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Research Article

LANGUAGE AND STYLE IN EDITING TRANSLATION TEXTS

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ABSTRACT

This scientific article delves into the vital role of editing in translated texts, with a specific focus on the critical elements of journalistic translated texts: language and style. It highlights the central role of language and style in improving text quality during the editing process, a topic of immense importance and relevance to our field of journalism.

The main goal of this scientific article is to empower you, the reader, with the knowledge of how language and style can be practically applied in the editing of translated texts in journalism. By identifying and eliminating our shortcomings in word use, we can enhance the quality and effectiveness of our work.

KEYWORDS

Text, editing, editor, translation, journalism, translator, terminology, stylistic editing, style.

INTRODUCTION

Translation is not just a process, but also a product. The role of an experienced translator in this process is crucial. They don't just make a "mental leap" from the original to the translated text. Instead, they meticulously revise and edit their product, understanding that their work is a vital step before it reaches an experienced editor. This recognition of the translator's role is not just important, but essential in the translation process.

In his book "Revising and Editing for Translators," Brian Mossop identifies the following criteria for editing a translation text (Mossap Brian, 2007):

- in translation: accuracy and perfection;

- content: logic and evidence;

- in language and style: stylistic, grammatical, and idiomatic consistency;

- presentation of the translation text: editorial design and typography.

Below, we will consider the language and style criteria in editing the translation text and analyze the problems and shortcomings encountered in this area.

Methods and Results. When editing a translated text, the editor must first determine the style of the text (Culo O. and Nitzke J., 2016). According to the task, the texts are divided into scientific, official-business, artistic, journalistic, and colloquial styles, and the translated texts' editing style is selected. Of particular importance is the editing of translated texts in the language and style of the media, including official, literary, and journalistic styles. It should be noted that when editing media materials, the harmonious aspects of the artistic-journalistic style should also be considered (d'Andréa C., 2009). In general, the journalistic style is widely used in newspapers and magazines, news sites, and television. Journalism, which means "social" in Latin, is considered a literary and political activity (Khudoykulov M., 2010).

According to M.G. Dolgushina, the journalistic style can be considered a speech style that has functionality. The genres of this style include reporting, interviews, etc

(Dolgushina E., 2018). A. N. Vasilyeva believes that one of the goals of the journalistic style is to influence society through the media (mass communication) (Vasilyeva A., 2019). The main feature of this style is informativeness and efficiency.

Lexical features of the journalistic style are political and social terms, stable phrases characteristic of the media, phrases, abbreviations (abbreviations), cliches and neologisms, grammatical features - word order and combination of sentences in Uzbek and Eastern languages in the problems of sentences, issues of their elimination during translation, are manifested in grammatical rules in the text (Hamidov Kh., 2020). From this point of view, it is very important to use words and adhere to language standards when editing translated journalistic texts.

Errors and omissions made when editing the text of the journalistic translation of Kun.uz, published on February 23, 2024, under the title "Russia may begin collecting passenger passwords and card data" ("Rossiyada yo'lovchilar paroli va kartasi bo'yicha ma'lumotni yig'ish boshlanishi mumkin") (Kun.uz, 2024), let's dwell on the problems associated with the application in more detail. Before editing, we turn to the original journalistic translation to clarify the nonsense in the title. By clicking on the link, we will see the text of the publication dw.com dated February 22, 2024, under the title "Russia wants to collect data on passenger passwords and cards" ("В РФ хотят

собирать данные о паролях и карточках пассажиров") (dw.com, 2024), we can observe a number of shortcomings in the translation of the article title.

Firstly, the title of the article is translated literally, so the title is confusing. In this situation, stylistic editing of the article title requires a thorough review of the text of the message. This thorough review is a crucial part of the editing process, ensuring the quality and accuracy of the final product. From the content of the message, it is clear that the Russian Ministry of Transport plans to link passengers' bank cards, IP addresses, phone and email passwords to a single database. As a result, the FSB of Russia, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and a number of other organizations will be able to receive this information through a single database.

When translating and editing the text of this journalistic message, it is appropriate to edit the original not only stylistically but also to correct the errors made when choosing the title. At this stage, it is appropriate to change the title to "Russia plans to gain access to passenger personal account data" ("Rossiyada yo'lovchilarning shaxsiy hisob ma'lumotlariga daxl qilish rejalashtirilmoqda"). Because we are talking not only about the bank card and password of passengers but also about all their information – IP address, phone number, and even email address and password.

Secondly, we make some mistakes when translating technical terms or other fields and using them when editing, assimilating them into the lexicon of the Uzbek language. Most of the time, we are used to using terms and new words from any language without polishing them and adapting them to the style of the Uzbek language. As a result, the purity of the Uzbek language is reduced due to new words and terms coming from abroad. It is crucial to adapt foreign terms to the local language, maintaining the purity and integrity of the language. This task is not just about translation, but about preserving the essence of the language, a responsibility we all share. Please note the term "password" used in the title above.

A password, a conditionally secret word used in military service or secret organizations to identify people, has undergone a fascinating linguistic transformation (Madaliev A., 2008). This term, initially taken directly from the French word "parole," is used in the same way as in Russian. But in Turkish, this word is used as a "şifre." If we look at the Turkish etymology of this term, "şifre" comes from the French word "chiffrer" – to digitize. Interestingly, this word entered the French language from the Italian word "chiffra," which has two meanings: the Turkish word for zero, and the Arabic numerals. This word entered the Italian language from the Arabic word – صفر – "shefr".

There are also native Turkish words in the Uzbek language that can be used instead of "password." This

practice not only serves a functional purpose but also carries a deep historical and cultural significance. For example, Orif Tolib comments on this reasonably on his Telegram page. First, he says "im" can be used instead of "password." He proves that this means the meaning of a secret word, using an example taken from Mahmud Koshgari's "Devonu Lugati Turk": "Mahmud Koshgari interprets the word "im" in "Devonu Lugati Turk" as follows: a secret symbol, a password assigned to the royal soldiers. This symbol can be the name of a bird, a weapon, or a word. They introduce themselves by saying this when they meet. The saying goes: "Im bilsa, er o'lmas" (Orif Tolib, 2021). If a person knows a secret sign, he will not die unjustly. At the same time, he explains that in "Boburnome" the word "o'ron" can be used instead of the term "password": "When they heard the noise of our party, they hurried to the place. There are two types of this "o'ron": one is slim, each tribe has its "o'ron" someone has an organ called "durdona," someone has "tuqqay", and someone "lulu"; Another thing is that when you meet at "Sayram" and "Toshkent." If you say: "Toshkent," they answers: "Sayram," if you say: "Sairam", they answers: "Toshkent." (Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur, 2018) In this place, it is said that the password is divided into two types: one-word and two-word. Some villagers have chosen a one-word place as a secret word, and if you say the place they have chosen, it will be clear that you are a villager. In a two-word place, if one word is spoken, the answer should be given

through its pair. For example, if "Toshkent" is said, the interlocutor should answer "Sayram."

Similar examples related to language and style can be found in editing literary and journalistic translations. It is important to note that in editing translated texts, the main goal should be to prevent terminological, lexical, and stylistic errors and to increase the attractiveness of the Uzbek language, thereby making our language more practical and useful in everyday communication.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we will provide the following suggestions and recommendations:

First and foremost, when editing any translated text, it's crucial to determine the text's style and then meticulously edit it to ensure it adheres to language standards. Your role in maintaining linguistic integrity is paramount.

Secondly, after correcting the errors and shortcomings that arose during the translation of journalistic texts, such as mistranslations, cultural misinterpretations, or stylistic inconsistencies, it is appropriate for the editor to offer his conclusions. This will become a guide for both translators and specialists involved in editing translated texts.

Thirdly, it's not just advisable, but a responsibility to harmonize new words, terms, or expressions used in translated texts with the Uzbek language. Using the

Uzbek version of these words is especially important, as it prevents the absorption of new words into our language, preserving the uniqueness and integrity of the Uzbek language and style.

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