



TRANSLATING JOURNALISTIC MATERIALS IN SOCIO-POLITICAL CONTEXTS

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Abstract:

The article aims to show the characteristics of translating journalistic materials in socio-political contexts, using examples from English and Uzbek. The study used several methods, including observation, interpretation, and generalization, as well as contextual analysis. It also involved careful selection of real texts for analysis. The study found that when translating socio-political terms, translators need to focus on several important aspects. These include translating abbreviations, descriptive phrases, stylistic elements, socio-political terminology, idiomatic expressions, and informal language.

Keywords: Socio-political terms, media, journalism, public, borrowings, calque, cultural nuances, original context, politics, publicistics.

Introduction

Fast-paced lifestyle of societies, advanced information technologies and international political, economic and cultural exchange interconnectedly results in the acceleration of the expansion in the communication, and transition of interlanguage words from one language to another. This process is also reflecting its influences on the Uzbek language. In the way of expanding the range of daily used words and phrases. When considering the causes of lexical borrowings from one language to another, the sociolinguistic aspect of the language is taken into account. This is, first of all, the study of language development in the environment, in the interaction of internal (linguistic) and non-linguistic (social) causes. The process of lexical borrowing is caused by a whole complex of reasons, in which linguistic, psychological, social, logical reasons are intertwined [1].



2. METHODS AND ANALYSIS

The acquisition of lexical units from different languages serves to enrich the lexicology of the Uzbek language at the expense of terms, expressions, idioms and neologisms from dominant languages, such as English. New expressions and terms are updated in the wide diversity of fields and socio-political sphere is not exception in this sense. Lexical units are related to our social and political life and linguistic dictionary is getting rich and diverse. In this regard, politicians, journalists, diplomats, political scientists political or socio sphere students and non-professionals in general they use the language of politics by linguists classified as political language as a general term on political issues: all types of public and institutional politics all kinds of texts, as well as speeches about political contexts include the use of descriptive lexical and stylistic linguistic tools. This is the language of politics and political media, as well as the language of politics. In the following there are given borrowed terms related to the social and political life of the English language and have become normal words or expressions in the Uzbek language as well.

It should be noted that to correctly construct the target text, translation strategies are used, which are regarded as translation methods, which constitute a purposeful system of interrelated techniques that takes into account the type of translation and the appropriate existing methods of translation [4] and “translator’s plan of consecutive actions aimed at translation of a specific text”, which has a specific key goal achieved through the use of all important principles and parameters of clearly structured translation circumstances [5, p. 156].

The study of socio-political vocabulary is of great linguistic interest. In connection with the growing interest in the study of political communication, in the analysis of the patterns of communicative activity, attention to the study of political vocabulary is currently increasing [2, p.13-18]. In the sociopolitical vocabulary, specific forms, instruments, methods of party evaluation, attitudes towards various phenomena, objects, people and processes of sociopolitical life are developed. A characteristic of newspaper information style is the presence of political terms. It has the same main characteristics as those of scientific and technical terms. Furthermore, political terminology is characterized by low rigor and order in the system in the sociopolitical sphere, and by the dependence of the meaning of many terms on corresponding ideological principles. Ambiguous terms, synonyms,

abbreviated terms and names are often found in newspapers and information materials. The main ways to translate terms are translation using full or partial equivalents, lexical transformation, descriptive syntax.

Particular attention should be paid to borrowings from Western European languages, especially those used in political and economic terms: exchange, intermediary, auditor, contract, management, letter of credit, rating, department, grant, etc.

Fields like sports, telecommunications, finance, diplomacy, food also are getting enriched with borrowed words

Borrowings from Western European languages in the field of politics:

Democracy	Demokratiya
Civil Rights	Fuqarolik Huquqlari
Political Asylum	Siyosiy Boshpana
Human Rights	Inson huquqlari
Governance	Davlat boshqaruvi
Social Justice	Ijtimoiy adolat
Legislation	Qonunchilik
Political Party	Siyosiy Partiya
Transparency	Shaffoflik
Civil Society	Fuqaroviy jamiyat
Political Campaign	Siyosiy Kampain
Voter Turnout	Saylovchilar ishtiroki
Trade Union	Savdo uyushmasi
Political Reform	Siyosiy Islohot
Sovereignty	Suverinitet
Political Spectrum	Siyosiy spektrum
sanctions	Sanksiya
alliance	Alyans
plenipotentiary	Plenipotensiar
Labor Rights	Mehnat huquqlari
Foreign Policy	Tashqi siyosat
Humanitarian Aid	Insonparvarlik(gumanitar)yordami
Social Welfare Programs	Ijtimoiy taminot dasturlari

Deviding words and terms into categories based on which translation method is used:

Direct Translation:Governance - "Boshqaruv", Legislation - "Qonunchilik", Transparency - "Shaffoflik", Political Asylum - "Siyosiy boshpana", Political Party



- "Siyosiy partiya", Political Campaign - "Siyosiy kampaniya", Political Reform - "Siyosiy islohot", Political Spectrum - "Siyosiy spektr", Alliance - "Ittifoq".

Borrowing:

"Sanksiyalar" (Sanctions)

"Plenipotensiar" (Plenipotentiary)

Calque:

"Fuqarolik huquqlari" (Civil Rights), "Inson huquqlari" (Human Rights), "Mehnat huquqlari" (Labor Rights), "Ijtimoiy adolat" (Social Justice), "Tashqi siyosat" (Foreign Policy)

Translation transformation are classified by Russian linguist S.Barkhudarov as according their numerous and varied interlingual changes in the following types:

- a) Restructuring or transposition;
- b) Substitution;
- c) Addition;
- d) Omission or deletion.

Transposition is a change in the order of linguistic elements, such as words, phrase, clauses and sentences. Transposition involves a shift from one grammatical category to another, while preserving the meaning. This translation technique is often necessary between languages with different grammatical structures.

Substitution stands for using a word for another to give identical meaning as it has mentioned above. It could be shown in contexts with verbs in English.

Addition involves adding words or phrases to the target text that were not present in the source text but are necessary for conveying the intended meaning in the target language.

Translation transformation methods are required to ensure that the target text is understandable, natural, and culturally appropriate. Rephrase

A literal translation of can often make the target text clunky, difficult to understand, and even offensive to the target audience.

By using transformational techniques, a translator can further adapt the source text to the needs and preferences of the audience, while ensuring that the content is accurate and matching to its original version.

3. TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES

We need to be aware of the differences between translation methods and techniques. Translation methods apply to the entire text being translated, but translation methods can vary within the same text depending on the specific linguistic elements being translated. Simply put, a translator uses one method to translate the entire text, but uses multiple techniques to translate sentences within the same text. This allows us to see the connections between methods and techniques. Therefore, it is recommended to learn all techniques to achieve appropriate results. Translation techniques, which consist of replacing permanent equivalents with non-permanent ones, as well as linguistic expressions themselves obtained as a result of the use of such techniques (A. Arkhipov) [3]. In order to change a form from one language to another with different alphabets remaining the basic context, a translator either copies the form by letters of the target language or making transformations. There are two types of mechanical copying or transfer of words in a source language:

Transliteration and Transcription.

Transliteration is a translation of English word into Uzbek or any language by copying the letters form of source language word with the letters of the target language. For example: Democracy - demokratiya, capitalism - kapitalizm, globalization - globalizatsiya, socialism - sotsializm, anarchy - anarxiya, autonomy - avtonomiya, terrorism - terrorizm, referendum - referendum, liberal- liberal, and etc.

Transcription is the act of copying the sound form of the source language word by the letters of the target language. For instance: baseball - beyzbol, fascism- fashizim, cylinder - silinder, totalitarian- totalitar, bureaucracy- birokratiya, neutral- neytral, campaign- kempein, senate- senat, block- blok, secularism- sekulyarizm, communist- kommunist, censorship- senzura, regime- rejim and etc.

According to V.N. Komissarov calque translation also should be considered as a mechanical copying. Calque is translating words or phrases with parts. For example: sunglasses - quyoshdan saqlaydigan ko'zoynaklar, honeymoon- asaloyi, kindergarten- bolalar bog'chasi, legislation - qonunchilik, movement - harakat, revolution - inqilob, national security- milliy xavfsizlik, civil rights - fuqaro



huquqlari, electoral system - saylov tizimi, multiculturalism - ko'p madaniyatlik, freedom of speech - nutq erkinligi, public opinion - jamoatchilik fikri and etc.

Borrowing - is the simplest and easiest translation technique. In this way, words are not translated at all, and the translator only has to convert the word or expression from the source language to the target language without changing it. This happens when there is no equal word with the same meaning in the target language. Computer-kompyuter, parlament -parlament, christmas - krismast, counseling - kaunseling, president - prezident, constitution - konstitutsiya, party - partiya, congress- kongress, manti - manti and etc. All organizations, names of streets, and bigger geographical units must be kept in their original form, also globally well-known abbreviations should remain in their basic form.

4. RESULTS

Translating socio-political materials from English to Uzbek involves a variety of methods and techniques to ensure that the translation is accurate, culturally relevant, and contextually appropriate. Here are some of the key methods used in this process:

Direct Translation (Literal Translation)

This method involves translating the text word-for-word from English to Uzbek. While this approach can be effective for straightforward statements, it may not always capture the nuances of socio-political terms.

Example:

English: "Human rights are universal."

Uzbek: "Inson huquqlari universal."

However it is worth noting that sometimes literal translation method and transliteration technique can be perceived as a single way of translation. For instance: Café - kafe, Hotel - hotel, Taxi-taxi, Computer-kompyuter.

These examples illustrate how certain terms can function as both literal translations and transliterations, depending on the context and usage in the target language.

" According to the Ministry of Employment and Poverty Reduction, a study conducted in cooperation with the World Bank, based on international standards, revealed that the poverty rate in Uzbekistan decreased from 11% to 8.9% in 2024. This means that the number of people living below the poverty line has fallen to 3.3 million, a reduction of 719,000 compared to 2023."



"Камбағалликни қисқартириш ва бандлик вазирлиги матбуот хизматининг маълум қилишича, Ўзбекистонда 2024 йил якуни билан халқаро стандартлар асосида камбағаллик даражаси аниқланди. Унга кўра, 2024 йилда Ўзбекистонда камбағаллик даражаси 11 фоиздан 8,9 фоизга камайди (3,3 млн. киши ёки 2023 йилга нисбатан 719 мингга камайган)"

We can see in the excerpts given above the translator has used direct translation for most of the text, maintaining the original meaning and structure. For example, "the poverty rate in Uzbekistan decreased from 11% to 8.9%" is translated as "Ўзбекистонда камбағаллик даражаси 11 фоиздан 8,9 фоизга камайди," which closely follows the original phrasing. The translator has employed equivalence in conveying the same statistical information. For instance, "the number of people living below the poverty line has fallen to 3.3 million" is translated as "3,3 млн. киши ёки 2023 йилга нисбатан 719 мингга камайган," which effectively communicates the same data in a way that is understandable in the target language. There are no significant omissions in the translation. All key information from the original text is present in the Uzbek version, ensuring that the message remains intact. The translator has adapted certain phrases to fit the cultural and linguistic context of the target audience. For example, the phrase "Ministry of Employment and Poverty Reduction" is translated as "бандлик вазирлиги," which is a common term in Uzbek for the ministry responsible for employment issues. Or in another exemplary excerpt

"Within the framework of the forum, the Head of the Foreign Ministry of Uzbekistan also held a meeting with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan, Jeyhun Bayramov. The parties discussed bilateral relations, including the possibility of expanding multifaceted cooperation and the region's current situation."

can be translated into Uzbek as follows:

"Forum doirasida O'zbekiston Tashqi ishlar vaziri ham Ozarbayjon Tashqi ishlar vaziri Jeyhun Bayramov bilan uchrashuv o'tkazdi. Tomonlar ikki tomonlama munosabatlarni, shu jumladan ko'p qirrali hamkorlikni kengaytirish imkoniyatlarini va mintaqaning joriy holatini muhokama qildilar."

Implied Translation Methods and Techniques on the text:

Literal Translation:

In this case, "bilateral" translates to "ikki tomonlama," and "relations" translates to "munosabatlar." This method ensures that the specific terminology used in diplomatic contexts is accurately represented.

Grammatical Translation

Definition: This method focuses on adhering to the grammatical rules of the target language, which may differ from the source language. Example: Original: "The parties discussed bilateral relations."

Translation: "Tomonlar ikki tomonlama munosabatlarni muhokama qildilar."

Pragmatic Translation

Definition: This technique considers the context and the intended meaning behind the words, ensuring that the translation is appropriate for the situation.

Example:

Original: "The Head of the Foreign Ministry of Uzbekistan"

Translation: "O'zbekiston Tashqi ishlar vaziri"

Semantic Translation

Definition: This method focuses on conveying the original meaning as closely as possible, even if it requires rephrasing.

Example:

Original: "including the possibility of expanding multifaceted cooperation"

Translation: "shu jumladan ko'p qirrali hamkorlikni kengaytirish imkoniyatlarini"

By applying these translation methods, the final Uzbek translation effectively communicates the original message while adhering to the linguistic, grammatical, and contextual norms of the Uzbek language. This approach ensures that the translation is not only accurate but also appropriate for the formal diplomatic context in which it is used.

5. CONCLUSION

Translation is a complex task that involves understanding the meaning of a text in its original language. A translator's job is to keep the intended message by looking closely at the words, sentence structure, and style used in the text. When translating political speeches, it is important to have knowledge about the culture, political situation, and history of the countries involved.



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