

## PRAGMATIC DIMENSIONS IN TRANSLATION

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### ABSTRACT

*The gist of pragmatics, i.e. pragmatic semantics and its impact on the content and quality of any translation have been touched upon in the paper. It analyzes the essence of pragmatic meaning from the translation theory and practice standpoint. Tools, such as “pragmatic adaptation”, in ensuring the pragmatic consistency and effect of translation are discussed as well.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Pragmatics, Translation, Semantics, Meaning, Adaptation, Adequacy, Recipient, Effect.*

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### INTRODUCTION

Pragmatics (derived from Greek – “pragma” – denoting “action, movement”) is a trend of semiotics that studies the relationship between characters (signs) and their participants in a particular speech process. Pragmatism today is seen as the degree to which language representatives express their attitudes using specific words and semantic constructions and understand the interlocutor’s attitudes, i.e., their attitudes based on the current situation. Linguists point out that pragmatics will be based on the words and attitudes of the language user.

The effect of pragmatic meaning is reflected in the harmony of the content and form of the statement. In the process of translation, a certain amount of pragmatic meaning may be dropped. According to experts, the transition from pragmatic to translation takes place as follows:

- 1) High level of transition to translation (scientific and technical literature, etc.);
- 2) Restrictions on translation (in the preparation of information and analytical materials for other languages);
- 3) The fact that the pragmatics of the original are almost indistinguishable from the translation (if the text is aimed only at certain languages).

Practitioners say there is no way to convey pragmatic meaning separately. The translation must be in the best interests of the customer.

Apparently, pragmatics is the subjective attitude of the language community towards language units. The properties of their components in this relationship give rise to the pragmatic nature of language. This concept is much broader, reflecting the fact that a language depends on the

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diversity of the participants in the communicative process and the subject of the event, as well as on the skills of the participants. The exact word can be perceived differently by representatives of two different groups. The pragmatic problems of language have been less studied than the study of referential evaluative meanings. In studying the level of receptor perception in translation, L.S.Barkhudarov recommends studying the lexical-semantic meaning of each word into the following types [Бархударов Л.С. Язык и перевод. – М.: Международные отношения, 1975. –230 с.]:

- 1) stylistic description of the word.
- 2) list of meanings.
- 3) the emotional color of the word.

Based on the above, we can find the following stylistic words in English and Uzbek:

1. Neutral - words that form the core of a dictionary and are used in all genres.
2. Spoken - words used in oral speech, in informal situations. They are not used in written speech, but are used to express the character's speech in a work of art.
3. Literary - words of pragmatic meaning, used in all types of biblical speech and not always used in oral speech, used only in certain situations that arise.
4. Poetic - words of pragmatic meaning in high spirits, used only in poetry.
5. Terminology - This type includes words with a pragmatic meaning related to science.

Every nation has its own way of thinking and its own spiritual world. This can often be explained by the fact that the nation has different religious beliefs and philosophical views. But in languages that are far from each other and not related to each other, there are words that express universal concepts. This means that there are common words between languages and religions. The translator is required to carefully compare his language and vocabulary of the translation, choosing the most alternative version of each word. In some cases, there are two or three different pragmatic emotional colors in a sentence:

Please come in (official).

Come in (neutral).

Come in, will you.

Get the hell in here (familiar, negative-emotional).

This means that the words in oral speech belong to the group of everyday (familiar) and casual speech, the words in the biblical lexicon belong to the group of official words, and the words used in poetry belong to the group of high spirits. Comparisons and metaphors play an important role in translating pragmatic meaning. Before translating them, it is a good idea to determine if there are similar means of expression in the target language, and if not, to replace them with the main units that convey the same meaning in the target language, depending on the context. Effective, figurative and lively speech depends on pragmatic proverbs, parables and idioms. Speakers use these tools extensively to increase the pragmatic effectiveness of their speech. In the system of “difficult to translate” language units, which are almost in the first place, are

phraseologisms that express pragmatic relations. They force both the practicing translator and the theoretical translator to think seriously about translation problems. In the works of translation scholars, Sh.Balli, V.V.Vinogradov, B.A.Larin, N.M.Shanskiy, A.V.Fedorov, Reysker, S.Vlakhov, and F.Florin, the problems of translation of phraseologisms are analyzed in depth. The main purpose of the phraseology is to fully restore the pragmatic meaning in translation in the process of communication. The translation of phraseological units uses the methods of literal translation, analogical translation and annotated translation.

V.N.Komissarov notes: “The people develop a certain attitude to the words they use. Such a relationship between the word and its users is called “pragmatics” [Комиссаров В.Н. Современное переводоведение. – М.: ЭТС, 2004. – 424 с.]. Any text is communicative in nature and contains a message that contains specific information from a source to a receptor. Sometimes the information received can have a profound effect on the receptor. This information can affect his emotions, provoke a certain emotional reaction, lead to a certain action. The ability of a text to have such a communicative effect, i.e. to create a pragmatic attitude towards the sender at the receiver, or in other words, a pragmatic effect of the information in the text on the recipient, is called the pragmatic aspect of the text or the pragmatic potential of the text.

In the first stage of the translation process, the translator appears as the receptor of the original and tries to get as much information as possible from the text. To perform this, he must have the basic knowledge of the native speakers, that is, be aware of the history, culture, literature, customs, and lifestyle of the people who speak the original language. Like any authentic receptor, the interpreter develops a personal attitude toward the information conveyed. However, the interpreter should make sure that such a personal attitude does not compromise the accuracy of the translation. In this sense, the interpreter must be pragmatically neutral. The pragmatic problems of translation also depend on who the translation is for, the current genre characteristics of the original, and the level of the reader. There is less need for pragmatic changes in the translation of scientific and technical literature. Because such texts are intended for a narrow range of specialists with specialized knowledge in this field, the same amount of tag knowledge. Such information consists of general specific words and terms for both linguists, and only company names, units of measurement, and specific nomenclature names should be interpreted.

Socio-linguistic factors that speak different dialects of the language also play an important role in ensuring the pragmatic consistency of translation.

These include deviating from linguistic norms in the original text, using dialectal words for stylistic purposes, and others also pose certain challenges.

General principles of pragmatics are profoundly studied in the research works of I.P.Susov, G.Leech, S.Levinson, N.D.Arutyunova, E.E.Paducheva, et al. There are a variety of classifications presented in relation to pragmatics in the available theoretical literatures, but all of them are grounded on the general concept defined by Ch.Morris that states - “one of the main features of a linguistic sign is the expression of the speaker-listener relationship”.

Consequently, linguistic pragmatics studies all linguistic phenomena related to the “linguistic sign - its user” chain. The object of his research includes complex issues such as the subject of speech, the listener (recipient), their interaction in the process of communication, the impact of

the speech situation on these relationships. It is recognized in all studies that the most important concept of linguistic pragmatics is the human factor.

A.D.Schweitzer states, “It can be assumed that a report prepared by a scientist for international conferences may be delivered differently to his other colleagues abroad by someone who is not a representative of the same scientific school” [Schweitzer A.D. Translation and linguistics. - M., 1973.]. This does not mean that the message differs qualitatively, but the language tools used by the author differ depending on different communication conditions. Texts have different pragmatic potentials. According to V.N.Komissarov, pragmatic potential is “the ability of the text to create a certain communicative effect, the receptor to react pragmatically to the message, in other words, to have a pragmatic effect on the recipient of information” [Komissarov V.N. Translation theory, Moscow: Vysshaya shkola, 1990. - 256 c.].

The need to rework the pragmatic potential of the original and the effect of the desire to exert the desired effect on the receptor the course and outcome of the translation process is called the pragmatic aspect of translation. It is well known that each statement is created to have some communicative effect, so pragmatic potential is an important part of the statement content. This leads to the conclusion that his pragmatics also plays an important role in the text of the translation. Therefore, the interpreter will need to be able to achieve the desired effect on the receptor by reworking or modifying the pragmatic potential of the original, depending on the purpose of the translation. Therefore, the study of the pragmatic aspects of translation is one of the main tasks of translation theory.

Linguists define the concept of “pragmatics” as follows: “Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics and semiotics that explores ways in which context contributes to content. Pragmatics encompasses the theory of speech acts, speech implications, interactive speech, and other approaches to language behavior in philosophy, sociology, linguistics, and anthropology. In this sense, pragmatics explains how language users can overcome apparent ambiguity, as meaning depends on the style, place, place, and time of each uttered sentence.

The structure of the text determines the nature of perception, but the outcome of understanding the text is not strictly programmed by the author of the text: the nature of comprehension and especially interpretation of the text depends on a number of internal, subjective factors. These translations usually comprise:

- Social status of the listener;
- Its cultural level, the degree of integration into socio-cultural relations);
- Knowledge of spoken language;
- Personal sensitivity;
- Previous experience;
- Joining the culture, etc.

In the process of interpretation, a pragmatic adaptation of the speaker's speech is made, that is, certain changes are made to the socio-cultural, psychological and other differences between the speaker and the listener. In the translation process, different systems are compared as well as different cultures are compared. The pragmatic factor is one of the most important factors in

determining the amount of information to be transmitted in a translation, rather than how the translation process is carried out. The contradiction between these two trends: the explication and impact of information. Taking these trends into account is important to understand the essence of pragmatic adaptation.

Recapitulating the above stated, it can be inferred that pragmatic adequate translation does not represent the highest level of semantics, i.e. communicative invariance, but only the optimal variant of pragmatic, semantic and stylistic adequacy.

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