



Pragmatic aspects of translation of texts and oral speech on the example of the Uzbek and Russian languages.

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ABSTRACT

In modern linguistics, considerable attention is paid to the pragmatic aspect of texts and oral speech of a particular style and genre. A comprehensive study of the interaction of linguistic means and extralinguistic factors in the structure of the whole text in order to identify pragmatic functions is one of the promising directions in linguistics. The study is devoted to the study of the sources and components of the pragmatic potential of the Uzbek text and oral speech, with the help of which contact is established between the addressee and the addressee in order to exert a certain influence on him. From the diverse topics of pragmatic research, the problem of verbal (written, oral) impact on the recipient has been selected for consideration in the work. An important aspect of this problem is the study of the pragmatic aspect of Uzbek texts and oral speech.

Keywords:

pragmatic aspect of texts, linguistics, contact between addressee and addressee, analysis of materials, linguistic mechanism, typology of speech acts, stylistic interpretation.

Relevance of the topic:

In the process of translation, it is necessary to take into account such an important component of the content as the pragmatic one, determined by the relationship between linguistic expressions, the participants in the communicative act - the senders and recipients of the message. Taking into account the pragmatic component has a certain impact on the transfer of all its other components. Assessment of the quality of translation is based on taking into account the relationship between the compared speech works and the participants in the communicative act - the recipients of the texts in the source language and the translating language. Indeed, if the content of the initial and final text is perceived differently, then it follows that translation as a bilingual communicative act has not achieved its goal.

The theoretical and methodological basis of the research is represented by some general theoretical provisions of pragmalinguistics (the attitude of the addressee to reality, to the message, to the addressee, expressed by the linguistic unit), the theory of speech acts (the typology of speech acts, the nature of their functioning), the theory of communication (the interaction of communicative and pragmatic approaches to language description). A. Neubert identifies the following types of texts:

- texts targeted at the native speaker of the source language;
- texts targeted at the native speaker of the source language;
- texts that occupy an intermediate position between the first and second, that is, addressed primarily to the native speaker, but

not only to him, but to a certain extent to any other audience;

- texts addressed equally to any readership.

The object of the study is examples of texts: some legal provisions, materials from the local press, in particular materials covering events of local importance, advertising aimed at the domestic market. These texts, addressed to the native speaker of the original language, are completely based on the specific features of his psychology, from the amount of information available to him, from the characteristics of the socio-cultural environment that surrounds him. Such texts do not imply a foreign language recipient.

The subject of the research is linguistic means that ensure the implementation of the pragmatic function of the Uzbek text and oral speech.

Purpose of the study. to analyze the pragmatic aspect of the Uzbek text and describe its role in influencing the addressee by this text.

To achieve this goal, it is necessary to solve the following **tasks**:

- correct the content aspect of the concept of the impact of text and oral speech on the addressee;

- to study directive speech acts of texts in the Uzbek language as a component of speech impact;

- identify and describe the pragmatic potential of the introductory verb for the addressee's perception of the content of someone else's speech;

- consider presupposition as an implicit semantic component of an utterance in a text and oral speech;

- to study the pragmatic possibilities of implication of tacit information, understood on the basis of the statement and its role in the formation of the pragmatic aspect.

The scientific novelty of the work is due to the fact that in it, in the mainstream of communicative linguistics, the idea of the pragmatic aspect of text and oral speech is corrected. The text in the Uzbek language has not previously been subjected to deep

pragmatic analysis. The components, content, nature and linguistic mechanism of the impact of such texts on the recipient are determined. For the first time in a text in the Uzbek language, aspects of the influence of an introductory verb on the addressee's perception of the content of someone else's speech, presuppositions, implications from the standpoint of their functioning in the implementation of the impact on the addressee are investigated.

Research methods are determined by the purpose and objectives of the research. The work used a descriptive-analytical method, providing for the interpretation, generalization of the studied linguistic phenomena in the process of their functioning in the text; the method of component analysis based on dictionary definitions and taking into account the contextual implementation of the meaning of words. At the stage of analyzing the factual material, the technique of text and oral speech analysis was used, in particular, the identification of semantic features, which is aimed at analyzing the meaning of words and sentences, identifying and interpreting linguistic means of influence, establishing their pragmatic essence.

The theoretical significance of the study lies in the fact that the main components of the pragmatics of the text and oral speech in the Uzbek language are identified, the specific pragmatic function of each component is determined. The work makes a certain contribution to the development of the theory of pragmatics of the text, linguistics of the text and general linguistics, as well as complements the ideas developed in linguistics about the sources and mechanism of the content structure of the Uzbek text, the implementation of its influencing potential.

The practical significance of the study lies in the fact that the results obtained can be used in university courses, textbooks, in seminars on the style of the Uzbek language with stylistic interpretation, on the linguistic analysis of the text, on professionally-oriented teaching of the Uzbek language to university students, on

journalism as a means methods of maximum influence of the text on the addressee, manipulation of his consciousness, as well as in the preparation of methodological developments.

Traditionally, the idea is formulated that the style-forming principle of all scientific works is objectivity and not categorical, that is, balanced and proportionate assessments, generalization, emphasized consistency, evidence, accuracy and clarity, as well as a focused communicative orientation towards the addressee. The wide use of terms and special vocabulary, the traditional tendency to display normative vocabulary and phraseology, the presence of an element of a strict written tradition make up the specifics of the style of scientific works.

The desire for the most complete correspondence of the forms of language to the content of the utterance leads to the use of numerous terms. The function of the scientific and technical style - scientific and informative - needs a precise language of terms. The high richness of terms in the text is due to the fact that the texts of this style require identification of objects and concepts. The representative of the profession is distinguished, first of all, by his professional language, which includes terms. "The term is a necessary tool for professional thinking, professional development of objective activity, the most important tool for scientific communication".

The vast majority of terms belong to the lexico-grammatical class of nouns.

The pragmatic aspects of translation is one of the main problems in the transmission of realities, that is, objects or phenomena related to history, culture, economy and everyday life. In translation theory, a special term has emerged to designate lexical units that reflect the specific realities of a particular country and do not have equivalents in another language - "non-equivalent vocabulary". To convey realities, such techniques as transliteration (Uzbek Sirt - Russian Syrt), tracing (Russian counterforce - Uzbek counterkuch) and "explanatory translation": tanbur is a stringed national musical instrument with a long neck".

We find various examples of the transmission of realities, in particular, in Aibek's novel "Sacred Blood" ("Qutlug' qon").

Chetan-arba (there is no such word in the explanatory dictionary). *Chetan arava* - "cart with a wicker body". By the way, the word *arba* itself is a borrowing from the Turkic languages.

Dehon is translated by the word *dekhkanin* (with substitution of sounds and the use of a Russian suffix).

Qatiq is translated as "sour milk".

The word *yigit* (boy, young man) is translated into Russian by the word *dzhigit* (vigilante, well done, dzhigat).

The terms should provide a clear and precise indication of real objects and phenomena, establish an unambiguous understanding of the transmitted information by specialists. Therefore, special requirements are imposed on this type of words. First of all, the term must be precise, that is, it must have a strictly defined meaning, which can be revealed by means of a logical definition that establishes the place of the concept indicated by the term in the system of concepts of a given field of science and technology.

Conclusion.

Comprehensive consideration of the pragmatic aspects of translation allows not only to establish some regularities that determine the choice of one of the translation methods, but also to expand the range of means used to transfer "non-equivalent" lexical units.

First of all, it is necessary to take into account not only the national specifics of the recipient, but also a number of others, his characteristics in particular, the degree of familiarity with the subject.

For the choice of the method of conveying realities, it is extremely important to take into account the functional role that they play in a particular message.

Taking pragmatic factors into account entails the introduction of additional elements into the text, the exclusion from it of elements that are redundant from the point of view of a foreign language recipient, as well as a number of semantic transformations.

Translation theory is fundamentally linguistic, closely related to comparative linguistics, ethno-linguistics, psycholinguistics and sociolinguistics.

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