

The processes of derivation in Spanish also undergo a morphological process similar to that in English. In Spanish grammar, a root is used, to which prefixes, suffixes or circumfixes can be added. Once a particle is added, its meaning is modified, so its process is similar to the one studied in English.

All these previous studies of neologisms in Tolkien's work have been used as a guideline in order to analyze the different terms shown in this dissertation. When facing a problem finding the origin of the neologisms, some of the above-mentioned studies were of great help explaining the etymology of such terms.

3.   Methodology

This section shows the procedures followed to collect the data that make up the corpus and which has been the basis for the analysis of neologisms. It will be divided into three sub-sections. In the first one, the steps followed to collect the neologisms will be explained. The second part will describe the approach used to analyze each of the selected neologisms, and finally, the third part will explain the tools used to analyze the words. The translations of the selected neologism will be found in Appendix 1.

3.1   Data collection

The corpus of words used in this work was obtained using the Sketch Engine program, introducing the three novels into which J.R.R. Tolkien's work is divided: *The Fellowship of the Ring, The Two Towers and The Return of the King*.

Once the novels were introduced, the program was used to extract a list of keywords, and another wordlist. These lists showed the most repeated words and neologisms in the three novels; once the lists are created the most used terms in the novel were chosen. A list of 50 nouns was made, focusing the analysis on those that were compounds or had a derivation process. These data finally consisted of 27 compound nouns and 23 derivatives.

The word selection process consisted of several steps. The first step was to read the books trying to handpick the possible candidates for compound or derived words. This selection depended on the distinct roots or particular particle that required further analysis. Later, the previously mentioned software was used so as to get a list of words that could be analyzed. Finally, both lists, the one with the handpicked words and the automatic lists were compared in order to obtain the definite corpus.

Once, the corpus was created, the next step was to consult different Anglo-Saxon dictionaries and glossaries to study the roots that made up the words. In some occasions, the words that were analyzed had a fictitious etymology. This means that Tolkien created several languages that contained their own meaning. For this reason, it was necessary to use specialized dictionaries in these languages. Sometimes some words had an etymology that made more sense than others that had no provenance at all, thus, generated some problems at the time of analysis.

For example, in the names of demons, such as *Balrog, Orc, Goblin* or *Shelob* there was no doubt about the etymological components of these neologisms since they always referred to something terrifying or evil. These neologisms were easier to identify as the root was well marked, and the provenance was recognized as exocentric.

On other occasions, such as *Gandalf, Nazgul* or *Hobbit*, it was not so easy to know their origin. This is because their root was not clear and was not relatable to the language of origin. Many did not appear in the *Online Etymology Dictionary*, or in the *Oxford English Dictionary*, and the neologism had to be divided by roots, in almost all cases the word did

not have an origin in modern English and one had to resort to specialized dictionaries of Old English, or of the languages created by the author

The difficulty encountered when analyzing the words was that there was no separation in almost all the neologisms, therefore there was no script to guide us or any method that would make the etymological search faster. For each word we looked for its roots one by one, and connecting its meaning with the characteristics of the race, character or village that were analyzed. For this analysis, the book written by the same author, *Guide to the Names in The Lord of the Rings* by J.R.R. Tolkien, was of great help.

One of the great problems was to establish which words had an origin based on Old English and which did not, since in many occasions they also had roots based on one of the fictitious languages invented by the author, either Sindarin or Quenya. Studies on this subject show that there are several origins, since the author himself also states that many of the names drink from both sources, this is demonstrated in the book *The Letters of J. R. R. Tolkien* by Humphrey Carpenter and Christopher Tolkien.

3.2   Approach to word analysis

The words selected for this corpus are compound or derived nouns. Following Bauer's proposal, compound nouns can be classified according to the grammatical category of each word, whether they are nouns, adjectives, adverbs, or verbs (Bauer 66). Another classification is based on the semantic relationship depending on the constituents of the neologism to be analyzed, exocentric, endocentric, appositional, or copulative. On the other hand, derived words are classified depending on whether they have suffix, prefix or circumfixes, as well as zero derivation.

The analyzed words have been studied according to several aspects. First, the etymological aspect, its origin according to the terms that compose it. Second, the type of word that is formed according to whether they are compounds or derivatives; third, the type of compound or derivative that is formed. The fourth step is, the translation of these neologisms into Spanish, whether it maintains the structure of the neologism in the original language, and finally the techniques used to translate them.

After words were analyzed following the process explained above (see Literature Review) findings were organized in a simpler way in a spreadsheet in tables, dividing the selected neologisms. Another table was created to provide the Spanish equivalent, also classifying them into compounds or derivatives.

Different spreadsheet tables were created to show this information as a base of the quantitative analysis that would be later use to create de qualitative one. All categories were deeply delved into in both quantitative and qualitative analyses.

In this section an explanation of the process followed for collecting the data and analyzing it has been provided. To do so, Bauer's proposal for the study of word formation has been applied in the etymological analysis. Newmark's explanation of translation processes has lied at the core of the classification of the translation of neologisms into Spanish.

4. Analysis

In this section we will present the two types of analysis followed in this dissertation. The quantitative approach provides the frequency of the most and least regular cases within the parameters studied. Alternatively, the qualitative analysis provides the characteristics, etymology and translation of the neologisms studied.

4.1 Quantitative analysis

The quantitative analysis of the data is based on two main aspects, the internal structure of neologism And the kind of translation technique found in translations into Spanish. To study the latter, the translation techniques used in the book translated into Spanish by Luis Domenech and Matilde Horne will be explained.

The corpus that has been elaborated consists of 50 words, which can be consulted in Annex 1 of the Appendix 1. The corpus consists of 27 compound words and 23 derived words. These have been classified into different groups according to their type within the two groups.

Compound Nouns			Derivation		
Type	**Freq.**	**Example**	**Type**	**Freq.**	**Example**
Noun + Noun	73%	*Gandalf*	Suffixation	58,40%	*Sméagol*
Noun + Adjective	11,50%	*Bilbo*	Prefixation	12,50%	*Angmar*
Adjective + Noun	11,50%	*Mithril*	Zero-Derivation	29,10%	*Ents*
Adverb + Verb	4%	*Palantir*	Circumfixes	0%	

Table 2: *Classification of neologisms and frequency*

In the analysis of compound words, the largest group is the one formed by Noun + Noun. This group is formed by a total of 19 compound words (73%). In second position there are two subgroups with the same percentage, Noun + Adjective and Adjective + Noun. Both are found with 11.5% since both subgroups are formed by 3 words composed of each of these types respectively. Finally, there is the least common group, which is formed by 4%, is formed by only 1 compound word of this type. The least common subgroup is formed by Adverb + Verb.

In the quantitative analysis of the Spanish equivalent neologisms, only those that have undergone a translation process in which the word has changed in some way, either orthographically or structurally, have been taken into account. This classification of Spanish equivalents has been carried out with a group of 14 words in total. However, this classification cannot take into account all the words that have been analyzed in the corpus, since many of them do not undergo any change, and therefore cannot be analyzed in the same way.

Spanish Equivalents		
Type	**Freq.**	**Example**
Compound N+N	42,80%	*Ella-Laraña*
Affixation Suffixation	28,60%	*Bolsón*
Affixation Prefixation	14,30%	*Olifante*
Zero-Derivation	14,30%	*Elfos*

Table 3: *Spanish equivalents*

In Spanish the largest subgroup is still the one formed by Noun + Noun, composed of 6 words, making 42.8% of the Spanish equivalents. The second most repeated structure is the one corresponding to the words that undergo the suffixation process, with 28.6% formed by 4 words (see Table 3). In the source language, English, however, the first group (N+N) is repeated 61,5% more often than the next two groups (N+Adj) (Adj+N), and 69% more than the last group (Adv+V) (see Table 2).

In third place with the same percentage are the groups of derived words. On the one hand, those that undergo the prefixation process, and in the other group, those that undergo neither prefixation nor suffixation, the zero-derivation words. Both are repeated with 14.3%, formed in both cases by 2 words (see Table 3)

With respect to the derivation, the corpus consisted of a total of 23 derived words. As we have explained above, this process is governed by 4 types of formations. First, we will refer to the derived words that have some kind of affix added to them, divided into two processes; suffixation and prefixation.

In these groups, the neologism to be studied had a provenance in some ancient language, or one of the fictitious languages invented by Tolkien. Finally, as shown in table II, it has been divided into 3 subgroups, since no neologisms belonging to the circumfixes subgroup appeared at any time during the study.

The most abundant category is that belonging to suffixation, with 58.4% including 14 terms of the total. The second largest group is made up of neologisms that do not contain any affixes, the subgroup of zero-derivation neologisms, with 29.1% including 6 neologisms (see Table 2).

The third most abundant group is made up of neologisms formed by the prefixation process, with 12.5%, including 3 neologisms (see in Table 3).

The most repeated pattern is the one that carries the suffixation process, but the sum of the other two subgroups is almost equivalent to the sum of the first one. This means that the pattern of suffixation is not as clear as in the case of compounds, since the compound of Noun + Noun comprised three quarters of the analysis of compound neologisms (see Table 2).

Regarding the translation of *The Lord of the Rings*, there are nine different techniques that translators have followed to translate the words that have been analyzed in the corpus, as shown in the following table.

Technique	Freq.	Example
Transference	58%	*Nazgûl*
Naturalization	8%	*Elfos*
Literary translation	8%	*Olifante*
Functional equivalent	8%	*El Sagrario*
Compensation	10%	*Bree*
Modulation	2%	*Estemnet*
Through translation	2%	*Portador del Anillo*
Cultural equivalent	2%	*Hobbit*
Couplet	2%	*Grima Lengua de Serpiente*

Table 4: *Translation Techniques classification*

The most frequently used translation technique is transfer, which was used 29 times, 58%. The second most used technique is compensation, used on 5 occasions, 10%. In third, fourth and fifth place there are three different types of translation, which are naturalization, literary translation and functional equivalent, in all cases these techniques have been used in 4 neologisms, 8% (see Table 4).

Modulation, cultural equivalent and couplet are found more scarcely and hence, only one word in each technique was found in this corpus (see Table 4).

Compound Nouns		Derivation	
Technique	Freq	Technique	Freq
Transference	70,40%	Transference	43,50%
Naturalization	7,40%	Naturalization	8,69%
Literary Translation	3,70%	Literary translation	13,04%
Functional equivalent	3,70%	Funtctional equivalent	13,04%
Compensation	3,70%	Compensation	17,39%
Modulation	0%	Modulation	4,34%
Through translation	3,70%	Through Translation	0%
Cultural equivalent	3,70%	Cultural Equivalent	0%
Couplet	3,70%	Couplet	0%

Table 5: *Classification according to neologism type.*

It can be clearly drawn from Table 5 that the most dominant techniques are transfer and compensation, since 70% of the cases are translated using one of these two techniques. The reason for this will be further studied in the qualitative analysis.

Once the comparison has been made depending on the different translation techniques used, it is also possible to carry out a quantitative analysis of the types of translation used regarding their classification, dividing them according to whether they are compound or derived neologisms. As can be explained in the Table 5, which divides both word formation processes and translation techniques used.

The results obtained for compound words differ greatly from those obtained for derived words. In the case of compound words, the transference technique is the most used in 19 out of 27 possible cases, 70.4%. While in derived words it was used in 10 cases out of a possible 23, 43.5%. In both cases it is the technique that predominates.

While in derived words the technique of compensation is greater than in the case of compound words. In the case of compensation, it occurs in 4 cases, 17,39%, compared to one case in the techniques used in compound words (3.7%) (see Table 5).

In the case of literary and functional translations, there are 13.04%, which means that they occurred in 3 different cases each. Compared to compound words, which occurred in only one case, generating 3.7% (see in Table 5).

In the rest of the translation techniques percentages are more or less similar, the lack of cases is due to the lack of semantic transparency. This phenomenon occurs more in the case of compound words, since in derived words the percentage of translation techniques is more distributed, since the transference is kept the same translation as the name in the original language (see Table 5).

Once the neologisms have been analyzed, literary translation and compensation turned out to be some of the most predominant ones. In cases where the literary translation structure is formed by Noun + Noun, as in the case of *Shelob*, which in the source language is a derived word, formed by a prefix. Its translation in the target language is *Ella-Laraña*, which is a compound word (N + N). In this case, it was considered to be a literary translation, since the resulting word in its translation was a Noun + Noun. An important phenomenon that occurs here is the contraction of the article *La+Araña*, this is explained in more detail in Appendix 1, where the etymological analysis of each of the words appears. It should also be added that the structures of Noun Phrase in English and Spanish are different, and consequently, there is no linguistic difference in the translation, since the meaning of the original neologism is maintained. In Spanish, *Shelob*, would be grammatically incorrect to translate it as *Ellaaraña*, therefore, the translators make the play on words, *Ella-La-Araña*, thus giving the same meaning to the translation.

It was decided not to include in the quantitative analysis a certain number of words whose origin could not be properly analyzed further in the qualitative analysis. The reason for this is that such terms did not appear in any of the reference materials on Old English nor Tolkien's fictitious languages.

4.2   Qualitative Analysis

In this section we will see the qualitative analysis of this dissertation, focusing on two parts: the morphology and the translation of the term. Both the analysis of the compound words and the analysis of the derived words have been related in almost all cases to Old English.

However, some others were analyzed by means of specialized dictionaries in Tolkien's fictitious language.

Regarding the morphology of neologisms, it is worth mentioning that there are some terms that can be analyzed from different approaches. A good illustration of this is the neologism *Hobbit*. In the *Online Etymology Dictionary* this term appears without further comment on its roots. However, according to the joint study with the Old English dictionary compiled by Mary Lynch Johnson, *A Modern English - Old English Dictionary*, this word can be considered as a compound noun. It is formed by two nouns, *hol + bytla*. *Hol* means hollow, hole, cavity, or hole, and *bytla* is a compounding of the original Old English word meaning building or construction. Therefore, the combination of both meanings, in Old English would be hole builder. Tolkien follows a process of compounding from the word *hol-bytla* to construct his neologism, hobbit. Thus, this term undergoes a shortening process in the first and second position to form the word.

There are many other neologisms that do not have a root coming from Old English, and it was necessary to investigate their origin since they did not have a known root. This is the case of the noun *Sauron*, which does not come from any language, but from the fictitious languages invented by Tolkien, in this case the Quenya, which, according to the author himself, is a word derived from *Saura*, which is an adjective meaning foul, evil-smelling and putrid. The second part of this word gives the full meaning to the neologism, in this case *-on* means Lord. All this was compiled in several specialized dictionaries, both in English and Spanish. There are also specialized dictionaries such as the one written by Ambar Eldaron, *Quenya-English Dictionary, English-Quenya Dictionary*. This type of dictionaries helped to solve the problem of nouns without Anglo-Saxon roots. There are other examples of this kind with a total absence of Anglo-saxon roots such as the term *Gondor,* the name of one of the kingdoms of men. In the etymological analysis, no relevant data is observed to be close to English or any Anglo-Saxon language. However, in the study of the word, according to the origin established by Tolkien in Quenya, the neologism is divided into two roots, the first part *Gond*, meaning stone, and the second root which is *dor*, meaning earth.

The third type of words that have been analyzed are derived words. These contain a direct relationship with Old English, Old French or even Old Norse. As shown in the following derived word, *Lothlorien* or *Lorien*. The word is derived from the Old English word, *Leoran*, meaning to vanish or die. This corresponds to the meaning of this neologism in the mythology developed in the trilogy. since this city, according to Tolkien, had ports where they departed to the *Undying Lands* to die.

Fourthly, we talk about terms that were difficult to classify, such as the term *Smeagol*. In its first analysis, the term could coincide with a word composed by its division *Smea + gol*. Its origin in Old English was checked, and it was observed that it derived from the word *smeah*, an adjective meaning to crawl or penetrate. These words could coincide with the description of the character on which this neologism is built. But once it is analyzed with the book *Guide to the Names in The Lord of the Rings*, it is explained to us that the term comes from the word *Smial*, which is a word used by the *hobbits* that means *burrow* (Tolkien 414-5).

Other words that were of some doubt in their origin was the case of the term *Shelob*. First, this creature could be considered a play on words between *She - lob*. Then, it was considered to be a compound word, since the English term *lob* is known, but its meaning has no relation with the character since it means to throw something over the top. Tolkien, however, nominalized lob, using the prefixation with the pronoun *she-*. The word *lob*, in archaic English, is a synonym for spider, so it is concluded that it is a derived word. It cannot be considered a compound word since the term *She* only adds grammatical meaning, hence both roots do not have the same semantic load as it is necessary in compunding. There are neologisms that were discarded from a first analysis, since their origin was not clear, neither in Old English nor in any of Tolkien's fictitious languages. This is the case of *Gollum*, in which we were constantly referred to his real name, *Smeagol*. It is very difficult to specify the origin of the neologism, which generated a problem in the analysis of the extracted neologisms.

Finally, it can be stated that, in general terms, some of the derived words were more difficult to classify and analyze. This is because in some cases, being Tolkien's constructions, it was not always obvious which their components were, since particles that lacked meaning were

added. But the main root of the neologism established a fairly clear origin. This can be explained by the lack of transparency in relation to semantics.

In some cases, the relationship pattern of the neologism was very obvious since the relationship was very clear between the physical characteristics of a character, and the words used to form the neologism. This is the case of *Ent*, which refers to a race of gigantic shepherd of the trees. According to the Old English etymology, the word *Ent* means giant (See Appendix 1).

In the analysis of the words, it is also observed in a selection of them, which ones undergo a similar process of word formation in both English and Spanish. This is the case of the word *Oliphaunt*, whose premodifier remains in first position in both languages, as it is translated in Spanish as *Olifante.*

In other neologisms the relationship between the neologism in question went beyond the physical appearance of the character but also with their behavior and actions developed throughout the trilogy. For example, in the case of *Grima Wormtongue*, his full name coincides with the description of the character in the novel. His actions were of a person who manipulated *Théoden,* king of Rohan, through his voice, spells among other qualities, and *Grima* manipulated him to make his kingdom, little by little, become poorer.

Then, there were neologisms which indicate some kind of location or that Tolkien at the time of creating the neologism was inspired by a particular location. As it happens in the neologism *Eastemnet*, which acquires its meaning from the cardinal point, East. And it refers to the village that belongs to the east of *Rohan*. That is, its meaning is related to the composition of the name.

There are neologisms that generate a problem, as it happens with the name *Frodo*, whose derivation is a complete Old English word, *fróðr*. In its formation it requires a necessary process, which is the union of a vowel to make the name sound better for phonetic reasons.

Besides the analysis of the internal structure of neologism following Bauer, the translation techniques were studied based on Newmark's research. More specifically, there focus was on translation to Spanish of such neologisms and the difficulties faced when doing so.

In other terms, their equivalents in the target language, Spanish, were problematic. Such is the case of the neologism *Treebeard*. Since its internal structure is the same as the source

word, but it is a play on words, where the nouns *barba + árbol* are put together. It can be seen that the translated word contains both roots, but they are shortened in both cases. The complete word for árbol is kept, but for *barba*, it is joined with the morpheme *ár*, and the first letter of the second syllable of the neologism in Spanish. As a result, the neologism *Bárbol* is obtained.

As for the process that follows in Spanish, it is curious how in English, the neologism is a compound word. But in Spanish, it undergoes a different process of word formation, which would be a blend (Alvar and Pottier 42).

Furthermore, neologisms that are translated should only be translated if the meaning of their constituents is known. This is because the neologism could be given a different meaning from the one intended by the author and confuse the reader. An illustration of this could be the derived word, *Orc*, which has an equivalent in the target language, *orco*, it does not undergo a transfer process. In the source language it included the root *Orc*, since its translation does not sound strange. Therefore, the reader will interpret exactly what the author wanted to express.

However, it is interesting how in the case of the derived word *Baggins*, it is decided to use a literal translation, *Bolsón*. It is a word that manages to convey the whole message of this neologism, and it is applied on many occasions throughout the book (see in Appendix 1).

With regard to translation, it has been observed that less than half of the neologisms were translated with a technique other than transference. Also, the process of obtaining the constituents of the neologisms was a difficult job due to the fact that the meaning of each constituent was arbitrarily modified by a prefix or suffix. In addition, in many cases, the word did not undergo any type of affixation, but was nevertheless derived from a word in one of the languages mentioned above, including those created by the author himself.

In the first place, when the process of derivation is studied, it is a process that, in spite of causing many problems at the time of the study, is easily identifiable. This is clearly seen, since 57,2% of the neologisms that were derived words have been translated (see Table 3). The sum of the derived terms that undergo a translation process other than transference is similar to the sum of the terms that undergo transference. The former sum is 56,5% while the

latter is 43,5%. Therefore, the result of the translated derived terms is quite close (see Table 5).

As for the compound words, it is clear that they are more difficult to translate than the derived words. This is due to the lack of semantic transparency, since the transfer is used 70,4% of a total of 27 compound words (see Table 5).

If we pay attention to the translated terms of the compound words, most of the terms have a main component already existing in the source language. This means that they needed a previously known meaning in order to be translated into the target language. Since they exist in both languages, the meaning will be implicit in both of them. This happens regardless of the relationship of the translated term to the meaning of the term in question. An illustration of this is the term *Appledore*, which is used to name a region of the country. This neologism is a derived from a compound in the Old English, *æppeltréow*, meaning *Apple-tree*, being Dore an adaptation of the ending *tréow* (Bauer 30-31). However, in the Spanish version, this term is translated as *Manzanero* by means of a functional equivalent translation so that the meaning in the target language and the transmission of meaning is complete. The suffix *-ero* is added to the root, *manzan-*, translated from apple and, this way, the neologism in Spanish is created (Alvar and Pottier 38).

It is worth mentioning that in some cases, compounds are not translated since these are the names of the characters, creatures or locations and that a translation would possibly break with the mysticism of the trilogy. The translation of these terms would sound very unnatural, since compounding is not a very productive word formation process in Spanish. This happens only in 70,4% of the 27 compound words that make up the total have been translated (see Table 5).

There is an exception to the type of translation used for compound nouns. The word *Elvenhome*. In this case, the root elven has a translation into Spanish, *elfos*. The second part of the word is translated as *país* instead of *hogar*. However, the exception comes when it is not translated as a compound but as a phrase, *país de los elfos*. Therefore, the translation does not sound strange, and the reader in both languages will interpret the same thing that the author wanted to convey with that location.

As it can be drawn from the previous analysis, only a 29,6% of compound words are translated into Spanish due to the lack of semantic transparency. As for derived words, 56,5% have been translated. This is because there may be an equivalent in Spanish for the term in question, and this does not modify the meaning of the derived word (see Table 5).

The analysis examined the differences between compound and derived words in the corpus, and how the qualities of each type of word formation influence the structure of the Spanish equivalent. After a thorough analysis of the neologisms in Tolkien, the conclusion of the dissertation remains to be addressed. The results about the translation of the new words the transmission of meaning will be shown.

5. Conclusion

After having carried out this analysis, the conclusion can be approached from two different aspects. On the one hand, the internal structure of the neologisms studied. And on the other, the translation of those neologisms, whether proper names, locations or creatures created in Tolkien's mythology.

The former approach leads to the idea that these neologisms are just the surface of several languages that can be analyzed in much greater depth. The types of word formation used in the novel were mostly created by Tolkien, through the processes formerly explained in the analysis. Writers of fantasy novels habitually use words that readers have not previously heard in order to immerse them in the story.

It can be observed that in English the word formation processes of composition and derivation are more frequent than in Spanish. This is due to a lack of semantic transparency. According to the data analyzed in the previous points, there are several types of word formation. In this dissertation, we only focus on composition and derivation. It can be concluded from observing the figures that of the 50 types analyzed, a total of 27 compound nouns and 23 derivatives were obtained.

Regarding the second approach of the analysis, that one dealing with translation, the research shows that from the analysis of the 50 neologisms in the translation of Luis Domenech and Matilde Horne, they mostly used the transference process to translate the neologisms into Spanish. However, they did not have a specific translation technique with which to translate

the terms. Hence, different techniques were used as these neologisms present problems that must be thoroughly analyzed for a successful translation. For each of the neologisms found in Tolkien's novels has a meaning that is directly related to the type of character, place or creature it represents.

In the case of neologisms that have been translated, they are those whose semantic transparency is clear. This is owing to the fact that the meaning of their constituents can be related to the physical or psychological characteristics of the character, creature or location of the term to be translated in question.

All in all, looking at the frequency percentages it can be observed which types of composition and derivation are the most frequent, nevertheless, they cannot be related to the translated ones. This is again due to the lack of semantic transparency. Hence, it can be established that many of the neologisms remain in their source language because of the lack of meaning in the target language.

6. Appendix

The appendix used in this dissertation can be found in this [link.](link)

The result is the following corpus that it can be found in this [link.](link)

7.   Bibliography

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