

STYLISTIC AND PRAGMATIC FUNCTIONS OF LANGUAGE TOOLS IN TRANSLATING FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK

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Annotation: This article provides a comprehensive overview of the challenges and methodologies involved in translation, particularly from English to Uzbek. It begins by highlighting the complexities faced by translators due to differences in language structure and meaning between the source and target languages. While automatic translation tools are available, they often fail to capture the nuances of the original message accurately. The importance of maintaining fidelity to the original message, without adding or subtracting information, is emphasized, underscoring the translator's role in bridging linguistic and cultural gaps.

Key words: stylistic functions, pragmatic functions, language tools, source Language, target language, cultural nuances, lexicon.

Introduction:

There are many cases which must be noticed by a translator, due to in Source Language there are many words with different meaning in target language, or a change of form of source Language words to the other word with same meaning in target Language. All of these cases certainly will confuse a translator. To solve this problem he can use an automatic word translation application. But it is not effective; sometimes the result of an automatic word translation is far different with the original meaning.

As a translator, we concern not only with the source language, but the more important is the target language, the message to be received by the target language readers must be closely similar with the original message, no addition and no reduction of the information. For this sake, a translator must have ability and knowledge about the style and the meaning of a text. In general, translation is a change of meaning and form from the source language to the receptor language.

Literature analysis and methodology:

Translation from one language into another language is a historical and ancient activity that is used as a means of communication of information, thoughts, and cultures from one language community to another. The activity done by translators

seems to be underestimated by people who think fluency in two or more languages is the only requirement of being a translator.

In fact, the activities of the translators demand higher levels of competence in understanding the contents of the messages in the source language and being able to reproduce the same meaning in the target language. To achieve this goal, translators need to use language tools involving stylistic and pragmatic functions.

Basically, form and meaning of the source language messages can be preserved by practicing equivalence both at word level and at sentence level. Equivalence at word level is largely a matter of finding target language synonyms, but this method isn't always the best way to preserve connotations of source language. According to Catford, in his book "A Linguistic Theory of Translation", it's possible to find more than one target learning equivalent, and the translator must decide which is the most suitable for his purposes in a given context in the message.

Meanwhile, at sentence level, the nearest natural equivalent might be totally different in structure in English and target learning, so it will involve a change in the order of words and structures. But it doesn't mean that changing the order should result a change in wording, here the translator should recognize what kinds of meaning. And according to Nida, these ways involve a dynamic and formal equivalence.

Results:

This background becomes the base of our study, for in noticing that message changes in source language to a source language meaning transferred into the target language form, it's been less understood by translator about what the actual meaning that they need to transfer to the target language form and what language tools that will be used for that changes. This is something that considered extremely complex, because a meaning in a form within a language, if to be changed into another form of same meaning in another language, should be considered thoroughly and right.

And by observing that present condition of English-Uzbek translations, mostly messages are conveyed not in an actual form of Uzbek as a target language form of a source language meaning. While the present translators' competence in understanding the form and meaning of the English messages into the same meaning in Uzbek is very varied. We come to a highlight about what stylistic and pragmatic functions that have been used by present translators and how those functions need to be valid as a right tool to change the message in the source language to a source language meaning transferred into the target language form and what an exact understanding of those functions.

The traditional way of translating a text and then editing it to fit stylistic and pragmatic requirements often produces a translation which bears no resemblance to the source text. An example being that a humorous source text may be translated as a serious target text. In order to remedy this, the edited rule-based and example-based

Machine Translation and Computer-Assisted Translation approach will be applied using the identified stylistic and pragmatic functions of source language. This should produce a translation which retains the cultural and stylistic nuances of the source text.

The importance of this work in relation to Machine Translation and Computer-Assisted Translation tools is that it outlines the areas which require improvement in order to move Machine Translation and Computer-Assisted Translation from word-for-word translation to translation which successfully translates cultural context.

The purpose of this study is to identify stylistic and pragmatic functions of language tools in translating from English into Uzbek. As culturally specific stylistic and pragmatic tools are often lost in translation, the aim is to determine how to retain a source text's cultural impact in a target text. This can be done by producing a lexicon of words which best represent stylistic and pragmatic functions of the source language. This lexicon will then be used to advise existing translation tools and to create new ones.

Discussion:

Based on an assumption that a student is merely an amateur who has not yet developed his skills as a competent professional, we can regard an initial teacher training student as a type of informant. In this case, the primary objective of a translation student is to understand the source language text and produce a written translation that best satisfies the requirements of his target language teacher or lecturer. This is analogous to target-text oriented translation where the target text is compared to the source target in order to evaluate whether a satisfactory functional equivalence has been achieved.

In order to determine if the above statement holds true for professional translators working these days, translation students at ITV were given a translation task from an Uzbek source text into English. They were told to translate aloud, asked to think aloud if they were able, and their sessions were audio-recorded. The method of think aloud is widely used for getting data on the decision-making processes of professional translators, and it activates the procedural mental activities that underlie making a translation.

Previous research on translation has shown that translation strategies depend on the translator using the translation micro-strategies. According to Vinay and Darbelnet, when a translator is faced with a problem in the source language text, he/she should have various translation methods or procedures at his/her disposal.

If the translator decides upon the translation equivalent that best satisfies his translation criteria in a given context, we will assume that the translator has made a deliberate choice. Our informant may or may not be able to conceptualize the decision-making process and hence may or may not be able to report it. In such a situation, the

translator cannot simply ask the informant for a further explanation since his target is the written translation that he is producing.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the purpose of this study is to investigate and discover the most commonly used stylistic devices by translators when translating from English into Uzbek and to reveal what impact these devices have on the text in the target language. It also aims to show why translators use certain stylistic and pragmatic devices in translations and their effects on the target reader audience, and will provide examples to illustrate these points.

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