Translation Of Political Phrases

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the specifics of the translation of political terms in media. The relevance of the work is due to the fact that today, due to the increasing intensity of international relations, socio-political translation is one of the most popular translations. The volume of socio-political texts published annually, aimed at a foreign-language audience, is quite large and, with the growth of international contacts, continues to increase.

In recent years, researchers of discourse have been of great interest in studying the theory and practice of political communication. To date, politics is one of the most prominent social institutions of our time. This trend can be traced not only in domestic and foreign linguistics, but also in political scientists, specialists in intercultural communication, and philosophers. Linguists are convinced that the degree of development of the political language indicates the degree of development of society in general and its political system in particular. Discourse is a widely used term in modern linguistics and has a large number of interpretations. According to such famous linguists as A.N. Baranov and E.G. Kazakevich, political discourse means "the totality of all speech acts used in political discussions, as well as the rules of public policy, consecrated by tradition and tested by experience." The purpose of political discourse, according to the above researchers, is to obtain and retain power, control the masses, people of different social groups [2, p.6].

Scientists also distinguish the theory of political discourse, which implies that the political situation must be considered as a complex communicative phenomenon, in which not only the participants in political communication and their characteristics are of great importance, but also the social one in which they are inscribed. This factor should also be taken into account in the linguistic, translational analysis of texts related to socio-political discourse.

A number of concepts can be chosen to describe communication in the socio-political sphere. In linguistics, along with "political discourse", the definitions of "political speech" and "political text" are also used.

A huge number of works are devoted to the issues of communication in the sphere of politics. However, there is still some uncertainty in the definition of what political discourse is, i.e. this term requires clarification. Within the framework of this issue, many scientists consider the relationship between discourse and text to be the most complex and debatable topic.

In the works of recent decades, discourse is reduced to two main concepts: a text that is updated in certain non-linguistic conditions, and discursive practice. According to T.A. van Dijck, discourse is a communicative event that

cannot take place without participants in communication, which implies their interaction in social situations (which also resonates in the theory of political discourse).

Discourse extends not only to the sphere of oral speech, but also to written speech. The standard among the numerous definitions of the concept we are considering was the definition proposed by T.A. van Dijck. The scientist defines discourse in the broad sense of the word as a complex unity of linguistic form, meaning and action, characterized by the concept of a communicative event or a communicative act" [5, p. 121-122].

Political discourse has long become a well-known concept that has been defined within the framework of various linguistic schools and trends that distinguish between the concepts of the language of politics, political language and political text that are correlated with it. In defining the boundaries of political discourse, we proceed from its narrow understanding, limiting it to the institutional forms of communication that the discourse takes in the professional public communication of politicians. As a type of status-oriented discourse, political discourse is a cognitive process associated with the speech activity of a politician who creates a speech work of a complete and fixed form.

Thus, we note that the historically scientific description of political discourse began within the framework of rhetorical and functional-stylistic approaches, where the questions of its genre organization, content-thematic and linguistic specificity were elaborated. Further research included questions of the theory of discourse related to the delimitation of the spheres of communication and types of discourse, the allocation of types of discourse based on the situation of communication. The description of political discourse as a field structure led to the identification of its core and peripheral genres, and the intentional approach made it possible to distinguish between ritual, agonal-oriented genres. When describing political communication as a type of institutional discourse, on the one hand, a number of general discursive categories are used, and on the other

hand, discourse-forming characteristics are distinguished, including semantic and semiotic features.

The main object of study of terminology are special lexical units or, in other words, terms. Terms are considered in terminology in terms of their typology, etymology, form, meaning, functionality, and use. Terminology is considered to be the main object of terminology.

- a set of terms used in a particular field of knowledge.

Over the years, scientists have repeatedly made attempts to streamline terminology, which in recent decades have acquired a global and regular character, as a result of which scientists have come to the conclusion that the main goal of terminology is to study the properties and patterns of the creation and formation of terminologies in order to develop recommendations for their improvement and more productive application.

To achieve these goals, it is first necessary to find a solution to the following theoretical and practical problems:

- introduction and definition of the main types of special lexical units, analysis of properties and qualities, thanks to which it is possible to note their differences from common vocabulary, and which also allows you to accurately select and select special vocabulary for ordering;

- development of general techniques for describing and analyzing terminologies;

- identifying the general qualities of terms and terminologies and the features of their implementation in certain areas of special vocabulary;

- study of the main types of concepts called terms and relationships between them, semantic features and problems of terms and terminologies;

- study of the structural and derivational composition of terms; methods, models and features of their formation; types of term elements and types of term motivation;

- study of the features of the origin, formation and development of the terminology of various fields of knowledge in various languages;

- analysis of the features of the functioning of terms and terminologies in special speech and modern automated systems;

- definition of the role of terms and terminologies in cognition, thinking and development of knowledge, as well as in the training and communication of specialists;

- improvement of the theoretical foundations for the creation of various types of dictionaries of special vocabulary

- development of a methodology for normalization (recommendations and standardization) and the creation of terminologies in various fields of knowledge;

- establishing criteria and principles for the selection and processing of special vocabulary when creating various special dictionaries;

- development of methods of terminological work in the creation of information and linguistic support for modern computerized systems - automated control systems, databases and data banks, knowledge bases and intelligent systems;

- development of methods for terminological editing and terminological examination;

- development of methods, techniques and recommendations for the translation of terms.

The term "terminology" means a clear example of the need to regulate special vocabulary: until recently, it contained three different concepts: 1) "a system of terms of a certain branch of knowledge"; 2) "the total volume of terms of the language"; 3) "a science that studies terms." Due to the confusion, the term "terminological vocabulary or terminology" was introduced to designate the second definition, and for the latter in 1969 the term "terminology" was proposed.

Political language belongs to the category of specialized languages used in the social sciences and is therefore closely related to the history of political thought. Being a technical language, it is in close contact with rhetoric, since this special language can be considered the terminological core of many oral genres. The scope and intent of political language is different from the scope of diplomatic language. While the latter is mainly used as a protocol for the language of official events and ceremonies, the former is also adequate for expressing statements of historical genres (depicting historical events, characters and socially significant phenomena in the history of society, as well as describing recent events whose social significance is recognized by contemporaries). Thus, political language is suitable for recording data and facts (for example, for highlighting important legal and territorial changes and political events in the world, wars, agreements, etc.).

The terminology of political language is associated with the special language of political philosophy, since this terminology helps to formulate the most common questions regarding the relationship between the individual and society. However, it is also related to political theory, as political terminology is also used to formulate descriptive theories of political phenomena (such as social criticism, principles of justice, law, etc.). The main functions of discourse include influencing the interlocutor. Thus, the most important characteristics of discourse, including political discourse, include a communicative-pragmatic setting, which is a targeted selection of linguistic means by the subject of speech in order to have a certain impact on the addressee. In view of the fact that discourse has an active nature, it can be comprehended in terms of pragmatics. The pragmatic aspect of language and communication is associated with a person's attitude to linguistic signs, with the expression of his attitudes, assessments, emotions, intentions in the production and perception of speech actions in discourse. The work of such linguists as E.V. Budaev, A.P. Chudinov, E.I. Sheigal [3, 4, 6] and other scientists. Modern political linguistics is characterized by such features of modern linguistics as anthropocentrism (a linguistic personality becomes a starting point in the study of linguistic phenomena), expansionism (the inclusion of a number of related problems in the field of linguistics research, i.e. its expansion), functionalism (the study of language in action, in functioning), as well as explanatory (the desire not only to describe linguistic facts, but

also to explain them). Following E.V. Budaev and A.P. Chudinov, we believe that the sources of the study of political language are political media discourse (including the press, radio, television) and the actual political (institutional) discourse (leaflets, parliamentary debates, speeches at rallies, documents of political parties, etc.) in their diverse varieties and intersections. At the same time, there are texts that combine the features of political discourse with the characteristic features of artistic, everyday or scientific discourse.

English claims to be the global language of politics, since in many areas of linguistic communication it has actually become interethnic. All international political contacts are carried out mainly in English. The role of the English language in international politics is indisputable and invaluable.

Despite the general influence of the English language, which is associated with the process of globalization, which has engulfed almost the entire world community, the vocabulary of the English language is changing rapidly and constantly.

The study of socio-political vocabulary is of great linguistic interest. In connection with the growing interest in the study of political communication, in the analysis of the patterns of communicative activity, attention to the study of political vocabulary is currently increasing [1, p.13-18].

In socio-political vocabulary, certain forms, means, methods of party assessment, attitudes towards various phenomena, objects, persons, processes of socio-political life are developed.

Newspaper-information style is characterized by the presence of political terminology. It has the same main features that are characteristic of scientific and technical terminology. Along with this, political terms are distinguished by less rigor and orderliness of terminological systems in the socio-political sphere, as well as the dependence of the meanings of a number of terms on the corresponding ideological principles. In newspaper and informational materials one can often find ambiguous terms, synonymous terms, abbreviated terms and names.

The main ways of translating terms are translation using a full or partial equivalent, using lexical transformations, descriptive constructions, etc.

In this regard, we highlight the main types of transformations:

1. Transcription;
2. Transliteration;
3. Tracing;
4. Substitutions and their types;
4.1. Word form;
4.2. Replacement of a part of speech;
4.3. Replacement of members of the proposal;
4.4. Replacing an allied connection with an allied one and vice versa. The Russian language is characterized by an allied connection, and the English language is an allied one;
4.5. Addition - when translating, we add a word to restore the meaning of the original lexical unit;

Within the framework of the article, we considered theoretical issues related to political discourse and the translation of political realities. In this regard, we were able to identify that, firstly, political discourse is a cognitive process associated with the speech activity of a politician who creates a speech work of a complete and fixed form, "secondly, that discourse studies are dominated by its dynamic concept, due to which discourse is presented a complex communicative event, which is due to pragmatic, socio-cultural and other factors; thirdly, the object of socio-political translation is socio-political and journalistic texts, which are characterized by a propaganda or agitation setting, and, consequently, a bright emotional coloring along with a great saturation with various terminology; fourthly, one of the features of newspaper vocabulary, on the one hand, is the standardization of language means used in the newspaper, and on the other hand, their expressiveness, the purpose of which is to deliberately draw the reader's attention to one or another fact; fifthly, we gave a definition of terminology as a separate linguistic discipline, the definition of a term and terminological phrases, considered the problems of translating political terminology; sixthly, we pointed out the fact that the term is a special nominative

lexical unit of a specific language used to accurately name special concepts; seventh, we have determined that a term can be both a word and a phrase; eighthly, they noted that political terminology has the same main features that are characteristic of scientific and technical terminology, but at the same time political terms are less rigorous and orderly terminological systems in the socio-political sphere, as well as the dependence of the meanings of a number of terms on the corresponding ideological principles ; ninth, they revealed that the main ways of translating terms are translation with the help of a full or partial equivalent, with the help of lexical transformations, descriptive constructions.

4.6. Omissions - a transformation in which the word FL is omitted when translated into TL;

4.7. Generalization - used to convey words-realities, which in one language have a very specific meaning, in another - a general one;

4.8. Anatomical translation - a transformation in which the structure of the source language is translated through the anatomical structure of the target language;

4.9. Descriptive translation.

A translator of political texts must have a high level of basic competence in politics and political science, and understand the essence of scientific discussions in this area. As A.V. Fedorov, "the main prerequisite for a correct translation is knowledge of the subject in question." It is also important for the translator of political texts to realize that "language divides the world in its own way in accordance with established linguistic norms. It reflects the historical development of the ethnic group, the customs and customs of the people, cultural traditions that are refracted and modified at each new stage in the development of this linguistic and cultural community.

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