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THE PROBLEM OF TRANSLATION OF FREE AND RELATED PHRASES IN OFFICIAL BUSINESS STYLE (ON THE EXAMPLE OF KOREAN AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES)

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this article is to consider the features and problems of translating official business style texts, to study the key methods, methods and techniques for translating official business documentation in a combination of Russian and Korean languages. The growing role of documents in social communication, as well as the expansion of international business ties and collaborations, justify the relevance of this issue. Translation of documents is an important and responsible task; if a mistake is made, the client can lose a lot of time, money, lose confidence or ruin his own reputation. Therefore, the translator must know all the subtleties of translation in this area. In the course of our research, we found out that when translating, it is important to take into account the main features of official business documentation, such as the presence of clichés, accuracy, brevity and clarity. The following translation methods were found: tracing, translation transcription and transliteration, omission and addition, permutations, grammatical replacement. It is also worth noting that in the process of translation. The documentation presented by us required an in-depth knowledge of economic vocabulary.

KEYWORDS

Official business style, documentation, simultaneous translation, clichés, stamps, Russian languages, Korean languages, translation transformations.

INTRODUCTION

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev noted that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Korea, truly friendly relations have been established, strong relations of strategic partnership, constructive dialogue on the entire range of issues on the bilateral agenda, as well as the strengthening of economic and cultural cooperation between Uzbekistan and Korea [1].

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 16, 2020 № PP-4680 “On measures to radically improve the training system and increase the scientific potential in the field of Oriental Studies, the Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies took consistent measures to train qualified specialists, serving the development of bilateral and multilateral political, economic and cultural relations of Uzbekistan with the countries of the East, meeting the need for personnel with analytical thinking, able to correctly interpret the processes taking place in the world, as well as training simultaneous interpreters in oriental languages [2].

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

When it comes to the features of conference translation, the potential of the interpreter is implied rather than the interaction between the parties participating in the event. Consequently, there are

many empirical studies regarding the memory or recall of interpreters in specific situations in simultaneous interpreting. Thus, a booth for simultaneous speech interpretation is similar to a test tube, where the work of an interpreter performed in it is considered to be semi-isolated from interaction elements than in a conversational interpretation. In such situations, the intellectual potential, including knowledge of ethnography, socio-cultural and contextual norms of communication that dominate the meetings, often take precedence over matching the text of the source language with the text of the target language in the traditional translation [3, p. 20].

From a translation point of view, the source text and the translated text have different linguistic and cultural roots. Accordingly, the translator, who plays a connecting role in communication between the sender and the recipient, is set to convey the intention and real meaning of the text [4, p. 46].

In colloquial speech, in journalistic materials and, especially, in the official business language, there are often repeated stereotypical expressions: 토론이 격렬해졌다 (discussion flared up); 시급한 문제 (topical issue); 정상회담 [5, p. 17-18] – high level negotiations. “Frequently repeated ready-made speech formulas are commonly called clichés” [6, p. 80-84].

The widespread use of clichés in the official business language should be recognized as a completely legitimate phenomenon. They allow you to conveniently and quickly exchange information whenever little time is allocated for the preparation of texts. In addition, the structure and content of the official business text are subject to certain norms, and its specific lexical units are, as a rule, part of clichéd phrases [7, p. 9-72].

The study of speech units of the business language is inextricably linked with the style of the text. Being an integral part of speech stylistics, text stylistics considers complex (combining several paragraphs) verbal and stylistic structures used in the communication process to express a certain content. “In practical terms, the style of the text is intended, firstly, to contribute to a complete and deep understanding of a speech work ..., secondly, to contribute to the development and improvement of cultural and speech skills and abilities, indicating the ways and means of constructing texts (mainly non-fiction)” [8, p. 34-35].

The structural types identified as a result of the analysis, which underlie the text, are also found when considering the process of generating speech. This was first pointed out by N. I. Jinkin in the now classic work “Mechanisms of Speech”, where he wrote: “Semantic rules determine the compatibility of words according to their meanings. A ban is imposed on combinations

that contradict these rules, and thereby the number of combinations from a certain number of words selected from the entire vocabulary is reduced...

A further decrease in the number of combinations of words occurs when new rules come into force, logical ones, regulated by the criterion of truth and falsity...

Generally speaking, the series of object relations from which the selection proceeds is infinite. However, this series is sharply limited, firstly, by the range of meanings of the speaker and the listener, and, secondly, by the general task of the message” [9].

In everyday work, the linguist does not deal with language in its abstract understanding, not with speech as a category of language manifestation, but with a specific speech act (in its written or oral form), a message that is characterized primarily by the fact that it is generated by some by a specific person in space and time for a specific listener on a specific topic and under circumstances that will never be repeated in exactly the same combination. We may often encounter the same utterance, but it is exceedingly rare for it to be the same message, that is, for its meaning to remain the same under the given conditions of its generation. When communicating, people exchange not just language signs, but messages.

Any natural language is organized in such a way that the speed of transmission and perception of

information optimally approaches the limiting values of the parameters of RAM and human attention. Psychological research has shown that “the maximum bandwidth of the human visual and auditory systems is limited to 50 bits per second. Therefore, in order to increase the communicative value of a speech message, it is necessary to reduce its material shell, i.e., since the “bandwidth” of the person himself is limited, it is necessary to condense information in the speech stream” [10, p. 145-166].

Such condensation of information is possible by transferring non-automated mental operations to the category of automated ones, which will be discussed in more detail in paragraph 1.4 of this study. Automated operations that do not go through the limited bandwidth information processing system include: recognition and translation of clichés, clichés and standard expressions. The most convenient in this regard are the texts of special sublanguages, which themselves are already relatively formalized small linguistic subsystems, in particular, texts of official business style.

The functional and stylistic concept, which affirms the extralinguistic, social basis of the stratification of the language, goes back to the works of V. V. Vinogradov and S. Balli. The classification of styles consists in “the division of the speech continuum into such socially significant areas of communication that are correlated with the types of activities corresponding to the forms

of social consciousness as an extralinguistic basis for the division, which is closely related to the language” [11]. The specific qualities of style are determined by such extralinguistic factors as the nature of communication, the typical status of the addressee, etc.

Any text is characterized by a certain information program, which in turn consists of rational, evaluative and pragmatic programs designed to clarify the nature of information depending on the aspect of communication. Such an information program is designed to reflect in the text one of the three main components of the communication act. The rational program carries information about the subject of speech and establishes a connection between the text and its denotation. The evaluation program reflects the speaker’s point of view, i.e. the connection of the text with the subject of the text. The pragmatic program consists in the author’s calculation for the appropriate perception of the text by the recipient or, in the filmed form, “in a certain model of the addressee” [12].

The basic nomination in the official business text is cliched terms or nomenclature names from the field of office work in various areas of legal, industrial, financial and other activities. Usually these nominations are expanded attributive-nominal phrases: a contract for the supply of equipment for the construction of a gas pipeline, an agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation, an agreement on the conditions

for sending specialists. In the text of the document, the method of folding the nomination is often used: CIS => Commonwealth of Independent States. “The official business text strives for uniformity, which is achieved by repeatedly repeating the main nomination, which can be a transform [13, p. 9-83].

An official business text usually focuses not on the dynamics, but on the structural statics of thought. At the same time, there is a strict standardization of the language tools used. In general, the official business style has a small set of variable means, but in each individual text only one of the options is consistently used. In a business text, the main logical thesis is also very strictly linguistically indicated. It is introduced with directly informing definitions such as, main, key, decisive, and since the thesis of the document is formed in accordance with the goal setting, then we can talk about the cliché of introducing the thesis: main goal, key role, decisive importance, for example: “The main goal of this project is...”. Similar structures are used in the initial part of the preamble of a business text. “According to engineering psychology, such standardized turns are perceived 8-10 times faster” [14, p. 145-166].

In business speech, the formal features of the text are so definite and stable that they allow standardization (this allows, for example, printing ready-made forms, letterheads, standard contracts, where the main text is prepared in advance and only some additional data

must be entered). It should also be noted that the main logical thesis in the official business text, unlike the texts of other functional styles, is not proved, but is affirmed as a given, requiring a certain program of actions for its implementation, set out in the subsequent text.

Thus, the specificity of the designation of logical connections in the official business style is very significant and the linguistic means of logical connection are clearly standardized here, and all proper linguistic means as a whole are significantly crowded out by outwardly linguistic ones [13, p. 66-67].

Some of the external linguistic means are peculiar only to official business texts. This, for example, is a paragraph highlighting of homogeneous phenomena or actions (with or without alphabetic or numeric sequence indices), which are framed in the text as widespread homogeneous members of a sentence using two-, three- and four-stage headings rooted in the official business text (chapters, parts, sections, subsections) as, for example, in the following text of the contract:

Sample contract

부동산 계약서

임대인 ○○○(이하 "갑"이라 한다)와 임차인 ○○○(이하 "을"이라 한다)는 아래와 같이 부동산 임대차계약을 체결한다.

제1조【부동산의 표시】

1. 소재지:

2. 부동산 종류:

3. 면적: om^2

제2조【보증금】

보증금은 금 000원으로 정하고 "을"은 "갑"에게 다음과 같이 지불한다.

1. 계약금: 일금 원정 (), 계약 시 지불

2. 중도금: 일금 원정 (), 20 년 월 일 지불

일금 원정 (), 20 년 월 일 지불

3. 잔금: 일금 원정 (), 20 년 월 일 지불

제3조【임대료】

임대료는 1개월에 000원으로 정하고 "을"은 "갑"에게 매월 0일까지 지불한다. "을"이 임대료를 0개월 이상 연체할 경우에는 "갑"은 최고장을 내지 않고도 이 계약을 해지할 수 있다.

제4조【인도일자】

인도일자는 20 년 월 일로 한다.

제5조【임대차기간】

본 건 임대차계약은 인도일로부터 20 년 월 일까지를 존속기간으로 한다.

제6조【양도 및 전대】

"을"은 "갑"의 승낙 없이 이 부동산의 전부 혹은 일부라도 다른 사람에게 양도 또는 전대할 수 없다.

제7조【세금공과금부담】

이 부동산에 부과되는 세금은 "갑"이 부담하고 공과금은 "을"이 부담한다.

제8조【구조변경】

"을"은 "갑"의 승낙 없이 마음대로 이 부동산의 형태를 조작하거나 바꿀 수 없다.

제9조【배상책임】

"을"은 자신의 고의 또는 부주의로 이 부동산을 훼손한 경우에 그 배상 책임을 부담하여야 한다.

제10조【원상회복】

"을"은 임대차기간 만료 시까지 이 부동산을 원상으로 회복시켜야 한다. 그러나 "갑"의 승낙을 얻어 이 부동산의 구조변경 등을 한 경우에는 "갑"이 요구하고 "을"이 수락한 승낙조건을 "을"이 임대차기간 만료 시까지 충족시키는 것을 원상의 회복으로 간주한다.

제11조【보증금반환】

"을"이 "갑"에게 이 부동산을 명도했을 때, "갑"은 "을"에게 보증금을 반환한다. "을"이 임대료 또는 제10조의 배상책임을 해태한 경우에는 보증금에서 이를 공제하고 잔액을 반환한다.

제12조【해약】

"을"이 "갑"에게 중도금(중도금이 없을 때는 잔금)을 지불할 때까지는 "갑"은 "을"에게 계약금의 10배를 배상하고, "을"은 계약금을 포기하고 이 계약을 해제할 수 있다.

제13조【분쟁의 해결】

이 계약으로부터 발생하는 모든 분쟁은 대한상사중재원의 중재규칙에 따라 중재로 최종 해결한다.

제14조【특약사항】

상기 계약 일반사항 이외에 아래 내용을 특약사항으로 정하며, 일반사항과 특약사항이 상충되는 경우에는 특약사항을 우선하여 적용하도록 한다.

위의 계약을 증명하기 위하여, "갑"과 "을"은 본 계약서 2통을 작성하여 서명, 날인한 다음 각각 1통씩 보관한다.

계약일자: 20년 월 일 [15]

It should be noted that in relation to the chains of the train of thought, the official business text is very specific. The absence of a detailed form of reasoning, the minimum subjective content in the presentation of information, the desire for the most accurate and concise presentation determine the logical division of the text based on the category of sequence and extralinguistic means of communication.

Typical for an official business text is the use of standard lexical units and metaphors of amplifying semantics (to win, lose authority, high rates of development), and sometimes not quite standard ones (swelling of the apparatus, exaggerated authority), which, according to V. N. Teliya's classification, belong to the second to the class of phraseological units, that is, to phraseological combinations [16].

A more conditional problem for phraseological combinations is the solution of the question of belonging to the phraseology of such combinations, as the Council of Ministers, the Supreme Council (where in fact the word council is not used in its usual meaning, but acts as a designation for an organization). It is obvious that these nomenclature names are subject not to the laws of natural language, but to the language of official business - its terminological sphere. The standardization of such compound terms should also be noted, for example: Council of People's Deputies, Commonwealth of Independent States, etc.

On the basis of standardization, various kinds of “speech blanks”, or clichés, are close to such combinations. They, as a rule, provide an opportunity to actualize the denotative space and sufficiently and definitely reflect the speech situation. It is not difficult for the recipient of information to imagine what is being said depending on what speech formulas are used by the speaker: formulas of greeting, request, polite refusal, invitation, expression of gratitude, etc. The cliché can also include semantically rethought components. So if the formula I would like to ask you a question contains the meaning “I want to ask you”, where the subjunctive mood expresses an unpretentious form of a request, then the expression What do you want me to say is equivalent to “I can’t say anything”, and the formula, encouragement Don’t lose your head - idiom. The examples given show that the conditions for the reproducibility of clichés are set by the usage of communication in certain situations, and not by the structural and semantic properties of words - components.

CONCLUSION

Based on the studied material, it can be argued that the official business document is focused not on the dynamics, but on the structural statics of thought. At the same time, there is a strict standardization of the language tools used. The requisites of the text of the official business style are mostly cliched constructions, stamps or standard periphrastic structures, with the

help of which a certain semantic and syntactic formalization of the text is achieved. Thus, the use of unified details of the form and text makes it possible to reduce the time not only for transmitting, but also for receiving information, as well as to carry out relative unification and optimization of the business language.

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