

STUDY OF THE CONCEPT OF PRAGMATICS AND ITS
INTERPRETATION IN TRANSLATION

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Annotation: translation, by its intrinsic nature and character, undoubtedly represents part of many areas. One such area is pragmatics. The connection between translation and pragmatics can be manifested in an incomprehensible way, but a closer study of these two areas shows their significant side.

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In the reforms carried out in our country, "Training of modern personnel with knowledge of several foreign languages in our country, carrying out scientific work on foreign languages, improving the methodology of language teaching" is defined as one of the priority tasks, from the recent achievements of the fields of Science and technology in developed countries of the world, to carry out adequate translations in

The process of translation, carried out from Uzbek to English, its peculiarities, issues in which the translator should attach importance, the pragmatic features of originality in the translation process and the peculiarities of its reconstruction in translation, aspects that can give lightness to the translator in work activities and the mistakes that he can make are obtained.

In each translation process, meaning goes through two stages as adverbs and words with Tagma. So long as there is no intercultural form of speech activity, there will also be pragmatic problems of translation for the translator.

Accordingly, the translator has to use his Universal pragmatic knowledge to correctly deliver information without any errors in translation. A close study of the phenomenon of speech and the emotional effect naturally leads to several theories of translation, especially those that emphasize the principle of equivalent influence or action and how it should be said in another language

dynamic equivalence based on "false interpretation". Both theories encourage translators to achieve cross-cultural pragmatic success by recognizing that speech activity and phenomenon differ across cultures.

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

One condition for the translation to be created in a monand way, both in the

original and in the content, is that the translator can selectively use the original monand linguistic means in his language. This responsibility imposes on him the task of fulfilling first the function of the original meaning, and then fully expressing the thought formed in his memory on the basis of the culture and norm of his language.

In later years, the pragmatic aspects of language, which are gaining the attention of researchers, require the translator to be aware of the data of many other disciplines, cultures, in addition to deep linguistic knowledge. And the appropriate use of pragmatic means in translation serves to fully deliver the necessary meaning expressed in the original. From this it follows that the practical significance of this dissertation work is that it is possible to have a complete knowledge of the pragmatic features of the translation, their analysis, giving in the translation, illuminated by well-established examples, as an additional or main guide for students on the topic to be used in their independent work, abstracts or to include

In addition, the Corpus studied is the practical application of knowledge, the elimination of any lexical-grammatical problems encountered in the translation process using the pragmatic properties of translation, as well as speech, fiction the ability to practice translation and analyze the problems encountered in this process constitutes the practical importance of research.

Pragmatics is a branch of science that is relatively newly formed in linguistics, studying the study of human speech activity, the purpose, content of such activity, the means of verbal and nonverbal expression of such purpose and content in oral and written text, their place in the act of speech, communicative influence, the expression of various relations in the speech of a speaker and

Pragmatics is a research framework of linguistics that studies the movement of linguistic signs in speech. 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 process of speech.

The need for research into the expressive-emotional-evaluative connotative meaning of a word, vocabulary, that is, pragmatic meaning arose when a talking person tried to attract the listener's attention, influence them communicatively, interest them, attract their opinion, or, conversely, distract, excite, wave, persuade or deceive.

Translation is the art of re-creation, a high artistic creation, a creation that, even when creative, requires research, work, patience from the author of the translation, painstaking work on various materials . Translation, a complex form of human activity, is a creative process consisting in recreating a colloquial expression (text) created in one language, on the basis of other language tools, while maintaining its unity of form and content. Hence, the colloquial expression created using the tools of the language to which the original belongs is replaced by such an expression, which is formed on the basis of the laws of the language of translation. In this way, the content and

methodological adequacy of the texts of the original and translational languages is created. The main property of the translation lies in the fact that it is the art of words. The fact that the word has the property of expressing thought, the power of influence makes it possible to implement translation at the art level.

Translating means expressing what is expressed using certain language tools through other language tools in full harmony with the original.

In the process of translation, two states occur, that is, first, it is necessary to understand, understand and interpret what is being turned to translate. This phenomenon occurs in the native language. Secondly, in the language in which the work is being turned, it is necessary to find the appropriate means of expression, that is, words, combinations of words, grammatical forms.

As a speaker creates a speech, with this activity of himself, he implies the transmission of some kind of information to the recipient (listener), the statement of their evening, the transmission of news that is happening around us. Through this, the speaker also exerts a certain effect on the receptor. The effect on the receptor through speech is mediated by pragmatic properties.

With the help of *asliyat* pragmatics, information in speech is transmitted to the higher nervous system of the receptor, where exposure occurs by being received through appropriate sensations.

Since only pragmatics is assigned so many tasks, not expressing it in translation means not recreating the original, but eliminating it.

If we listen to a lecture being made on a topic, but do not understand its content, then this lecture will lose the level of interest for us, and we will start *zerika* from it. Likewise, if there is no pragmatics in the translation, we cannot understand it and leave the speaker uninterested in his speech, thoughts, giving a wrong assessment of his speech. That is to say, the importance of pragmatics is very important not only in translation, but also in the original.

The stylistic coloring occupation of language units may or may not be consistent in stylistic and pragmatic aspects in different languages. Such a feature of languages allows you to decide on the choice of lexical tools. Such an analysis of the translation enriches the imagination and views in this area.

The first task of pragmatics in fiction is to have an aesthetic effect on the reader. If the pragmatic effect in *asliyat* is not present in the translation, it cannot evoke any reaction in the reader, then the pragmatic nature of *asliyat* has not been recreated, and such a translation has no value.

The pragmatic purpose of practical translation is determined by the intended communicative effect on the listener. In translation, the reversible communicative effect is a reconstruction of the main function of *asliyat*. The power of influence of a work of art on the reader is determined by the plot, content, artistic value of the text,

the fact that it is able to attract many readers to itself. The pragmatic function of the translation of such an artistic text is to be able to create a text that can have an artistic and aesthetic effect on the reader, as in the original text of the translation language.

As you know, the main task of scientific and technical texts is not to influence, but to convey information. In this place, the main task of the translation of such a text will be the same, and the role of pragmatics in translation is to correctly and accurately convey information in the original. Sometimes such situations are also observed that the scientific and technical information necessary in the translation may be expressed in more understandable, more accurate forms than in the original for its use by specialists. In such cases, the translation would have accomplished the main pragmatic goal better than the original.

In a word, the importance and role of pragmatic properties in translation is very important. Therefore, translators are required to correctly and correctly illuminate the pragmatic properties of the original.

To summarize the above, the role and importance of pragmatics in translation consists of:

First, to explain the content of a text written in a different language;

Secondly, to act on the receptor; this, in turn, can be divided into:

a) positive effect B) negative effect c) neutral third, correct transmission of certain information;

Fourth, the definition of cultural differences and their study.

Pragmatics, on the other hand, not only defines cultural difference, but also studies it. It should be borne in mind that pragmatics is an irreplaceable area with translation. But they cannot be completely separated from each other either.

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