

Translation Features Of Newspaper Articles

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Abstract— In this article we consider the features of the newspaper translation, taking into account publicistic discourse, for which an adequate criterion is the adequacy of translation both at the semantic, formal and connotative levels. During the translation analysis of the various publicistic articles titles from English into Uzbek, the main features of the newspaper translation are recommendations for achieving quality and higher level of equivalence in the translation of newspaper are offered.

Keywords— newspaper titles, publicistic style, translation, grammatical transformation, lexical transformation.

1. INTRODUCTION

Translation is a mental activity in which a meaning of given linguistic discourse is rendered from one language to another. It is the act of transferring the linguistic entities from one language in to their equivalents in to another language. Translation is an act through which the content of a text is transferred from the source language in to the target language [1].

2. MAIN PART

Translation – is the transmission of a language means expressed in another language. It is an important tool, ensuring the fulfillment of communicative function in those cases where people express themselves in different languages and exchange their ideas. The objectives of article are:

- ☐ Characteristics of documents and basics of its translation
- ☐ Researching of lexical, grammatical peculiarities of official documents translation and translation of correspondence.
- ☐ Demonstration of using newspaper lexicology during the translation of documents and correspondence.

Today all occasions in business, diplomacy, medicine and technical spheres are carried with the meetings and signing contracts, pacts and memorandums. Such kind of negotiations and papers require special lexicology and special type of translation. For example: the diplomacy sphere in 80% consist of special terminology, which include some phrases and stabled word combinations from Latin language. A sentence is a unit of speech constructed according to language-dependent rules, which is relatively complete and independent in respect to content, grammatical structure, and intonation [2]. It does this by following the grammatical rules of syntax.

A complete sentence has at least a subject and a main verb to state (declare) a complete thought. A subject is the noun that is doing the main verb. The main verb is the verb that the subject is doing.

Scheme №1, 2 The first word of a written sentence has a capital letter. At the end of the sentence there is a full stop or full point. This agreement based on:

- ☐ To give definition to term «sentence»
- ☐ To describe the structure of sentences in English
- ☐ To characterize types of parts of the sentences
- ☐ To characterize what are grammatical categories

Comparison of Russian, and English sentences showed the peculiarities of the word in the sentences. It was set up that the easiest structure of the sentences in the Russian language as word order is not fixed.

Translation of social-political texts is considered to be one of the most important nowadays, and in order to express the main information in the target language fully every interpreter needs to use all the translations, especially when translating the informational descriptive and publicistic materials. Our goal as an interpreters was to examine lexical and grammatical aspects of translation, to classify the collected information, to reveal main translation transformations used in the social-political texts translations, to analyze some social-political texts and ways of their translation. Among the major peculiarities of newspaper texts is that those text were created as one of the ways to influence the society, to wage an ideological battle. Incorrect translation may result in serious problems within the country or even abroad. The peculiar relationships between the source text and the target text are designated by an ability of translation to convert a multilingual communication into a monological one.

Social-political materials differ a lot stylistically and generally, they may be divided into:

- ☐ Documental and business materials (constitutions, laws and political acts)
- ☐ Informational descriptive and publicistic materials (notes, references, descriptions and reviews)

There can be terms and expressions which belong to different styles, but when we look at the picture as a whole, we may see to which style this text belongs. According to calculations which were made during the analysis of some articles like: «Moscow news», «Daily world», «Morning star», «The Times», «Chicago Tribune», «The New York Times» and some official documents we came to a conclusion that the mainly used transformations are grammatical, lexical and complex substitutions, especially during the translations from English into Russian, and reduction.

For example: Title: The delegation was invited by the Russian Government

Active vocabulary

Verbs: represent (smb, smth), welcome (a guest), pay (interest to smth), reinforce (precautions).

Adjectives: illegal, extreme

Nouns and set expressions: differences departure, mission, jet aircraft, (heavy) security, precautions, protocol visit, Board of Trade, welcome ceremony, line up the guard of honor, accord a hearty welcome.

At first teacher will introduce new pattern of sentences. Students read the new model of sentences, translate it into Russian check and compare their translation with correct variant. Such comparison gives opportunity to understand better structural similarity and difference of both languages. For better memorizing is useful to translate Russian sentences into English and vice versa.

Sentence pattern 1. Letters	are (not) typed	by the Secretary.
2. The delegation	was invited	by the Russian Government
3. The invitation	will be sent	tomorrow
4. The visit	is being arranged	now
5. The visit	was being discussed	during the talk
6. The visit	has been arranged	by the ambassadors
7. The invitation	had been sent	by the Government before the
8. The communique	will have been published	ministers arrived here.
9. Are the letters	typed?	by 6 o'clock
10. By whom are the letters	typed?	

Pay attention:

Used Passive Voice (to be + Participle II)

For example:

The letter(s) is

are

has been

have been answered

was written

were sent

had been

will be

Vocabulary list to the texts

Fulfilling such tasks: a) Translate into Russian, b) Translate into English texts

Exercises A) Find English equivalents B) Give Russian equivalents

Tests: II. Choose the right form (10 sentences)

III. Translate into Russian into English (29 sentences)

IV. Change the statements as shown in the mood (9 sentences)

V. Translate into Russian (9 sentences)

VI. Translate into English B (5 sentences)

VII. Act as an interpreter.

3. CONCLUSION

All the mentioned above difficulties connected with the newspaper articles should be kept in mind. This article is not an irrefragable answer to all the questions that appear during the translation of newspaper articles, but still this information can be helpful for students, who deal with translation of newspaper articles. Consequently, proper application of the rules of the translation of newspaper articles requires special training of translators. Translators are expected not only to understand the text but to pass the message implied in the text of the source language to the target reader through performing the translation in full conformity with the grammatical and stylistics standards of the language and at the same time to produce the effect intended by the author of the original text.

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