

**ISSUES OF TRANSLATION OF JOURNALISTIC TEXTS IN
WRITTEN TRANSLATION**

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Abstract.

This article discusses one of the most important and responsible areas of translation studies, the processes, problems and difficulties of translating journalistic texts. It is written about how important the translator's knowledge, vocabulary, and skills are when delivering the text directly to the reader while preserving the original.

Newspaper text has a number of features that complicate the translator's work. When creating an adequate translation, the structure of the dictionary, the method of providing information, and its features require a lot of attention. Newspaper and news texts are special genre texts. Therefore, there are difficulties in translating them.

Key words. Interaction, discourse, scientific text, conceptual errors, terminological errors, intertextual space, narrow focus, translatability, political parties, government agencies, public organizations.

The theory of translation is considered as an interpretation of translation from the perspective of the interaction of objective and subjective based on knowledge of language as well as extralinguistic reality. Interpretation is the process and unified system of processing scientific facts and observations, understanding their results. Of course, in the process of translating a scientific text, understanding is not self-evident, but it is related to the problem of mastering the entire text of scientific discourse, not its semantics. On the basis of understanding, the translator "rediscovers" the ideas of the original text that he encountered difficulties in translating the scientific text. We distinguish two main types of errors in the translation of a scientific text: conceptual errors and errors related to text coherence.

The main parameter of the difficulty of translation in a scientific (journalistic) text is to identify and understand the main scientific terms included in the original text. If the term and its field of meaning are incorrectly defined, terminological errors can be corrected, resulting in the creation of a pseudo-scientific text. In order to avoid false translation, it is necessary to pay special attention to the model first, and then to the topic and logical plans of the text.

When translating, of course, the extension or abstraction of the referent of the term must be taken into account. Abstraction is related to generalization, movement

from the bottom up. Disruption of this process leads to a narrowing of the referent and, as a result, translation errors at the level of understanding.

Errors in the translation of a scientific (journalistic) text are also related to the typological feature of the text - consistency - the logical arrangement of the scientific text, where concepts are formed. Therefore, the translator's efforts should be focused not on translating a single term, but on creating a potentially dynamic intertextual space - a concept field for recreating many informative gestures in a new text.

Thus, the translation of a scientific (journalistic) text cannot be reduced to a direct terminological correspondence. We define it as a complex thinking process that consists in defining and communicating the meanings of scientific concepts.

Scientific, technical and business texts have been studied by linguists relatively recently, since the 30s and 40s of the 20th century. Today, the language of science has become one of the main full-fledged and independent research objects, along with the language of fiction, literary colloquial speech, and the language of traditional dialects. The big and controversial general philological question about the relation of the scientific language to the literary language and the national language is not a subject of applied linguistics.

Many definitions have been given to the concept of scientific and technical translation, scientific and technical text translation.

So, for example, Z.N. Volkova believes that the main problem of translation theory is the problem of translation ability. By "translatability" this author understands the ability to correctly convey the thoughts of the original author with all their nuances, emerging associations, and preserve the author's style using the target language. Many prominent linguists abroad questioned this possibility and still do.

Features of newspaper-informational text

Newspaper text has a number of features that complicate the translator's work. In creating an adequate translation, the structure, the way of presenting information and the features of the vocabulary require a lot of attention. Newspaper and news texts are among special genre texts. Therefore, there are difficulties in translating them.

Newspaper texts are distinguished by their specific vocabulary, emotional richness and often conciseness.

Newspaper texts often have a narrow focus and are saturated with certain terms. Thus, in newspaper articles, you can often find terms related to the names of political parties, government agencies, public organizations and their activities, for example:

-*House of Commons House of Commons*

-*Congress of Trade Unions*

-*Security Council*

-*Terms of office etc.*

Now it is necessary to list the main features of the newspaper-informational text:

I. Frequent use of phraseological combinations with the characteristic of a type of speech signs.

-in response to

-in the statement

-with reference to

-draw conclusions

-give importance

-to consider

II. Using constructions like "verb + this" when presenting someone else's statement, commenting on the statements of political figures, etc.

According to the newspaper, this decision will cause serious damage to the country's economy.- According to the newspaper, this decision will cause serious damage to the country's economy.

III. The use of phraseological combinations such as "verb+ot": discuss instead of discuss, support instead of support, acknowledge instead of recognize

IV. The use of neologisms formed with the help of some productive suffixes, for example: -ism (Bevinism) -ist (Gollist) -ite (Glasgovite)

V. Extensive use of impersonal turns as an introduction to messages, for example:

In general, ... there is no general belief ...

It has been officially announced...

rumors ... there are rumors ...

reportedly...

is offered...

VI. Frequent use of abbreviations

INF Treaty

Brexit

Syntactically, the text of a newspaper is easier than the written language of scientific and technical publications. It rarely contains complex grammatical constructions and inflections.

The newspaper-information style also has its own characteristics that affect the translation process. The main task of materials of this style is to convey certain information from a certain position and thereby achieve the desired effect on the receptor. Another feature of the newspaper-informational text is the presence of polysemantic terms, synonymous terms, as well as abbreviations and names.

For example, in US political terminology, the term "state" can mean both "state" and "state". The term "congressman" can have a broader meaning - "a member of the US Congress" or a narrower - "a member of the House of Representatives (US Congress)":

For example: Last year, a number of American senators and congressmen visited the Soviet Union.

Along with "Congressman", its synonym "Representative" is also used in a narrower sense. The statutes of various organizations may be referred to in English as Regulations, Rules, Constitutions, Statutes or Regulations. In the text, well-known terms are often used in abbreviated form:

For example: Young people have also been largely excluded from Congress, with the median age of members of the Senate being 56 years old and the median age of members of the House being 51 years old. Here the shortened term House of Representatives is used instead of the full term House of Representatives. The same term can have a different meaning depending on the ideological direction of the text being used. The term "idealism" can be used in a philosophical sense as the name of a worldview opposite to materialism, and it can have a positive or negative meaning depending on the ideological position of the author. But most often it is used in a positive sense, which is directly related to the concept of ideals - "ideals" and means "serving (loyalty) to high ideals (or principles):

For example: The most detailed and numerous speeches of the Foreign Minister seem to prove that idealism is his guiding star.

Wide use of names and titles in the style of newspaper information makes the message unique and related to the information transmitted to specific individuals, institutions or areas. This implies significant prior (background) knowledge in the receptor, which enables it to associate the name with the named object. Thus, the English receiver is well aware that, out of context, Park Lane is a street, Piccadilly Circus is a square, and Columbia Pictures is a film company. In newspapers and informational materials, names and names are often used in abbreviated form. Often, these abbreviations may be unknown to the general reader, and their meaning is immediately revealed in the note or message itself. But there are many such abbreviated names that newspaper readers have long been familiar with and therefore do not need explanation. A large number of cuts is characteristic of the modern English newspaper style.

Abbreviations are very common in the newspaper-information style.

In English, the newspaper and news style is distinguished by the stylistic diversity of the vocabulary. Colloquial and poetic words and phrases are often used in articles together with the book dictionary:

The most concise, business-like and understandable style is informational messages and articles in a journalistic style. In the translation of such messages and articles, accuracy is often achieved through the use of syntactic reconstruction of sentences, structural substitutions, and lexical matching.

In terms of phraseological features, newspapers and news texts in English are saturated with various clichés. Often you can find introductory phrases: it is reported, it is alleged, according to our correspondent's informed sources. English articles often have stable conjunctions with muted images: set the tone, illuminate, lay the cornerstone, lie.

Syntactic features of newspaper texts include:

- the presence of short independent messages (1-3 statements) consisting of long sentences with a complex structure
- the maximum division of the text into paragraphs, when almost every sentence starts on a new line, the presence of subheadings in the main part of the text to increase the interest of readers, the frequent use of many attribute groups.

Thus, the process of translating scientific texts from one language to another requires compliance with the relevant laws and regulations. Although the coloring in these texts is not strong, it is important to have a good command of the language, to have a wide vocabulary and to be able to speak in a formal style, to be able to translate and to be able to use the most alternative option in its place.

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