

TRANSLATION METHODS OF NEWSPAPER AND JOURNALISTIC TEXTS

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Abstract: *This article analyses the effective use of translation transformation methods that can be used in the translation of English newspaper texts into Uzbek, as well as their peculiarities and problems. In addition, linguists spoke about their scientific research in the translation of newspaper texts. Also, instructions are given to translators for successful translation of English newspaper texts.*

Keywords: *Grammatical transformation, lexical transformation, syntactic transformations, transliteration, copying, substitution, replacement of clauses, substitution, omission, modulation*

Stylistics is a special branch of linguistics that studies styles and stylistic resources. Styles are varieties of language, due to differences in the areas of communication and the main functions of the language [1]. Publicistic style occupies a special place in the system of styles of the literary language, since in many cases it must process texts created within other styles. The journalistic style as a whole is characterized by a special emotionality, "passion, evaluativeness (in terms of socio-political significance)", sharpness of expression, polemicalness.

Journalism not only reflects everyday life, but also forms public opinion. Publicism is based on the principles of "social and evaluative use of linguistic means". The language of journalism combines in formativeness, logicity and "mandatory emotionality, evaluativeness, the unity of such opposing linguistic tendencies as an orientation towards standardization of speech, the use of speech standards (speech clichés), on the one hand, and the desire for expression, for the revitalization of speech, on the other". In formativeness ("informative and communicative function") of the language of journalism is manifested in the orientation to speech standards (cliches). For example, to be in the forefront, to report, to make an important contribution, to lead the standings, to bring to life, to meet difficulties, etc. Publicistic style is an open system that includes elements of other styles.

Different translation options can be used in the translation process of newspaper style texts. It should be noted that the study of translation methods was carried out by many linguists, for example, A. D. Schweitzer, L. S. Barkhudarov, L. K. Latvishev, R. K. Minyar-Beloruhev, V. N. Komissarov, I. Retsker, V. G. Gak and others [Schweitzer, 2000; Barkhudarov, 1975, Minyar-Beloruhev, 1969; Komissarov, 1990; Retzker, 1974; Gak, 2003]. They give their own definition of the term "translational transformations". One of the founders of the definition is L. S. Barkhudarov. According to this definition, translation transformations are permutations of original text elements, cross-linguistic transformations, restatement or paraphrasing operations to achieve a translation equivalent [Barkhudarov, 1975, p. 45].

Translation transformations can be classified as grammatical, lexical and syntactic. Grammar transformation includes subtraction, substitution, replacement and addition of sentences. Lexical transformations include methods such as transcription, transliteration, calque, concretization, summarization of sentences, and substitution. Syntactic transformations include separating and combining sentences, syntactic assimilation, compensation, antonymic translation, descriptive translation, synonymous substitutions and other types of substitutions [Levitskaya, 1963, p. 103].

All types of grammatical transformations are used in the translation of newspaper texts. News articles and reports are the most dry, formal and concise style. Such articles can be translated more precisely by using syntactic reconstruction of sentences, lexical adaptations and structural substitutions. Sentence reconstruction is required to translate short messages [Latishev, 1983, p. 34].

The leading methods of translating non-equivalent vocabulary are transcription, transliteration and calque. Translators often use a mixture of transcription and transliteration with their subsequent explanations, that is, descriptive translation. Transcription is the transfer of the source language word through the translation language alphabet, taking into account the pronunciation in that language.

Transliteration means the transfer of the graphic form of the word source language using the translation language.

Another method of translation is calque, in which the source language lexical unit is corrected by replacing the constituent elements with the corresponding target language lexical units. With the help of calque, a new word or set of phrases is formed in the language being studied. There are many examples of calking.

The most common type of translation conversion is substitution. Substitutions, in turn, are divided into substitutions of word forms when the number of the noun changes in the translation.

The next type of substitution is the substitution of parts of speech. It is very common to replace an adjective with a noun, especially an adjective derived from a geographical name.

Changing adjectives to adverbs, nouns to verbs, adverbs to adjectives, etc. - all this is present in the translation of newspaper texts.

As in other functional styles of newspaper-journalistic style, there is often a change of clauses.

When translating this sentence, it was necessary to replace the members of the sentence due to the restructuring of the syntactic structure.

The next very common transformation is replacement.

Unlike addition, there is also omission. This method is used to avoid overexposure. In the sentence, elements that do not perform any semantic function are omitted.

When concretization is used, a word with a broad meaning in English is translated into Uzbek with a word with a narrow meaning. Many linguists have repeatedly emphasized that the vocabulary of the Uzbek language is more unique than the vocabulary of the English language.

The next method of translation is modulation or semantic development. At the same time, the translator replaces the source language word with a translation language word with a rethought meaning.

The opposite phenomenon of concretization is generalization, that is, the transfer of a narrow concept to a broader concept.

Sentences are not always translated using different grammatical transformations. Sometimes the sentence structure is completely preserved in the language being translated. This phenomenon is called syntactic assimilation.

A translator may also use an antonymic translation. In this case, the idea about the lexical unit of the source language is expressed through the opposite concept in the translation language with a change in its content. This technique is often used to add expressiveness to a sentence when translating from English to Uzbek.

Thus, there are many ways to translate newspaper texts. But they must be used correctly. Greater equivalence can be achieved when translating socio-political articles, as generally accepted terms are used. Difficulties always arise due to colloquial vocabulary, specific speeches of politicians,

slang and translation of compound words. A translator must be skilled enough to translate such aspects of newspaper style.

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