

THE ROLE OF PRAGMATICS IN TRANSLATION.

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Abstract.

The main purpose of this article is to study the relationship between the two areas, translation and pragmatics, while distinguishing between them, and to identify the specifics of translation pragmatics.

Keywords: integral part of linguistics, cultural studies, comparative etymology, comparative sociology, pragmatic approach, pragmatic linguistics, pragma phonology, pragma phonetics, pragmatics, pragma syntaxes,

INTRODUCTION .

Translation is an integral part of linguistics, cultural studies, comparative etymology, comparative sociology, and a variety of other disciplines. In particular, his connection with linguistics is incomparable. Indeed, the close connection between translation and linguistics has led some to misinterpret the translation, for example, by interpreting it as part of linguistics. The semantic features of the original textual language, the meanings of the words, their usage, and their connection with other words present a number of obstacles in achieving pragmatic equivalence in translation. In this article we will see some pragmatic problems in translation and certain ways to solve these issues.

THE MAIN PART.

Each translation goes through two stages in the process of translation, as sentences which have essential meanings and meaningful words. However, since there is no intercultural form of speech activity, there are also pragmatic problems for translators.

Therefore, the translator has to use his general cultural pragmatic knowledge to convey the information correctly in the translation without any mistakes.

However, in achieving pragmatic equivalence in translation, the semantic features of the original textual language, the meanings of the words, their usage, and their connection with other words present a number of obstacles.

The only condition for the translation to be created in a form and content similar to the original is that the translator can select and use in his own language the same linguistic means as the original. This responsibility entrusts him, first of all, with the task of fulfilling the original meaning, and then with the task of fully expressing the thought formed in his memory on the basis of the culture and norms of his language.

Translation, by its very nature and character, undoubtedly represents a part of many spheres. One such area is pragmatics. The link between translation and pragmatics may be incomprehensible, but a closer look at these two areas reveals important aspects of them.

Due to the fact that the process of speech, human speech activity is diverse, such as spiritual, physiological, social, spiritual, cultural, etc., social and natural activity, in pragmatics, speech activity is one of the many facets of human activity. Therefore, if the system studies the system of linguistics, the system of language, pragmatics studies the system of communication, exchange of ideas, communication.

Approaching the speech process as a system is the main source and method of pragmatics research.

If we look at the lexical meaning of the word translation, the translation has changed from the Persian word "tarzabon" to Arabic. "Tarzabon" means a

handsome speaker, a speaker, a man with a sharp tongue. The word "translation" is derived from the Arabic word for "translator." Uzbek writers have used the terms "pass," "return," "turn," and "overthrow." For many years, "translation" has been used in the sense of commentary, narration, explanation.

Translation, which is a complex form of human activity, is a creative process of re-creation of a verbal expression (text) created in one language on the basis of another language, while preserving its unity of form and content.

Regardless of the text or speech being translated, there are two things that are common to any translation, that is, any work that is translated from one language to another:

1. The purpose of the translation is to acquaint the reader or listener, who does not know the original language, with the text of the work or the content of the speech as accurately and completely as possible;
2. Translation is the full expression of what is expressed by means of certain languages by means of another language.

When we talk about translation, there are, of course, several aspects of it that come to mind.

Including:

- a) translation from one language to another - sister or non-sister language;
- b) translation from a literary language into one of its dialects and from another dialect into a literary language or into a literary language other than the dialect of one language;
- c) translating from the language of antiquity to the modern state of that language;

At present, the above types of translation include literal translation, creative translation, free translation, author's translation, and a number of other translations.

After the 1950s, the pragmatic approach to linguistics became widespread. Pragmatics - New concepts and terms such as pragmatic linguistics, pragmaphonology, pragmaphonetics, pragmatics, pragmasyntaxes were began to appear. Under these terms, new concepts and methods of analysis related to a new approach to language events and their new interpretation became widespread.

J. Lyons, In an attempt to define and define the subject of pragmatics, he says: "Pragmatics describes the use of appropriate linguistic units in communication in order to encourage the listener to accept the information as the speaker wishes. This means that the pragmatics are concerned with defining the role of language in interpersonal communication."

When translating the word "A house of Long Island" into Uzbek, the translator uses some linguistic means to convey its original meaning, that is, to achieve a pragmatic translation, and does not call it "Ўнги Айленддаги уй", but "Ўнги Айленд оролидаги уй". In other words, the word "island" was added so that the meaning reflected in the original could be understood by the Uzbek receptor. In this case, the linguistic unit in the definition of J. Lyons is exactly the word "island".

Pragmatics not only defines cultural differences, but also studies them. It is important to remember that pragmatics is a field that cannot be replaced by translation. However, they are inseparable.

As any reader who perceives real events as information, the translator also has a personal relationship with them. As a medium of inter lingual communication, the interpreter must maintain a neutral attitude towards these events, trying not to compromise the authenticity of the events that are in fact expressed. From this point of view, translators must take a pragmatic neutral position.

If intercultural and intercultural inconsistencies do not ensure that the language of translation is clear and understandable, the translator seeks to prevent such obstacles and is forced to make changes to the text. Lack of scientific knowledge in

the reader forces the translator to express in a way that reveals a certain part of the information, to make additions and comments to the content of the text. This is especially true in the translation of names and surnames that have a semantic meaning, in the translation of geographical terms, in the fog of cultural and household realities. For example, geographic names in England such as Oxfordshire, Middlesex, Cambridge, so Oklahoma, Virginia in the United States, or Alberta, Manitoba, etc. in Canada, etc. If the geographical names are not translated by adding words such as county, state, province, etc. These words, expressing the names of these geographical places are incomprehensible to the Uzbek librarian.

The need to add explanatory and explanatory elements is also required when translating the names of institutions, companies, media outlets. Because they may belong to only to a certain territory and may be incomprehensible to other people's deputies. For example: "America backs British peace move," The Times "reports." If the word "newspaper" is not preceded by a quotation mark in the translation, the word will be incomprehensible to the Uzbek translator:" As "The Times» газетасининг ёзишича, Америка Британия тинчлик ҳаракатини қўллаб-қувватламоқда."

Such comments help the people of the original language, which is available in the original language, but unknown to the Uzbek reader, to better understand the realities of their living conditions.

The correctness of the pragmatic competence in the translation is determined by the impact of the work of art on the reader, its artistic value, and its ability to attract many readers.

If we get an interesting book to read but do not understand its content, the book loses its interest and we get bored. Similarly, if there is no pragmatism in the translation, we will not be able to understand it and misjudge the author's work and

lose interest in his work. So the importance of pragmatics is very important not only in translation but also in reality.

The first task of pragmatics in fiction is to make an aesthetic impression on the reader. If the pragmatic effect of the original does not exist in the translation, then it does not provoke any reaction in the reader, then the pragmatic nature of the original has not been recreated, and such a translation has no value.

The pragmatic purpose of translation is determined by the intended communicative effect on the reader. The communicative effect that is restored in translation is the restoration of the main function of the original. The impact of a work of art on the reader is determined by the plot, content, artistic value of the text, its ability to attract many readers. The pragmatic task of the translation of such a literary text is to create a text that can have an artistic and aesthetic effect on the reader, as in the text of the target language.

A reader who reads the works of great writers and writers in their native languages should be able to feel the artistic talent of the original author and understand why these people are recognized as great writers in their homeland.

If the translator is able to cope with such a task, the pragmatic effect of the original in the translation is considered to be fully restored. Of course, there are no criteria for comparing the communicative impact of authenticity on English readers and the impact of the translation of this work on Uzbek readers. However, the communicative effect of the original and its translation on English and Uzbek readers can be roughly noted. For example, a reader who reads a translation may be less or more influential than a reader who reads the original.

CONCLUSION.

If the translation is a re-creation of the text in the foreign language based on the materials of the translator's language, the pragmatic essence is the delivery of the original meaning of the re-created text. The meaning expressed in the context is used and analyzed to reveal the "true" meaning through pragmatic features. The

translator must be pragmatically neutral with respect to the original text when expressing pragmatic features in translation. The pragmatic potential of the text is characterized by the content and form of the information. Content and form are pre-existing means of expression in the language, and the author uses them only appropriately. Sometimes some explanatory words are used to express the specific pragmatic features of the translation. Such comments are available in the original language, and help to better understand the realities of the nation's living conditions, which is unfamiliar to the Uzbek reader.

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