

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE TRANSLATION OF SOCIO-POLITICAL TEXT AND SOCIO-POLITICAL VOCABULARY

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Annotation

Socio-political translation, which occupies an intermediate position between special and artistic translation, is an independent type of translation based on the following criteria: it has its own thematic content, its own set language means, characteristics, and purpose, addressed not to specialists, refers to communicative translation. Socio – political translation differs from literary and special translation in its functional, communicative and pragmatic orientation performs political, informational and stimulating functions, the function of appeal.

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Introduction

The task of socio–political translation is a skillful combination of the complete transmission of the content of the socio-political text, the author's intention and ensuring the impact on the audience.

So, let's discuss about recommendations for the translation of socio-political text and socio-political vocabulary:¹

1. The translation of a socio-political text should begin with a pre translation analysis of the text, which will help the translator to familiarize himself with the content of the text, its structure, identify linguistic and extralinguistic parameters of the text, identify lexical units that need clarification and require increased attention when transferring from one language to another, as well as develop a specific translation strategy.
2. The second stage consists in finding equivalents and revealing the meaning of lexical units, having culturally specific features, and those that require access to additional sources of information. It is important for a translator to know the lexical units of socio-political topics that denote the current state of political life in the countries of the original and translated languages, to monitor changes and additions to the socio-political dictionary.
3. When solving lexical and semantic translation problems, the translator is recommended:
 - A. To study the meanings of a lexical unit, pay attention to its syntactic connections with other units of the text; the selection of language tools should be made by the translator taking into account the literary norms of the target language, the translation should be understandable a wide audience.

- B. Use information and reference materials, electronic and online dictionaries of special and commonly used vocabulary, maintain your own dictionary of socio-political vocabulary, use parallel texts, hyperlinks; seek the help of experts;
- C. Socio-political translation is characterized by the use of the entire spectrum lexico-grammatical transformations, along with the selection of dictionary and variant correspondences, as well as contextual substitutions.

The procedure for translating pseudo-international vocabulary:

carefully study the lexical content of the text, identify pseudo internationalisms in it; study possible translation options for a pseudointernational word presented in a special dictionary of false friends of the translator; carefully study the context in which the word is used; Russian Russian-English and English-Russian dictionaries should be checked for existing equivalents (for example, ABBYY Lingvo electronic dictionary).

Dictionary correspondences, transcription, calculus, descriptive translation are used to translate terms related to political and state life; neologisms reflecting socio-political processes are transcribed into Russian, transliteration, descriptive translation; abbreviations, if they are not generally accepted, are deciphered during translation, transmitted by dictionary correspondence, calculus. Figurative comparisons, metaphors and other stylistic techniques are preserved whenever possible when translated, they are most often transmitted into Russian by dictionary correspondence, calculus, semantic development, holistic transformation.

1. The translation must be performed in accordance with the rules and norms of the translation language. When translating, take into account the genre affiliation of the socio-political text.ⁱⁱ
2. At the final stage, analyze the results of translation from the point of view of stylistics, informational and normative-linguistic adequacy, word compatibility; carry out self-editing.

Conclusion

There are meetings in which twenty-four languages are interpreted simultaneously in the European Parliament. This is a special institutional multilingual and multicultural context. The revealed patterns of socio-political translation have shown that translators use equivalents, dictionary and contextual correspondences, and translation transformations in the process of translation. The second and third groups of regular correspondences cause problems in translation. To solve problems related to the understanding of information, the following strategies and actions are used: the use of parallel texts, dictionaries of various types (paper and / or electronic, contextual), reference materials on the subject of translation, consultation with a specialist, the use of translation strategies and lexical, grammatical, lexico-grammatical transformations, search for necessary information on the Internet.

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