Features of Translation of British Articles of the Internet Media into the Uzbek Language

Chinikulova Nigora Abdirashidovna
2nd year master's Program at the Samarkand Institute of Foreign Languages
Adiba Kasimova Nasimovna
Research Advisor, 2nd year master's Program at the Samarkand Institute of Foreign Languages

A B S T R A C T

Internet in the world, as an integral and essential means of social services, is becoming more and more widespread and influential in all spheres of life. The Internet is one of the most fast-growing spheres of scientific knowledge, its terminology is constantly evolving and is quickly updated with new terms.

A R T I C L E I N F O

Article history:
Received 25 October 2021
Received in revised form
26 November 2021
Accepted 28 December 2021

Keywords: internet, languages, translation, articles, internet media.

Hosting by Innovatus Publishing Co. All rights reserved. © 2021

In such countries as Russia, USA, Italy, Great Britain, Germany, Japan, Malaysia, it is especially important to improve the terminology and terminology of the Internet, to monitor the formation process, Formation and study of functional features of new concepts included in the Internet.

Methods and techniques used in the study: descriptive method with its main components - observation, interpretation and generalization; the method of contextual analysis; the method of a solid sample of the actual material from the original texts. Analysis of online news has shown that a translator should pay attention to the translation of abbreviations, attributive phrases, stylistic expressive means and devices, social and political terminology, phraseology, informal vocabulary. Since the early days of the Internet, translators have made use of various online platforms to collaborate, socialize and otherwise interact not only with each other, but also with other social agents, including clients, subject matter experts, and non-translators interested in the profession.

We have drawn the modifier “social” from social media studies. As social media researcher Christian Fargues, information and communication technologies and society are mutually dependent, as humans in society design and use the technology that in turn “enables and constrains, human cognition, communication, and cooperation”. Such mutual dependence can be seen in the definition of *social media* offered by Kaplan, who use the term to refer to internet-based applications that build on Web 2.0 technologies and allow user-generated content to be exchanged. The term Web 2.0, popularized in the early 2000s, refers to a shift in World Wide Web platforms from fairly static websites to more interactive, participatory and collaboratively generated content and applications.

One of the characteristic features of a article is the widespread use of neologisms. As is well known, neologisms are words and word combinations created for notions of political, scientific or general use, formed according to the word education models and laws in force in the language, or borrowed from other languages. The development of a language is largely conditioned by the development of its word formation system, changes in the existing ones, increasing or decreasing their productivity and many other factors of the word formation process.

Informational or informative translation is translation mainly of news, periodicals, that is, newspapers and

magazines, as well as journalistic articles from Internet resources. From a scientific point of view, informative translation can be called the translation of texts, the purpose of which is to convey some information, while influencing the opinion or emotions of the reader.

The subject of informational translation can be different; the types of informative translation include scientific, business, socio-political, every day, as well as articles of other directions. Informative translations usually have a standard form and the use of standard linguistic means, therefore a translator, when translating informational texts, in most cases encounters linguistic problems of conveying the content of the original text, which are associated with differences in the semantic structure and peculiarities of the use of certain expressions or words in two language systems.

As a rule, a news site has a certain political focus. All this poses additional tasks for the translator of a journalistic text. A full-fledged translation of an article, in addition to actually accurately conveying the content, should convey to the reader all the emotional elements contained in the original. Different genres of media texts are characterized by a different ratio and embodiment of the elements of the message and impact, different specific gravity of information itself and expressive means.

A truly professional translator should not only be aware of this correlation in each text he translates, but also be able to adequately convey it in translation. Performing pragmatic adaptation, making the text more accessible or expressive for the reader, the translator sometimes not only conveys information, but also significantly edits it. Another common grammatical transformation in media texts is the division of a sentence into two, when one original sentence corresponds to two or more in the translation text. This technique is often used to give dynamics to text. The Russian version, as a rule, looks more cumbersome and crowded with complex turns and structures.

That is why translators, breaking a sentence into several when translating, make the right decision. Conclusions for Chapter 1: Today, the actual question is which media format (online or offline) is the most readable. Internet media, like a printed newspaper or magazine once, have actively entered our life and are viewed by the reader as one of the main sources of information.

After analyzing the functions of print and Internet media, we came to the conclusion that the main tasks of both sources are identical: communication of information and impact on the reader. Electronic news materials maintain the best traditions of the print media. The vocabulary of the media, as before, is quite emotional, it is full of neologisms, phraseological units and colloquial vocabulary.

However, the vocabulary of modern Internet media is distinguished by a special way of word formation. As for the grammatical features, they are primarily displayed in the headings of the articles. Previously uncharacteristic transformations are used in the translation texts. For example, in the headlines of articles, you can find such a complex grammatical structure as an antonymic translation, which was not typical for the media just a couple of years ago.

Translators today increasingly act as editors, adapting material to the perception of carriers of a different culture, omitting irrelevant information and adding new information necessary to attract readers of the translation culture. The goal of the translator is not only to convey information, but also to make it competitive in the media market intended for the target audience.

Many interpreters and translators believe that the translation of the sociopolitical texts does not require specific knowledge in comparison with the special translation, where it is necessary to have information about the sphere of translation.

Problems with the Uzbek language can be observed not only in online translations, but also in regular Office programs. Cyrillic and Latin alphabets do not have functions for editing text in Uzbek. Converting Cyrillic text to Latin alphabet requires a separate converter program and the converted text must be re-edited. It is well known that Microsoft Word detects spelling errors in English and Russian words.

From the above problems, it can be concluded that one of the most pressing problems facing programmers, web programmers, experts in computational linguistics and linguists is the creation of high-quality web content in the Uzbek language, the development of special software applications for teaching foreigners the Uzbek language. The gradual solution of these issues will have a positive effect on the growth of information awareness of the population.

However, the important role is played by the "background information", and the more extensive the information, the more appropriate the translation is. Social and political translation involves taking into account and analysis of country-specific features and of course the high lexical level, as vocabulary of the socio-political sphere is the most subjected to semantic changes.

Literature:

1. Атаева Г. И., Тураева Г. Х. Перевод как средство взаимосвязи мировой культуры //Academy 2019.
2. Атаева Г. И., Ядгарова Л. Д. Universum: технические науки : электрон.научн. журн. 2020.
3. Vinogradov V.S. Introduction to Translation. Publishing House of the Institute of General Secondary Education RAE, 2001.
4. Kazakova, T. A. Strategies of Literary Translation. In Journal of Siberian Federal University. Humanities & Social Sciences 2015
5. Kenny, D. Equivalence. In Rout ledge Encyclopedia of translation studies, ed. by M. Baker. London; 2001