

**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ ФАНЛАР
АКАДЕМИЯСИ МИНТАҚАВИЙ БЎЛИМИ
ХОРАЗМ МАЪМУН АКАДЕМИЯСИ**

**ХОРАЗМ МАЪМУН
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familiarity with a foreign language culture, but also the associated correct understanding of the units of speech etiquette, which is very important when teaching a foreign language.

The national-cultural aspect of the study of linguistic units allows us to deepen and expand the content of addresses in the modern Uzbek language, and a specific analysis of addresses allows us to answer the question of how and in what way the national originality of English addresses is manifested in relation to units of Uzbek speech etiquette.

The study of speech etiquette contributes to an in-depth understanding of the structures of both languages, expands knowledge about the culture, literature, history, and customs of the native peoples of these languages.

Thus, consideration of Uzbek speech etiquette against the background of English speech culture, from our point of view, is of great importance both for lexicography and for the methodology of teaching the Uzbek language to foreign students.

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THE PRAGMATIC ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION

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Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqola tarjimaning pragmatik jihatlarini muhokama qilishga bag'ishlangan. Bundan tashqari, tadqiqot adabiy va pragmatik elementlarni aniq etkazishda tarjimon, muallif, manba matni va maqsadli til o'rtasidagi faol hamkorlikning hal qiluvchi rolini ta'kidlaydi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *pragmatika, madaniy kontekst, manba matni, konnotatsiya, subtekst, majoziy til.*

Аннотация. *Данная статья посвящена обсуждению прагматических аспектов перевода. Более того, исследование подчеркивает решающую роль активного сотрудничества между переводчиком, автором, исходным текстом и целевым языком в точной передаче литературных и прагматических элементов.*

Ключевые слова: *прагматика, культурный контекст, исходный текст, коннотация, подтекст, образный язык.*

Abstract. *This article deals with the discussion of the pragmatic aspects of translation. Moreover, the research emphasizes the crucial role of active cooperation between a translator, author, source text, and target language in accurately transferring literary and pragmatic elements.*

Keywords: *pragmatics, cultural context, source text, connotation, implied meaning, figurative language*

Introduction. Translation is a complex and nuanced process that extends far beyond the mere conversion of words from one language to another. While linguistic accuracy is essential, there is a significant emphasis on ensuring that the intended meaning, cultural nuances, and pragmatic elements are faithfully conveyed. Pragmatic problems in translation often arise from the inherent differences between languages, cultural contexts, and the ways in which individuals communicate and interact within their respective societies. To address these challenges, translators must possess a deep understanding of both source and target languages, as well as the ability to navigate the pragmatic intricacies that underpin effective communication. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that focuses on the study of communication in context. In translation, pragmatics plays a crucial role in conveying the intended meaning of the text from one language to another. It involves understanding the social and cultural context in which the text is written and conveying that context in the target language. The influence of pragmatic meaning is manifested in the harmony of the content and form of the statement. It is helpful to recognize that, historically, pragmatics has not received much attention from translation studies, and that pragmatics has not seen translation as a form of situated language use that requires investigation in order to comprehend the research that has been done in the field of pragmatics in or of translation. From a fundamentally pragmatic standpoint, which is still frequently

shaped by reflective instances of common language use, translation may be too ancillary and detached from a fundamental language context to have attracted much attention. To observe translational processes and products through a pragmatic lens is to understand them as situated language use, subject to the influence not only of the translator but also of the settings in which translation takes place and translated texts are received.

Literature review. Farewell and Helmreich, (2004), provided a much more explicit framework for reasoning about the many choices that translators must make in producing their translation. However, the central assumption of such approach is that language is vague and texts radically under specify the interpretation.

A certain part of the pragmatic meaning may be lost during the translation process. Neubert stated that the transfer of pragmatic meaning to translation is as follows:

- 1) high level of transfer to translation (scientific and technical literature, etc.);
- 2) migration with restrictions on translation (when preparing informational and analytical materials for representatives of other languages);
- 3) almost no translation of the pragmatics of the original status (if the text is aimed only at representatives of a certain language).

Leech (1983) states that pragmatics was originally defined in a modern sense by Charles Morris (1974), and numerous other experts have since worked to define this area of linguistics. According to Morris's initial definition from pragmatics is "the discipline that studies the relations of signs to interpreters, while semantics studies the relations of signs to the objects to which the signs are applicable." Following that, Crystal (1986:240) defined pragmatics as "... the study of language from the point of view of the users, especially of the choices they make, the constraints they encounter in using language in social interaction, and the effects their use of language has on the other participants in an act of communication".

However, translating a text from one language (the source language) into another (the target language) is the process of translation. "A verbal stimulus that has the same effect as the original (or as much of the same effect as possible) on a different verbal community" is the ideal definition of translation. (Skinner,1974) Yule (2010) claims that the benefit of using pragmatics to study language is that it allows one to discuss people's intended meanings, presumptions, objectives, and goals, as well as the kinds of actions (like requests) they are making when they speak. Therefore, pragmatics is the means by which we communicate meaning within the context of the conversation. While, Robinson emphasizes that pragmatic ability may be enhanced by pragmatic awareness, resulting in a lower likelihood of pragmatic errors among translators. As a result, having this knowledge and awareness can help translators make better decisions.

Discussion. Each nation has a different mindset and spiritual world. But there are some universal concepts and expressive words in distant continents and unrelated languages that unite them. There are words that mean common concepts even among people with different language and religion. The translator is required to compare carefully his language and translation lexicon, to choose the best alternative for each word. Based on the above, we can find the following stylistic words in English and Uzbek:

1. Neutral - words that form the core of the vocabulary and are used in all genres.
2. Verbal - words used in oral speech, in informal situations. They are not used in written speech, but in fiction they are used to express the speech of a character.
3. Literary - words with a pragmatic meaning that are used in all types of literary speech and are not used constantly in oral speech, but are used only in certain situations.
4. Poetic - words with a pragmatic meaning used in high spirit.
5. Terminology- this type of pragmatic words is included in science.

L. S. Barkhudarov recommends studying the lexical-semantic meaning of each word into the following types when studying the level of perception of the receptor in translation:

- 1) stylistic description of the word.
- 2) a list of word meanings.
- 3) emotional colored of the word

In some cases, two or three different pragmatic emotional colors can be found in one sentence:

Please come in (formal)

Come in (neutral)

Come in, will you (negative connotation)

Get the hell in here (negative emotional)

Sometimes words with a neutral or emotional pragmatic meaning can be replaced by negative emotional words based on the macro context in order to express the character of the hero more vividly.

According to V.N. Komissarov, any language sign usually embodies three types of relations. These are semantic, syntactic and pragmatic relationships, the first one reflects the relationship between the language sign and the object, the second one connects the language sign with other signs related to this system, and the third one shows the relationship between the language sign and the persons who use it in the process of communication. At the first stage of the translation process, the translator acts as a receptor of the original source and tries to capture the information contained in the text as fully as possible. For this, he must have the basic knowledge that native speakers have, that is, he must be aware of the history, culture, literature, traditions, and lifestyle of the people who speak the native language. In this sense, the translator must be pragmatically neutral. Translators can gain knowledge about authors' implied meanings, presumptions, purposes, and goals by using literary pragmatics to practice translation and translation requires adding necessary additions and clarifications to the text. They can also learn about the kinds of actions authors perform when speaking, such as conveying a message to their audience. In this process, the second stage is carried out.

Source text: *The ecological movement in Spain is on the increase, «Newsweek» reports.*

Translation into uzbek: *Nyusvik» jurnalining yozishicha, Ispaniyada ekologik harakatlar tobora avj olmoqda.*

If the word *journal* is not added in the translation of this sentence, it may not be understandable to the Uzbek translator.

Such comments are available in the original language, but it helps uzbek readers better understanding of the events of the people and their living conditions, which are unfamiliar to the reader. In some cases, such an additional explanation can be given in the text or in a reference (footnote). Furthermore, the method of concretization is used in translation to express the pragmatic meaning. In this case, this meaning of a word with a general meaning is replaced by a word with a narrow and concrete meaning in order to reveal it to the reader fully.

Original text: *The British people are still profoundly divided on issue of joining Europe*

Translation into uzbek: *Inglizlarda Angliya «Umumiy Bozor»ga qo'shilishi kerakmidi degan masala bo'yicha katta kelishmovchilik haligacha mavjud.*

Moreover, idiomatic expressions, humor, and figurative language present substantial pragmatic obstacles in translation. Idioms, proverbs, and colloquialisms are deeply rooted in the cultural and historical contexts of a language, making literal translations ineffective at conveying their intended meaning. Translators must possess a profound knowledge of the source and target languages to identify equivalent pragmatic expressions that capture the original meaning without compromising cultural relevance.

Conclusion. In conclusion, pragmatics plays a crucial role in translation by helping translators understand the underlying meaning, intentions, and implications of communication beyond the literal words. By considering speech acts, implicature, cultural norms, and pragmatic markers, translators can create translations that accurately convey the original text's meaning and effectively communicate across languages and cultures. Understanding and applying pragmatic principles in translation can lead to more nuanced, culturally-appropriate, and contextually-sensitive translations that capture the full richness of the source text.

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TOVUSH TALAFFUZIDA IFODALANGAN KONNOTATIV MA'NOLAR

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Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqola ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi nutq tovushlari talaffuzidagi konnotativ ma'nolarning qiyosiy tahliliga bag'ishlangan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *nutq tovushlari, konnotativ ma'no, denotativ ma'no, ingerent, adgerent, artikulatsion, akustik, prosodik.*

Аннотация. *В статье проводится сравнительный анализ выражения коннотативная значения в произношении звуков речи в английском и узбекском языках.*

Ключевая слова: *звуков речи, коннотативная значения, денотативная значения, ингерент, адгерент, артикуляция, акустик, просодик.*

Abstract. *The article provides a comparative analysis of connotative meaning in the pronunciation of speech sounds in the English and Uzbek languages.*

Keywords: *speech sounds, connotative meaning, denotative meaning, inherent, adherent, articulation, acoustic, prosodic.*

Aloqa aralashuv jarayonida so'zlardagi har qanday ma'no tovush va tovushlar kompleksi orqali kishilarga yetkaziladi. "So'z, - deb yozadi A. Hojiyev, - o'z qobig'iga ega bo'lgan obyektiv narsa - hodisalar haqidagi tushunchani, ular o'rtasidagi aloqani yoki ularga munosabatni ifodalay oladigan turli grammatik ma'no va funksiyalarda qo'llaniladigan eng kichik asosiy til (nutq) birligidir".

Darhaqiqat, tovush va ma'no o'zaro munosabatga kirishi so'zni tashkil qiladi va nutq bo'lagi sifatida ishtirok etadi. Tovushlarda ham ma'no bor, ular signallar bo'lib, ularga erkin birlashtirilgan bo'ladi. O'zbek tilidagi *maqol, ko'cha* so'zlarining tovushlar kompleksi orqali berilgan ma'nolari ingliz tilida proverb, street tovushlar kompleksi orqali beriladi. Qiyoslanayotgan tillarda, jumladan, o'zbek tilida unli va undosh fonemalarning talaffuzida variantdoshlik hodisasi mavjud bo'lib, variantdoshlik ularda turli xil konnotativ ma'nolarni hosil qiladi. Qayerda variantdoshlik bo'lsa, u yerda tanlanish, tilda esa konnotativ (ya'ni qo'shimcha) ma'no hosil bo'ladi. Qo'shimcha ma'no nafaqat so'zlarda, balki uni tashkil etgan nutq tovushlariga ham taalluqli bo'ladi. Tilda ikki xil ma'no: denotativ va konnotativ ma'no mavjud bo'lgani holda konnotativ ma'no ikki ko'rinishga ega: ingerent va adgerent. Ingerent konnotativ ma'noda (ohang, cho'ziqlik) mavjuddir. Bu jihatdan qaraganda har bir unli tovush xoh u ingliz tilida, xoh o'zbek tilida bo'lsin o'ziga xos turli xildagi qo'shimcha ma'nolar kasb etadi. Unli tovushlar turli intonatsiya bilan aytilishi, bo'g'in hosil qilishi, urg'u qabul qilishi kabi prosodik xususiyatlarga egaligi bilan farqlanadi. Endi unli tovushlar talaffuzi bilan bog'liq holda paydo bo'luvchi ayrim konnotativ ma'nolar haqida fikr yuritimiz. Ingliz tilidagi unli tovushlar bo'g'in tiplariga ko'ra ajratiladi. Masalan, i [ai] fonemasi yopiq bo'g'inda [i] tovushini, ochiq bo'g'inda esa [ai] tovushini ifodalashi bilan xarakterlanadi. Nutq jarayonida i [ai] unlisini ataylab cho'zib talaffuz qilinishi, unda hayratlanish, ishonchsizlik, taajjub kabi qator konnotativ ma'nolarni yuzaga keltiradi.

Masalan, - Are you very ri:ch?

- No living from hand to mouth. (B. Shaw)