

Linguistocultural features of translation of political-social texts (Uzbek-English) on the example of a newspaper

Khujanova Mastura Ibodullaevna
Teacher at Uzbekistan State University of World Languages, Uzbekistan

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Abstract: This article studies the linguistic and cultural features of political and social texts in the Uzbek and English languages during the translation process. The importance of correctly conveying national cultural norms, language combinations and cultural connotations in the translation of political and social texts is emphasized. The article analyzes linguistic and cultural differences on the example of newspaper texts in Uzbek and English, and examines the mechanisms for translators to take these aspects into account. It also highlights the problems of correctly reflecting pragmatic meaning and maintaining cultural harmony in the translation process. The results of the study include practical recommendations for improving translation practice.

Keywords: Political texts, social texts, linguistic and cultural features, translation, Uzbek language, English language, newspaper texts, pragmatic meaning, cultural harmony, national cultural norms.

Introduction: The language of each nation is a reflection of its cultural heritage and social life. Language is a mirror of human thought and culture, and serves as the main means of communication between different peoples. However, the translation of a language into another language is not a simple process in itself. In particular, the translation of political and social texts requires special attention in such a process, since these texts embody not only linguistic meaning, but also the cultural, historical and social connotations that lie behind them. For example, political or social expressions that are characteristic of one language may acquire a different meaning in another language or become completely incomprehensible. The task of the translator is to convey such expressions in an alternative way, taking into account not only lexical, but also their pragmatic, cultural and contextual significance. In this regard, newspaper texts are of particular importance, since they are written for the general public and give an idea of the events in the political, social and cultural life of the people. This article studies the specific features of linguocultural aspects in the translation process using the example of newspaper texts in Uzbek and English. Translation is a bridge between two languages and

cultures, but for this bridge to be strong, it must reflect, along with the linguistic aspects of the language, cultural meaning and national spirit. This study not only serves to improve translation practice, but also helps to deepen mutual understanding between different cultures.

METHODOLOGY

The inextricable link between language and culture is of particular importance in the translation of political and social texts. Therefore, the methodology of linguocultural analysis is central in this study. An integrated approach to studying language unity and cultural connotations was used in the translation process. The goal was to analyze political and social expressions found in newspaper texts in Uzbek and English, taking into account not only their linguistic aspects, but also their cultural content.

As part of the research, first of all, newspaper texts published in Uzbek and English were selected. The texts were articles covering political and social topics, through which the specific linguistic and cultural elements of the two languages were studied. The analysis analyzed the substantive, pragmatic and semantic aspects of the texts. In particular, special attention was paid to words and phrases expressing

national cultural norms.

Contrastive analysis was used as a method, and Uzbek and English translations of the texts were compared. This approach greatly helped in identifying linguistic and cultural differences. Also, using discourse analysis, it was possible to study the contextual content of political and social texts. As one of the important aspects of the methodology, the subjective approaches of the translator were also taken into account, since the knowledge and experience of the translator are a decisive factor in correctly conveying cultural content. The practical part of the research was carried out by analyzing and drawing conclusions on the example of texts. At the same time, the strategies used by translators in Uzbek and English were also studied. Through this methodology, the importance of taking into account linguocultural factors in the translation of political and socio-cultural texts was scientifically demonstrated. This helps to understand not only translation practice, but also the complex relationships between language and culture.

Literature analysis (review)

The topic of translating political and socio-cultural texts is located at the intersection of linguistics and cultural studies, and the scientific literature published on this issue reveals the interrelationship of translation theory, pragmatics, discourse analysis, and linguocultural studies. The literature used in this study has the theoretical and practical foundations necessary for studying the linguistic and cultural aspects of the translation process.

First of all, works on translation theory play an important role. The main principles of translation theory were revealed through the works of such scholars as A. V. Fedorov[3; 45] and P. Newmark[4; 89]. In their works, the issue of linguistic equivalence and the reflection of cultural context in translation are highlighted as important aspects. These theoretical approaches serve as the basis for determining how national cultural norms should be reflected in the translation of political and social texts.

The literature on cultural studies, in particular, the theories of E. Sapir[5; 178] and B. L. Whorf[7; 91] on the relationship between language and culture, contribute to a deeper understanding of the cultural semantic layers of the text. Their research on determining the national-cultural characteristics of language serves as a guide to ensuring pragmatic compatibility in the translation of political and social texts.

Discourse analysis sources, including N. Fairclough's "Critical Discourse Analysis" method[2; 63], were used to study the contextual and ideological components of political texts. This approach shows the importance of

linguocultural factors in adapting political expressions and rhetoric to another language and culture.

The analyses carried out on newspaper texts in Uzbek and English were also important for the study. The works of G. G. Pocheptsov on political discourse[6; 241] and M. Baker's works on the analysis of translation and cultural intertextual relations were used as the main sources[1; 127]. These sources cover the methodology of taking into account linguistic structure and cultural connotations in the analysis of texts. This review of the literature shows that the study of the linguocultural characteristics of political and socio-political texts requires the integration of different theoretical approaches. Through the combined application of translation theory, cultural studies, and discourse analysis, linguistic and cultural differences between Uzbek and English texts can be effectively studied. This approach not only improves the quality of translation, but also strengthens cultural understanding and communication.

DISCUSSION

The translation of political and socio-political texts is a complex process that requires the integration of not only linguistic, but also cultural and pragmatic aspects. The analysis conducted within the framework of this study shows that taking into account national cultural and linguistic features when translating newspaper texts is one of the important tools for the translator. The study of linguistic and cultural differences by comparing newspaper texts in Uzbek and English has provided new approaches not only for translation theory, but also for practice.

Political texts published in Uzbek reflect national identity, historical and social meanings. When translating these texts into English, important linguistic and cultural elements can often be lost. For example, a direct translation of Uzbek phrases such as "cultural norms" or "national values" into English may not fully convey the meaning. Here, the translator must rework the meaning while preserving the national spirit.

Also, political texts in English express more global and universal meanings in relation to Uzbek culture. This encourages the translator to correctly understand the pragmatic meaning of the text and adapt it to the Uzbek context. The translator must take into account not only the words, but also the purpose of the text, the audience, and cultural connotations. In this case, the equivalent of the translation should be balanced not only at the linguistic level, but also at the cultural level.

A distinctive feature of newspaper texts is that they are written for a wide audience and are expressed in a clear and simple style. However, since political and social texts are rich in political rhetoric, metaphors and

ideological instructions, their translation requires a high level of sensitivity. For example, misinterpretation of political expressions or terms related to international relations can lead to social misunderstandings. One of the main problems in the translation process is the adaptation of national cultural elements to global culture. In such a situation, the translator must make the text understandable for an international audience, while preserving the subtleties of Uzbek culture. In this case, ensuring pragmatic adaptation and cultural harmony is one of the main tasks of the translator.

This study has shown that taking into account linguistic and cultural factors when translating political and social texts is an important principle not only for linguists, but also for the development of translation practice. Preserving cultural connotations and conveying pragmatic meaning in the translation process not only increases the quality of the text, but also serves as a bridge between two cultures. These results serve as a basis for translators to develop new practical skills and achieve high efficiency in the translation of political and social texts.

The translation of political and social texts is a creative and scientific process that requires a deep understanding of the complex connections between language and culture. This study focused on the study of linguocultural features using the example of newspaper texts in Uzbek and English and highlighted important aspects of this process. It was found that translation is not only about finding linguistic unity, but also about correctly conveying cultural context, national spirit and pragmatic meanings to the reader. The analysis showed that each language has its own cultural codes, and the translator bears great responsibility in adapting them to another language and culture. While Uzbek political and social texts embody national values and cultural connotations, English texts have more universal and international features. A translation that does not take these differences into account can lead to misunderstandings or distortion of the content for the reader.

It was noted that in the translation process, along with ensuring linguistic equivalence, attention should also be paid to cultural harmony. In particular, when translating political rhetoric, metaphors and ideological expressions, it is necessary to deeply understand the semantic and pragmatic meanings behind them. This requires the translator to have excellent knowledge not only of the language, but also of two cultures.

CONCLUSION

The practical significance of this study is that the results obtained in translating political and social texts serve to

develop translation practice and deepen intercultural dialogue. The use of a linguocultural approach in the translation process not only ensures the clarity and comprehensibility of texts, but also contributes to the strengthening of international relations. Thus, the results of this study show that translation requires not only linguistic skills, but also the ability to understand culture and maintain a balance between national and global values. In this process, the translator acts as a "bridge" between national and international cultures, and the stronger this bridge, the deeper the understanding between peoples.

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