

TRANSLATION METHODS IN A POLITICAL CONTEXT

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ABSTRACT

This article is dedicated to discuss methods of translation in political speeches, its own challenges and difficulties as well as its unique features. Translation of political is still in the process of underresearch process keeping its importance in that field. The data in this article discusses how important political translation methods are and how many types are there which are used in political contexts.

Keywords: Political context; Translation methods; semantic and communicative translation method.

Introduction

Translation is regarded as one of the complex activity as it is more than just linguistic activity. When translators are translating from one language into another, they should consider legal systems of it. In addition to that, translators also should be aware of current affairs and custom, cultural and legal differences of that language which are being translated into. Political contexts have inevitable that translator will face. These challenges show that translation is beyond the linguistic activity.

In general, political speeches or contexts are often used by politicians to negotiate or communicate their messages or views to the public or authority. The language they use always be formal so translators are required to learn official terms. Political speeches are usually translated or interpreted into other language, predominantly into English. Related to the translation, translating political texts can be full of challenges so there are not many methods of translating it into another. First of all, politicians discuss wide range of issues such as economic, political, foreign policy and cultural issues. In one meeting, all of them can be covered. At such conditions, speeches are divided into parts in order to make easier to translate as it is. Part one: prologue – this part introduces topic to audiences, part two: narrative – this part sets out the facts from the perspective favourable to the orator; part three: proof – presents arguments of the speaker's case; part four: refutation – rejection part of opponents' arguments and finally last part: epilogue – summarizing the most persuasive points of the previous parts. As political translation is a 'sensitive' and texts are translated differently by different translators while translation products are due to the translators' upholding different outcomes should be coloured and influenced by some factors. In the translation process, translators not only have to convey the messages of the speech accurately from source language into target language, but they also should make a clear delivery for listeners by using word for word or contextual translation. It all requires special skills from translators/interpreters.

Methods of Translation in Political Contexts

According to methods used in political speeches, there are two most commonly used methods: Semantic translation and Communicative method. According to the facts, out of 100 sentences in the source language and target language, 85% of sentences are translated by using semantic translation method and the rest 15% are translated by using communicative method.

Semantic translation method is mostly used by translator in political speeches. In fact, the whole body of the speech, this method is done by changing and maintaining ST features. When translating, the

word's semantic representation is activated and as it shares a part of its representation with its translation equivalent, the more nodes the two words share, the faster the translation is. So all in all, semantic translations are more about finding the balance between figurative and literal meanings.

Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the reader. This type of translation includes the way of processing how source text can be translated not word-for-word but more contextually in the same length of equivalence within the target text. The difference between semantic and communicative translation: communicative translation attempts to produce on its readers an effect as close as possible to that obtained on the readers of the original while the semantic translation attempts to render, as closely as the semantic and syntactic structures of the second language allow, the exact contextual meaning of the original in political negotiations. As political translation is a disruptive and communicative practice for challenging power asymmetries and inequality in democratic processes and institutions, translation/interpretation process demands these both methods. But generally, the translators must perfectly master the grammar, lexical choice and spirit of the text with its perfection. However, they must also cope with pitfalls, cultural differences and other challenges that I mentioned above.

CONCLUSION

Translation is an incredibly broad notion which can be understood in many different ways. Especially, in politics this is a responsible work which can either make a situation better or worse. Political and diplomatic languages belong to the special languages used in social sciences, and closely related to both inner and world affairs of any country. It would not have been possible to elaborate state theories without political language, and concepts such as "good government" could not have been created. The most interesting element to translate is a metaphor shadow, which is meant to express the difficulties of the era following the war. Due to the features political contexts are difficult to translate and they can sometimes be included in the category of untranslatable text. Translators must be able to use their skills to interpret/translate language effectively to reach desirable effect. To do this, they must be familiar with the conventional rules and styles of political speeches. Yet, there are many strategies for translating the untranslatable, like explicitation or using footnotes, but in all of these cases there is loss of the original meaning, which can be compensated for in other parts of the text or discourse.

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