

## THE PROBLEM OF TRANSLATING HUMAN RIGHTS TERMS ( FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK)

Ochilova Nargiza

2<sup>nd</sup> course master, Termez State University, Uzbekistan

### Abstract:

In this article you will get some information about a work in the field from the beginning to the end of the translating process. There are good reasons for this. A translator may face the challenges of translation is to find a common thread between them when it comes to words with no correspondents in the target language, idioms and figure of speech, cultural references, humor and sarcasm. To explain specific terms and understand the situations in which they are used, the translator must have not only linguistic knowledge, but also an understanding of this specific area.

**Key words:** alternative variations, interlingual translation, process of translating, source-language, terminology.

**Introduction.** Translation is the communication of the meaning of a source-language text by means of an equivalent target-language text.<sup>1</sup> Theoretical translation studies is the now established academic discipline related to the study of theory, practice and phenomena of translation. This article deals with the problems of translating in the process of translating human right terms. It is known that there are several problems of translating, including: structures of target and source languages, cultural differences, compound words, utilizing missing terms, lack of technical knowledge and so on. Now translators often face the problem which is up to the terms of human rights. The terms of human rights are so political that it is necessary to be careful while translating into the target language.

**Research methods.** Translation method is found beneficial to identify the alternative variations. Contrasting method is utilized for contrasting two unrelated languages. Comparing method is employed as collating two related languages. The ambiguity of terms, the meaning of terms, the essence of the concept, the excessive length, complex phrases are inconvenient, with an excessive number of foreign terms. The creation of a glossary of terminology in various fields in response to the above problems is an urgent task of modern translation.

**Results and discussions.** it is very important for a translator to work with a specialist in the field from the beginning to the end of the translating process. There are good reasons for this.

<sup>1</sup> *The Oxford Companion to the English Language*, Namit Bhatia, ed., 1992, pp. 1,051–54.

A translator may face the challenges of translation is to find a common thread between them when it comes to words with no correspondents in the target language, idioms and figure of speech, cultural references, humor and sarcasm. To explain specific terms and understand the situations in which they are used, the translator must have not only linguistic knowledge, but also an understanding of this specific area.

**Conclusion.** Translating of the specific terms about human rights is not so easy as it seems, it requires to understand the basic knowledge of translating, technical knowledge, enable to utilize various political vocabulary, the political situations of both languages' speaking countries.

The English term **Translation**, first attested in around 1340, derives either from Old French translation or more directly from the Latin *translatio* ( 'transporting' ), itself coming from the participle of the verb *transferre* ( 'to carry over' ). In the field of languages translation today has several meanings:

- The general subject field or phenomenon
- The product that the text has been translated
- The process of producing the translation, otherwise known as translating.<sup>2</sup> Basically, the phenomenon happens between two or more languages called source language SL and target language TL. According to Jakobson, the linguistic aspects of translation are intralingual translation or 'rewording', interlingual translation or 'translation proper', intersemiotic translation or 'transmutation'. ( Jakobson 1959/ 2012:127). Intralingual translation occur when a translator gives his own conclusion after reading or listening the target text about something and creates his own text according to the target text. it is similar to write a summary about something. It is not exact translation of the text but meaning is still preserved. Interlingual translation is between two different verbal sign systems, that has been the traditional focus of translation studies. Intersemiotic translation happens when a written text is translated into a different mode ( music, film or painting). During translating, Cross- linguistic differences, which underlie the concept of equivalence, centre around obligatory grammatical and lexical forms:

The level of gender	The level of aspect	The level of semantic fields
House is feminine in Romance languages but neuter in English	In Russian, the verb morphology varies according to whether the action has been completed or not	In German <i>Geschwister</i> is explicated In english as sisters and brothers. Since siblings is rather formal.

Among all these linguistic aspects of translation are faced several problems with terms while translating them. **Terms** are words and compound words or multi – word expressions that in specific contexts are given specific meanings – these may deviate from the meaning the same

<sup>2</sup> Introducing translation studies. Jeremy Munday 2004. 25

words have in other contexts and in everyday language. In linguistics, terms are studied in Terminology which is a branch of linguistics studies specific vocabulary. The main object of terminology is lexical units (special lexemes) that are analyzed according to their origin, formal structure, meaning, functional features. In Terminology, every term is analyzed by the helping of these features and while translating the terms, translator may confuse the usage of terms and their semantic and cultural features. It can be easily noticed that localization or translation of human rights' terms require knowing not only the same meaning of the word in the target language, but also the political situation and public administration of the country. we should pay attention to the concept of **human rights**. Human rights are the basic rights and freedoms that belong to every person in the world from birth until death. They apply regardless where you are from, what you believe or how you choose to live your life. These basic rights are based on shared values of dignity, fairness, equality, respect and independence. These values are defines and protected by law. The origin of human rights was in 1948 when The United Nations allowed more than 50 Member States to contribute to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. All rights are devoted to improve individuals' life and protect them. There are so many specific terms that are used in these rights that must be translated into target language. But the usage and meaning of the terms are not the same in every country. It is beneficial to give examples for clarifying the problems of translating.

Terms	Meaning in SL (English)	Semantic features	Meaning in TL (Uzbek)	Semantic features and translating problems
Accession	Acceptance of a treaty by a state that did not participate in its negotiation or drafting	This word is used international negotiations by officials to have a chance to accept the contract.	Muzokalarda yoki loyihalarda ularni ishlab chiqishda qatnashmagan davlat tomonidan shartnomani qabul qilish	Accept means in uzbek "qabul qilish" in many ways this word is used but accession is the specific term that cannot be used in any situation.
Advisory opinion	Opinion of a court or court like body that provides an interpretation of a law or norm;	Advisory opinions differ from other opinions in that the advisory opinion need not concern a concrete case.	Past yoki normaning talqinini ta'minlaydigan sud yoki sudga o'xshash organing fikri	the term can not be translated word by word, but it is equaled to the term of "huquqshunos maslahati" according to the semantic features and usage, they are the same.
Child abuse	Emotional abuse, neglect, physical and sexual abuse. They may include failures to act by parents, to provide child's basic needs, inflicting physical injury and so on.	Child abuse is used in its total meanings. It can be find any type of abuse in children. So that it is not used only for failing protecting and providing as parents.	Xissiy zo'ravonlik, beparvolik, jismoniy va jinsiy zo'ravonlik. U ota ona vazifasini bajara olmaganda jismoniy va ruhiy, jinsiy zarar yetkazilganda ishlatiladi.	The word 'abuse' translated into uzbek as 'suis'temol qilish' but it is not right to translate 'Bolani suis'temol qilish' it can be true when it is translated as 'bolaga zo'ravonlik qilish'
Peoples' rights (collective rights or solidarity rights)	Refers to the rights of groups, not just individuals, such as to the development, peace and healthy environment	The terms is used for specific people who are collected into one group according to the specific purpose and may be used for specific organizations	Taraqqiyot, tinchlik va sog'lom muhitga ega va targ'ib qiluvchi muhitdagi insonlarni yoki guruhlarni huquqlarini himoya qiladi	Peoples'rights may be seen "odamlarning qonunlari" in Uzbek from the first glance but it can not be true when we translate like that. Because this term is not used for all individuals.

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Some of the terms of human rights are international and there are not alternative translations of these terms and they are translated into uzbek language word by word. Such as, European Court of Justice – Yevropa Adliya sudi

International Labour Organization – Xalqaro Mehnat Tashkiloti

International covenant on civil and political rights – Fuqarolik va siyosiy huquqlar to'g'risida xalqaro pakt

International Financial Institutions – Xalqaro Moliya Institutlari

Jurisdiction – Yurisdiksiya

We can say as a conclusion, some of the terms of human rights require translating in an intralingual way because of not having the proper word or word combination which has the same meaning so that translator can use his understanding and tries to give basic meaning of the target word wheres some terms are international and used widely throughout the world as original variation not requiring translation so this may give us an opportunity to translate in interlingual like giving exact word which has exact meaning.

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