



## PRAGMATIC ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION.

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**Abstract.** *science, according to its internal nature and characteristics, undoubtedly includes many fields. One such area is pragmatics. This article deals with the pragmatic aspects of translation.*

**Key words.** *Linguistics, translation, pragmatics, pragmatos, linguistic, syntax, translation process.*

If we look at the dictionary meaning of the word translation, it is translated into Arabic from the Persian word "tarzaban". "Tarzabon" means a well-spoken, eloquent person with a burro tongue. The word "translation" or "translation" was formed from this word, which was adopted into the Arabic language in the form of "interpreter". Uzbek writers expressed such a concept with terms such as "transfer", "return", "turn", "overturn". For many years, "translation" has been used in the meaning of comment, description, and explanation. Later, this word acquired the meaning of expressing a type of artistic creation and became a scientific-philological term. In general, translation is the re-creation of a text written in one language or a spoken speech in another language.

Translation is the art of re-creation, a high artistic creation, even if it is a creation

It is a creation that requires research, work, patience, hard work on various materials from the author of the translation.

Translation accelerates the process of interaction and influence of literature of different nations. Thanks to translated works, readers can enjoy the masterpieces of world literature, their aesthetic feelings increase, their tastes grow, and they develop concepts about beautiful things.

Translation, as a necessary tool for the development of languages, accelerates the pace of their development, increases and improves vocabulary. Translation enriches a person's spiritual life, expands the possibilities of the mother tongue, and makes it more beautiful.

Thanks to translation, the reader's thinking is sharpened and enriched with new ideas and concepts. Translation serves to establish new relationships and views in society. Thanks to translation, a new plot and genre are formed. Translation gives new images, artistic and visual tools to the literature of the Motherland.

But it should also be considered that the result of this process is also expressed with the help of translation. This refers to the secondary text, which is a twist of the original.

Translation equivalence is one of the main factors determining the effectiveness of bilingual communication. Its success depends on many factors, among which the individual, personal, cultural, social and other characteristics of the communication





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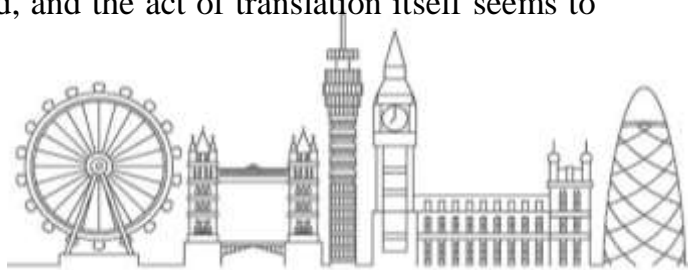
participants and the goals they pursue in the communication process occupy a large place.

Pragmatics (Greek *pragma*, *pragmatos* - action, action) is a field of semiotics and linguistics that studies the use of language signs in speech; in other words, a branch of science that studies a specific system of signs and studies the attitude of the subjects using it to the same system of signs. The main idea of pragmatics was introduced by the American scientist Charles Sanders Peirce; another American scientist, Charles William Morris, developed this idea and coined the term "Pragmatics" as the name of one of the branches of semiotics. Pragmatics is manifested through the process of speech, which encompasses the social activity of a person, through a specific communication situation. Linguistic Pragmatics does not have a clear form, appearance; its scope includes the speaking subject, the addressee, their mutual relations in communication-intervention, and many issues related to the situation of communication-intervention. For example, in connection with the subject of speech, the following issues are studied: overt and hidden goals of the statement (conveying any information or opinion, questioning, ordering, requesting, promising advice, apologizing, congratulating, complaining, etc.); speech tactics and types of speech etiquette; conversation, speaking rules; speaker's purpose; evaluation of the addressee's general knowledge base, outlook, interests and other qualities by the speaker; such as the speaker's reaction to the message he is delivering. In pragmatics, many issues related to such factors as the addressee of the speech, the relations of the interlocutors, and the specific communication situation are studied.

The term "pragmatics" was coined in the late 1930s by Ch. It was introduced by U. Morris as a branch of semiotics. Ch. Morris divided semiotics into three.

1. Semantics - studies the relationship of symbols to objects;
2. Syntax - relationship between symbols
3. Pragmatics is a department that examines the attitude of the speaker to the signs of the language. Although these three fields are placed side by side in the initial comments, Morris later notes that the concept of "pragmatics" is much broader than the other two fields - syntax and semantics.

The pragmatic aspect of translation is the need to influence the progress and result of the translation process, which ensures the success of the translation. The translation must not only be equivalent to the original, but also evoke a certain intellectual or emotional reaction in the receiver. According to this criterion, the translation is evaluated according to the level of compliance with the goals and tasks. This assessment is carried out by the participants of the dialogue themselves, who independently draw their own conclusions about its effectiveness. An adequate translation must evoke the intellectual or emotional response desired by the translator and the communicator in the audience, as well as fulfill the pragmatic task set by the participants in the communication. It should match the communication goals. At the same time, in the process of translation, the requirement of equivalence seems to fade into the background, and the act of translation itself seems to







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be subordinated to solving a certain pragmatic task. In order to achieve effective communication, the translator may have to make various changes to the translated text in terms of content, style, level of expressiveness, etc. The need and nature of these changes depends on the audience and situation, as well as the behavior of the recipients of information, their basic knowledge, language skills, age, profession, etc.

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the behavior of language signs in speech

is the scope of research. Linguistic pragmatics does not have a clear form. It includes a set of issues related to the speaker and the listener, their interaction in the speech process.

There are different views in science about the relation of pragmatics to linguistics. Some linguists, such as V. Dressler, write that "Pragmatics is not related to linguistics." But there are few scientists who completely separate pragmatics from linguistics. Most of them consider pragmatics to be a stream of linguistics, a school of orientation - specialized in the study and description of a particular aspect of language and speech processes. Scientists who interpret pragmatics as a field of linguistics also ask "what is pragmatics?" What is the source of his research? What aspects of speech activity will he learn?" they answer the questions differently. Some linguists consider pragmatics to be a science that studies the use of linguistic tools, depending on the relationships in the text, while others understand it as methods of using linguistic tools to achieve the intended goal. In addition, there is also a semantic informational interpretation of pragmatics, in which it is estimated that the research of pragmatics is the source of communication - the practical result of the intervention process, its purpose and its practical effect. In any case, according to all three interpretations listed above, pragmatics is seen as inextricably linked with the speech process and is directly related to the science of linguistics. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics, more precisely, it is a branch of science that studies the use of speech units in the speech process together with other non-linguistic means, its effectiveness.

With the help of actual pragmatics, the information in the speech is conveyed to the higher nervous system of the receptor, where it is received and influenced by the relevant senses. Since only pragmatics has so many tasks, not expressing it in linguistics does not mean recreating the original, but destroying it. If we listen to a lecture on a topic, but we do not understand its content, this lecture loses interest for us and we start to get bored. Similarly, if there is no pragmatics in Linguistics, we cannot understand it, and we will not be interested in the speaker's speech and thoughts by making a wrong assessment of the speaker's speech. So, the importance of pragmatics is very important not only in Linguistics, but also in reality.

The characteristic of stylistic coloring of language units may or may not be compatible with each other from stylistic and pragmatic aspects in different languages. This feature of languages allows to make a decision on the choice of lexical tools. Such an analysis of





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linguistics enriches imagination and views in this field. The first task of pragmatics in fiction is to have an aesthetic effect on the reader. If the pragmatic effect of the original is not present in the translation, it cannot evoke any reaction in the reader, then the pragmatic feature of the original has not been recreated, and such Linguistics has no value. The pragmatic goal of applied linguistics is determined by the intended communicative effect on the listener. In linguistics, the regenerative communicative effect is the restoration of the main function of authenticity. The influence of a work of art on the reader is determined by the plot, content, artistic value of the text, and its ability to attract many readers. The pragmatic task of such artistic text linguistics is to be able to create a text that can have an artistic and aesthetic effect on the reader, as well as in the text of the language of linguistics.

Pragmatics is at the intersection of many sciences related to speech and moral, human behavior, and mental activity.

Pragmatics is in close contact with such disciplines as structural linguistics, stylistics, speech culture, poetics and linguopoetics, psycholinguistics, ethics and aesthetics, as well as with all the disciplines related to the conscious and unconscious cultural and natural behavior of a person, united under the common name of culturology. But none of them can completely replace pragmatics.

The pragmatic attitude of the recipient of information to information depends not only on the text, but also on the recipient's personality, background knowledge, life experiences, mental state, and other similar characteristics. Therefore, the pragmatic and communicative effect of the text can be determined by influencing people at different levels.

Therefore, the establishment of pragmatic relations in accordance with the original largely depends on the translator's choice of language tools in the process of translation. The need for the translation process and its result to recreate the pragmatic potential of the original, the effort to convey the desired effect to the recipient of information, the reader, is called the pragmatic aspect of translation or the pragmatics of translation. tries to understand as much information as possible. For this, he must be aware of all the background knowledge available in the original language. Therefore, the success of the translation requires a deep and comprehensive study of the history, culture, literature, customs and traditions of the people of the original text, as well as the specific words related to the way of life.

In short, translation is one of the oldest forms of human activity. Thanks to translation, we can clearly imagine the history of human development in all its details.

The task of translation pragmatics is to re-create the unity of form and content of the original with the help of native language tools, carefully mastering the harmony and differences between the lexical, grammatical and stylistic phenomena of the original and translated languages.







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If the author of the original copy is required to accurately reflect reality, the translator is required a loose interpretation of the original is required, and this looseness is achieved through pragmatics.

Translation of texts of different languages is a special type of interlingual communication specifies equal value in terms of content. The correspondence between the content of the original and translated texts shows that equivalence is the main condition of translation. Only a translator who has mastered the secrets of translation practice and is thoroughly armed with its theory can create translations equivalent to the original. The translation considered equivalent to the original also embodies the pragmatic features of the original.

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