

BASIC METHODS OF TRANSLATING AND TRANSFERRING ABBREVIATIONS FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK

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According to experts, abbreviation should, on a general basis, obey the rules of translation of vocabulary, which are based on semantic correspondences between the correlative units of a given pair of languages, proximity to terms, i.e. the lack of connotations further brings to the fore the need to convey the semantic side of abbreviations. Strictly schematic, word II

1. translated - its content is transmitted by appropriate means of PL (equivalents, analogues) or

2. transferred to the TL text as is, preserving partially or completely the form (borrowing, transcription, transliteration).

But an abbreviation is a special word, different from others. Just as a shorthand sign is a representative, a substitute for an ordinary word, so an abbreviation represents another unit potentially contained in it, the original one, from the “fragments” of which it is composed. It is this most important moment of the dual unity of abbreviations (the abbreviated form and the full, expanded original form with the same content) that doubles the possibility of transferring them to TL. Let's imagine this in diagram form:

I. Translation 1) in abbreviation, 2) in expanded form.

II. Transcription/transliteration of 1) an abbreviation, 2) its expanded form.

Translation in abbreviated form and translation in expanded form. Possessing an almost exclusively nominative function, similar to and even to a greater extent than the term and proper name, the abbreviation is translated (I would like to say: “recoded”) by an equivalent - the name of the same referent in TL, and in the absence of the same - often the name of a related concept (cf. . Uzbek-registry office, English, registry office). Essentially, this can only be called a translation conditionally, since the abbreviation, as a rule, does not have its own meaning, but is a reduced reflection of the meaning of the original unit - a relationship that should be preserved in translation.

Translation by an abbreviation presupposes the presence (or creation) of it in PYA. It's best when it's an already established unit in the language

In TL, the abbreviation can be built according to the same model: the initial USSR in English and German. USSR, in fr. etc. URSS; English UNO corresponds to Uzbek. and Bulgarian UN, and AM.RV! - Uzbek and Bulgarian FBI; or according to another model: Uzbek. CMEA and Bulgarian SIV (one model) translated into English.

COMECON (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance); German (source) IAH (International Arbeiterhilfe) - Uzbek. Mezhrabpom, etc.

In closely related languages and, especially, with the same alphabets, abbreviations can completely retain their form during translation. as in the transcription: USSR, profgruporg, uchkom, TSUM and many other identical or similar abbreviations (executive committee - izpolkom) in Uzbek and Bulgarian languages.

2. Long form translation is applicable in cases where there is no equivalent abbreviation in the TL. The original unit is translated: English. pTV (TV), widespread in English-speaking countries, (you will have to transmit expanded “television” or “television”; Uzbek editorial board - English, editorial board; CPN (Centre de physique nucleaire) - Uzbek Center for Nuclear Physics (Belgium) ; English ICPA (International Commission for the Prevention of Alcoholism), English Central Department Store, etc.

In a strictly scientific text, experts try to replace the decoding with their own abbreviations, relying on terminological systems and scientific experience, and a translator of a work of fiction can take such “liberty” only if the full form of the abbreviation appears in the text.

A translation in expanded form is a translation in the original unit, which must be as accurate as possible. For the most part these are tracing papers; for example: fr. FRD (Facteur de reduction de dose) = “dose reduction coefficient”, from the components of which it is possible (theoretically) to construct a similar reduction on the PI (DUD). But often we have to resort to a more free translation: FAPTA (Federation Suisse des Associations des planterus de tabas) - “Swiss Federation of Tobacco Growers Associations”, which suggests the need to take into account the rules of TL grammar and not distort the language with literalisms.

Thus, as a rule, abbreviations of academic degrees and titles are also translated, in particular those that do not have equivalent names in the TL. For example, V. A. (S.) - Bachelor of Arts (Science) will be translated into Uzbek. Bachelor of Arts (Natural Sciences), English M.A. - Master of Arts.

Transcription of abbreviations. In some cases, the abbreviation is transferred to the TL in its phonetic (transcription) or graphic (transliteration) form, as close as possible to the original. This is typical mainly

for the reduction itself, but it happens that they also transfer

2) the original unit in its expanded form.

1. Transcription / transliteration of abbreviations is typical for proper names indicated by abbreviations. A good example is English transcription. BBC, pronounced in many languages by its English sound - "bbc". Broadcast in English UNESCO - UNESCO; INTERPOL - INTERPOL; fr. OAS (Organisation de G'agtee secrete) - Uzbek. and Bulgarian OAS; FIT (Federation Internationale des Traducteurs) - Uzbek. and Bulgarian FIT; it. FIAT (Fabrica Italiana Automobile Torino) - Uzbek. and

Bulgarian FIAT, MORE EXACTLY “Fiat”, as a real proper name, and even “Fiat” - as a common noun; rus. TASS - English, TASS. 1

It is hardly possible to track which units are transcribed/transliterated and which are subject to translation. There is a tendency to transfer without changes the more popular abbreviations with international significance: names of organizations, institutes, societies; Thus, the names of large news agencies (APN, UPI, BTA, TASS) are known in abbreviations.

As a result of this method of transmitting abbreviations, a unit is born that is not motivated from the point of view of the TL: English. GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), a quite natural abbreviation in a foreign language, cannot be derived in its Uzbek form - GATT - from the translation of the original form: “General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade” - it would be GSTT; the same with NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration), FIFA (International Federation of Association Football), etc.

We also talk about transcription / transliteration in relation to abbreviations, which are only complex abbreviated words by origin, Uzbek. lavsan, am. Teflon, radar devices, laser, maser, a number of geographical names, such as Eurasia, Benelux, Pakistan.

This group also includes words, including many realities, such as collective farm, state farm, Comintern, Komsomol, which are transferred into many languages by the same way of transcription. In terms of closely related languages, there are much more of them.

2. Transcription of the original form, instead of translation, is very rare. According to our observations, it is acceptable in cases where it is an abbreviated name of an enterprise, society, company, etc., which does not have a correlative form in the TL. Yes, um. AR (Associated Press) is transmitted in Uzbek. AP, but often the Associated Press; fr. ECFM (Eclairage, - Chauffage, Force motrice) is transcribed in its full form: Eclairage, Chauffage, Force matrice (Industrial association for the production of power units, heating and lighting devices); English BOAC (British Overseas Airways Company), an aviation company, in Uzbek called the British Overseas Airways Company. 1

3. Transfer of abbreviation. In many European languages, including Uzbek (in written language), there are abbreviations, mainly Latin, which are not identical in form and meaning and can, when translated, pass from the FL to the TL without translation and transcription/transliteration. Many of them were previously very popular - for

¹ Minyar - Beloruchev R.K. General theory of translation and oral translation. - M.: Voenizdat, 1980. - 237 p.

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example, PS (postscript in a letter) or NB (notabene - “notice”, “not forget”, “take into account”), but are gradually going out or have already fallen out of use. This, however, cannot be said about SOS - a distress signal, which is used as an international sign

Such Latin abbreviations in English have especially strong roots, where they are replaced when pronounced by English words: eg (exempli gratia) an Englishman will read for instance, for example; ie (id est) - the same; AD (anno Domini) - in the year of our Lord, etc., without even knowing their Latin decoding

From the fact that Latin etc. is found in Uzbek, it does not at all follow that, having encountered it in an English text, the translator can, without hesitation, transfer it into translation; It is true that it appears in literature, but is now rarely used and is usually translated “etc.” So, perhaps, the main issue in the transfer of these units is taking into account their usage.

Conclusion

To sum up we can draw the following conclusions regarding the translation and transcription of abbreviations:

Abbreviations have a dual nature, representing both the abbreviated form and the full, expanded original form. This duality increases the possibilities for translating them into the target language.

The translation of abbreviations can be done in two ways: (a) by translating the abbreviated form itself, preferably using an established equivalent in the target language, or (b) by translating the expanded form of the abbreviation when there is no equivalent abbreviation in the target language.

Transcription and transliteration are used to transfer the phonetic or graphic form of an abbreviation from the source language to the target language. This is typically done when the abbreviation represents proper names or when the abbreviation itself is a complex word.

In some cases, popular and internationally recognized abbreviations are transferred without changes in the target language, even if they are not motivated by the target language's rules. This can result in the creation of non-motivated units in the target language.

The use of Latin abbreviations, although present in some languages, does not guarantee their direct transfer into the target language. The translator needs to consider their usage and determine the appropriate translation or transcription based on the context.

In scientific texts, experts may create their own abbreviations and decoding systems based on terminological systems and scientific experience. However, in works of fiction, translators should generally adhere to the full form of the abbreviation as it appears in the text.

Overall, the translation and transcription of abbreviations require careful consideration of their meaning, usage, and the availability of equivalent forms in the target language. The aim is to convey the semantic side of the abbreviations while preserving their relationship to the original units.

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