

ORCID 0000-0002-5588-0936

SPECIAL FEATURES OF TRANSLATING ENGLISH NEWSPAPER TEXTS

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Anarbayev Orzubek Rakhmanovich

Senior teacher of the Interfaculty Department of Foreign Languages, Alfraganus University

Annotation: *In this article, the problems that may arise in the translation of English newspaper texts, their solutions, and the specific features of English newspaper texts are analysed in detail. In addition, the aspects required from the translator to achieve a successful translation are indicated. Also, instructions were given about the aspects that require special attention when translating the titles of English articles.*

Key words: *journalistic style, denotative function, equivalent, transliteration, transcript, abbreviation, paraphrase, concentric, elliptical construction.*

INTRODUCTION

The journalistic style has its own characteristics that affect the translation. The main tasks of this method are to convey information and influence the reader. The task of the translator is to maintain the same style as the original language. As A. S. Mikoyan noted, "adequate translation of any mass media means not only the true and purely informative content of the text, but also its communicative/functional direction " In other words, it is necessary to preserve not only the semantic equivalence, but also the communicative-functional equivalence of the translation of the texts of newspaper articles .

MATERIALS AND METHODS

When working with English newspaper texts, the translator must take into account their specific characteristics. An English newspaper is distinguished by the use of terms, emotional colouring by means of paraphrases, slang and occasionalism, the distinctiveness of headlines, the colloquial-familiar nature of information, the formality and lexical features of addresses and headlines. Newspapers present information in such a way that the general public can understand the message it contains. Mainly, facts and events related to various fields of activity are covered. This style includes the terminology of politics and law, economics, medicine, engineering, etc., proper names, geographical names, idioms, and other lexical units. The leading function of this method is the denotative function, that is, reporting facts. In quality newspapers, most of the information is related to politics, so the newspaper texts are often political. Almost everyone can find an equivalent, but there are also words whose meaning can only be understood in context. Translators should be wary of such homonyms. For example, the political term "state" can be translated as both "shtat" and "davlat":

1. "They discussed the key state and federal franchise regulations and also explained how they would affect franchise operations"

"Ular shtat va federal qonunlarning asosiy qoidalarini ko'rib chiqdilar, shuningdek, bu franchayzing operatsiyalariga qanday ta'sir qilishini tushuntirdilar."

2. "The average annual growth of total budget revenue of the state in 2014-2015 is projected at the level of 11.8 percent, while average annual growth of expenditures – at 9.5 percent".

"2014-2015-yillarda davlat byudjeti umumiy daromadlarining o'rtacha yillik o'sishi 11,8 foiz, xarajatlarning o'rtacha yillik o'sishi esa 9,5 foizni tashkil etadi" ("The Times", 12.01.2015).

In the first sentence, the term "state" is used with the definition of "federal" and refers to a state. In the second sentence, "state" is translated as "davlat" based on the context. Or the word "congressman" has two meanings, one of which is translated as "AQSh Kongressi a'zosi" and "Vakillar palatasi a'zosi". For example:

"The bodies of a congressman from the ruling party and his driver were found yesterday in a burnt-out car, hours after they were kidnapped by armed men".

"Hukmron partiyadan bo'lgan Kongress a'zosi va uning haydovchisining jasadlari qurolli shaxslar tomonidan o'g'irlab ketilganidan bir necha soat o'tib, yonib ketgan mashina ichidan topildi" ("The Times", 25.09.2014).

This term can be replaced by the word "representative" as "vakil".

The word "statute" can be found in several equivalents in English, such as "charter", "constitution", "rules", "statutes" or "regulations". The most common terms are used abbreviated. For example, it is clear to an American reader that the capitalized "House" is a shortened form of "The House of Representatives"(vakillar palatasi):

"We will wake up to the results from America's midterm elections, as seats in the House and in the Senate go up for grabs".

"Biz Amerikadagi oraliq saylovlar natijalaridan vakillar palatasi va Senatda kim o'rin olganini bilib olamiz" (The Times, 29.10.2014).

Another term that has different meanings in translation is the word "idealism". Whether this is a philosophy or an idealized worldview can only be understood in context. For example:

1. «Politics is always about the destruction of individuals' ideals by the political machine, the universal clash between idealism and pragmatism».

"Siyosat har doim siyosiy mashina tomonidan shaxslarning ideallarini yo'q qilish, idealizm va pragmatizm o'rtasidagi universal to'qnashuv haqidadir."

2. "The idea is simple, but unhappily it has been a long time reaching us, being hindered by idealism and sentimentality".

"Oddiy fikr, lekin, afsuski, juda uzoq davom etmadi, g'ayrat va xayolparastlik bilan qoplanadi" (Times, 26.01.2015).

As we mentioned above, the names of districts and institutions are widely used in newspaper-publicistic style. To an English reader, it is clear without context that Piccadilly Circus - maydon, Park Lane - ko'cha and Columbia Pictures -- kinostudiya. When translating these names using the transliteration technique, however, the translator must clarify what they mean, because these names will be incomprehensible to an Uzbek reader.

Not only terms, but also names and titles are abbreviated. Often, the article itself contains transcripts of these words. If the translator can save such an abbreviation, he will save it and then explain the meaning.

But sometimes readers are so used to these abbreviations that no explanation is needed. For example, names of geographical objects Mo. - Missouri (Missuri), NJ. - New Jersey (Nyu-Jersi), FL. - Florida (Florida), S.P. - South Pacific (Janubiy Tinch okeani) and others; the names of organizations are "NASA" - NASA (Aeronavtika va tadqiqot milliy agentligi), "UN" – BMT (Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti), "WHO" - JSST (Jahon sog'liqni saqlash tashkiloti), etc.

English newspapers also have abbreviations for the names and even nicknames of politicians, presidents. For example, US President Theodore Roosevelt was called "Teddy", Carter was called "Peanut President" (yeryong'oq prezidenti), and Nixon was called "Tricky Dicky". English and American readers are used to this freedom of newspapers. But if you try to save it during translation, it will have a different effect on the Uzbek reader. In this case, the translator should not abbreviate names, and if he translates nicknames, he will have to add a comment.

The next feature of the journalistic style is the stylistic diversity of the vocabulary. Colloquial words are often used along with literary vocabulary. For example:

"You're another species, created and enslaved by Congress to give them an advantage over the rest of humanity."

"Siz Kongress tomonidan insoniyatning qolgan qismidan ustunlikni ta'minlash uchun yaratilgan va qul qilingan mutlaqo boshqa tursiz." (Guardian, 22.02.2015).

On May 10, 2015, the English newspaper The Times had the following article about President Putin's criticism of America:

"Overseeing the largest military parade since the collapse of the Soviet Union, Vladimir Putin yesterday took a swipe at America, accusing the Kremlin's Second World War ally turned Cold War rival of undermining international co-operation."

"Kecha Sovet Ittifoqi qulaganidan beri eng katta harbiy parad paytida Vladimir Putin Amerikani tanqid qildi. U Kremlning ittifoqchisini ikkinchi jahon urushida sovuq urush boshlanishida xalqaro hamkorlikka putur yetkazganlikda aybladi" (Times, 10.05.2015).

In this serious context, the colloquial phrase "take a swipe at" is used.

Also, the English newspaper uses paraphrases and slang to make the texts more expressive. The translator conveys them in different ways, but sometimes expressiveness is neutralized in the process of translation. For example:

"In another "Let's get cracking" report, the USA offered yesterday next Monday as the first day of the conference on climate change". (Times, 01.08.2014)

"Kecha Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari yig'ilishga tayyorgarlikni boshlashni taklif qiladigan yangi hisobotda iqlim o'zgarishi bo'yicha konferentsiyaning boshlanish sanasi sifatida kelasi dushanbani taklif qildi."

But the translator should remember that the neutralization of the meaning of the phrase should not be abused. The following sentence, which does not fully convey the meaning of "Let's get cracking", is an example of backtracking. In this case, this method is appropriate:

"In another "Let's get cracking" Note, the state today proposed next Saturday as the starting date for talks in Washington to prepare a Summit conference." (Guardian, 05.03.2014)

"Yangi notada sammit konferentsiyasiga zudlik bilan tayyorgarlik ko'rishni davom ettirish taklifi bilan bugun shtat kelasi shanbani Vashingtondagi muzokaralar boshlanishi sanasi deb atadi".

An English newspaper is characterized by a concentric presentation of information, which makes it easier for the reader to navigate and find the necessary information. First of all, the title helps the reader. Therefore, the translation of the title includes the transmission of the purpose of communication of the text. For example:

"China's tough new military stance fuels fears of clash with America" (Times, 27.04.2015).

"Xitoyning kuchli yangi harbiy pozitsiyasi Amerika bilan to'qnashuv qo'rquvini kuchaytiradi."

The English language itself is more concise and shorter than the Uzbek language. Therefore, when translated from English to Uzbek, the sentences become longer and voluminous:

"Experts at Newcastle University want chefs whose recipes don't conform with W.H.O. guidelines to be banned from television". (Times, 01.06.2014)

"Nyukasl universiteti mutaxassisarlari retseptlari Jahon sog'liqni saqlash tashkilotining asosiy ko'rsatmalariga to'g'ri kelmaydigan oshpazlarni televideniya dan taqiqlashni talab qilmoqdalar".

This phenomenon is also observed in the translation of titles. For example:

"Russia is hoarding gold; you should worry" (The Washington Times, 30.04.2015).

"Rossiya oltin jamg'armoqda - AQSh xavotirlanishi kerak".

At this point, it would be more correct to clarify who the author means by "you". After reading the article, it becomes clear that it is about the USA. The translator should consider that the title should be translated only after the entire article has been translated

Different genres of newspaper-journalistic style have one characteristic feature - they have an emotional colour. The task of the translator is to preserve it in the translated language. Emotional colouring can be created using epithets and definitions in English.

The translator must decide whether the equivalent of this definition fits the noun in the target language. However, the emotional colour can be preserved by applying various grammatical changes in the translation .

It cannot be translated as "baland qo'llab-quvvatlash" in Uzbek. Therefore, "resounding" should be translated together with the name "qo'llab-quvvatlash" with a definition that has the same level of expressiveness.

English newspaper headlines are a particular problem for the translator. If the titles of scientific and technical articles give an idea of the main direction of the content of the article and are the key to understanding the text, then this is not the case with newspaper titles. To understand and translate the title correctly, you need to familiarize yourself with the content of the text first.

The simple use of elliptical constructions gives English titles extreme dynamism and compactness.

Another difficulty is the presence of abbreviations in the title of the article. As mentioned above, abbreviations are widely used in English titles, often they are letter abbreviations, and often the meaning of such an abbreviation can be understood only from the article itself. Sometimes it happens that the title does not fulfill its informative function, it hardly informs about the content of the article or note, because there is a desire to give the title an attractive, interesting character. For example: "Boy Travels Like This, Poles Apart". In such cases, when translating, additional information from the article should be used to expand the title.

The text of the English newspaper, as noted, is famous for its brevity, the words used in the headlines are like slogans and are based on formality. The Uzbek translation should be concise, smooth and rhythmic, typical of the style of all Uzbek newspapers. When translating a title, a translator can spend a lot of time thinking about which one is best. And then he can change the text when he clearly understands what the article is about. The interpreter must immediately give his version of the translation, and then he cannot change it even if it fails. When summarizing a newspaper article, the task of the interpreter becomes more complicated, because he has to determine from the headlines which topic this material belongs to. Translation of newspaper headlines always requires correct understanding and finding a more suitable translation option, which requires certain skills in working with very difficult newspaper texts.

CONCLUSION

Thus, some characteristic features of the translation of newspaper texts have been listed. In conclusion, it can be noted that the translation of titles, slang, stylistic devices and forms of speech, emotionally colored speeches always causes difficulties. The translation of the terms may not be difficult, since almost all of them have equivalents in

the language. Writers of newspaper articles also use puns that are difficult to translate. If the translator takes into account all these specific features of newspaper texts, it will be easier for him to work with texts of this style and, as a result, he will be able to achieve an adequate translation.

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