BASIC ISSUES OF TRANSLATION OF SOCIO-POLITICAL TEXTS IN A PRAGMATIC ASPECT

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Abstract: The pragmatic function of interpreting socio-political texts is a very important, but insufficiently analyzed area. The flow of information, closely related to international cultural and political exchange, leads to the need to study the specific pragmatic linguistic features of socio-political texts, and the translation of these types of texts plays an important role in diplomatic and peaceful solutions to global problems. Various classifications of translation problems have been proposed by translation theorists and scholars based on their understanding of how the translation process is carried out and what problems and difficulties arise in this process. In this article, we will examine the main problems that arise when interpreting socio-political texts. This analysis is intended to shed light on the difficulties associated with this type of interpretation and to provide insight into potential strategies for solving these problems.

Keywords: Translation, pragmatic aspect, socio-political texts, interpreters, political speech, Complex Terminology and Concepts, Linguistic Ambiguity and Multilingualism.

Translation accelerates the process of interaction and influence of literature of different nations. Thanks to translated works, readers enjoy the masterpieces of world literature, their aesthetic feelings increase, their tastes grow, and they develop concepts about beautiful things[1]. Approaching translation from the point of view of linguistic translation studies, it can be defined as follows: Translation, which is a complex form of human activity, is a creative process of re-creating a speech expression (text) created in one language, preserving its unity of form and content, based on the means of another language.

The speech expression created using the means of the original language is replaced by such an expression created on the basis of the laws of the translated language. In this way, the substantive and stylistic adequacy of the original and translated language texts is created. Translation is a powerful weapon that serves the interests of friendship, unity and cooperation between people, and the expansion of economic-political, scientific, cultural and literary relations between them. In all the above comments about the translation are appropriate. Because each of them describes the translation from one side and serves to complete the general understanding of it. Of course, translation is a multifaceted, fast-paced, complex activity.

Political texts belong to the group of special languages used in social science and are closely related to the history of political thought. Political language has many terms related to official events and ceremonies, historical events, recording information and facts, including important legal and territorial changes taking place in the world, political events, wars, treaties and others. The political offices of different countries usually require the use of two or more languages, and

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[1] https://kh-davron.uz/tag/tarjima-sanati

therefore the languages used in the diplomatic scene are in constant contact, forming a unique lingua franca of diplomacy. These stages of diplomacy are relations with third countries and international organizations, international forums and non-political events with international influence.

Although translators act as editors to some extent, they define a socio-political text and render it acceptable to a new audience. Social texts in English have different meanings in the field of special science or in colloquial speech. In this case, translators need to clarify the meaning of ambiguous words in order to create an accurate translation. Social terms can be associated with various fields of science, such as history, linguistics, medicine, etc. Social scientists who introduce new concepts usually express them in words or phrases designed for a specific purpose. Once accepted by many, they become technical terms.

Socio-political speeches and texts are often used by politicians to convey their messages or views to the public. Political texts can also be used as a tool for persuasion or giving instructions from a politician to the general public.

Newmark (1996) points out that socio-political discourse is considered one of the most important methods used by politicians during companies and adds that the translation of political language is an abstraction of abstraction. However, Charteris-Black (2014) states that political discourse is the coherent discourse language prepared by a speaker to deliver to an audience, usually at a political event. It can be added that political speech differs from other types of speech according to the speaker: if the speaker has a political position, it can be considered political speech.

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 has unique properties that other text types may not have. 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 Uzbek to English should know the common phrases used as greetings and salutations in Uzbek political speeches, 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. For this purpose, this study aims to study the most suitable translation method that can be adopted for the oral translation of socio-political texts. A loosely defined translation method is a translator's approach to the text to be translated.

Results of the study and their discussion. A wide range of issues such as economic, political, foreign policy, socio-cultural issues can be discussed in a political speech. For example, one

speech can cover economic, social and political issues. Consequently, the translator who translates this political speech may find himself in a situation where he has to consider economic, social and political terms in one text. Therefore, the translation of political speeches requires the translator to have sufficient knowledge of these economic, social and political issues in addition to translation and linguistic skills.

Undoubtedly, political texts are very different from other texts. Translating political texts is not a straightforward process, it is challenging and problematic for translators as texts belonging to the political field are considered as specialized texts which include specific terms, expressions, complex grammatical structures, and more importantly overtones.

In order to deliver political texts without any mistakes, the translator must have pragmatic knowledge, the content of the translated text, theories of translation, and a number of qualities that a translator must have. Adequacy and equivalence are theories they must know. To ensure the high quality of the translation, the translator must be able to compare the translated text with the original, assess and classify possible errors, and make necessary corrections.

Different classifications of translation problems have been proposed by translation theorists and scientists based on their perceptions of how the translation process is carried out and what problems and difficulties arise in this process. One of the main figures working with functionalist approaches to translation is Christina Nord, who argues, "Translation problems can be pragmatic, cultural, linguistic, or text-specific." Below, we consider potential strategies for dealing with the problems encountered in interpreting sociopolitical texts.

1. Cultural Nuances and Contextual Understanding: One of the primary challenges in interpreting socio-political texts is navigating the cultural nuances embedded in the content. Socio-political texts often contain references to historical events, cultural practices, and societal norms that may not be immediately apparent to interpreters from different cultural backgrounds. Without a deep understanding of the cultural context in which the text is situated, interpreters may struggle to accurately convey the intended meaning of the content. This challenge underscores the importance of cultural competence in socio-political interpretation and the need for interpreters to continually educate themselves about diverse cultural perspectives. Political speech delivered by a foreign leader that is translated and shared in a different cultural context could be an example for this problem. Without considering the cultural nuances and contextual understanding of the original speech, the translated version may lose its intended meaning or impact. For instance, if the original speech includes references to historical events, cultural symbols, or political ideologies that are specific to the leader's country, these nuances may not translate effectively to a different cultural context. As a result, the message may be misinterpreted, leading to confusion or even controversy among the audience in the new cultural setting.

2. Complex Terminology and Concepts: Socio-political texts frequently contain complex terminology and concepts that require specialized knowledge to interpret accurately. Terms such as "democracy," "authoritarianism," "neoliberalism," and "social justice" carry specific meanings within the socio-political context and may have different interpretations depending on the cultural and political context in which they are used. Interpreters must possess a deep understanding of socio-political terminology and concepts to accurately convey the nuanced meanings of these terms in their interpretation. Failure to grasp the subtleties of these terms can lead to misinterpretations and inaccuracies in conveying the intended message of the text.

3. Linguistic Ambiguity and Multilingualism: Socio-political texts are often characterized by linguistic ambiguity, where words and phrases can have multiple meanings depending on the context in which they are used. Interpreters must possess a high level of linguistic proficiency in both the source and target languages to accurately navigate these ambiguities and convey the intended meaning of the text. Additionally, interpreters working with socio-political texts may

encounter challenges related to multilingualism, where texts contain elements of multiple languages or dialects. Interpreters must be able to seamlessly switch between languages and dialects to accurately interpret these multilingual texts without losing the nuances of the original content.

4. Time Sensitivity and Dynamic Nature of Content: Socio-political texts are often time-sensitive and subject to rapid changes due to evolving political developments, social movements, and current events. Interpreters working with socio-political texts must be able to respond quickly to these dynamic changes and adjust their interpretation strategies accordingly. Failure to keep pace with these changes can result in outdated or inaccurate interpretations that do not reflect the current socio-political context. Interpreters must stay informed about current events, political trends, and social issues to ensure their interpretations remain relevant and accurate in light of ongoing developments.

5. Interpretation of Complex Ideas: Socio-political texts often deal with complex ideas and theories that require careful interpretation and explanation. Translators need to have a strong grasp of the subject matter to accurately interpret these concepts in another language.

6. Ethical Considerations and Professional Standards: Interpreting socio-political texts raises ethical considerations related to confidentiality, privacy, and professional standards. Interpreters must adhere to strict ethical guidelines to protect the integrity of the interpretation process and maintain the trust of all parties involved. This includes respecting the confidentiality of sensitive information contained in socio-political texts, upholding professional standards of conduct, and ensuring impartiality in interpreting diverse perspectives. Interpreters working with socio-political texts must navigate these ethical considerations with care and professionalism to uphold the integrity of the interpretation process and safeguard the interests of all stakeholders.

To tackle these issues, the translator must meet the following requirements:

1. Complete familiarization with the topic discussed in the original text;

2. Knowing the original language and its lexical-grammatical features well enough compared to the mother tongue;

3. Knowing the basics of translation theory, as well as translation techniques and their use;

4. A clear understanding of the essence of the scientific and technical functional method both in the original language and in the mother tongue;

5. Familiarization with accepted symbols, abbreviations, system of measurements and weights, etc., both in the original language and in the native language;

6. Good knowledge of mother tongue and correct use of terms.

The examination of key aspects, ranging from the importance of oral translation in socio-political texts to the nuanced considerations involved in conveying meaning, preserving persuasiveness, bridging cultural differences, and fostering diplomatic relations, underscores the complexity and significance of oral translation in shaping global discourse. Furthermore, the exploration of theoretical frameworks and the incorporation of case studies contribute to a deeper understanding of the complexities and implications associated with oral translation in socio-political contexts. The integration of translation studies, pragmatics, sociolinguistics, and discourse analysis provides a holistic approach to examining the multifaceted nature of oral translation, emphasizing its role in shaping socio-political discourse and fostering intercultural understanding.

In conclusion, features of socio-political language make it difficult for translators to translate it correctly. This is because when politicians speak, they do not try to convey their message to foreign addressees, or political speech is mostly loaded with tones. Therefore, translators cannot translate accurately and have the same effect on target text receivers as the source text has on its audience. The results of the study show that the main responsibility that translators have to take when translating political texts is to convey the main meaning of the original text. Translators

should be aware of the specific historical, cultural and political influence and try to reflect it in the translated version in order to have the same effect. In order for the text to have the same effect, translators should use clear, not fancy, language. They should also know and learn the correct standard of political language. Thus, the translation of socio-political texts requires skill and knowledge of several aspects, namely, the linguistic and cultural, political and historical background of both languages, and the events in which the text was created. As it was stated, interpreting socio-political texts presents a myriad of challenges that require specialized skills, knowledge, and expertise. By understanding and addressing these challenges, interpreters can enhance their ability to accurately convey the intended meaning of socio-political texts and contribute to effective communication across diverse cultural and political contexts. This analysis underscores the importance of continuous learning, cultural competence, linguistic proficiency, ethical conduct, and adaptability in navigating the complexities of interpreting socio-political texts effectively.

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