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## THE CONCEPT OF TRANSLATION AND PRAGMATICS

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**Abstract:**

**Background.** Translation is a powerful tool that serves the interests of friendship, brotherhood and cooperation between peoples, the expansion of economic, political, scientific, cultural and literary ties between them [10, 29]. Translation accelerates the process of interaction and interaction between the literatures of different peoples. Thanks to the translated works, readers will enjoy the masterpieces of world literature, their aesthetic sense will increase, their tastes will grow, and they will have an idea about beautiful things. Translation, as a necessary tool for the development of languages, accelerates their development, increases and improves the richness of vocabulary. Translation enriches a person's spiritual life, expands the possibilities of the native language, enriches it.

**Methods.** A comparative study of the means of different languages to create a translational consistency requires the identification of the aesthetic specificity of the literary text, the methodological and pragmatic features of its material-logical, emotionally expressive and figurative elements, and the stylistic basis. The methodological coloring of language units allows to decide whether the units of different pairs of languages are semantically-methodologically and pragmatically compatible. Such an analysis of translation enriches the imagination and views in the field. They include not only linguistic, but also psychological, sociological, ethnographic, national, etc. implies pragmatic, inhumane factors, including historical and a number of other aspects, as well as a high level of knowledge of the communicators.

**Results.** The stylistic features of language units may or may not be methodologically and pragmatically compatible in different languages. This feature of languages allows you to decide on the choice of lexical visits. Such an analysis of translation enriches the imagination and views in the field. The first task of pragmatics in fiction is to make an aesthetic impression on the reader. If the pragmatic effect of the original is not present in the translation, it is if it does not



people think of "translation" as the process of translating a text from one language to another.

All of the above comments about the translation have a soul. Because each of them describes the translation from one side and serves to fill the general understanding of it. So translation is a multifaceted, complex, complex activity. Translation is one of the most ancient forms of human activity, thanks to which we can clearly imagine the history of human development in all its details. Thanks to translation, the reader's thinking is sharpened and enriched with new ideas and concepts. Translation serves to establish new attitudes and views in society. Due to translation, a new plot, genre is formed. However, it should be borne in mind that the result of this process is also expressed through translation. This is a secondary text that is a translation of the original implied. The main feature of translation is that it is the art of words. The expressive nature of the word, its power of influence, makes it possible to apply translation at the level of art. The translation should also take into account the specific nature of the close interrelationships between two peoples and two languages, two spiritual lives, two national cultures, two epochs and two writers. 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 translator is to acquaint the reader or listener, who does not know the language of the original, with the text of the work or the content of the speech as accurately and completely as possible;

2. Translation is the expression of what is expressed by certain linguistic means in exactly the same way as by other linguistic means.

The practice of translation has emerged that the question of how to translate the original into the mother tongue is a problem facing translators, and when it comes to translation, there are undoubtedly several varieties of it. These include:

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

Nowadays, the above types of translation include literal translation, creative translation, free translation, authorized translation, and a number of other translations. The main reason for this is the different approach to the translation process. However, any type of translation has its own goals and objectives [4, 47]. The purpose of translation is to recreate the text created with the help of foreign language linguistic means on the basis of native language materials. To do this, the translator must first fully understand the original, and then reinterpret it in his own language. The artistic

and aesthetic reality created by the author is complete the ability of the translator to make a broad observation in order to understand and correctly understand the content and stylistic and aesthetic aspects of the linguistic means in the work of art, as well as the main idea of the author, his intentions and goals, must imagine. As a result, the translation made by the translator should give the same impression to the reader who cannot read the work as the original, just as the original gives the reader an artistic and aesthetic pleasure. The reader considers a work that does not arouse interest in the translation to be written by the author at a low level, that is, the wrong translation confuses the reader.

**Materials and methods.** The task of translation is to recreate the unity of form and content of the original using the means of the native language, carefully mastering the similarities and differences between the lexical, grammatical and stylistic phenomena of the original and translated languages. Failure to follow this principle will result in a violation of the accuracy of the translation. If the author of the original is required to accurately reflect the reality, the translator is required to interpret the original accurately. There are two things that happen in the translation process: first, you need to understand, comprehend, and interpret what is being translated in order to translate. This event takes place in the native language. Second, it is necessary to find appropriate means of expression in the language in which the work is translated, ie words, phrases, grammatical forms [4, 75]. A comparative study of the means of different languages to create a translational consistency requires the identification of the aesthetic specificity of the literary text, the methodological and pragmatic features of its material-logical, emotionally expressive and figurative elements, and the stylistic basis. The methodological coloring of language units allows to decide whether the units of different pairs of languages are semantically-methodologically and pragmatically compatible. Such an analysis of translation enriches the imagination and views in the field. They include not only linguistic, but also psychological, sociological, ethnographic, national, etc. implies pragmatic, inhumane factors, including historical and a number of other aspects, as well as a high level of knowledge of the communicators. This method of research makes it necessary to study as much as possible the functional-pragmatic significance of the language units in the work and their ability to be adequately translated in certain textual situations.

Translation, which is a special type of interlingual communication, requires that texts of different languages be equally valuable in content. The need for coherence between the original and the content of the translated texts indicates that equivalence is a prerequisite for translation. Only a translator who has mastered the secrets of the practice of translation and is well armed with his theory can create translations equivalent to the original.















