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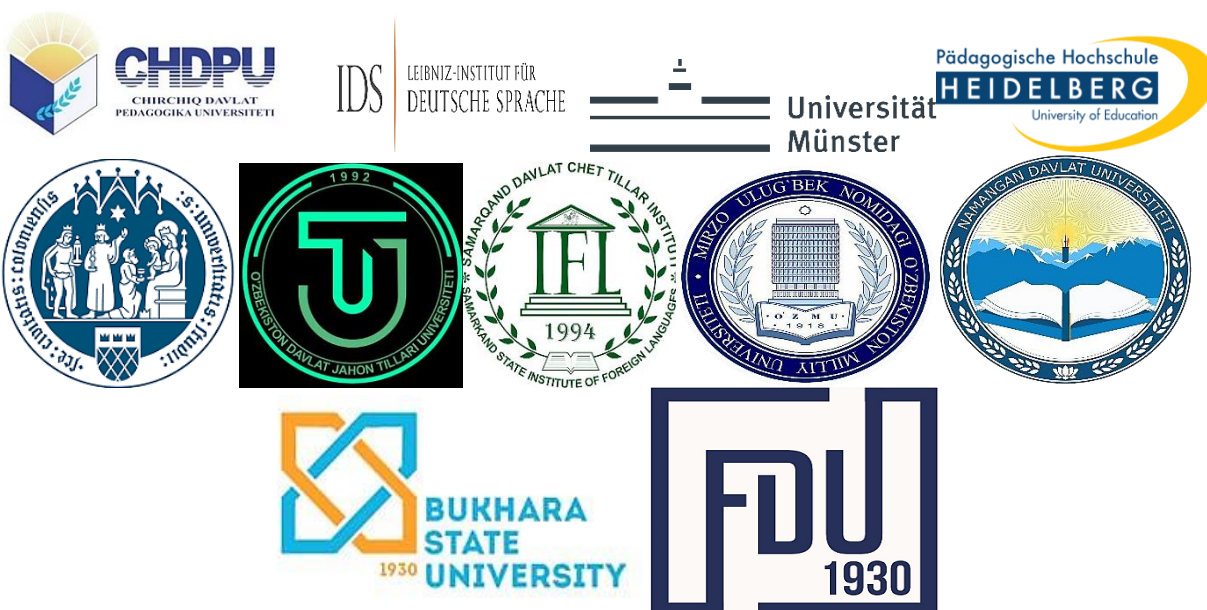Google Scholar indexed

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O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY TA'LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI
CHIRCHIQ DAVLAT PEDAGOGIKA UNIVERSITETI

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Staatliche Pädagogische Universität Chirchik　*Aktuelle Fragen der modernen Philologie und Linguodidaktik*
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EMERGING APPROACHES AND TRENDS IN THE TRANSLATION OF SOCIO-POLITICAL DISCOURSE

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ABSTRACT.

This thesis discusses fresh approaches and trends in translating socio-political discourse. Amidst the age of globalization, digital communication, and socio-political changes, the translation of discussions related to social and political matters has a vital impact on influencing public opinion, policy formation, and international relations. This study examines the current approaches used by translators and scholars to handle the intricacies involved in translating socio-political writings. It takes into account several elements including cultural context, power dynamics, ideology, and linguistic subtleties. This research examines the changing patterns in the translation of socio-political discourse by studying recent literature and case studies. It focuses on emerging trends such as the integration of technology, interdisciplinary approaches, and critical analysis. The results of this thesis enhance our comprehension of the difficulties and possibilities linked to translating socio-political discourse in various linguistic and cultural settings. These findings provide valuable knowledge for professionals, academics, and policymakers involved in cross-cultural communication and translation studies.

Keywords: translation, socio-political discourse, globalization, cultural context, ideology, linguistic nuances, technology, interdisciplinarity, critical approaches, cross-cultural communication.

Introduction. Socio-political type of translation is one of the most popular directions due to the increasing intensity of international contacts and the amount of socio-political texts published annually.

It is well known that the development of a language is primarily provided by the lexicon, instantly responding to any changes in public life. It is a special form of

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accumulating socially-cognitive experience and transmitting it from generation to generation. As a materialized product of socio-political activity, socio-political lexicon not only includes a linguistic reality, but also represents a bonding with the era layer. The translation of socio-political texts is complex: it requires specialist to have a good knowledge of the language, as well as to be able to operate political terminology and understand cultural characteristics of both the target and source languages.

Socio-political translation covers the translation of newspaper and journalistic texts, as well as texts of speeches and statements, which, depending on the source profile, may have an informative, political and social orientation. The name 'media texts' is applied to all listed types.

Literature review and methodology. A characteristic feature of the media translation is that it combines elements of literary (a description of the place and participants of the action) and a special translation (the presence of certain terminology). In addition, socio-political translation can be defined as an informative translation, that is, "translation of texts with the main function in communicating any information"[3], and not in the artistic and aesthetic impact on the reader. However, the informative nature of the translation does not exclude the possibility of the presence of artistic elements in it.

Socio-political translation is divided into the following subspecies: 1) translation of socio-political texts, 2) journalism and 3) public speeches. The features that characterize this category are the propaganda or agitation attitude of the translated material, aimed at forming or changing public opinion, informative orientation, as well as its saturation with the language elements of the polemic: language clichés, rhetorical structures, literalisms, newspaper clichés, socio-political terms, evaluation words, slang and vernacular.

Unlike the neutral language of a scientific and technical text, the language of newspaper articles is often emotionally saturated, which brings it closer to the language of fiction. We can find figurative comparisons, metaphors, idioms, elements of humor, sarcasm, irony, etc. Therefore, it is important to convey all the emotional elements to the reader, saving political and social orientation possessed by the specific terms. But it is also an informative translation, the main function of which is to communicate information, and not in the artistic and aesthetic impact on the reader. The language in which social or political problems are reported should be understood not only by specialists, but also by a wide circle of people.

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[3] Смирнова Ю.Г. «Русский язык для деловой коммуникации», М.: Ridero, 2016

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According to Pashkowskaya N.D. and Sukroeva N.S., "from a stylistic point of view, socio-political texts are characterized by a combination of a scientific style (special vocabulary, terminology and syntax) with a style of fiction, which includes means of imagery and emotional coloring, words from various layers of a common vocabulary language composition and spoken-syntactic turns. Regarding the volume of the sentence it should be noted that such texts are characterized by the absence of long and elaborate complex constructions"[4].

Special vocabulary and terminology found in journalism include words from the field of political nomenclature (names of institutions, parties, positions, organizations, etc.), economics, and international relations. These lexical units reflect the development of society, determine social relations. They are constantly in "motion", replacing or supplementing already existing systems of notation with words and abbreviations that reflect the emergence of new facts and concepts in this area of society, or with vocabulary that seems more suitable for communicants to indicate relevant concepts, their nuances.[5] Such words represent the realia of political, economic and cultural life.

V.S. Vinogradov offers the following ways of translating realia[6]:

1) transcription and transliteration;

2) hyperonymic translation;

3) assimilation;

4) peripheral (descriptive, descriptive, explicative) translation;

5) tracing.

G.D. Tomakhin offers similar classification of translation methods, suggesting transformational or contextual translation.[7]

Results and discussion. *Transcription and transliteration*. These techniques are especially common in socio-political literature and journalism, both translated and original. Transliteration is the transmission by means of a language of translation of the graphic (alphabetic) composition of a word of a foreign language, and transcription is the transmission of sound form by the letters of the translated

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[4] Пашковская Наталья Дмитриевна, Сукроева Наталия Сергеевна О специфике перевода общественно политических текстов // ИСОМ. 2015. №5-1.

[5] Zaglyadkina T.Y. New trends in the grammar of the first foreign language. [Novye tendencii v grammatike pervogo inostrannogo jazyka]. Electronic lecture notes. Kazan: K(P)FU, 2013. 35 p

[6] Vinogradov V.S. Introduction to translation studies (General and lexical issues). [Vvedenie v perevodovedenie (obshhie i leksicheskie voprosy)]. Moscow: Publishing house of Institute of secondary education RAO, 2001, 224 p.

[7] Федоров А.В. Основы общей теории перевода (лингвистические проблемы): для институтов и факультетов иностр. языков. Учеб. пособие. – 5-е изд. – СПб.: Филологический факультет СПбГУ; М.: Филология Три, 2002. – 416 с.

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language. They are widely used in the transfer of foreign proper names, names of various companies, firms, newspapers, magazines, etc.

A hyperonymic translation is a replacement of a specific concept with a generic one, that is, the transmission of reality by some language unit, which has a broader meaning than the translated one.

Descriptive translation. In this case, the correspondence is established between the word (or phraseological unit) of the original and the phrase of the translation explaining its meaning.

Transformational translation is a restructuring of a sentence – a lexical replacement with a complete change in the meaning of the original word.

Tracing. In a journalistic translation, this technique is utilized when recreating author's individual neologisms, when the translator, competing with the author, comes up with the same expressive words as the original, occasional words.

Conclusion. In conclusion, the complexity of socio-political translation is underscored by L.N. Soboleva's assertion that accuracy is contingent upon various factors, including the translation's purpose, the nature of the text, and the intended audience. As Soboleva aptly notes, the translation of journalistic discourse, laden with socio-political nuances and subjectivity, defies strict adherence to literal accuracy. Instead, effective socio-political translation necessitates a nuanced understanding of cultural, ideological, and linguistic contexts, as well as a sensitivity to power dynamics and rhetorical strategies employed in discourse. While striving for fidelity to the source text, translators must navigate the inherent challenges of socio-political translation, employing strategies that prioritize communicative effectiveness and relevance to the target audience. Thus, the translation of socio-political discourse remains an intricate interplay between fidelity and adaptation, reflecting the dynamic nature of language and society.

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