



Use Of Voceblary Translation Strategies: A Semantic Translation Analysis

Todjidinova Umida Urinboy qizi

Student of Tashkent State Transport University

Annotation

Interpretation is the most common way of moving source language instant messages into the objective language. The commonsense target of the message move process is to help the peruser of the objective language message in understanding the message expected by the first creator of the source language text. There are many kinds of interpretations accessible, yet at the same semantic interpretation is viewed as the kind of interpretation that is the most reliable in conveying meaning. Semantic interpretation attempts to redirect as intently as conceivable the semantic and syntactic designs of the objective language with precisely the same context oriented significance in the source language message, as well as word implications and sentence implications from the point of view of the source text setting. Semantic interpretation is viewed as the most adaptable what's more, adaptable interpretation.

Key words: contextual meaning, message redirection process, semantic structure, syntax, translation, translation strategy

Introduction. Language and culture have an indivisible relationship on the grounds that the language has a capability in culture, to be specific for the purpose of creating society, as a pathway for social achievement, and an stock of social elements [1][2]. In accordance with this, for the improvement of a nation's way of life, it is important to decipher the source language into the objective language, with the point that perusers of the objective language comprehend the way of life of the speakers of the source language. This prompted a course of moving data and correspondence. This course of building a correspondence span is known as interpretation. The exchange of data in the interpretation cycle is dependably set apart by social contrasts in the source language and target language. This distinction straightforwardly puts the interpreter in a quandary. From one perspective, interpreters should decipher the source language instant messages into the objective language precisely. Then again, and much of the time the interpreter needs to find an identical that may not exist in the objective language, particularly assuming the aftereffect of the interpretation should be compact, intriguing, and educational [3].

Materials and methods. One model is the travel industry data media distributed by the Focal Java Area Culture and The travel industry Office. In data media as pamphlets, booklets, banners, what's more, others, the majority of them are introduced in bilingual structure, to be specific Indonesian and English. Additionally, some communicate in Dutch and Japanese. In the media, there are numerous social vocabularies or "social words" that should be converted into the objective language.

Translation of "cultural words" is an issue in itself for interpreters. This is on the grounds that the translator should see as a lexica comparable for a new (unfamiliar) article or occasion in the target language culture because of contrasts in perspective, customs, topography, convictions, and different elements. To take care of the interpretation issue, an interpreter should have the option to find the right technique to conquer the crisscross issue in interpretation.

The conversation on the three investigations has similitudes with the research led by the creator yet has a huge contrast when seen from the chose source language and target language. In light of this foundation, this paper will recognize social jargon, portray the interpretation methodologies utilized in deciphering social jargon from the source language (Indonesian and Javanese) into Japanese, and find the movements that happen in the interpretation of social jargon in the language the travel industry data media. Japan, Focal Java Area.



Results. The consequences of this study are supposed to have the option to give a more profound endlessly comprehension of the interpretation systems involved by the interpreter in deciphering social jargon or "Social Words" and help give extra references for different analysts in the field of interpretation, particularly the individuals who need to explore Indonesian interpretation text into Indonesian. in Japanese regarding the importance proportionality angle

Discussion. This examination utilizes an illustrative subjective methodology. The information also, results acquired from this study are verbal as words or expressions that contain social components in the source language (SL), to be specific Indonesian and their interpretation in the target language (TL) in Japanese from the travel industry pamphlets furthermore, booklets accessible at vacation spots in Indonesia.Semarang and Solo, which were taken arbitrarily [4][5][6]. The information was gathered utilizing observational and similar techniques, to be specific noticing and contrasting the social jargon of the source text with the objective text (the aftereffect of the interpretation). Then, at that point, the correlation results are dissected.Moreover, from the examination, it is trusted that the coordinating procedure utilized by the interpreter and the movements that happen in interpreting the social jargon can be distinguished. Information examination was performed after the got information were arranged. Information examination is the analyst's endeavor to bargain straightforwardly with the issues contained in the information. The fundamental parts in information examination in this study are 1) information decrease, 2) information show, 3) reaching inferences or confirmation. This information investigation model is called an intelligent model of examination. The manner in which the intelligent examination model works is in the type of connection between parts with the information assortment process as a cycle-formed process. To classify social jargon what isolates these social perspectives into the accompanying classifications and sub-classes: a) Biology like plants, creatures, climate and other geographic qualities, b) Material culture (Ancient rarities) such as food, clothing, houses, hardware and transportation, c)Social societies like work, good tidings and amusement, d)Association incorporates legislative issues and organization, religion (strict and creative). creative), e) Body developments and propensities. Moreover, to find an interpretation procedure utilized the hypothesis set forward which expresses a few interpretation techniques that can be utilized by interpreters, specifically: 1) interpretation techniques utilizing more broad words, 2) interpretation methodologies utilizing more nonpartisan words, 3) interpretation technique utilizing social substitutes,4) interpretation procedure utilizing loanwords or loanwords joined by clarifications, 5) interpretation procedures by paraphrasing, 6) translation strategies by omitting, and 7) translation strategies with illustrations.

There is a shift in the syntactic and semantic levels. The shift in meaning at the semantic level includes 1) a shift in generic meaning to a specific meaning or vice versa, and 2) a shift in meaning due to differences in cultural perspectives. The presentation of the results of data analysis in this study was carried out formally and informally. The formal presentation is the presentation of the results of data analysis using language rules. In this study, the results of data analysis are presented informally because the analysis is carried out qualitatively with easy-to-understand explanatory words.

Interpretation is the most common way of moving source language text messages into the objective language. The real-world goal of the message move process is to help the peruser of the objective language message in understanding the message expected by the original author of the text in the original language. This responsibility of move puts the interpreter in a vital situation in spreading science and innovation [7][8]. On the off chance that science and innovation are perceived as a component of the way of life, the interpreter participates in the process of cultural transfer indirectly. It is unquestionable that while deciphering books in Arabic or other translation issues are always present in languages, incorporate issues with semantic perspectives, non-phonetic angles, what's more, culture.

Interpretation can't be done without sufficient authority of an unknown dialect. proficiency in Arabic, for instance, should be improved and created. Since each country is expected to have the option to speak with different countries altogether parts of life, particularly to assimilate data and



science furthermore, innovation to grow the country's viewpoints in accordance with advancement needs. The interpretation interaction is separated into two stages, to be specific (1) examination of the first text and the importance or the original text, (2) expressing the meaning again, or unique instant message into the objective language with words or sentences got by the objective language.[9]

Conclusion. Handling cultural vocabulary that has no equivalent in the target language, namely from Indonesian to Japanese, the translator uses a strategy of a) paraphrasing equivalent, b) equivalent to loan words, c) matching special patterns - general or vice versa. The method of translation used to locate the right word counterparts in communicating social jargon that doesn't exist in the objective language, the interpreter can't be isolated from the unique circumstance. Setting is a significant thought in picking the right procedure. Notwithstanding, a change in significance may happen because of contrasts in perspectives and societies of various language speakers, yet the fundamental objective of the interpreter is the secret It is possible to communicate the meaning in the source language to target language peruser without ignoring the standards of fairness and clarity.

References

1. Agrawal A., Simon G., Karsai G. Semantic translation of simulink/stateflow models to hybrid automata using graph transformations //Electronic Notes in Theoretical Computer Science. – 2004. – T. 109. – C. 43-56.
2. Serebryakova, Svetlana V., and Aleksandra I. Milostivaya. "Semantic emergence as a translation problem." *Vestnik Volgogradskogo Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta. Seriya 2, Iazykoznanie* 16.3 (2017): 48.
3. Elsayed E. K., Fathy D. R. Sign language semantic translation system using ontology and deep learning //International Journal of Advanced Computer Science and Applications. – 2020. – T. 11. – №. 1.
4. Achilov O. R., Todjadinova U. U. Q. TARJIMONLIK VA TARJIMA MADANIYATI MUAMMOLARI //Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences. – 2023. – T. 3. – №. 4. – C. 131-135.
5. Rustamovich A. O. et al. ROBIN SHARMA QALAMIGA MANSUB" O'LSANG KIM YIG'LAYDI" ASARINING TARJIMASI JARAYONIDAGI LEKSIK TRANSFORMATIK TAHLILI //INNOVATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS IN SCIENCE 2022. – 2023. – T. 2. – №. 18. – C. 83-86.
6. Rustamovich A. O. et al. TARJIMA JARAYONIDA GRAMMATIK TRANSFORMATSIYANING O'RNI //INNOVATION IN THE MODERN EDUCATION SYSTEM. – 2023. – T. 3. – №. 27. – C. 161-165.
7. Newmark P. Approaches to translation (Language Teaching methodology senes). – Oxford: Pergamon Press, 1981. – T. 213.
8. Achilov O. JORJ ORUELL QALAMIGA MANSUB" 1984" ASARINING INGLIZ TILIDAN O'ZBEK TILIGA TARJIMA TAHLILI, MORFOLOGIK VA LEKSIK FARQLIKLAR //Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики. – 2023. – T. 5. – №. 5.
9. Achilov, Oybek. "JORJ ORUELL QALAMIGA MANSUB" 1984" ASARINING INGLIZ TILIDAN O'ZBEK TILIGA TARJIMA TAHLILI, MORFOLOGIK VA LEKSIK FARQLIKLAR." *Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики* 5.5 (2023).