

## Enhancing Translation Analysis Skills: Strategies for Translating Newspaper Articles from English into Uzbek and Russian (A Case Study Based on the Times, 3 November)

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**Abstract:** *This article examines the evolving role of translation theory and practice in the context of diverse text styles, with a focus on the translation process. It emphasizes the necessity of linguistic expertise, cultural sensitivity, rhetorical awareness, and ethical considerations in translating newspaper articles. Using The Times issue of 3 November as a case study, the paper explores practical strategies and models for accurate and effective translation into Uzbek and Russian. By analyzing specific translation challenges, it aims to enhance translation analysis skills and raise awareness of best practices, contributing to a deeper understanding of culturally and stylistically informed translation processes.*

**Keywords:** *discipline, translation analysis, process, practice, expertise, context, The Times, awareness, sample, strategy.*

### Introduction

In today's fast paced developing world we see the emergence of novelties of existed disciplines interfering with translation world. Among those Translation theory and practice as an oriented field particularly regarding "translating process" in practice of various styles of the texts may stand out as paramount. Almost all translation tasks need to be equipped with the expertise of text styles, translation methods and ethical considerations of culturally sensitive contexts. Namely, while interpreting the essence of messages based on the newspaper articles requires not only language proficiency but also cultural mediation, rhetorical sensitivity, and journalistic awareness. Consequently, successive practical strategies may increase translation awareness via translation analysis strengthening translation analysis skills. This article will investigate some crucial strategies, models and solutions on the example of using *The Times* issue of 3 November as source text, demonstrating how to render its content accurately and effectively into Uzbek and Russian.

### Analysis

During the process of translation novice translators come across with challenges in comprehending translation theory, practice and journalistic style. Learners are to be equipped with the knowledge of journalistic writing, how it is written in factual newspaper frameworks. Commonly the facts in newspaper writing are compressed and verbal utterance of dense information should depict the situation covered within. There are subsequent principles of the arrangement of featured articles, headlines and lead paragraphs. The reason why they are placed in front page and beginning aim to

impact which requires enhancing rhetorical strategies such as modulation, omission, addition, generalization or specification. Besides well-rounded knowledge of English culture is the most prerequisite criteria for having accomplished adequate and contextualized translation into target languages: references to UK-specific linguistic and extralinguistic factors: idioms, set expressions, cultural events. We point out a number of suggested strategies to overcome translation challenges in practice which will become of great value for transferring the essence of messages related to newspaper articles. Translators get to know the recommendations with strategies including translation transformations provided in Table 1 after being introduced with journalistic style and how to accomplish translation analysis in classes.

For instance:

**Table 1**

STRATEGIES	RATIONALE	UZBEK IMPLEMENTATION	RUSSIAN IMPLEMENTATION
<b>Lexical Transformation</b>	Replace or adapt vocabulary to target culture norms	<i>deepfake</i> → <b>dipfeyk</b> “sun’iy media (video, tasvir, audio); soxta video”	“deepfake” → <b>дипфейк</b> “синтетическое медиа (видео, изображение, аудио); фейк-видео”
<b>Grammatical Transformation</b>	Reorder phrases to match target syntax	Passive → active where more natural in Uzbek	Clause compression to avoid redundancy
<b>Modulation &amp; Omission</b>	Tone and register adjustments	Omit filler like “reports” if redundant	Reduce modal verbs for Russian brevity
<b>Explication</b>	Add brief cultural context when needed	Explain “ <i>deepfake</i> ” generation	Provide note on UK election context

\* “*deepfake*” translators should know that it is a **borrowed neologism** and is commonly used in its transliterated form in Russian and Uzbek media and academic discourse.

The more they translate the more they learn how to use the strategies and techniques of translation by applying them practically. As classes are aimed to skill and generate the power of translators’ activity with awareness of using translation tools the application specimen of translation workflow.

Sample 1

Application: Translation Workflow

**Source excerpt** (from *The Times*, 3 Nov):

“*Elon Musk predicts AI will overhaul the job market, warning that next year’s elections could be vulnerable to **deepfake** interference.*”

Moving forward to the comprehension of the statement we distribute the issues by frameworks to be fulfilled accordingly:

### Step-by-step Analysis:

#### 1. Identify key items:

*Elon Musk, AI, deepfake, job market, elections.*

#### 2. Lexical mapping:

AI → sun'iy intellekt / искусственный интеллект; deepfake → soxta video /фейк-видео.

#### 3. Grammatical transformation:

English passive verbs → active voice or concise structured sentences in Uzbek/Russian.

#### 4. Stylistic adaptation:

Convey urgency and risk in both translations by choosing emotionally weighted verbs or adjectives.

#### 5. Explication and clarity:

Add context on “elections” – e.g., kwis in Uzbekistan may lack familiarity with UK process.

### Translated Versions:

#### Uzbek:

“Ilon Mask sun'iy intellekt ish bozorida inqilob qilishi mumkinligini bashorat qildi. Shuningdek, yaqin oradagi saylovlar sun'iy media (*deepfake*) yordamida amalga oshishi (buzilishi) mumkinligi haqida ogohlantirdi”.

#### Russian:

«Илон Маск спрогнозировал, что искусственный интеллект радикально изменит рынок труда, и предупредил, что будущие выборы могут подвергнуться вмешательству через синтетическое медиа-фейки (*deepfake*)».

Apparently, translators have to follow directories and recommendations provided as they have been their proved for long by their experienced teachers as it the key factor to develop self-preparedness to translate if they carry out the translation analysis in teacher guided assistance or by themselves out of classes. By adopting lexical, grammatical, modulative, and explicative strategies supported by theory and practice future translators can develop strong translation analysis skills. Using real-world prompts like *The Times* provides authentic material. Combining close reading, reflective translation, and critical commentary equips translators for accurate and stylistically appropriate renditions into Uzbek and Russian.

#### Sample 2

### Pedagogical Recommendations for Translators

1. **Parallel corpus creation:** Use bilingual examples (like above) to build awareness.
2. **Analytical commentary:** Students explain every choice why this word, why omit that clause.
3. **Comparative workshops:** Review peer translations, debate modulation vs. literal approaches.
4. **Ongoing reference to theory:** Incorporate studies.

### Method

In practical lessons translators should learn how to accomplish translation analysis from Source text (English) into Target text (Russian/Uzbek). By identifying presented three comparative samples of translation analysis from English newspaper articles into Uzbek and Russian, using modern translation strategies and methods. Each example focuses on a specific translation strategy and illustrates linguistic, cultural, and stylistic nuances.

### Sample 3

#### Modulation + Explication Strategy

<b>English:</b> The government <u>faces growing pressure</u> over its delayed response to the flooding crisis in northern England. (The Times, 3 Nov 2024)		Strategy: <b>Modulation</b> (changing the point of view or emphasis) + <b>Explicitation</b> (making implicit meaning explicit).
Uzbek Translation	Angliyaning shimoliy hududlarida yuzaga kelgan suv toshqinlariga hukumatning kechikkan javobi <u>jamoatchilikning tobora kuchayib borayotgan bosimiga</u> sabab boʻlmoqda.	
Russian Translation:	Из-за затянувшейся реакции правительства на наводнение в северной Англии <u>усиливается общественное давление</u> .	
Translation Analysis:	<b>Modulation:</b> The English structure “faces growing pressure” becomes more natural in Uzbek and Russian when converted to an effect-first structure: “ <u>jamoatchilikning tobora kuchayib borayotgan bosimiga</u> ” (Uzbek) and “ <u>усиливается общественное давление</u> ” (Russian).	
Explication: <b>In both translations, the geographic reference “northern England” is retained and localized using natural phrasings.</b> <b>Novelty:</b> Modern readers expect clear attribution of responsibility, which is emphasized in the Uzbek version by positioning the government as the agent (“hukumatning kechikkan javobi”).		

### Sample 3

#### Lexical Innovation + Cultural Substitution

<b>English:</b> Social media <u>influencers</u> have become a powerful political force, with some swaying youth opinion more than <u>traditional parties</u> (The Times, 3 Nov 2024)		Strategy: <b>Lexical Innovation</b> (coining or localizing terms) + <b>Cultural Substitution</b> (adapting unfamiliar references to local equivalents).
Uzbek Translation	Ijtimoiy tarmoqlardagi <u>ta’sirchan bloggerlar</u> siyosiy maydonda kuchli ta’sirga ega bo’lib, ayrim hollarda <u>an’anaviy partivalardan</u> ko’ra yoshlar fikriga ko’proq ta’sir qilmoqda.	
Russian Translation:	<u>Инфлюенсеры</u> в соцсетях стали влиятельной политической силой, порой затмевая <u>традиционные партии</u> в воздействии на молодежь.	
Translation Analysis: <b>Lexical Innovation:</b> Uzbek uses “ta’sirchan bloggerlar” rather than		

directly transliterating “influencers”, a **creative localization**. Russian uses the neologism “инфлюенсеры”, which is now part of colloquial and media Russian. **Cultural Substitution**: The idea of “traditional parties” may have different connotations; the translations **preserve ambiguity** while still respecting local political culture. **Novelty**: The treatment reflects how **digital political influence** is understood differently in post-Soviet and Central Asian contexts, demanding adaptive strategies.

#### Sample 4 Grammatical Transposition + Journalistic Compression

<b>English:</b> In <u>a controversial move</u> , the city council approved the construction of a luxury apartment block near a historical site”. (The Times, 3 Nov 2024)		<b>Grammatical Transposition</b> (changing sentence structure or word class) + <b>Journalistic Compression</b> (shortening while keeping essential meaning).
Uzbek Translation	<u>Munozaralarga sabab bo‘lgan qaror bilan</u> shahar kengashi tarixiy obida yaqinida qimmatbaho uylardan iborat majmua qurilishini ma’qulladi	
Russian Translation:	Муниципалитет одобрил <u>спорное строительство</u> элитного жилого комплекса рядом с памятником истории	
Translation Analysis: Grammatical Transposition: <b>the phrase</b> “in a controversial move” <b>is recast as a clause in Uzbek</b> (“munozaralarga sabab bo‘lgan qaror bilan”) <b>and as an adjective in Russian</b> (“спорное строительство”). Compression: <b>Russian and Uzbek drop redundant modifiers while preserving meaning and journalistic clarity.</b> Novelty: <b>reflects modern trends in media brevity, especially for mobile journalism and multilingual reporting environments.</b>		

#### Results

Well-formed and instructed samples will improve translators’ understanding how the translation setting work in practice. Undoubtedly, the translation of newspaper articles between English and Uzbek involves complex linguistic, cultural, and stylistic strategies due to fundamental differences in grammar, journalistic conventions, and sociocultural contexts. A summary table 1 and samples outlines six main strategies: modulation, explicitation, lexical innovation, cultural substitution, grammatical transposition, and journalistic compression, each applied based on specific translation challenges.

Linguistically, English’s flexible syntax and passive structures contrast with Uzbek’s agglutinative, SOV structure, requiring simplification or restructuring. Conversely, translating from Uzbek to English involves condensing long, metaphorical clauses to meet the clarity expectations of English journalism. Terminological issues arise from the lack of equivalents in both directions. Translating modern media terms into Uzbek often demands lexical innovation or borrowing, while culturally rooted Uzbek terms require paraphrasing or contextual explanation when rendered in English. Cultural and ideological framing is another critical area. English content may need tone adjustments for local Uzbek norms, especially on sensitive topics, while Uzbek texts, often ideologically framed, must be neutralized in English to meet Western journalistic standards. Stylistically, English headlines with ambiguity or wordplay are clarified in Uzbek, while Uzbek’s formal or celebratory tone is condensed in English. Pragmatically, idioms and metaphors in both languages often need rephrasing for clarity or cultural accessibility.

#### Conclusion

In conclusion, effective translation in both directions requires more than bilingual fluency it demands not only the linguistic expertise but also bi-contextual awareness, cultural sensitivity, and an understanding of journalistic norms to ensure that tone, meaning, and intent are preserved while adapting to each language's discourse expectations.

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