

Methods of Translating Socio-Political Texts and Its Main Characteristics

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Abstract

In the article, the pragmatic function of oral translation of socio-political texts, the culture of communication and communication etiquette for the development of the speech culture of the interpreter, the potential of the word, the power of influence, and the essence of the translation methods, the use of these methods in the translation process it is analyzed that it is one of the most urgent problems of today.

Key words: Ideal person, oral speech, socio-political texts, pragmatic adequacy, translation methods, semantic translation, communicative method.

The formation of a fluent and free-thinking person is important for the future of our independent country and its development as a democratic society.

As our President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev stated: "It is one of the most important tasks for our young people to become individuals who think independently, have high intellectual and spiritual potential, and who are not inferior to their peers in any field in the world"¹.

As the Republic of Uzbekistan moves towards building a legal democratic society, it pays special attention to the development of its citizens, especially the growing young generation, which is determined to build a new society. Organization of perfect personality education has been an important requirement and main goal of social society in all eras. The words used in place, the speech clearly and from the heart, the sensible opinion always have a positive effect on people's behavior. Having an opinion, a healthy idea in the process of communication is one aspect of the matter. Another important aspect of him is his ability to express these thoughts.

The logic of speech is related to its main qualities of correctness and precision, and the culture of oral communication is considered a process of creating, developing the cultural heritage of speech, etiquette of communication, the power of words, one of the pressing issues is to improve the culture of speech translation, taking into account the communicative abilities of a translator.

It is worth noting that the evaluative information depicted in socio-political texts can be decoded in a broad communicative and pragmatic context consisting of linguistic and extralinguistic components that play an important role in the translation process. The author

can describe the information using lexical units and stylistic devices and reflect the national psychology and mentality directly manifested in social and political texts. Stylistic tools of socio-political texts play an important role in this.

The pragmatic function of interpreting socio-political texts is a very important but under-analyzed area. The flow of information closely related to international cultural and political exchange leads to the need to study the specific pragma linguistic features of social and political texts, and the translation of these types of texts plays an important role in diplomatic and peaceful solutions to global problems.

Regarding the translation of socio-political works, accuracy, lucidity, and most importantly, priority of meaning should be in the first place. In this regard, G. Salomov expresses the following points in his treatise "Translation Concerns": "To translate, it is not enough to know the main vocabulary of words and the grammatical rules of the language. For this, it is necessary to feel the language. One such "emotional" side of the language is expressed in which layers of the language the author uses in a certain work, and in what way. And it's about style."

One of the main problems of translation is pragmatic adequacy. An adequate translation is a perfect translation. The authors of the concept of adequate translation are A.V. Fedorov and Ya. I. Resker is considered. These scholars urge not to understand the translation as telling a clear story. If both the translation and socio-political texts are done at a high level, they will be in accordance with the norms and rules of the translated language.

In ensuring the pragmatic adequacy of the translation, the socio-linguistic factors that speak in different dialects of the language and differ from each other play an important role. In particular, deviations from language norms in the original text, the use of dialectal words for stylistic purposes, and the use of contamination (spoofing the language) also cause certain difficulties.

Translation is the art of re-creation, a high artistic creation, while defining it as a creation, we have to mention that it is a creation that requires research, labor, and patience from the author of the translation, and requires hard work on various materials.

According to the data, translating socio-political texts in Indonesia is a very common task among translators working in government institutions or ministries. These translators translate political speeches, including those given by the President, Vice-President, Ministers, Governors or other high-ranking government officials, and the messages can be different: opening or closing remarks, greetings, comments, official government statements, etc. In general, speeches are used by those officials to express their views on policies, programs, or specific issues or issues.

However, to reach a wider audience, these speeches are usually translated into other languages, mainly English.

In relation to translation, interpreting socio-political texts can undoubtedly present a number of difficulties due to several factors, one of which is that political speech is considered a special text genre, that is, it cannot be other types of texts has possible unique properties. Another factor that increases the complexity of translating political speeches is the close connection of political speech with socio-political aspects.

For example, many political speeches in Indonesia begin with religious greetings from religions such as Islam, Christianity, Hinduism, Buddhism, and Confucianism that are officially

recognized in Indonesia. This can be considered a unique feature of Indonesian political discourses that is not found in political discourses in other countries. A few Indonesian texts may have a pantun or traditional Indonesian poetic form, usually at the end of a speech. Translating these features into other languages can cause translation problems and difficulties.

In addition, translators who have to translate political speeches are also required to be aware of all issues related to political traditions or customs in a particular country, as this will help them in the translation process. For example, a translator translating a political speech from Indonesian to English needs to know the common expressions used in Indonesian political speeches as greetings and salutations, as well as how to find their common equivalents in English and when to choose the right strategy. Since political discourses discuss various topics, they often include terms from different fields such as history, cultural studies, religious studies, etc. Therefore, it becomes difficult for interpreters or translators to translate these speeches.

Given the unique nature and complexity of socio-political texts described above, translating political texts can present unique challenges to translators and interpreters.

The purpose of translation is to recreate the text created using the linguistic means of a foreign language on the basis of the materials of the native language. For this, the translator must first of all understand the original text completely, and then re-express it fluently in his own language. In order to fully perceive the artistic-aesthetic reality created by the author, the translator must have the ability to make a broad observation and correctly understand the substantive and stylistic-aesthetic aspects of the linguistic tools in the artistic work, at the same time, the main goal intended by the author it is necessary for him to clearly imagine his intentions and goals. As a result, the translation made by the translator should give the same artistic and aesthetic pleasure to the reader as the original, so his translation should give the same impression to the reader who cannot read the work in the original.

It is very important to use translation methods in the translation process. Newmark (1988) suggests eight methods of translation as shown in the table below.

Methods of translation

1.	Word-for-word translation
2.	Literal translation
3.	Faithful translation
4.	Semantic translation
5.	Adaptive translation
6.	Free translation translation
7.	Idiomatic translation
8.	Communicative translation

According to the methods used in political speeches, there are two most used methods: semantic translation and communicative method. According to the facts, out of a hundred sentences in the source language and the target language, 85% of the sentences were translated using the

semantic translation method, and the remaining 15% were translated using the communicative method.

The translator mainly uses the semantic translation method in political speeches.

So, semantic translations are more focused on finding a balance between figurative and literal meaning. Communicative translation tries to convey the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are easily accepted and understood by the reader. This type of translation involves a literal translation of the source text, but more contextually at the same length of equivalence within the target text. The difference between semantic and communicative translation: communicative translation tries to give its readers an effect as close as possible to the original text, while semantic translation tries to show as closely as possible the semantic and syntactic structures of the latter. Since political translation is a disruptive and communicative practice to challenge power asymmetries and inequalities in democratic processes and institutions, the translation/interpretation process requires both of these methods. But, in general, we think that translators should master the grammar, vocabulary, and spirit of the text perfectly. However, they also have to overcome the aforementioned pitfalls, cultural differences, and other challenges.

In conclusion, it can be said that types and methods of translation are very important tools for the translation process. Translation methods help to improve the quality of translation and preserve the original meaning of the translation from the original language. It is very important for every translator working in the field of translation to be aware of translation types and translation methods.

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