



LINGUOCULTURAL AND LINGUISTIC TRANSLATION ASPECTS OF PROPER NAMES AND THEIR TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO KARAKALPAK LANGUAGE

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada turli atoqli otlarni, ayniqsa, geosiyosiy atamalar va antroponimlarni ingliz tilidan qoraqalpoq tiliga tarjima qilishdagi dolzarb muammolar hamda bu atamalarni qoraqalpoq tilining o'ziga xos xususiyatiga e'tibor qaratgan holda tarjima qilishning ayrim usullari va yo'llari ko'rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, transkripsiya, transliteratsiya va milliy moslashuvdan foydalangan holda tegishli atoqli otlarni tarjima qilishda foydali maslahatlar va takliflar muhokama qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: siyosiy tadbirlar, tarjima muammolari, madaniy xususiyatlar, milliy moslashuv, transkripsiya, transliteratsiya.

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются современные проблемы перевода различных терминов, особенно геополитических терминов и антропонимов, с английского языка на каракалпакский язык, а также некоторые методы и способы перевода этих терминов, обращая внимание на особенность каракалпакского языка. Также обсуждаются полезные советы и предложения по переводу имен собственных с использованием транскрипции, transliteration и национальной адаптации.

Ключевые слова: политические события, проблемы перевода, культурные особенности, национальная адаптация, транскрипция, transliteration.

Annotation. This thesis examines the current problems in translating different terms, especially in terms of geopolitical terms and antroponyms from English into Karakalpak language and some methods and ways of translating these terms paying attention to the peculiar feature of Karakalpak language. It also discusses useful tips and suggestions in translating proper names using transcription, transliteration and national adaptation.

Key words: political events, translation problems, cultural peculiarities, national adaptation, transcription, transliteration.

Translating geopolitical terms and antroponyms is not a simple process as it has its own peculiar features and special norms in their translation since it has a huge political importance as well. It is closely connected not only with political matters, but also with cultural contents, national understandings and background.

Translating these types of terms, matters even in diplomatic relations between two languages, two cultures, two nations and two countries.

The main concern of translation theory is to determine appropriate translation methods for the widest possible range of texts and to give insight into the translation process, into the relations between thought and language, culture and speech.

There are several aspects of this branch of linguistics:

- General theory of translation, whose object is general notions typical of translation from any language.
- Specific (or partial, in terms of Holmes) theory of translation that deals with the regularities of translation characteristic of particular languages – for example, translation from English into Russian and vice versa.
- Special (partial) theory of translation that pays attention to texts of various registers and genres. This article explores some suitable strategies and practices for written translators engaged in political and tourism fields, as well as in translating at political events, tourism meetings, social events with the nuances of this demanding profession.

Translating geopolitical terms and antroponyms can be a real challenge for a translator. Sometimes there's a lack of some letters, some changes in word structure. Even changes in alphabet plays a huge role in using some methods such as transcription and transliteration. Let us take an example in terms of antroponyms (people's names) "Joachim Fritz". When we translate it into Karakalpak language, we cannot use transcription method since it becomes absolutely different and wrong. Moreover, it is impossible to translate this name without knowing the meaning and finding out to which nation this name belongs to. An alternative and more conventional way to express this meaning would be "Yoaxim Fritc?" with the newest Karakalpak alphabet. In this translation of this word, transcription method suits the best of all other methods of translation. In some cases we are required to learn the person specifically who the person is, what kind of position he has etc.

Written translation methods: In these kinds of situations, translators are mostly expected to use transcription or transliteration methods according to the case and according to the pronunciation of the terms. Active translating, doing research in some dictionaries of people's names, dictionaries of geological and geopolitical terms or toponyms are key strategies for translating such kind of documents, especially in political events. It is helpful not only in written translation, but also in consecutive and simultaneous interpretation.

The terminological systems of many fields of knowledge such as mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, geology, medicine, technology contain so-called eponymic units. Those are terms the structure of which includes the proper names of outstanding scientists, inventors, doctors, etc. For example: watt – ватт, Weierstrass theorem – теорема Вейерштрасса, Marfan syndrome – синдром Марфана. If there is a proper name in preposition, it is translated by an adjective, a noun in the Genitive case, or a noun with a preposition: Kirchhoff's first law – первый закон Кирхгофа;



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In conclusion, the multifaceted nature of interpreting at political events demands a comprehensive set of skills and strategies. By synthesizing adaptability, linguistic proficiency, and cultural awareness, interpreters can effectively navigate the complexities of political discourse. This article aims to contribute to the body of knowledge in the field of language interpretation, providing practical insights for interpreters and researchers engaged in interpreting at political events.

Another example: The word "yurt" literally means the place to live. However, sometimes we are to translate this realia as "qara úy" (national old type of Karakalpak house made of wood) into Karakalpak language if the context is about historical places or cultural peculiarities of Karakalpakstan. In this case, we cannot use transcription or transliteration method, but we should use national adaptation. The places such as Ellikkala District (Ellikqala), Akchakol lake (Aqshakól). In karakalpak language they are one single word. But in English it is word collocation. Because there is an addition to describe what those things actually are so that our target audience can understand that Ellikqala is the name of district, Akchakol is the name of a lake in Karakalpakstan.

In conclusion, if the above mentioned methods are not used, the target audience would not understand their true literal meaning. Because, the translator's main role is to transfer the original meaning of source language text into target audience keeping every single detail in source language.

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