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LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION OF THE SOCIO-POLITICAL VOCABULARY

ABSTRACT

Socio-political discourse is a text that describes socio-political events and includes extralinguistic, pragmatic, socio-cultural and other factors. The informative, influencing and manipulative functions of this discourse are implemented through variety of language tools that are fixed in the language and that are created by subjects to describe each specific situation.

Several problems, such as linguistic, textual, extralinguistic issues, problems related to the ethical, political and cultural components of the original text and translation, the expression of the author's intention, and many other problems may arise in the process of socio-political translation. Some of them can appear because of underestimating both the lexical and cultural differences between the source language and the translated one by a translator/interpreter.

The translator of a socio-political text must have language skills, subject knowledge, research skills, critical thinking, know the political situation in both the source and target languages, perform a communicative and ideological function in socio-political translation, have document competence, competencies related to the development of translation strategies, and digital literacy.

The current article presents an analysis of lexical units that reflect the linguistic and cultural characteristics in the source language and present the greatest difficulty in translation. Linguistic and cultural problems of translation are associated with culturally specific features that exist in the source language. The solution of translation problems of a linguocultural nature is provided by correct perception of the received information,

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ИЖТИМОЙ-СИЁСИЙ ЛЕКСИКА ТАРЖИМАСИДАГИ ЛИНГВИСТИК ВА МАДАНИЙ МУАММОЛАР

АННОТАЦИЯ

Ижтимоий-сиёсий дискурс – бу ижтимоий-сиёсий воқеаларни тавсифловчи ва экстралингвистик, прагматик, ижтимоий-маданий ва бошқа омилларни ўз ичига қамраб олган матн. Ушбу нутқнинг информацион, таъсирчан ва манипуляцион (бошқариш кучи) функциялари тилда мустақамланган ва ар бир аниқ вазиятни тасвирлаш учун субъектлар томонидан қўлланиладиган турли хил лингвистик воситалар орқали амалга оширилади.

Ижтимоий-сиёсий лексикани таржима қилиш жараёнида лисоний, лингвистик, экстралингвистик муаммолар, асл ва таржима матнининг сиёсий ва маданий таркибий қисмлари, ахлоқий мазмуни, муаллифнинг мақсадини тўғри етказиб бериш ва бошқа кўплаб муаммолар юзага келади. Таржимадаги баъзи муаммолар таржимоннинг манба ва таржима тили ўртасидаги лексик ва маданий тафовутларни инобатга олмаганлиги сабабли келиб чиқади.

Ижтимоий-сиёсий матн таржимони лисоний қобилиятларга, мавзуга доир билимга, тадқиқ қилиш ва танқидий фикрлаш қобилиятига эга бўлиши, манба ва таржима қилинган тиллардаги маданият ва сиёсий вазиятни билиши, ижтимоий-сиёсий таржимада коммуникатив ва мафкуравий функцияларни бажариши, таржимадаги стратегиялар каби билим ва кўникмаларга эга бўлиши даркор.

Бу мақолада инглиз тилидаги лингвокултурологик хусусиятларни акс эттирадиган ва таржимада энг қатъи қийинчилик туғдирадиган ижтимоий-сиёсий лексик бирликлар таҳлили келтирилган. Таржиманинг лингвистик ва ма-

identification of linguoculturals in the original text and subsequent presentation of the main content without significant loss of information, or with a slight expansion of the translation text.

Key words: socio-political discourse, vocabulary, culture, linguocultural, translation, source language, target language.

даний муаммолари асл тилда мавжуд бўлган ўзига хос маданий хусусиятлар билан боғлиқ. Лингвокултурологик характердаги таржима муаммоларининг ечими олинган маълумотни тўғри идрок этиш, лингвокултуремани асл матнда аниқлаш ва асосий мазмунни сақлаб қолган ҳолда ёки тасвирлаш йўли билан уни етказиб бериш таъминланади.

Калит сўзлар: ижтимоий-сиёсий дискурс, лексика, маданият, лингвокултурологик, таржима, асл (манба) тили, таржима тили.

INTRODUCTION

A lot of scholars [Bassnett, 2014; 134; Valdeon, 2017; 117, Baker, 2009; 186] note that a socio-political translation remains as a sphere that has not been studied fully in translation science. Bassett thinks that a socio-political text is created for a specific audience and the main focus is directed to the study of the relationship with the audience through the analysis of class, gender, political and other factors [Basskett, 2014; 134].

Higher education institutions that train translators/interpreters and linguists include courses in the translation of socio-political vocabulary in their curricula. It should be noted that most of the presented manuals contain only practical material. It is important to note that the features of socio-political translation are presented mainly in the educational literature based on the material of the Roman languages. The **aim** of the article is to investigate the theoretical foundations of socio-political discourse translation, in particular the translation of socio-political vocabulary, and describe the characteristic features of the translation.

Scholars identified linguistic, textual, pragmatic, cultural, semiotic, extralinguistic problems in socio-political discourse translation, problems related to the understanding of the text, which can be noticed by the following facts in the translation process: pauses, the translator's reference to dictionaries, the use of translation strategies, omissions in translation, corrections, commenting on the source, etc. [PACTE Group, 2011; 317-327].

The study of scientific literature has shown that translation problems are analyzed in different aspects even within the framework of the socio-political translation. The linguistic problems, faced by translators of socio-political texts are associated with a number of other problems (for example, how to convey signs of political and cultural differences in the target language and how to meet the expectations of the target audience), i.e. elements in the text that go beyond linguistic understanding become crucial. However, translators may have difficulties while translating words and phrases that represent concepts in the source language but absent in the target language (political realities, non-equivalent vocabulary, neologisms, etc.).

The analysis of English socio-political discourse and their official translations

revealed words, phrases and sentences, which have *equivalent* (dictionary) correspondences (*cold war* – *холодная война* – *совуқ уруш*, *the Senator* – *сенатор* – *сенатор*, *vice president* – *вице-президент* – *президент ўринбосари*); for which the translator tries to find an equivalent from the set of meanings given in the dictionary or suggested by the context (*rhetorical fire* – *potpous desire* (*rhetorical fire* – *напыщенное желание* – *кучли истак* (*rhetorical* – *риторический*, *напыщенный*, *высокопарный*); *fire* – *огонь*, *пламя*, *пожар*; *воспламенение*, *возгорание*, *горение*, *пыл*, *воодушевление*; *страсть*, *страстность*, *неистовость*); for which the translator creates "own" equivalent, or translates a word that is not present in dictionaries, which requires the translator to apply certain interlanguage transformations ("*get-out-the-vote*" *operations* – *действия, направленные на активное участие в голосовании* – *овоз берши жараёнида актив қатнашишига йўналтирилган ҳаракатлар*, *out-of-touch Government* – *государство, находящееся не в курсе дела* – *ҳеч нарсадан хабари йўқ давлат*). Thus, the first group of the above-mentioned words and phrases [Retsker, 1974; 9] refers to equivalents, the second group – to contextual correspondences, the third – to such lexical units that require the use of translation transformations. The second and third groups are considered to be the most difficult one in translation practice due to their cultural connotation.

The following **methods** are used in the article in order to achieve the tasks set in it:

- method of contextual analysis is used for studying socio-political vocabulary in relation to the peculiarities of the context of mass media texts;
- a comparative method is used to determine the similarities and differences between socio-political vocabulary in the source and target languages in order to identify patterns;
- a method of linguocultural analysis based on the identification of culturally significant components (cultural phrases, borrowings, foreign words, units of non-equivalent vocabulary, etc.) of a socio-political text, which enables us to get an idea of its cultural aspect and national cultural specifics;

MAIN PART

According to many novice translators/interpreters, socio-political discourse translation (SPDT) does not require special knowledge in comparison with scientific, technical, legal, economic and other types of translation, in which it is necessary to possess information about the translated field of activity, know the specifics of terminology, text construction, and so on. In SPDT "background information plays an important role" [Vinogradov, 2001; 18], and "the more extensive the information is the more adequate is the translation. Country-specific features should be taken into careful consideration while translating socio-political vocabulary.

Let's look at examples where lexical units that have linguistic and cultural specifics can cause problems in translation.

For instance,

1. "*What does Washington do in between pointless votes to end Obamacare?*"

[Stromberg, URL, 2013] – *Как Вашингтон может покончить с этими бессмысленными голосами против "Обамасаре?" – Вашингтон қандай қилиб "Обамасаре"га қарши бефойда овозларга чек қўйиши мумкин? (the translation into Uzbek is ours)*

2. "The White House keeps changing *Obamacare*" [Kliff, URL, 2013] – *Белый дом продолжает менять реформу здравоохранения Барака Обамы – Оқ уй Барак Обаманинг соғлиқни сақлаш соҳасидаги рформаларини ўзгартиришида давом этмоқда (the translation into Uzbek is ours)*

3. "He has tried, so far unsuccessfully, to abolish *Obamacare*" – «Новый президент до сих пор безуспешно пытается отменить медицинскую программу «*Obamacare*» [Пилкингтон, URL, 2017] – Янги президентнинг "Обамасаре" медицина дастурини бекор қилиш уринишлари ҳанузгача самарасиз (the translation into Uzbek is ours).

In modern translation media, this neologism is found without translation. In some cases, translators use explanations (See example 3). We reckon that not all representatives of the Russian-speaking culture are aware of such foreign-language inclusions. Let's break the word "Obamacare" down into parts to translate it correctly: Obama (last name of the former US President) + care (care, attention, care). The neologism is formed by analogy with the word *Healthcare*, (- care) is a component of complex words with the meaning of attention, supervision, protection. Therefore, the meaning of "Obamacare" is the *health policy pursued by Barack Obama*.

4. "One administration official, who dealt with Kumar during the fiscal-cliff talks, called him an "evil genius" whom the White House never trusted totally but viewed as a principled opponent who knew the policy, had "a nose for the deal" and was always genuinely trying to defuse the bomb du jour" [Montgomery, URL, 2013].

The appearance of the term **fiscal cliff**, which refers to the situation associated with tax increases and spending cuts in the United States [Geiko, 2013; 60], is associated with the name of a political show called "Fiscal Cliff", which is mostly known to speakers of English culture.

5. "It would be wise for them, rather than measuring their career success in how many consecutive years they have spent on the front benches, to take breaks to refresh themselves" [Dominiczak, URL, 2013] – *Было бы разумно отдохнуть, а не соревноваться своим профессиональным опытом на министерской скамье (the translation is by N.Geiko) – Вазирлар маҳкамасида ўзининг профессионал тажрибаси билан рақобатлашгандан кўра, уларнинг танаффус қилгани маъқулроқ бўлар эди (the translation is ours).*

In this sentence, problems may arise in translation of the word *Front bench*, since the concept of a "front bench" is not used to refer to Ministers, ex-Ministers in Russian-speaking culture. This realia belongs to the English culture, in which the phrase "Front bench" is used in the meaning: "Ministerial bench; Ministers, leaders of the opposition (front-bencher министр; бывший министр или руководитель оппозиции, «переднескамеечник»); back bench – скамья для рядовых членов парламента; back-bencher – рядовой член парламента, «заднескамеечник»)"

[ABBY Lingvo 12].

6. «*Responding during a debate on a report of the Parliamentary party's activities, Lib Dem chief whip Alistair Carmichael said while respect for equality was vital, individuals also had a right to free expression and freedom of religion*» [Lib Dems warned over 'homophobic' anti-gay marriage vote, URL, 2013].

In the current example, liberal Democrat Alistair Carmichael is referred to as *Chief Whip*. This concept came to the socio-political sphere from the legal sphere and is used mainly in British English with the meaning "the main representative of the British political party, whose activity is to ensure order and compliance with the rules in the party [ABBY Lingvo 12].

7. «*The Indiana governor is flying way under the radar at the moment, but he has the makings of a potential 2016 dark horse*» [Cillizza, URL, 2013] – В данный момент губернатор Индианы не выделяется из общей толпы, но у него есть все качества, чтобы стать темной лошадкой в 2016 (the translation is by N.Geiko). – Индиана губернатори айни дамда оломондан ажралиб турмайди, аммо у 2016 йилда галаба қозониши учун барча имкониятларга эга (the translation is ours).

The phrase **Dark horse** in American English is used to mean a little-known political or public figure who is nominated for a major public office in conditions when mutual rivalry between the main contenders deprives them of the opportunity to take this post" [ABBY Lingvo 12]. In Russian, a "dark horse" is a person whom you do not know what to expect or who unexpectedly won a victory. In Uzbek, this phrase is given by descriptive method of translation, as the equivalence is not registered in dictionaries.

8. «*However he is very aware of his front-runner status and that is beginning to grate with certain parliamentary colleagues*» [Dale, URL, 2013] – Он очень хорошо осведомлен о своем статусе лидера, и это начинает радовать некоторых парламентских коллег – У ўзининг етакчилик мақомига эга эканлигини яхши билади ва бу баъзи парламентдаги ҳамкасблари учун қувонарли ҳол.

In this sentence, the word **front-runner** is used in the meaning of "leader", but in political articles it means "the candidate who has the best chance (to take a position)" [ABBY Lingvo 12], especially at the initial stage.

9. «*Facts mean little to a politicized Justice Department bent on inserting itself into the sovereign affairs of Texas and a lame-duck Administration trying to turn our state blue*» [Yeager, URL, 2013].

10. «*With nearly three years left in his presidency, he is a lame duck only if he chooses to be*» [Hiatt, URL, 2014] – У него впереди еще три года президентского срока, и «хромой уткой» он будет, только если сам решит ей стать – Унинг олдида яна уч йиллик президентлик муддати турибди, агар ўзи истамаса, у мағлубиятга учрамайди.

The phrase **lame duck** is used in both the Russian-language and the English-language political journalism to describe a "loser". In above example, the phrase a lame duck – «хромая утка» is used in the meaning of "not elected again, but temporarily still performing the previous duties of a political figure" [ABBY Lingvo

12]. Depending on the context, it can take on the meaning of bankrupt, “downed pilot”, etc. While translating into Uzbek, the phrase lame duck is again transferred by descriptive method and the antonymic translation is used to convey the meaning of the sentence.

The meaning of the phrase **Super Tuesday** is known not only in political circles in the United States, but also to all residents of America. The day when several States hold primary elections and select candidates from each party during the US presidential election is coincided with the second Tuesday in March. However, the word *Супервторник* is registered in English-Russian dictionary obviously, it will be difficult to guess for a Russian and Uzbek-speaking person who does not know this reality which Tuesday is talked about.

1) *The eight biggest things to watch on the ‘Super Tuesday’ of 2014 – Восемь грандиозных событий Супервторника 2014 года (Пер. Г.Н.) [Sullivan, URL, 2014].*

2) *Tuesday February 5, the so-called Super Tuesday, had long been etched into American political diaries as the day that would settle the 2008 presidential nomination races in both main parties – «Вторник, 5 февраля. Этот день, так называемый «супервторник», давно уже занесен в американские политические календари в качестве даты, когда определятся те кандидаты от двух главных партий, которые будут участвовать в президентской гонке в 2008 году» [Изменение Америки, URL, 2008].*

Here is another example of socio-political cultural phenomena:

“And this is only going to get worse. Russia, you see, is stuck in an economic catch-22. Its economy needs lower interest rates to push up growth, but its companies need higher interest rates to push up the ruble and make all the dollars they borrowed not worth so much” [O’Brien, URL, 15.12.2014] – «А ситуация будет только ухудшаться. Видите ли, Россия попала в экономическую уловку-22. Ее экономике нужны более низкие учетные ставки, чтобы обеспечивать рост, но ее компаниям нужны более высокие ставки, чтобы подтолкнуть рубль вверх, и чтобы все взятые ими в кредит доллары стоили не так дорого» [О’Брайен, URL, 16.12.2014].

Catch-22 expression (**уловка-22**) means "any paradoxical bureaucratic trick that puts a person in a hopeless situation, closes him in a vicious circle, mutually exclusive conditions; point 22" [ABBYU lingvo 12]. The phrase **catch-22** situation is an absurd situation; a trap, a hopeless, losing position.

The expression appeared in English due to the novel by J. Heller with the same title [Heller, Joseph]. In the novel, the hero pretends to be a madman, in order to avoid participating in the war, but the "military-bureaucratic machine" recognizes him as capable.

“Having declared itself the winner of the Cold War,” the United States, with the help of “its satellites,” promoted a “unipolar world” – «... принялись с помощью «своих сателлитов» продвигать идею «однополярного мира» [Владимир Путин ставит Запад перед пугающим выбором, URL, 2014].

The word satellite is borrowed from Latin ("satellites-service person, servant, accompanying person; satellite") has the following dictionary correspondences in Russian: "сателлит, спутник, сопровождающее и обслуживающее лицо, член свиты, приспешник, приверженец, сторонник" [ABBYY lingvo 12]. In the dictionary of political terms (2010) it has the meaning of an independent state that is subordinate to a stronger state [Satellite, URL]. In this context, the noun "satellite" often has a negative-mocking connotation. In the given sentence we are talking about States that depend on America, and therefore are committed to follow its decisions. The word is translated into Russian by transliteration.

In SPDT, attention should be paid to such parameters as "the socio-political system and course of the country, the strategy of media coverage, citizens worldview, the set of means to achieve the goal" [Manik, 2011; 66] these components of the socio-political text affect the choice of the translation unit.

As an example we look through the following sentence, which acts as a narrow context for revealing the meaning of the phrase **attorney general**:

*They have four sources of direction and protection: Their strikes are authorized by the president, briefed to Congress, deemed lawful by the **attorney general** and determined useful by the CIA director [Gerson, URL, 2014]. – «Ими руководят, их защищают четыре человека и организации. Разрешение на нанесение ударов дает президент, о них ставится в известность конгресс, их законность определяет **генеральный прокурор**, а степень полезности – директор ЦРУ» [Gerson, URL, 2014].*

The ABBYY lingvo 12 dictionary registered the following matches of the phrase **attorney general**:

- 1) *attorney General (General counsel to the government, representative of the state in court) in England;*
- 2) *(Attorney General) Secretary of justice (USA); state attorney General in the USA.*

In Russia, attorney general is called **the Prosecutor General (генеральный прокурор)**. In the United States the head of the state is the President, legislative chamber is Congress, CIA is The Central intelligence Agency of the United States, therefore, it is clear that we are talking about the United States, in the sentence the phrase the **attorney general** will be transferred to Russian as **генеральный прокурор**.

In English, the metaphor **Corridors of power** (in Russian **коридор власти**) is used to refer to important officials, government departments that make decisions at the state level, all ministries of the English government are included [ABBYY lingvo 12]. In Russian, when something happens in the corridors of power (коридоры власти), it means that it happens in an informal setting between high officials, as well as a symbolic designation of power structures and state bodies. For example:

«Немалому количеству российских чиновников в самых высоких коридорах власти подпортил вчера настроение глава администрации президента Сергей Иванов» [Grishin, URL, 2013].

In socio-political texts, the names of governments of different countries attract attention. For example, British and American media use the names of governments (the White house, Whitehall, and others), and mention or reference to such sources makes the message specific and reliable for representatives of the culture to which these names belong. To understand these names, representatives of other cultures must have background knowledge that will help to correlate the name and the phrase [Komissarov, 2013; 125].

Thus, the representatives of the English-speaking culture are well aware that the following lexical units are sometimes used to refer to the government in socio-political discourse:

– UK government: *№ 10 team or Number 10 (Downing Street- 1) Даунинг-стрит* (the street in London where the official residence of the Prime Minister is located in the house № 10, as well as the official residence of the Chancellor of the exchequer), 2) the UK government or the Prime Minister" [ABBYY Lingvo 12]. For example:

«While there remain some problems with the No 10 team, the decision to concentrate on just a few major themes that might resonate in the country come the general election – welfare reform, the prospect of economic recovery and Labour’s weaknesses – has made for a leaner, fitter and more confident Tory operation» [Martin, URL, 2013].

– *Whitehall departments* – 1) Уайтхолл (a street in Central London where some of the most important ministries and government offices are located), 2) the English government by the name of the Palace of Whitehall " [ABBYY Lingvo 12]:

«Whitehall departments are picking up the tax bills for perks such as official cars, firstclass rail travel and rent-free accommodation» [Watts, URL, 2013].

– government of France: *the Elysée* (the Elysee Palace is the official residence of the head of France). For example:

"...in fact, a Front National president in the Elysée, and the breakup of the eurozone, could also be legitimately considered “threats”, once you think strategically". – Russian: Елисейский дворец [Mason, URL, 2015].

– the government of America: *White House* – the White house (the Official residence of the President of the United States in Washington, at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue), the government of the United States" [ABBYY Lingvo 12]. For example:

Snowden's revelations embarrassed the intelligence agencies and compromised the White House – Russian: Белый дом [Huvel, URL, 2014].

The phrase **Capitol Hill** is used in several meanings:

a) Capitol Hill is a landmark in Washington, the location of the Capitol is the US Congress building.

b) Congress (the country's legislative chamber) [On the Hill]" = "in the US Congress" [ABBYY Lingvo 12]. For example:

Yet in both the Capitol and White House and in the Kremlin, matters have deteriorated to the point now that such advice falls on deaf and uninterested ears – Russian: в Белом доме и на Капитолийском холме [Gvozdev, URL, 2016].

A week after Comey's comments, Defense Secretary Ashton Carter was up on Capitol Hill, facing a grilling before the Senate Armed Services Committee about the Iran deal – Russian: в Конгрессе США [Demirchyan, URL, 2015].

The phrase **Oval Office** (in Russian *Овальный кабинет*) is the office of the President in White House:

However, the Kremlin is not waiting passively to see who the next occupant of the Oval Office will be, but working to establish facts on the ground – «Но Кремль не хочет пассивно ждать результатов выбора следующего хозяина Овального кабинета: он продолжает действовать, чтобы изменить ситуацию в свою пользу на местах» [Gvozdev, URL, 2016].

In the next example, "*He is our Dukakis," said Rollins*" [Cillizza, URL, 2013], **Dukakis** is a difficult word to translate for a Russian-speaking person, even if they speak English, it can cause serious difficulties while decoding. The only thing you can guess is that this is a proper name. Dukakis, Michael Stanley (b. 1933) Dukakis Michael Stanley is a political figure, a member of the Democratic party, who has consistently opposed the death penalty" [Geiko 2013: 60]. After Dukakis' participation in the advertising campaign, political circles began to doubt his psychological health. The expression *Dukakis on a tank* has become a household word in English for an advertising campaign, the result of which is exactly the opposite of the desired one.

Another example is the proper name **Guy Fawkes**. Journalists to describe various events often use Guy Fawkes mask, symbolizing the unwillingness to put up with the dishonesty of the ruling authorities:

1. "*Remember those stylized "Guy Fawkes" masks that the Occupy Wall Street demonstrators wore*" – «Помните те маски, стилизованные под Гая Фокса, которые были на участниках движения *Occupy Wall Street*».

2. "*But Moore has been caught off-guard in recent years, and particularly in 2011, by the inescapable presence of a certain mask being worn at protests around the world. A sallow, smirking likeness of Guy Fawkes*" – «Однако в последнее время, в особенности в 2011 году, Мура застало врасплох то, что протестующие по всему миру неизменно надевают маску одного его персонажа – желтоватую, ухмыляющуюся маску Гая Фокса».

The names of political parties and organizations are often abbreviated in socio-political materials. When translating, such names are deciphered and explained to the foreign-language reader:

*Despite its right-leaning editorial stance, Le Figaro predicts repercussions for the Republican Party "which may be felt for a long time and even cost the **GOP** the next presidential elections" – «... которые могут даже привести к поражению **Великой старой партии** на следующих президентских выборах» [Тейлор, URL, 2014].*

The abbreviation **GOP** from Grand Old Party is the non-official name of the Republican party of the United States" [ABBYY Lingvo 12].

"Ukip wins European elections with ease to set off political earthquake" – «Политическое землетрясение: Партия независимости Соединенного

Королевства с легкостью побеждает на выборах» [Wintoor, URL, 2014].

Abbreviation *Ukip* – *United Kingdom independence Party* is "a political party that demands the country's exit from the European Union and adheres to conservative views" [ABBYY Lingvo 12] is described in translation so that its meaning can be fully revealed to native speakers of the Russian-language culture.

"We'll never know whether that is true; we can be fairly sure, in this season of LBJ nostalgia, that other presidents would have given it more of a try" [Hiatt, URL, 2014] – «Мы никогда не узнаем, так ли это, но можно с уверенностью сказать – раз уж сейчас принято ностальгировать по временам Линдона Джонсона, – что другие президенты хотя бы сделали такую попытку» [Хайатт, URL, 2014]. – The abbreviation LBJ stands for the 36th President of the United States, Lyndon Baines Johnson's.

In American socio-political articles the abbreviation **D** is used to denote representatives of **the Democratic party**, **R** for **the Republican party**. The state is also indicated in abbreviated form:

1. *"Sen. Mark Udall (D-Colo.)" [Gerson, URL, 2014] – «Сенатор от штата Колорадо и член Демократической партии» [Gerson, URL, 2014].*

2. *"Dianne Feinstein (D-Calif.)" [Gerson, URL, 2014] – «Сенатор-демократ из Калифорнии» [Gerson, URL, 2014].*

In this case the abbreviations (D-Cool., D-Calif) are transcribed and translated into Russian.

3. *Of the 2020 presidential contenders, only Sen. Bernie Sanders (I-Vt.) has openly embraced socialism – «Но если говорить о претендентах на должность президента в 2020 году, то только сенатор Берни Сандерс открыто поддерживает социализм» [Fabian, URL, 2019].*

In this example, abbreviations (I-Vt.) are described in the translation. I-Vt. – Progressive party of Vermont.

4. *"C. Pell (D-R.I.) – демократ К. Пелл; D. p. Moynihan (D-N.Y.) – демократ Д. Мойнихэн; O. Hatch (R-Utah) – республиканец О. Хэтч [Humphrey, URL, 2014].*

The translation only indicates party affiliation, and omits the name of the States. The choice of translation method is determined by the context of the entire article and the described situation. However, a translator can keep or omit abbreviations. While translating socio-political texts a translator/interpreter has to know the abbreviated names of the States of America:

1. *V-E Day, after all, partially resulted from the firebombing of Dresden. – «В конце концов, день победы в Европе наступил отчасти благодаря бомбардировкам Дрездена» [Gerson, URL, 2014].*

2. *V-J Day encompassed Hiroshima – «А день победы над Японией пришел после Хиросимы» [Gerson, URL, 2014].*

The abbreviations are decoded and translated into Russian with the help of dictionary correspondences.

The presence of a large number of abbreviations is typical for a socio-political text in English, so it is recommended to use the dictionary of abbreviations, write

out frequently encountered abbreviations and abbreviations in own socio-political dictionary, and Supplement it during the SPDT process. During SPDT, it is important to know the abbreviated names related to the socio-political vocabulary and terminology (names of political parties, state departments and ministries, government positions, political figures, etc).

Translation notes (in Russian **примечание переводчика**) are used to translate a foreign mass media material that includes lexical units which are not present in the target language, but are necessary for understanding the plot of the described event and provide interpretation of such concepts. This technique is called "evocation expansion-reproduction of the semantic component of a foreign language discourse in the Russian language and creation of accompanying elements that reveal and complement this element" [Konovalova, 2012; 80].

1. *Two federal judges have ruled that the NSA is guilty of trampling the Fourth Amendment protections of the Constitution.* – «Двое федеральных судей постановили, что АНБ попирает четвертую поправку к Конституции (поправка запрещает произвольные обыски и аресты, а также требует, чтобы ордера на арест имели основание и были санкционированы судом – прим. переводчика)» [Хувел, URL, 2014].

2. *The key name here, it seems, is not Fisher, but Ozymandias* – «И, похоже, главное имя здесь не Фишер, а Озимандий (автор ссылается на стихотворение П.Б. Шелли «Ozymandias», посвященное фараону Рамзесу II. Смысл стихотворения заключается в том, что великие люди и созданные ими империи подвержены тлену, а их наследие обречено на забвение, – прим. перев.)».

3. *Let's just hope that the generous donor who eventually comes forward is an individual, rather than a corporation. It would be an act of philanthropy indeed to spare music-lovers the indignity of taking their seats in a Comcast Hall, or, heaven forbid, one named after Monsanto* – «Но будем надеяться, что тот потенциальный щедрый спонсор окажется не фирмой, а частным лицом. И его добрый жест станет истинным актом человеколюбия, поскольку избавит любителей музыки от унижительной необходимости занимать места в каком-нибудь Комкаст-холле (корпорация Comcast работает в сфере телефонии, кабельного телевидения и интернет услуг, – прим. перев.) или, упаси, Господи, концертном зале, названном в честь компании Монсанто (Monsanto – транснациональная компания, выпускающая генетически модифицированные семена и гербициды, – прим. перев.)» [Midjett, URL, 2014].

4. *We are the least Christian country in Europe – quite possibly the least Christian of any country in the world that has a substantial Christian population – and yet we observe the anniversary of Christ's birth with the kind of rigour last seen in the Hebridean Sabbaths of the 1950s* – «Но при этом мы отмечаем годовщину рождения Христа с той же пуританской неукоснительностью, которую можно было наблюдать 1950-е годы в Шотландии среди пресвитерианцев-субботников (субботники призывали соблюдать День Господень, или День отдохновения, т.е. седьмой день недели, который полностью посвящался

служению богу, – прим. перев.)».

5. *Attacking our enemies, obliterating ISIS, crushing al-Qaeda, preventing the Taliban from taking over the country, and stopping mass terror attacks against Americans before they emerge* [Nakatima, URL, 2017] – «Это наступление на врага, уничтожение ИГИЛ (запрещенная в России организация – прим. перев.), сокрушение «Аль-Каиды» предотвращение захвата страны талибами и предотвращение массовых терактов против американцев» [Nakatima, URL, 2017].

It should be noted that before 2016 Russian abbreviation ИГИЛ was used without any explanation. It was found out that if the media mentions ИГИЛ (ISIS) or Правый сектор (the Right sector) without specifying that the activities of these organizations are prohibited in Russia, the editorial board and the founder get a warning from Russian authority and later an administrative fine will be imposed [Article 4. Inadmissibility of abuse of freedom of the media, URL].

6. *Iran, Iraq, Guatemala, Vietnam, Laos, Haiti, Zaire, Cuba, Chile: no corner of the world was spared Langley's determination to shape the global political landscape to Washington's liking* [Coughlin, URL: 01.11.2016] – «Иран, Ирак, Гватемала, Вьетнам, Лаос, Гаити, Заир, Куба, Чили – ни один уголок мира не избежал решимости, с которой Лэнгли (штаб-квартира ЦРУ – прим. пер.) создавало устраивающий Вашингтон глобальный политический ландшафт» [Coughlin, URL, 2016].

7. *He has been offered a job as culture minister in the area of Moldova, once the site of a Gulag* – «... в районе под названием Молдовия (так в тексте, речь о Мордовии – прим. пер.)» [Curtis, URL, 2017].

Obviously, the translator's notes are intended to facilitate the perception of the source text, make it accessible to a wide audience, and sometimes-this is a necessary measure of compliance with regulatory documents, as well as the possibility of correcting invalid information provided in the original text. The only drawback of this method of translation is the increase in the volume of the translation text.

"In his last months in office, Obama can curtail some of the dangerous executive excesses that have spawned since Sept. 11" – «... после [террористических актов] 11 сентября 2001 года» [Хувел, URL, 2014].

Americans are familiar with the date of *September 11, 2001*, so events that occurred at that time in the English-language press are indicated by the date without explanation, for example, *Sept. 11, 9/11*, but in some cases, dates that indicate any kind of events and have national and cultural significance are explained by the translator.

The study showed that translation (editorial) review in SPDT from the English into the Russian language is used for clarification the socio-political phenomena characteristic of Englishmen and Americans, for descriptions of official documents, artworks, social and political organizations, public holidays, geographical areas, public and political figures, public figures and phenomena associated with them.

Linguocultural problems of translation are associated with culturally specific features that exist in the source language. The solution of translation problems of a

linguocultural nature is provided by correct perception of the received information, identification of linguoculturals in the original text and subsequent presentation of the main content without significant loss of information, or with a slight expansion of the translation text.

CONCLUSION

English, Russian and Uzbek socio-political discourses are characterized by their own set of lexical, morphological and syntactic language tools that must be taken into consideration while translating from one language into another. In translation of socio-political material from English into Russian and Uzbek, the translator solves a number of translation tasks that help them achieve an adequate translation.

The study showed that such lexical units as polysemous words, international and pseudo-international words, neologisms, phraseological units, non-equivalent units, attributive constructions, proper names, deviations from the literary norm, figures of journalistic style, words of foreign origin create obstacles in socio-political translation because of their cultural features.

Lexical problems are overcome by selecting an equivalent or contextual match. In most cases, the translator refers to lexical and grammatical transformations, as well as to the context of the entire article and the context of the described event.

English international and pseudo-international vocabulary is translated into Russian by dictionary matches, contextual matches, concretization and differentiation. Polysemous words are translated by dictionary matches, concretization, differentiation, and replacement of parts of speech in accordance with the perception of the audience which accepts the translation. The predominant ways of translating neologisms are transcription, transliteration, generalization, and rarely calque and descriptive translation.

Translation of foreign words is carried out by means of dictionary correspondence, foreign language inclusions, or omission. Personal names and geographical names that have a well-established (traditional) equivalent in the target language are transmitted by dictionary correspondence, while other proper names are transcribed according to the rules of the current transcription, with the original name indicated in brackets. Culture-bound terms (CBTs) are translated by the following four major techniques:

- *Functional Equivalence*: It means using a referent in the target language culture whose function is similar to that of the source language referent.

- *Formal Equivalence* or '*linguistic equivalence*': It means a 'word-for-word' translation.

- *Transcription* or '*borrowing*' (i.e. reproducing or, where necessary, transliterating the original term): It stands at the far end of SL-oriented strategies. If the term is formally transparent or is explained in the context, it may be used alone. In other cases, particularly where no knowledge of the SL by the reader is presumed, transcription is accompanied by an explanation or a translator's note.

- *Descriptive* or *self-explanatory* translation: It uses generic terms (not CBTs) to convey the meaning. It is appropriate in a wide variety of contexts where formal

equivalence is considered insufficiently clear. In a text aimed at a specialized reader, it can be helpful to add the original source language term to avoid ambiguity.

Lexical units that reflect the linguistic and cultural characteristics of native speakers of the source language are considered to be the greatest obstacle in translation. Such kind of words are translated into Russian with the help of dictionary correspondences, transliteration and transcription, descriptive translation, addition, and specification.

The names of political parties and organizations, as well as anthroponyms used in abbreviated form, are interpreted according to the general rules.

The socio-political vocabulary, mostly known only to native speakers is translated into Russian and Uzbek with a translation or editorial commentary, which is used to explain socio-political phenomena characteristic of the British and American cultures.

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