Hosted From
**Jacksonville,
Florida, USA**

An International Multidisciplinary Conference

2ND GLOBAL SYMPOSIUM ON HUMANITY AND SCIENTIFIC ADVANCEMENTS

30th December, 2021

Conference Proceedings

Google Scholar

C O P E

Platform & workflow by
OJS / PKP

OpenAIRE

zenodo

- Online Publication
- E- Proceedings
- E-Certificate
- Virtual Presentations

Conference Theme

Social Sciences   Humanities
Education   Management
Technology

www.conferencepublication.com

Articles

ON PRAGMATIC STRATEGIES OF TRANSLATION

Fayziyeva Aziza Anvarovna
Bukhara State University
Department of Translation Studies and Linguodidactics
e-mail:fayzievaziza@gmail.com

There are several meanings of the word *translation*. The term "translation" can apply to the general topic field, the product (the text that has been translated), or the process (the act of producing the translation, often known as "translating"). The translator transforms an original written text (the source text or ST) in the original verbal language (the source language or SL) into a written text (the target text or TT) in a different verbal language (the target language or TL) throughout the translation process.

In the process of translation a translator uses various strategies to achieve adequate translation. The term 'strategy' itself connotes a teleological course of action undertaken to achieve a particular goal in an optimal way. Problems arise, however, in defining the concept more precisely. As Chesterman (2005) has noted, not only is the term 'strategy' itself often used in different ways in translation studies, but a variety of other terms can be used to mean the same thing: 'procedures', 'techniques of adjustment', 'transformations', 'transfer operations' etc. Chesterman (1997: 92–112) proposes that translation strategies can largely be divided into three (somewhat overlapping) categories of syntactic/grammatical, semantic strategies and pragmatic strategies. Each of the categories is divided into ten subcategories.

Syntactic strategies may be thought of as involving purely syntactic changes of one kind or another. Larger changes obviously tend to involve smaller ones too. Syntactic strategies primarily manipulate form. The main ones are these: Literal translation, loan, calque,transposition, unit shift, phrase structure change, clause structure change, sentence structure change, cohesion change, level shift and scheme change.

Under semantic strategies Chesterman grouped kinds of changes which mainly have to do with lexical semantics, but also include aspects of clause meaning such as emphasis. Semantic strategies manipulate meaning. Several of these strategies derive from Vinay and Darbelnet's concept of modulation. So ten types of semantic strategies are synonomy, antonomy, hyponomy, converses, abstraction change, distribution change, emphasis change, paraphrase, trope change and other semantic changes

Chesterman's pragmatic strategies are as follows: Cultural filtering, explicitness change, information change, interpersonal change, illocutionary change, coherence change, partial translation, visibility change, transediting and other pragmatic changes.

Using Chesterman's pragmatic translation strategies classification we tried to anayze the translation of Rhonda Byrne's "The Power" into the Uzbek language and see what strategies were applied by the translator.

After the title page and before the contents a citation is given by the author in the source text, the page contains this citation only:

"It is the cause of all perfection of all things throughout the universe."
      The Emerald Tablet (CIRCA 3000 BC)
"Bu Koinotdagi barcha narsalarning istalgan mukammmalligining sababidir"
      Qadimiy Ahd (eramizdan 3000 yil avval)

In the translation this citation saw several changes. On the macrolevel, the citation is given right above the foreword in the target text, that is the place of it is changed. The reason may be because the author in the original text provided citations before each chapter and the translator might have used this strategy for this citation as well. In the macro level, the source of the citation, i.e. "The Emerald Tablet" is translated as "Qadimiy Ahd" which is translated as "Old Testament" into English. The translator culturally filtered it, changed the information and gave religious coloring to the translation, either because she might have thought that Uzbek receptor more or less might be familiar with Christian book names rather than "The Emerald Tablet". However, there are two reasons why this translation was not successful. Firstly, if she wanted to make religious coloring to the source of citation, then any reader having knowledge of

Christianity would be surprised seeing the date of the source, which dates back to approximately to 3000 BC, the time when there was no Christianity at all. Another reason is that as "The Emerald Tablet" was written in Arabic, in Wikipedia its Arabic name was provided as *Lawḥ al-zumurrudh,* which could be transliterated and transcribed into Uzbek as "Lavh al-zumrad" or "Zumrad lavh". It would give Arabic coloring to the source name, taking into account that Uzbek receptors are more prone to understand and accept Islamic\Arabic sources, the translation would be successful in this case.

Another translation change in the same citation source is the omission of the translation of "Circa". **Circa** (or c.) is a Latin word meaning "about" or "around". There is an Uzbek equivalent for this term, "taxminan", nevertheless the translator opted for omitting this word. In the scope of translation of one citation, the translator used information change strategy.

One more example taken from the source text:

*My **relationships**, health, career, and finances appeared to be in an irretrievable state.*

*Mening **boshqa odamlar bilan munosabatim**,salomatligim, ishim va moliyaviy ahvolim tuzatib bo'lmas darajada izdan chiqqan deb o'ylardim.*

The word "relationships" was translated into Uzbek as "boshqa odamlar bilan munosabatim" or in English it is "my relationship with other people". The translator used explicitness change making it clearer for the Uzbek receptor.

To conclude, Chesterman's classification of translation strategies can be accepted as the complete one and they show pragmatic changes that target text undergoes in the process of translation. In the Uzbek translation of Rhonda Byrne's "The Power" there were several culture filtering as well as information change and explicitness changes which did not violate translation norms and target text can be considered as faithful translated version of an original text.

References:

1. Byrne, Rhonda. The Power. Simon & Schuster, 2010.
2. Ронда Берн. Куч. Davr Press NMU, 2017.
3. Usmonova, Z. H., & Fayziyeva, A. A. (2019). LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL PECULIARITIES OF COMPLEX TERMS IN ISAAC ASIMOV'S WORKS. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, *1*(5), 257-262.
4. Файзиева, А. А. (2018). Use of lexical stylistic devices in Peter Abrahams' novel" Path of Thunder". *Молодой ученый*, (13), 326-329.
5. Fayzieva, A. A. (2017). JK Roulingning angliya bolalar va o'smirlar adabiyoti rivojiga qo'shgan hissasi. *Міжнародний науковий журнал Інтернаука*, (1 (1)), 128-130.
6. kizi, M. M. I. . (2021). Numbers and similarities in their use in English and Uzbek Folklore. Middle European Scientific Bulletin, 12, 175-177. Retrieved from https://cejsr.academicjournal.io/index.php/journal/article/view/536
7. Ruziyeva N. (2020). FACE CONCEPT IN THE CATEGORY OF POLITENESS. European Journal of Humanities and Educational Advancements, 1(4), 15-20.
8. Bakhriddinovna, K. A. (2020, December). PERIPHRASIS-AS A STYLISTIC DEVICE. In Archive of Conferences (Vol. 10, No. 1, pp. 215-216).
9. Ruziyeva Nilufar Xafizovna (2021).The category of politeness in different linguocultural traditions. ACADEMICIA: AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH JOURNAL 11 (2), 1667-1675
10. Bakhriddinovna, K. A. (2020). Features of the use of the periphrases of the Uzbek and English languages in journalistic texts. International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation, 24(7), 8162-8168.
11. Babayev Makhmud Tashpulatovich. Using Multimedia Technologies in Teaching Foreign Languages. Middle European scientific bulletin, 12. 64-67.
12. Bakhtiyorovna, I. F. . (2021). Translation of linguocultural peculiarities in hafiza kochkarova's translations. Middle European Scientific Bulletin, 12, 247-249.

13. Kobilova, A. B. (2016). Peer editing as a main technique in editing writing. International scientific journal, (4 (2)), 37-38.

14. Irgasheva Feruza Bakhtiyorovna. (2021). INTEGRATION OF LANGUAGE AND CULTURE INTO THE TRANSLATION PROCESS . CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE, 2(1), 32-34.

15. G'ayratovna, R. . M. . (2021). Semantics of euphemistic and dysphemic units. Middle European Scientific Bulletin, 12, 243-246. Retrieved from https://cejsr.academicjournal.io/index.php/journal/article/view/545

16. Imamkulova Sitora Anvarovna. (2021). Cognitive Interpretation of Degrees of Intensification. Middle European Scientific Bulletin, 11(1). Retrieved from http://cejsr.academicjournal.io/index.php/journal/article/view/469

17. Yulduz, Mehmonova. "Lexico-grammatical Parts of Speech Expressing the Indefiniteness of the Subject." JournalNX, vol. 7, no. 1, 2021, pp. 323-327.