



O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar
vazirligi Buxoro davlat universiteti

Ingliz adabiyotshunosligi va tarjimashunoslik kafedrası

Adabiyotshunoslik va tarjimashunoslikning
dolzarb muammolari: adabiy jarayon,
qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, uslubshunoslik
va tilshunoslik masalalari

Xalqaro miqyosidagi ilmiy-amaliy anjuman

MATERIALLARI TO'PLAMI



2024 yil, 4- may

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY TA’LIM, FAN VA
INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI**



BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

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THE ROLE OF PRAGMATICS IN TRANSLATION STUDIES

Hamroyeva Sharifa Shukur qizi,
Buxoro davlat universiteti tayanch doktoranti,
s.s.hamroeva@buxdu.uz

Abstract. This article discusses the role of pragmatics and comprehending contextual meaning of the text in translation. Additionally, the study highlights how important it is for a translator, author, source text, and target language to actively collaborate in order to effectively convey literary and pragmatic components.

Keywords: pragmatics, contextual meaning, speech acts, implicit meaning, semiotics.

Introduction. Translation studies, as an academic discipline, has long grappled with the complexities of conveying meaning across linguistic and cultural boundaries. While traditional approaches have focused primarily on the syntactic and semantic aspects of language, the field of pragmatics has emerged as a crucial lens through which to understand the nuances of translation. This article explores the pivotal role of pragmatics in translation studies, examining how an understanding of contextual factors, speech acts, and conversational implicatures can enhance the quality and effectiveness of translated works.

The influence of pragmatics on translation studies and its considerable role was huge to the extent that by 1985 we began to talk about communicative approaches to translation. Works in SFL inspired *Hatim and Mason (1990, 1997)* whose influential work stressed the interdependence of pragmatics and semiotics in helping translators (and

interpreters) to grasp the 'full communicative thrust' of an utterance (1990: 101) in the process of text analysis. Their approach draws attention to the ideational and interpersonal metafunctions of Halliday's model of discourse analysis, in addition to the textual function; they propose a semiotic dimension as a refinement to earlier approaches to register analysis in translation studies." Knowledge of literary pragmatics helps the translator include elements related to: context because as Mey suggests that in order to understand any utterance, one has to know the circumstances in which such an utterance was delivered.

The interplay of voices can only be properly established and replicated by the translator and author working together in an active cooperative manner. The pragmatics of literary texts define the conditions for this shared effort, which is necessary for translating since without it, the translated text would not legitimately exist as a new text. Translation is a collaborative process. The translated text can only be realized through the pragmatic act of reading, interpreting, and translating it; in the absence of this act and its corresponding actor, the translator, followed by the reader as a consumer, the "letters of literature" will remain extinct forever.

When it comes to translation, the focus is often on the linguistic and technical aspects - ensuring accurate word-for-word rendering from one language to another. However, effective translation requires much more than just linguistic competence. An often-overlooked, yet critical, element is the pragmatic dimension of translation. Pragmatics refers to the contextual meaning and the intended purpose behind the use of language. In the translation process, pragmatic considerations are essential for ensuring the translated text achieves the same communicative goals as the original, regardless of the linguistic and cultural differences.

Literature review. The pragmatic dimension of translation has become an important area of study within the broader field of translation studies. Scholars have emphasized that translation is not simply the transference of linguistic codes between languages, but a complex communicative act that is shaped by various pragmatic factors. One key scholar in this area is Jef Verschueren, who has developed a pragmatic approach to analyzing translation. Verschueren (1999) argues that translation inherently involves pragmatic choices, as translators must consider the intended purpose, the target audience, and the sociocultural context of the translation. He suggests that translators need to have strong pragmatic competence to navigate these contextual considerations.

Building on this, Mona Baker (2011) has examined how translators must account for the pragmatic implications of their choices, particularly in relation to power dynamics and ideological positioning. She emphasizes that translation is never a neutral act, as translators inevitably shape the pragmatic messaging to some degree.

Juliane House (2015) has proposed models for assessing the pragmatic "quality" of translations, considering factors such as situational context, participant roles, and the overall communicative function. Her work highlights how effective translation requires a nuanced understanding of pragmatic considerations.

Scholars have also explored the pragmatic challenges in specific translation domains. Miriam Shlesinger (1989), for instance, has investigated the pragmatic competencies needed for simultaneous interpretation, where translators must navigate complex real-time interactions. Similarly, Martha Cheung (2006) has examined the pragmatic obstacles in translating between Chinese and English, stemming from divergent cultural norms and communicative styles.

Overall, the literature demonstrates that translation is fundamentally a pragmatic endeavor, one that requires translators to skillfully negotiate a wide range of contextual factors. As the field of translation studies has evolved, the pragmatic aspects have come to be recognized as central to the translation process, rather than peripheral considerations. Ongoing research continues to shed light on the complex pragmatic dimensions involved in effective, ethical translation practice.

Discussion. Translating a text without considering the target audience can lead to ineffective communication. For instance, instructions for a kitchen appliance need to be tailored for the cultural and linguistic context of the end-users. Translating the instructions literally may result in confusing or misleading information. A pragmatic approach would involve adapting the language, tone, and cultural references to resonate with the target audience.

Idioms, metaphors, and other forms of figurative language can pose significant challenges in translation. Translating them literally can result in nonsensical or confusing statements. Pragmatic translation requires identifying the underlying meaning and communicating it in a way that is natural and meaningful in the target language. For instance, the English idiom "it's raining cats and dogs" does not translate literally into many other languages. A pragmatic translation might be "it's raining heavily" or "it's pouring" - conveying the same intended meaning without the confusing imagery.

Furthermore, At the heart of pragmatics is the recognition that language cannot be fully understood in isolation, but must be examined within its broader social, cultural, and situational context. In the realm of translation, this awareness is essential for accurately capturing the intended meaning and communicative function of the source text. Translators must possess a deep understanding of the cultural norms, social conventions, and situational cues that shape the original discourse in order to convey these nuances effectively in the target language. The concept of speech acts, developed by philosophers such as J.L. Austin and John Searle, has made significant contributions to translation studies. Translators must be attuned to the illocutionary force of utterances – the intended action or communicative purpose underlying the linguistic form. Accurately rendering these speech acts, whether they are directives, commissive, or expressive, is crucial for preserving the pragmatic function of the source text in the target language.

In addition to speech acts, pragmatics also examines the role of conversational implicatures – the implicit meanings and inferences that arise from the interaction between interlocutors. Translators must be adept at recognizing and conveying these implicatures, which often rely on shared cultural knowledge and contextual cues. Failure to account for these pragmatic aspects can lead to a loss of meaning or a breakdown in communication in the translated work.

Conclusion. As translation studies continues to evolve, the integration of pragmatic principles has become increasingly essential for producing high-quality, effective translations. By understanding the contextual factors, speech acts, and conversational implicatures that shape the source text, translators can more accurately capture the intended meaning and communicative function of the original work, ultimately enhancing the reader's experience and the overall success of the translation.

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Literary and functional features of the Road chronotope in American literature

Yunusova Ganjina Rustamovna,

BSU, Doctorate student

g.r.yunusova@buxdu.uz

Abstract. The article deals with one of the topical problems of modern literary criticism, the essence, theoretical foundations of the forms of the chronotope, literary and functional features of the road chronotope, the influence and connection of genre evolution on the storyline. The article investigates the role of the road chronotope in expressing the writer's artistic and ideological goal, and its importance in directing the plot. This research paper is written through qualitative data collection. The scientific works of M. Bakhtin, A. Temirbolat, B. Turayeva and other scholars are analyzed, compared and summarized.

Key words: the chronotope of the road, forms of chronotope, semiotics of a literary text, architecture of a literary work, literary text, literary and functional features.

Literary scholar Mikhail Bakhtin coined the term "road chronotope," which describes how a journey or travel is portrayed in literature. Characters, events, and themes in a narrative are shaped by the dynamic environment that is created by incorporating both the chronological dimension of the voyage and the physical space of the road or path.

The road chronotope is a literary device that frequently represents metamorphosis, introspection, and adventure. When characters travel down a road, they could grow personally, face difficulties and roadblocks, and see changes in their personalities and viewpoints. The road takes on the role of a place of movement and transformation, enabling characters to encounter a variety of people, travel through various environments, and face their inner demons [5, 58].

The road chronotope is not only a physical setting but also a narrative structure that propels the plot forward and shapes the development of characters and themes. It can

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