

**THE MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY SPECIAL
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The Uzbekistan University of World Languages**

**Translation/Interpretation Faculty
Translation Theory and
Practice Department**

SELF WORK

On “THE NEW YORK TIMES and its translation into Uzbek”

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

The New York Times



The New York Times is an American daily newspaper founded and continuously published in New York City since 1851. The New York Times has won 106 Pulitzer Prizes, the most of any news organization. Its website is the most popular American online newspaper website, receiving more than 30 million unique visitors per month.

Although the print version of the paper remains both the largest local metropolitan newspaper in the United States, as well the third largest newspaper overall, behind The Wall Street Journal and USA Today, its weekday circulation has fallen since 1990 to fewer than one million copies daily, for the first time since the 1980s. Nicknamed "the Gray Lady", and long regarded within the industry as a national "newspaper of record", The New York Times is owned by The New York Times Company, which also publishes 18 other newspapers including the International Herald Tribune and The Boston Globe. The company's chairman is Arthur Ochs Sulzberger Jr., whose family has controlled the paper since 1896.

The paper's motto, printed in the upper left-hand corner of the front page, is "All the News That's Fit to Print." It is organized into sections: News, Opinions, Business, Arts, Science, Sports, Style, Home, and Features. The New York Times stayed with the eight-column format for several years after most papers switched to six columns, and it was one of the last newspapers to adopt color photography.

Access to the newspaper's online content is through a metered paywall. Frequent users have to purchase digital subscriptions, but access remains free for light users.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

The New York Times



“The New York Times” – Amerika asosida tuzilgan hamda 1851-yildan beri Nyu Yorkda uzliksiz chop etilayotgan kunlik gazeta. “The New York Times” har qanday yangilik tashkilotlaridan eng etakchisi bo’lib, 106 ta Pulitzer mukofotiga ega bo’lgan. Uning veb sayti Amerika onlayn gazeta veb saytilaridan eng mashhuri bo’lib, 1 oyiga 30 milliondan ortiq o’ziga xos mehmonlarni qabul qiluvchi saytdir.

Bunga qaramasdan qog’ozning bosma shakli Qo’shma Shtatlarida har ikkisi ham nihoyatda ko’pchilikni o’ziga jalb qiluvchi poytaxt mahalliy gazetasi bo’lib qoladi, hamda ommada “The Wall Street Journal” va “USA Today” keyingi, ya’ni uchinchi ko’p odamlarni o’ziga jalb qiluvchi gazeta bo’lib, uning ish kunini muomilada bo’lishi 1990 yildan beri 1 milliondan kamroq kunlik nusxalariga kamaygan. Bu holat 1980-yildan beri birinchi marta kamayib ketishidir. “The Gray Lady” nomi bilan atalgan va milliy “newspaper of record” kabi sanoatda juda ko’pchilikni e’tiboriga sazovor bo’lgan. “The New York Times” ham “The International Herald Tribune” hamda “The Boston Globe” kabi 18 ta boshqa gazetalarni o’z ichigan olib nashriyotga chiqargan “The New York Times” kompaniyasi tomonidan xususiylashtirilgan. Kompaniya rahbari Artur Ochs Sulzberger Junior bo’lib, uning oilasi 1896-yildan beri bu kompaniyani boshqarib kelmoqda.

Gazetaning shiori “Barcha yangiliklarni qoyillatib chiqarish” bo’lib, bu shior gazetaning bosh varog’ida, ya’ni varoqning yuqori qismining chap tarafiga yoziladi. Gazeta yangiliklar, hayot tajribalari, san’at, sport, uslub, uy muammolari hamda fazilatlaridan iborat. Gazetalarning ko’pchiligi 6 ta ustuni o’ziga qamrab olgandan keyin, “The New York Times” ko’p yillardan beri 8 ustun hajmda qolgan hamda rangli suratni qabul qilgan so’nggi gazetalardan biridir.

Gazetaning onlayn mundarijasiga o'lchov to'lash oynasi orqali kiriladi. Doimiy mijozlar raqamli badal sotib olishi kerak, lekin kirish oddiy mijozlar uchun bepul bo'lib qoladi.

New words and phrases

column	–	ustun
motto	–	shior
access	–	kirish
All the News That's Fit to Print	–	Barcha yangiliklarni qoyillatib chiqarish
Its weekday circulation	–	Uning ish kunini muomilada

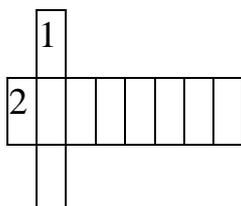
Answer the following questions:

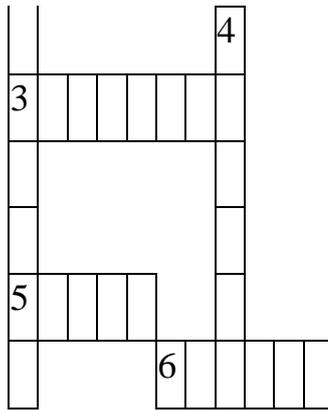
1. What kind of newspaper do you know?
2. What can you say about The New York Times?
3. Who is its chairman?
4. What is its motto?
5. Does it have its own website?

Fill the prepositions:

1. Although the print version ... the paper remains both the largest local metropolitan newspaper .. the United States.
2. The New York Times stayed ... the eight-column format for several years.
3. The New York Times was one of the last newspapers ... adopt color photography.
4. The paper's motto is printed ... the upper left-hand corner of the front page.
5. Access remains free ... light users.

Crossword





1. What is the New York Times?
2. One of the sections it is organized into?
3. What kind of prizes has it won?
4. Who is its chairman?
5. How many column formats does the New York Times stay with?

The Wall ... Journal

EGYPT ISLAMISTS DEMAND THE END OF MILITARY RULE

by David D. Kirkpatrick



CAIRO — Tens of thousands of Islamists jammed Tahrir Square on Friday, demanding the swift exit of Egypt’s interim military rulers.

The huge turnout was the first time that Egypt’s Islamists had so openly and aggressively challenged military rule, ending an uneasy truce that had prevailed as long as the military appeared willing to allow the Islamists as much of a say in Egypt’s future as they could win at the ballot box.

“The people didn’t sacrifice hundreds of lives in the revolution so that the military would jump over their will,” said Mohamed Ibrahim, a teacher at a religious school who traveled from Mansoura. “If they can do that, what is the point of parliamentary elections?”

“The liberals would rather prolong the transitional phase than accept the results of clean and fair elections, which shows they are not very sure about their weight in society and politics,” Professor Shahin said.

During the demonstration on Friday, protesters chanted calls for the overthrow of the ruling military council or the exit of Field Marshal Mohamed Hussein Tantawi, who heads the council. “Tantawi, we will step over you with a shoe!” some chanted.

“Down with the rule of the military,” others declared. “We are the people; we are the red line.”

“We are the people, we made the revolution and we don’t need a guardian to tell us how to write our constitution,” said Mohamed Abdel Azeem, 40, a railroad worker from a town an hour outside Cairo. “The army is the people’s institution, and the people have the right to supervise it.”

Leading afternoon prayers in the square, Imam Mazhar Shahin — based in an adjacent mosque — called for unity. “Don’t let names and titles drive you apart,”

he said. “There is no difference between Salafis, liberals and Muslim brothers; they’re all Egyptians.”

At one point, protesters with the liberal April 6 Movement marched into the square, chanting slogans against the Saudis, like, “Saudi, you have enough children; Egypt is none of your business.”

In apparent defense of the kingdom, a group of Islamists nearby began shouting, “Islamic! Islamic!”

But after a few moments of clashing chants, the standoff was broken as both took up the same refrain in unison: “Down, down with military rule.”

MISRLIK ISLOM DINIGA E'TIQOD QILUVCHILAR HARBIY QONUNLARNI YO'Q QILISHINI TALAB QILISHMOQDA

Devid D. Kirkpatrik



KAIR — 10.000 islom diniga e'tiqod qiluvchilar Taxrir Skverini juma kuni miting o'tkazishdi, ya'ni Misr harbiy hokimlarini vaqticha tark etishini talab qilishmoqda.

Ular birinchi marta katta zabostovka qilishib, ular harbiy qonunlarga ochiqchasiga hamda qattiq turishib qarshilik bildirishdi. Bu ko'pchilikni tashkil etgan jo'yasiz vaqtinchilik sulhni tugatib, vaqtincha harbiy qurollik kuchlari Islom diniga sig'inuvchilarga kelajakdagi Misrda ko'p fikrlar bildirishga rozilik bergani o'xshatishdi, hamda ular blyutenlar saylovlarida go'lib bo'la olishdi.

“Odamlar revolyutsiyada yuzlab jonlar qurbonlik qilishmadi, shunday qilib qurolliy kuchlar ularni xohishlarini bajo keltirirmaganlar,” – dedi Manjuradan tashrif buyurgan, madrasada dars beruvchi o'qituvchi Muhammad Ibrohim. “Agar ular buni qila olishsa, parlament saylovlari qanday holatda bo'ladi?”

“Liberallar ularni ommada hamda siyosatda uncha o'ziga ishonmashi shuni ko'rsatadiki, haqiqiy saylovlarni natijalarini qabul qilgandan ko'ra tranzit vaqti uzaytishini ko'rsatgan bo'lar edi,” – deb so'yladi professor Shahin.

Juma kuni demonstratsiya paytida, norozilik bildirganlar harbiy kuchlar konsili yoki sovet rahbari Feldmarshal Muhammad Hussayn Tantavi chiqishi bilan yerga bulash uchun qo'shiq aytishdi. “Tantavi, biz sizni bosib o'tib ketamiz!” – deb ba'zilar qo'shiq kuylashdi.

“Qurolliy kuchlar qonuni yo'qotilsin!” – deb e'lon qilishdi ba'zilar. “Biz insonlar, biz ochiqchasi ma'lum qilamiz.”

“Biz – insonlar, biz revolyutsiyani yaratdik va biz konstitutsiyani qanday yozishni o'rgatadigan vasiyga muhtoj emasmiz,” – deb aytdi Kairdan 1 soatlik

uzoqlikda joylashgan temir yo'li ishchisi, 40 yoshli Muhammad Abdel Azim. "Armiya – bu odamlar muassasasi va odamlar uni boshqarishga haqlidirlar."

Skverda oxirgi o'qigan peshin namozida Imom Mazhar Shahin qo'shni masjid bilad birgalikda asoslashtirdi. "Ismlarga ijozat bermanglar va sarlovhlar sizlarni xolis olib boradi," dedi u. "Salafis, liberal va musulmonlar ummatlari bilan bizni hech qanday farqimiz yo'q; ular hammasi Misrlikdir."

Bir kuni, liberallar bilan norozilik bildirganlar Skver 6 aprelda bosim o'tkazishganda, ya'ni Saudiya Arabiston fuqarolari "Saudiyaliklar, senlarni yetarli bolalaring bor. Misr bilan ishing bo'lmasin."

Qirollik ayon himoyada bir guruh Islom diniga e'tiqod qiluvchilar yaqinida baqirishni boshlashdi "Musulmonlar! Musulmonlar!"

Lekin duch kelingan dona-dona so'zlardan keyin u kerkik ko'cha ochildi, chunki ikkala xalq ham bir xil naqoratda: "harbiy qonunlar yo'q qilsin!" – baqirishdi ular.

New words and phrases

Islamists	–	Islom diniga e'tiqod qiluvchilar
chant	–	qo'shiq
Down, down with military rule!	–	Harbiy qonunlar yo'q qilsin!
Egypt is none of your business	–	Misr bilan ishing bo'lmasin

Answer the following question:

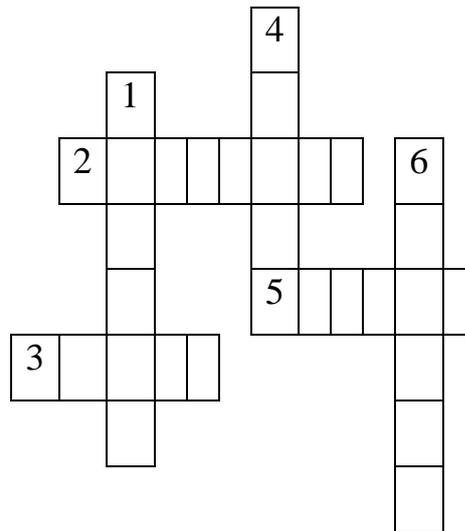
1. What can you about this article?
2. Why did they jam Tahrir Square?
3. What can you say about Egyptian slogan?
4. What did Mohamed Abdel Azeem say about it?
5. What is Mazhar Shahin?

Fill the prepositions:

1. Tens of thousands of Islamists jammed Tahrir Square ... Friday.

2. The people didn't sacrifice hundreds ... lives ... the revolution.
3. Down ... the rule of the military!
4. Egypt is none ... your business.
5. They are not very sure about their weight ... society and politics.

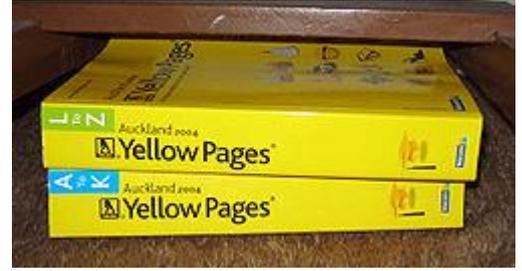
Crossword



1. Islamist
2. Egypt is none of your ...
3. Where did it happen?
4. Mohamed Abdel ...
5. Imam
6. Professor

YELLOW PAGES

Yellow Pages refers to a telephone directory of businesses, organized by category, rather than alphabetically by business name and in which advertising is sold. As the name suggests, such directories were originally



printed on yellow paper, as opposed to white pages for non-commercial listings. The traditional term Yellow Pages is now also applied to online directories of businesses.

The name and concept of "Yellow Pages" came about in 1883, when a printer in Cheyenne, Wyoming working on a regular telephone directory ran out of white paper and used yellow paper instead. In 1886 Reuben H. Donnelley created the first official yellow pages directory, inventing an industry.

Today, the expression Yellow Pages is used globally, in both English-speaking and non-English speaking countries. In the United States, it refers to the



category, while in some other countries it is a registered name and therefore a proper noun. The term Yellow Pages is not a registered name within the United States and is freely used by many companies. Telephone directories using the official internet address "Yellow Pages.xx" exist in 75 different countries. They are edited by many

different Phone Companies and Directory Publishers, mostly independent from each other.

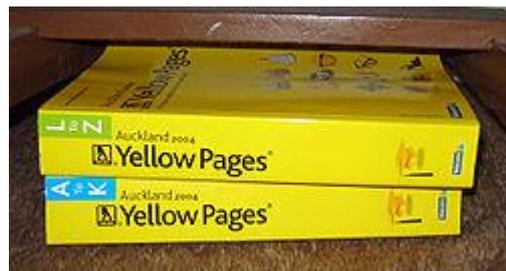
In Belgium, the Czech Republic, the Republic of Ireland, Israel, the Netherlands, and Romania, the "Yellow Pages" are known as the Golden Pages.

In Japan, the "Yellow Pages" are known as Town Page.

In Sri Lanka, the "Yellow Pages" are known as the Rainbow Pages, or the silver page.

SARIQ MA'LUMOTNOMA

Sariq ma'lumotnoma kategoriyalar tomonidan tashkilashtirilgan bo'lib, reklama qilib sotishda ko'p firma nomlarini alifbo bo'yicha berilib, firmalarning telefon ma'lumotnomalari bo'yicha murojaat qilinadi. Modomiki nom aytilsa, shunday firmalar sariq qog'ozda asl nomi joy oladi. Bundan farqli ravishda savdo-sodiqqa oid emaslar ro'yxatlari uchun oq ma'lumotnomadan joy olishadi. Sariq ma'lumotnomani an'anaviy termini hozirda firmalarning onlayn ma'lumotnomalari orqali ham murojaat qilinishidir.



Sariq ma'lumotnomaning nomi hamda tushunchasi 1883-yilda kirib kelgan, ya'ni printer Vayoming Shtati Shayenn shahrida muntazam telefon ma'lumotnomasi ustida ishlashi oq qog'ozda batomom foydalanilganda, uni o'rniga sariq qog'oz ishlatilgan. Roben H. Donnelli ilk bora 1886-yilda rasmiy sariq ma'lumotnomani ishlab chiqarish sanoatini ixtiro qildi.

Hozirgi kunda sariq ma'lumotnoma iborasi ingliz va noingiliz mamlakatlarida, ya'ni dunyo miqyosida foydalanilmoqda. Qo'shma Shtatlarda

unga kategoriya bo'yicha murojaat qilinadi. Ba'zi bir mamlakatlarda u ro'yxatga olingan nomi bo'lib, shunga ismlar kiritiladi. Sariq ma'lumotnoma termini Qo'shma Shtatda ro'yxatga olinmagan hamda u ko'p kompaniyalar tomonidan og'zaki qo'llaniladi. Telefon ro'yxatlari rasmiy internet manzil "Yellow pages.xx" qo'llanilishi using the official internet address "Yellow Pages.xx" alohida



75 mamlakatlarda mavjud. Ular ko'p turli xil telefon kompaniyalari hamda ro'yxat noshirlari tomonidan tahrir qilinadi va har biridan ko'pincha erkin bo'lishadi.

Belgiya, Chexiya Respublikasi, Irlandiya Respublikasi, Izroil, Gollandiya hamda Ruminiyada sariq ma'lumotnoma Oltin ma'lumotnoma kabi tanilgan.

Yaponiyada sariq ma'lumotnoma shahar ma'lumotnoma kabi tanilgan.

Shri Lankada sariq ma'lumotnoma kamalak yoki kumush ma'lumotnoma kabi tanilgan.

New words and phrases

Yellow Pages	–	Sariq Ma'lumotnoma
telephone directory	–	telefon ro'yxati
concept	–	tushuncha
English-speaking and non-English Speaking countries	–	ingiliz va noingiliz mamlakatlarida
Directory Publishers	–	ro'yxat noshirlari

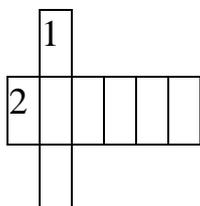
Answer the following questions:

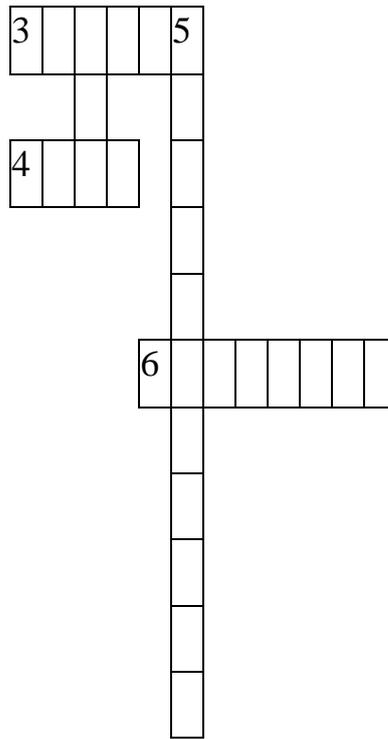
1. What kind of Yellow Pages do you know?
2. In your country do you have Yellow Pages? And how are they called it?
3. What can we ask from company of Yellow Pages?
4. What are they called it in Belgium?
5. Who created the first official yellow pages directory?

Fill the prepositions:

1. Yellow Pages refers ... a telephone directory ... businesses.
2. The traditional term Yellow Pages is now also applied ... online directories of businesses.
3. The term Yellow Pages is not a registered name ... the United States and is freely used ... many companies.
4. They are edited ... many different Phone Companies and Directory Publishers.
5. The name and concept ... "Yellow Pages" came about ... 1883.

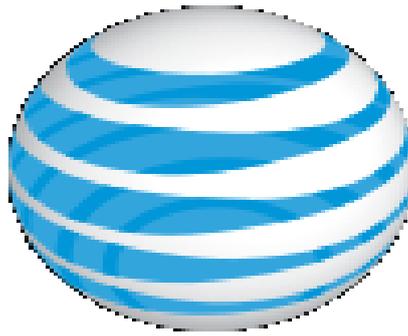
Crossword





1. Pages
2. Who created the first official yellow pages directory?
3. In Romania, what are they called yellow pages?
4. In Japan, what are they called yellow pages?
5. In what country is Yellow Pages is called as the Golden Pages?
6. In what country is Yellow Pages called as the Rainbow Pages?

AT&T



at&t

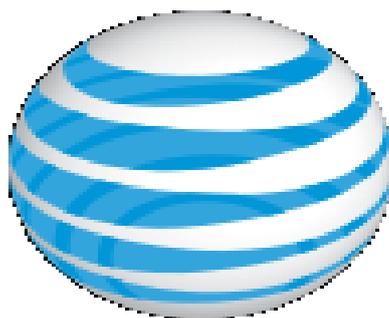
AT&T Inc. is an American multinational telecommunications corporation headquartered in Whitacre Tower, Dallas, Texas, United States. It is the largest provider of mobile telephony and fixed telephony in the United States, and is also a provider of broadband and subscription television services. As of 2010, AT&T is the 7th largest company in the United States by total revenue, as well as the 4th largest non-oil company in the US (behind Walmart, General Electric and Bank of America). It is the 3rd largest company in Texas by total revenue (behind ExxonMobil and ConocoPhillips) and the largest



non-oil company in Texas. It is also the largest company headquartered in Dallas. In 2011, Forbes listed AT&T as the 14th largest company in the world by market value and the 9th largest non-oil company in the world by market value. It is the 21st largest mobile telecom operator in the world with

over 100.7 million mobile customers.

AT&T



at&t

AT&T Inc. AQSH, Texas shtati Dallas shahri Whitacre minorasida joylashgan Amerika millatlararo telekommunikatsiya uyushmasidir. U eng ko'p mobil telefon yetkazib beruvchi hamda Qo'shma Shtatda muqarrar telefoniya uyushmasi bo'lib, keng qamrovli aloqa tarmog'i va imzolash televidiya xizmati ta'minlovchi uyushmadir. 2010-yildan boshlab, AT&T umumdaromad bo'yicha AQSHda 7-eng ko'p mablag' topadigan kompaniya bo'lib, hamda neft mahsulotlarining chegirmasi bo'yicha AQSHda 4-eng katta kompaniyadir. (1-o'rinda Walmart, 2-General Electric and 3-Amerika banki). U Texasda umumdaromad bo'yicha 3-eng

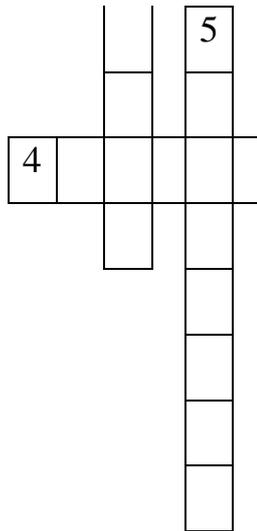


ko'p mablag' topadigan (1-ExxonMobil hamda 2-ConocoPhillips) va Texasda neft mahsulotlarining chegirmasi bo'yicha eng katta kompaniyadir. Hamda u Dallasda joylashgan eng katta kompaniyadir. 2011-yilda Forbs AT&Tni bozor iqtisodiyoti bo'yicha dunyoda bo'ylab 14-inchi hamda neft mahsulotlarining chegirmasi bo'yicha 9-eng katta kompaniyasi deb ro'yxatga kiritgan. U dunyo bo'ylab 100.7 million mobil mijozlarni yig'gan, dunyodagi 21-katta mobil telekommunikatsiya operatoridir.

New words and phrases

American multinational telecommunications
millatlararo

Amerika



1. The 1st largest non-oil company in the US.
2. AT&T Inc. is an American multinational telecommunications corporation headquartered in ... Tower.
3. AT&T is the largest ... company in Texas.
4. What kind of journal did AT&T list as the 14th largest company in the world by market value?
5. Mobile telecom ...

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