

TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPER HEADLINES AND THE ANALYSIS OF THEM BY MEANS OF LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL TRANSFORMATIONS INTO UZBEK

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ANNOTATION

This article analysis newspaper headlines, their features, translation methods and the role of translation transformations in the translation of newspaper headlines, as well as the features of translating some headlines from English newspapers into Uzbek.

Keywords: *newspaper headlines, features of newspaper headlines, translation, translation transformations, analysis of samples.*

Аннотация

В статье анализируются заголовки газет, их особенности, методы перевода и роль переводческих преобразований при переводе заголовков газет, а также особенности перевода некоторых заголовков из английских газет на узбекский язык.

Ключевые слова: газетные заголовки, особенности газетных заголовков, перевод, переводческие преобразования, анализ образцов.

Annotatsiya.

Bu maqolada gazeta sarlavhalari, ularning xususiyatlari, tarjima qilish usullari hamda gazeta sarlavxalarini tarjima qilishda tarjima transformatsiyalarining o'rni, shuningdek ingliz gazetalaridan keltirilgan ba'zi sarlavxalarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilish xususiyatlarini analiz qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: gazeta sarlavxalari, gazeta sarlavxalarining xususiyatlari, tarjima, tarjima transformatsiyalari, taxlil namunalari.

As it is known that the headline is the title given to a news item or a newspaper article. It is the most concise form of newspaper information. English newspaper headlines are short and catching, they compact the gist of news stories into a few eye-snaring words. A skillfully turned put headline tells a story, or enough of it, to arouse or satisfy the reader's curiosity. In most of the English newspapers sensational headlines are quite common. The headlines of newspaper items, apart from giving information about the subject-matter, also carry a considerable amount of appraisal, i.e. they show the reporter's or the paper's attitude to the facts reported.

To lure the reader into going through the whole of the item takes a lot of skill and ingenuity on the part of the headline writer. Accuracy of content, intelligibility, practicality, attractiveness of appearance and vigour are the necessary requirements and where every headline goes unerringly to the point with precision and wit the whole newspaper comes alive. But the first basic requirement for newspaper headlines is brevity. The headline must fit into space. The headline "World faces explosion of lifestyle illnesses" (*The Guardian*) meets the necessary requirements: it fits, it makes immediate sense, it attracts the reader's attention, it tells the story. Very often the information is split into decks. The purpose of a deck is to cope with a more complicated or important story where several news points have to be made; but only the first deck needs to be completely self-contained. The first deck carries the most important news point; the second deck elaborates this with a significant detail or adds a further news point.

Sometimes a headline may attract your attention, but in the end you find the story unrelated and, as it was already said in the introduction, nothing can annoy readers more than an inappropriate, confusing or misleading headline.

Secondly, it is definitely a headline on the front page what sells the newspaper. Therefore it should be sparkling, clever and eye-catching and, moreover, correct.

The last, but in no way the least important function of headlines is assorting the news. For this purpose headline writers operate with size and style of type, which underlines the importance and quality of the news. The size of letters grows with the importance and quality of the news.

The language of headlines is something that seems to be as distinct as for example Australian or Scottish English or another language that just uses English vocabulary but sometimes with absolutely different meanings. Not only the language differs, but also the grammar of headlines breaks many rules. As Bremner points out, even G.K. Chesterton mentioned this problem in one of his works in the 1930s. He wrote: "Headline is one of the evils produced by that passion for compression and compact information which possesses so many ingenious minds in America. Everybody can see how an entirely new system of grammar, syntax and even language has been invented to fit the brevity of headlines. Such brevity, so far from being the soul of wit, is even the death of meaning and certainly the death of logic." [1,178]

The main purpose of headline is to communicate an idea by using as few short words as possible, nevertheless, the meaning of the headline can sometimes therefore be misleading or misinterpreted. The reason for using as few short words as possible is constraint space provided for headlines in newspapers. That's why Translation of headlines usually causes certain difficulties. It depends on the peculiarity of a language, violation of language norms, broad use of abbreviations and special punctuations.

In the process of translation, lexical units in one language are sometimes transformed into another. Various lexical transformations are used in the translation process. In the second chapter of our paper, we described lexical transformations completely. Now, in order to understand lexical transformations on a fully scientific basis, we will perform examples of lexical transformations based on the newspaper headlines taken from English newspapers. The first type of lexical transformation is the transcription method, in which the pronunciation of a foreign word is restored. Moreover, the differences in the phonetic systems of the source language and target language are mainly translated by the method of transcription [4,203].

For example,

Prince of Wales in Heathrow kidnap drama

Uels shaxzodasi Hizrovdagi bola o'g'irlash fojeasi qatnashchisi.

In the original sentence above, a geographical name was given named Wales which was translated as **Uels** to translated text. In the process, some non-pronounced sounds in English are reflected in the translated text while being pronounced.

Commonwealth heads to meet in Ottawa

Hamdo'stlik davlatlari rahbarlari Ottavada uchrashish taraddudida

In the above sentence, the word Ottawa, which is also the name of a geographical place, is reflected as Ottawa in the translation its the method of translation is considered as transcription. Also, as you know, different

transformation methods can be used extensively in a single sentence. it only depends on the skill of each translator. if we look at the above sentence attentively, in this sentence, another type of transformation named addition was also used. Because in the headlines of English newspapers the infinitive form of the verb is used to express the future tense. Therefore , the translator who knows this rule of newspaper headline, also tried to give a perfect translation by adding the word *taraddudida* to express the meaning of the future tense. As we mentioned above, translating newspaper headlines requires a great deal of skill and knowledge from the translator. If the translator had not known what grammatical structures were used in writing the headlines of English newspapers, he would not have been able to deliver the translation to the reader so clearly and intelligibly.

One of the most common types of transformations is the concretization method, which involves the use of a word that is actually used in a broad sense in a narrow sense in the translated text [5,156].

For example,

Queen sees French envoy

Qirolicha fransuzelchisi bilan uchrashdi.

In this sentence ,One of the main types of lexical-semantic transformations is used namely concretization. In fact, the above sentence could also be translated as *Qirolicha fransuzelchisini ko'rdi*. However, there would be some ambiguity in the text of the translation. That is why we must pay attention to the verb see. The verb see in English has several meanings, such as to see, to look at, to observe and others. However, the translator chose the word *uchrashdi* for the translated text in order to convey the meaning of the title to the reader in an understandable way, knowing that the verb see also is used to demonstrate to meet. and through this the translator delivered the sentence with concret meaning to the reader

Several types of lexical and grammatical transformations are used to express information in one language to another. Just now, we will analysis some headlines with the help of grammatical transformations.

One common type of grammatical transformation is grammatical substitution. In a grammatical substitution the original unit is replaced by another grammatical unit in the target language. This is done by replacing word forms (rod, number) with phrases and parts of speech. For example, in English, a plural noun can be translated as a singular or vice versa [2,190].

For example,

Snowstorms hit transport

Qorbo'ronlartransportlarharakatigazararyetkazdi

In the above sentence, the singular noun in the original text is translated by adding plural forming suffixes named *lar* to the translated text, changing *transport* into a plural form *transportlar*. In fact, translator could also translate in the form of *Qorbo'ronlartransportgazararyetkazdi*. However, it is well known that the snowstorm, which is a natural phenomenon, hinders the movement of all transports , so we believe that the translator was able to achieve an adequate translation using the method of grammatical substitution. What's more, the addition method, which is another type of grammatical transformation, was also used in the translation of the newspaper headline. If we wanted to translate the sentence word for word, we would have to translate it as snowstorms damaged the transportation. As a result, we would have to be far from our expected goal. Because, from such

kind of translation, another meaning would be understood that an transport accident has occurred. But in fact it is clear from the newspaper article that the snowstorms are somewhat hitting to traffic. Therefore, we can say that the translator was very correct in translating the title with adding *harakatigaby* all means.

Addition is one of the main types of grammatical transformation, in which the grammatical and semantic components of the original language can be reconstructed by adding words to the target language [3,78].

You know that addition is also one of the main types of transformation and we will try to justify it using a few examples below. For example,

Briton held in South Africa

Janubiy Afrikada bir Britaniyalik hibisga olindi.

Articles and the verb *to be* are often left out in order to draw readers' attention to the main meaning of the information in newspaper materials.[]

Therefore, if you look at the example above attentively, you will notice that the grammatical category of the indefinite article is not expressed in the title of the source language. However, the translator who was well educated in the translation of newspaper headlines, knowing that the indefinite article had been omitted, restored it and translated it as *bir britaniyalik* form using the addition method, which is a translation transformation. Through this method the translator brought additional meaning and clearness to the sentence. For example,

Labour split on prices

Narxlariga nisbatan mehnatkashlar noroziligi

The preposition *on* has different meanings in English. For example, it is used show place, it is used also in several meanings, such as to show the time. But in this sentence the preposition *on* is used in place of the relative word, which signifies the meaning of comparison. In fact, this sentence could also be translated as *Narxlariga bo'lgan mehnatkashlar noroziligi*. However, the translator translated the sentence perfectly by adding the word *nisbatan* in order to emphasize exactly what the sentence was aimed at. Moreover, the word *labor* is a singular form in the source text, and it is translated as *mehnatkashlar* in the plural form by translating it into the plural form in the target text, and in my opinion an adequate translation has been obtained by doing this. For example,

A colony of bees, 2,500 chicks and a 27-year-old tortoise stolen in Norfolk.

Norfolk shaxrida bir to'p asalarilar guruhi, 2500 dona jo'ja va 27 yoshli toshbaqa o'g'irlandi.

The above sentence was also translated using addition method of the transformation. The word *shahar* is added to the translation to indicate that the word *Norfolk* is a city, not a province or village's name.

Another type of transformation is omission which is used when the clause is redundant, from the point of the target language and would make the target sentence sound unnatural if it were to be translated. There are cases when certain words are just omitted without compensation and mentioning with the help of some lexical units [3,78].

For example,

Obama losing his hearing?

Obama eshitish qobiliyatini yo'qotdimi?

As you can see, another type of translational transformation which is the omission method was used in the above sentence. In this sentence, the word *his* in the possessive case was omitted in the translated text. In this way the translator expressed a more precise meaning. If the translator had translated the sentence as *Obama o'zining eshitish qobilyatini yo'qotdimi?* the content of the sentence would be much longer. You know that one of the qualities required of an interpreter is to express a deep meaning in the short word. Therefore, the translator translated the text as *Obama eshitish qobilyatini yo'qotdimi?* in order to give more concrete expressions. Moreover, the transliteration method, which is another type of translational transformation, was also used in translating this sentence. Because Obama is the name of a person, and when the translator translated it, the word was reflected in the target text in the same way as it was in the source text. Only, the translation was made with using the alphabet of the translation language.

In conclusion, a good newspaper headline should be able to truthfully the content of the story it introduces and persuade its readers to devote time to reading. That can be achieved by several characteristic means of headline, which is a special language used besides the means of the block language to do the trick. Most of these means function as 'space savers'. Headline writers have to squeeze as few short words as possible in very limited space, but, simultaneously, their task is to catch truthfully the subject matter. It often leads to a misuse or complete omission of words. The meaning of the headline is sometimes rather difficult to translate, therefore, further knowledge of the context seems necessary.

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INTERNET RESOURCES

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2. www.englishnewspaperheadlines.uk.
3. www.english.newspaper.peculiarities.uk.com
4. www.grammar.in englishnewspapers.uk