



## FEATURES OF THE TRANSLATION OF FRENCH COLLOQUIAL VOCABULARY

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### **Annotation:**

The article raises the problems of translation of French language popular science texts; describes the main difficulties encountered in translation; studies the peculiarities of vocabulary translation; highlights the main forms of popular science text and gives their definitions; the text is considered as the basic unit of the language.

**Keywords:** translation, vocabulary, foreign language, French language, scientific text, original text.

The problem of socio-stylistic differentiation of language has a long tradition in world linguistics. Many eminent scientists have been engaged in the identification of general patterns, periodization, trends in the functioning and stratification of colloquial vocabulary. Thus, attempts to differentiate different subsystems of the language from the point of view of stylistic affiliation have been going on for a long time, but these subsystems are allocated arbitrarily depending on the researcher's point of view, and their number is undeterminately large. No classification of colloquial vocabulary is recognized as exhaustive, universal and reflecting all the countless correlations of common features and differences.

Various forms of popular science texts are increasingly penetrating into our lives, for example, in the form of various articles in popular science journals. Moreover, publications have become available both in printed form and in the form of Internet resources (articles in public periodicals concerning new scientific achievements). Without mastering such an accurate communication tool as language, it is impossible to successfully present various achievements. Also, inaccuracies in understanding the idea in this area can lead to incorrect reading of the text and its subsequent interpretation.

The text consists of statements that the speaker creates by selecting language units and connecting them according to the rules of grammar of the given language in accordance with his communicative intention. The text is a complex structural and meaningful whole, the communicative potential of which is much greater than the total content of its constituent statements. The translator must be able to perceive this





integrity of the original text and ensure the integrity of the translation text created by him.

Translation problems are mainly problems of analysis, understanding and construction of the text. There are several reasons for this.

Firstly, the text is the unit within which the question of the contextual meaning of all linguistic means is solved.

Secondly, when assessing the significance of unavoidable losses in translation, the principle of the predominance of the whole over the part applies. This means that it is permissible to sacrifice less essential details for the sake of successfully transmitting the global content of the text.

Thirdly, the ultimate goal of the translator is to create a text that would meet the requirements of cohesion and coherence, and all decisions of the translator are made taking into account these requirements. Of course, the recognition of the text as the main unit of translation does not solve the problems associated with the transfer of individual elements of its content, but it emphasizes the importance of textual aspects of translation.

Given the primary role of text in translation, translation theorists are trying to develop a translation typology of texts that would reflect differences in the overall strategy of the translator. An example of an attempt to link the classification of the original texts with the translator's strategy is the concept of the German researcher Katharina Rice. This concept comes from the theory of the basic functions of language, proposed by the famous Austrian linguist Karl Buhler. According to this theory, language performs three main functions: the function of description (communication of information), the function of expression (emotional or aesthetic experiences) and the function of appeal (a call to action or reaction).

Transferring this classification of language functions to the content of the text, he suggests distinguishing three types of texts: the first type is dominated by the function of description, the second by expression and the third by invocation. It is proposed to supplement these three types of text, distinguished on the basis of language functions, with a fourth type - audio-media, which includes texts intended for oral use.

The entire vocabulary of a particular language is divided into literary and non-literary.

The literary category includes:

- 1) book words;
- 2) standard spoken words;
- 3) neutral words.

All this is a vocabulary used either in literature or in oral speech in an official setting.

There is also non-literary vocabulary, it can be distinguished:





- 1) professionalism;
- 2) vulgarisms;
- 3) jargon;
- 4) slang.

This part of the vocabulary is distinguished by its colloquial and informal nature. Professionalisms are words used by small groups of people united by a certain profession.

Vulgarisms are rude words not used by educated people in society, a special vocabulary used by people of lower social status: prisoners, drug dealers, homeless, etc.

Jargonisms are words used by certain social or united common interests of a group that carry a secret meaning that is incomprehensible to everyone.

Slang is a word that is often considered a violation of the norms of the standard language. These are very expressive, ironic words that serve to denote objects that are spoken about in everyday life. It should be noted that some scientists refer jargonisms to slang, thus not distinguishing them as an independent group, and slang is defined as a special vocabulary used to communicate a group of people with common interests.

In French-speaking linguistics, there are various approaches to the study of non-normative linguistic units. The result of this was the lack of an unambiguous interpretation of the terms "argot", "jargon", "slang". In foreign-language linguistics, the interpretation of these terms is even more contradictory. Hence, difficulties arise in determining the linguistic status, scope and boundaries of slang as one of the specific types of profanity.

The attitude of researchers to slang is ambiguous. Some scientists, referring to the uncertainty of this phenomenon, deny its existence altogether. Others identify it with jargon, consider these two concepts as synonymous. Still others consider slang to be a more general concept, including words that originally arose in a separate social or professional group, in a certain jargon, therefore reflecting the value orientation of these groups, but gradually expanded the area of their use. According to this point of view, there are general slang (a widespread and generally understandable social microsystem) and special slang (various jargons: corporate and professional, different types of argot that have expanded the scope of use and become part of the general slang).

Summing up all that has been said, we emphasize once again that the text acts as the goal, object and result of translation and textual problems are given an important place in modern translation studies.





Now let's consider the features of a modern popular science text. It can be identified two main forms of popular science text:

- an article in a popular scientific publication (journal) is characterized, first of all, by a rather large saturation of terms and specialized words, as well as a large number of abbreviations.

- an article in public periodicals (newspapers) is characterized, first of all, by a much simpler presentation of information (than in popular science journals) with minimal use of specialized words and terms. Also, the authors of such articles avoid the frequent use of abbreviations, using instead the full (deciphered) name of the objects, for example, a fragment of an article from the newspaper "Le monde": translation of the scientific text French:

"... les chercheurs pryfraient voir traduites les publications de la National Security Agency (instead of NSA)".

The main specific feature of the language of scientific literature, from a lexical point of view, is the widespread use of special terminology, i.e. the use of terms of a certain branch of knowledge.

The most general definition of a term can be called as the name of a special object or concept. In linguistics, terminology is broadly defined as part of the vocabulary of a language, covering a special vocabulary used in the field of professional activity of people. Grigory Osipovich Vinokur concludes that the term is "a word in a special function".

Another feature of the language of popular science literature is the presence in it of a vocabulary called international. International vocabulary occupies a large place in scientific and socio-political texts. Along with words of everyday meaning, it includes words expressing scientific, technical and socio-political concepts, which make up the main part of it.

For an international pair, two words are taken in which there is a complete or partial external (graphic and phonetic) similarity and semantic correspondence to each other, for example: agiter - agitate, rgyrageg - dissect, direction - directorate, detecteur - detector, etc.

The semantic relations between the international words being compared can be as follows:

- full semantic correspondence;
- complete mismatch of values;
- partial mismatch of values.

The use of some elements of colloquial speech is also characteristic of the language of popular science prose.





At the same time, an adequate translation is impossible without taking into account the stylistic side of the original, since the translation also involves the creation of a stylistic analogue of the original. The stylistic content of a text or utterance consists of stylistic meanings that make up its units, and requires transcoding during translation, which is carried out in the process of changing the content plans and expressing the linguistic units of the source text in the translation text.

Also, the methods of translating colloquial vocabulary include euphemistic and dysphemistic translation. These techniques are used when vulgarisms and obscene language are found in the original text.

Euphemistic translation consists in replacing the words of the original that carry strong or coarse expression with words with less strong expression in the translation. As you know, the semantic boundaries of a word in colloquial speech are less clearly defined than the corresponding synonyms in the field of literary and book vocabulary. This is one of the reasons why it is impossible to use colloquial vocabulary in the language of scientific presentation. There are still a number of features of colloquial speech that make us look at colloquial elements in a scientific text as a phenomenon that is functionally not justified by the specifics of scientific presentation.

Nevertheless, the authors of scientific articles systematically resort to the use of colloquial vocabulary and syntax. The contradiction between colloquial and bookish is resolved by narrowing the scope of the use of elements of colloquial speech by introducing them into the narrow framework of traditional use in a certain genre variety of scientific prose.

The syntactic structure of a simple sentence, which is not typical for scientific prose, acts as an element of colloquial speech in a scientific message. However, the use of this structure is subject to certain communicative tasks. Their “singleness” serves not the purpose of violating established norms, but the accentuation of those parts of the utterance that need to be emphasized.

Thus, whatever the degree of stylistic looseness of certain genres of scientific prose, the use of elements of colloquial speech in them is always subordinated to the consistent organization of language material in connection with the purposes of functional use.

So, based on the above, we can draw the following conclusions:

1. When perceiving and understanding elements of reduced vocabulary in speech, it is necessary to rely on the situation, taking into account the maximum number of situational factors motivating the use of the element.
2. When translating colloquial vocabulary, deep translation transformations are most often resorted to. Compensation is often found.



3. Particularly coarse lexical units can be translated using euphemization and neutralization techniques.

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