

Abbreviations in Socio-Political Works and their Translation

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Abstract

As we know author's speech is very important thing in translation, especially in translation of abbreviations in socio-political works. Every writer has his own method and writing style. Its very important to reflect authors own method in translation. This article discusses the problems of translation of abbreviations in socio-political works.

Keywords— *socio-political, abbreviation, author's speech, means of image, translation, method, tradition, history, humanity, author of the work, originality, philosophical meaning, journalistic style*

I. INTRODUCTION

. In certain works, the authors use abbreviations in order to concisely express their thoughts, to achieve brevity. There are such conditionally abbreviated nouns recognized in the world that any reader can understand them at a glance. Of course, it is more convenient to use such abbreviations than to use their extended form. The use of abbreviations in concise expression of the idea in the work not only justifies itself, but also saves human time, energy, and level in writing.

In the Uzbek literary language, abbreviations are also formed using the method of abbreviation. In this case, the parts of the stable compound are shortened, and the parts of the fixed compound equal to the closed joint are obtained. Such abbreviations, which are equivalent to one word, can also be said to be words that have a single main stress.

II. MAIN PART

Abbreviations are mostly used in socio-political works, newspaper articles, and journalistic works. This does not, of course, imply that nouns are not used in works of art.

The author of the work "Uzbekistan on the

threshold of the XXI century: threats to security, conditions of stability and guarantees of development" was able to use the abbreviations in their place in such a way that from the beginning to the end of the work there are no misunderstandings in this regard. On the contrary, the abbreviations used in the work create great opportunities for the reader as well. That is, in many cases, when abbreviations were first used, their interpretation was also given.

Abbreviations are difficult for nouns to absorb quickly into the tongue. Initially, there is a need for special interpretation, bringing it directly to the readers even in the original language itself. Gradually, abbreviated names become known to the reader, and as they are used, only the abbreviated form becomes available. This is convenient for both the author and the reader. This is because when an abbreviated word is used more than once, each time it is given in an expanded form - it is a bit confusing. Therefore, it became customary to use the abbreviated form rather than the extended form of abbreviations, which was repeated many times in the play. For example, more than 200 abbreviations were used effectively in the work we are studying. In particular, the UN - 30 times, the CIS - 40 times, the United States - more than 20 times. Many examples can be cited from such

abbreviations. [5].

It should be noted that the use of abbreviations, gives only a positive result. We can also see that the abbreviations in the work are applied according to the fields. In particular, when it comes to regional conflicts - from the acronyms UN, USSR, CIS, when talking about environmental issues - BAM (Baikal Amur Highway), Turksib (Turkistan - Siberian Railway), CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States), UN (United Nations)) were used. Conditional acronyms such as OSCE (Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe), UN (United Nations), NATO (North American Treaty Organization), geographical strategic capabilities and natural resources are used by the United States when it comes to building statehood and strengthening defense capabilities. United States), Samjintex, Asnamtekstil, ACSELS, IREX, SARE, DAAD, Biolog IIB (Scientific Production Association), GRES, GES, TETs, IKAO, when it comes to human potential, social and industrial infrastructure. ECO (Economic Collective Organization), TACIS, United Nations, Germany, USA, UNESCO, UNCTAD, UNICEF, ECO, OIC, OSCE, NATO, ODIHR (Southeast Asia) (ASEAN) and Asia-Pacific (ATES).

A number of abbreviations used in the play have been recognized by the world community and can be understood by people of all nationalities without translation. These include: NATO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNCTAD and many others. There are such acronyms that the goal is achieved by re-encoding them in the translation process. These are: UN, CIS, USA, OSCE, ODIHR, Biologist IIB and others.

In expressing the above-mentioned conditional abbreviations in another language, of course, certain translation principles were used, with the help of which the work created in Uzbek was reflected in Russian and English without compromising the essence of the work. Our main goal is to express our relationship by analyzing the principles of conditional abbreviations and abbreviations used in their original place by translating them into other languages.

Socio-political literature, like other types of texts, has its own terminology, and their reproduction in other languages differs from the translation of works of art in its style, word structure, and syntax. Socio-political texts mainly aim to solve the problems of social life. This requires that the style of socio-political works should be somewhat popular. Such works include specific terms that are as specific as the scientific texts of other fields. But there is a need to use the words in a way that is clear

and understandable to everyone. Naturally, translating such texts from one language to another a great responsibility on the translator.

During translations of abbreviations, there is no special scientific research in Uzbek translation studies. But foreign translation scholars Vlahov and S. Florins have addressed this issue in a study entitled "Neperevodimye v perevode". When researching words and phrases that cannot be "translated" into other languages, one often has to deal with abbreviations. They are sometimes famous nouns, sometimes realities, or borrowed words from foreign languages.

Abbreviations are evolving rapidly in modern languages. Even in the current authoritative dictionaries we find up to 15-20 thousand abbreviations. They are also called abbreviations in science.

According to experts, the issue of translation of abbreviations is studied in the field of lexicology. Because, mainly the problems of semantic alternative are in the center of attention. The following are the translation principles to be applied in the translation of abbreviations:

1. Translation of abbreviations into another language with an alternative (equivalent);
2. Translating abbreviations by transcription or transliteration and preserving the original form as much as possible.

The difference between abbreviations and other ordinary words is that they are in the form of a specific "brother" or stenographic form of real words. It is necessary to pay attention to these aspects in translation. A word itself has two aspects - both the original meaning of the word and its abbreviated form. S. Vlahov and S. Florins describe the following aspects of their reflection in translation:

1. Translation - there are two forms of this:
 - a) to give the abbreviation with the exact abbreviation;
 - b) to translate the abbreviation given in the original in an expanded form.
2. Transcription / transliteration - there are two ways to do this: a) to express the abbreviation itself in another language through transcription or transliteration;
- b) giving the abbreviation in an expanded form by transcription or transliteration.

These methods are in line with the general principles of abbreviated translation. However, when

translating from Uzbek to English, a more serious approach is required. To translate an abbreviation with an acronym is to translate an abbreviated word into translated language in an expanded form and to form a new abbreviation in the target language from its initials. In some cases, the extended form of the newly formed abbreviation in the language of translation is also indicated in parentheses as a comment.

When translating abbreviations from one language to another, there is also the principle of giving the abbreviation given in the original translation language only in an expanded form. This method is mainly used in the translation of acronyms that belong to one field and are specific to one language. This is because it is more understandable to the reader that such examples are translated in an expanded form than in the abbreviated form.

Of course, every method used in translation serves to increase quality and accuracy, and finally to get as close to the original as possible. The same purpose underlies the expression of the abbreviation in the original language in another language through transcription or transliteration. This principle is often applied in the expression of abbreviations that are familiar to all, especially to the people who speak the language of translation. There are such abbreviations that everyone around the world can understand them without any explanation. The meaning behind this abbreviation or the name of any organization and its content will be known to all, including the peoples who speak the language of translation. Examples are UNESCO, UNICEF, and the BBC.

III. CONCLUSION

We have listed the general principles for translating abbreviations from one language to another. These methods are used according to the principles of translation, the origin of the abbreviation, in what function it is used, and its present place. In future, we will consider the translation of Uzbek abbreviations into Russian and English with examples, and thus try to substantiate and put into practice the above theoretical ideas.

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