

Pragmatic Issues of Artistic Translation

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Abstract

This article focuses on the process of conveying information to the reader in such a way that it is understandable in literary translation, which is one of the areas of translation today.

Key words: translation, literary translation, pragmatics, original language, connotation, target language, factor, information, text, linguistics.

INTRODUCTION

In order to create balance in translation, it is necessary to do a comparative study of different language tools, to determine the stylistic and pragmatic features that ensure the aesthetic uniqueness of the artistic text, its impressiveness and imagery. The characteristic of acquiring stylistic coloring of language units allows to make a decision about whether the original and translated language units are compatible with each other from the content-methodical and pragmatic aspects. Such an analysis of translation enriches the imagination and views in this field. Compatibility of the content of the original and translated texts is the main condition of translation.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The importance of taking into account the connotative meaning of the lexical units of the original language in the translated language is a factor in achieving a complete translation. Interpretation of the issue of connotation requires addressing the issue of the pragmatic aspect of translation [1, 184]. According to Sh. Safarov, pragmatics should be understood in a broad sense, it covers the issues studied in the fields of semantics and syntax of linguistics and serves as a specific generalizing direction.

In this regard, the pragmatic theory takes into account that the speaker and the listener perceive the sentence or text proposition in the same way [2, 48]. Therefore, when talking about the pragmatic features of literary translation, special attention should be paid to the semantic features and syntactic phenomena of lexical units used in the original and translated languages.

Speaking about the role of pragmatics in translation, its aspect related to translation is the desire to create a complete translation. The fact that the extralinguistic information of native and target language speakers does not match, that is, the "background knowledge" of native and target language speakers is different from each other. As a result, concepts that are perfectly understandable to native speakers may be less understandable, or not at all, to speakers of the target language. The translator should not ignore the fact that although the translation corresponds to the original, if it is not

understandable to the native speakers, the expected goal of the translation cannot be achieved. Therefore, taking the pragmatic factor into account is a necessary condition for achieving an authentic translation. At this point, it should be mentioned that not all materials to be translated require consideration of the pragmatic factor at the same level. According to the importance of pragmatic features in translation, the materials to be translated in the theory of linguistic translation are divided into four groups:

- 1) scientific literature that provides for the requirements of the original and translation language owners at the same level. In general, such material is understood by people speaking different languages in the same way, because it is intended for specialists in one or another field of science;
- 2) local information materials and some other texts intended for certain regions. Although the content of such materials is somewhat difficult for a foreign language reader, they are rarely translated into other languages, and their translation does not require much consideration of pragmatic factors;
- 3) fiction. Such material is primarily intended for people who speak the language of fiction, is often translated into foreign languages, and pragmatically creates specific difficulties for the translator;
- 4) advertising materials intended for foreign political propaganda and export abroad. It is important to consider pragmatic factors in the translation of such materials [3, 159].

In general, while mentioning the above-mentioned specific types of translated materials, it is worth noting that taking into account the pragmatic aspect is important in the translation of popular nouns, geographical names, and various cultural and household realities called equivalent lexicon. Thus, information that is implicit in the original (known to the owner of the original language as part of his "initial knowledge"), that is, has an abstract form for the owners of the translated language, is expressed in an explicit (open, understandable), that is, concrete way in the translated language. Compare:

"Where you girls from?" I asked her again... "Seattle, Washington..." (J. Salinger, The Catcher in the Rye, 10) - "Қизлар, қаердансизлар?", - деб такрор сўрадим. "Сиэтлдан, Вашингтон штатидан".

Linguistic units of different languages are not always completely interchangeable, a word characteristic of one language may not exist in another language. For example, in the following example, when translating the word *"A prison on Robben Island"* into Uzbek, in order to give its original meaning, i.e., to achieve a pragmatic translation, the translator uses some linguistic tools and translates it not as *"Робен Айленддаги қамоқхона"*, but as *"Роббен Айленд оролидаги қамоқхона"*. Here, the word *"орол"* "island" was added to make the original meaning understandable to the Uzbek receptor (reader).

Incorporating such information, which is unknown to the target language speakers but known to the native speakers, is a common technique used in translation in order to make the target text as understandable as possible to the target language speakers. *It was Friday and soon they'd go out and get drunk. (J. Brain, Room at the Top) - Жума – маош бериладиган кун. Ҳеч қанча вақт ўтар-ўтмас бу одамлар кўчага чиқишиб, кайф-сафо қилишади.*

As it can be seen from this example, every English person knows that in England the salary is paid on Friday every week, but any Uzbek reader may not know it either. Therefore, the phrase "payday" was added in the translation. Therefore, the words used in the translation are necessary because the information known to native speakers may be unknown to the reader of the translated language.

In the practice of translation, more than additions and omissions, the method of substitution is also

used as a method of conveying this or that information to the reader who speaks the translation language, which is not directly expressed in the original, but is more or less understandable to him. As an example, let's take the following passage from the American historian and journalist W. Shearer's work "The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich": *...The jubilant Prime Minister faced a large crowd that pressed into Downing Street. After listening to shouts of "Good old Neville"..., Chamberlain spoke a few words from a second-storey window in Number 10. (Ch. 12)[4, 420].*

Any English person knows what is located in Downing Street in London. However, the Uzbek reader may not know this. Therefore, in the Uzbek translation, it is appropriate that *...Чемберлен ўз қароргоҳининг иккинчи қаватидаги деразадан туриб бир-икки оғиз гап айтди ...Chamberlain stood up from the window on the second floor of his residence and spoke a couple of words.*

Often, such substitutions have the character of generalization. In such cases, a word with a concrete meaning that is understandable to the native language speaker is replaced by a word that is more understandable to the translated language speaker using the method of generalization. For example: *Вокзалда тушлик қилдик. Раневская қиммат-қиммат овқатларни буюриб, официантларга бир рублдан пул узатди. (А.Чехов, Гюлос боғи, I) - We sit down to dinner at a station and she orders, insists on the most expensive things and gives the waiters double tips. (tr. by S. Young)*

An English or American reader may not know exactly how much a Russian ruble is worth, so a pragmatic translation is achieved by generalizing rather than specifying the actual amount.

Ҳомид нонни шиннига булғар экан сўради:

- Ёшингиз нечада, бек?

The translator Carol Ermakova translated this text as follows:

- "How old are you, bek?" Hamid asked Atabek, dipping a piece of flatbread into the molasses [5, 35].

I. Tokhtasinov, O. Mominov, A. Hamidov approached this text as follows:

- Homid, laying a loaf of bread into the syrup, asked:

- "How old are you, Bek?" [6, 37]

There is a lexical unit "shinni" in the Uzbek text, which has a national-cultural character. K. Ermakova translated this lexical unit as *molasses*, and I. Tokhtasinov, O. Mominov, A. Hamidov translated it as *syrup*. In our opinion, in this respect, the pragmatic feature is not sufficiently disclosed in both translations. It would be appropriate to translate the English text as *molasses* made from grape juice.

Taking into account the pragmatic factor, in addition to generalization, the opposite of this method is also used, that is, the clarification method. In this case, a word with a general meaning in the original is replaced by a word with a narrower, more concrete meaning that reveals the essence of the original event in the translated language. For example: *The British people are still profoundly divided on the issue of joining Europe in 1973(from the newspaper).* In the context of this statement, we are talking about England's entry into the European Union in 1973. In this context, any Uzbek reader may not know what the sentence "Joining Europe" means. Therefore, it is possible to achieve pragmatic adequacy in the translation of this sentence by using the concretization method. The English people still have different views on the question of the entry of England into the European "Common Market" in 1973.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

It is important to reflect the pragmatic potential of the original in translation. At the first stage of the translation process, the translator acts as a receptor (receiver) of the original and tries to get more complete information from the text. For this, the translator must be aware of the history, culture, customs, and lifestyle of the people who speak the original language. In fact, a translator should have background knowledge about the work to be translated before starting his work. Background knowledge helps to fully convey the information given in the work to the reader during the translation process.

Elements specific to regional dialects in the original text are not given in the translation. Dialectic forms are used in a literary text to show the specific characteristics of a particular character. In such cases, the translator tries to convey the meaning using the word units of the target language.

Translation is the process of conveying the original information to the reader in an understandable way, the reader becomes the recipient of the information after reading the text, and a certain attitude towards the information expressed in the text is formed. This attitude is called pragmatic attitude. Such relations can be different, that is, they can consist of information that is not interesting for the reader or has a strong emotional impact on him. Such a communicative effect of the text on the recipient of information is called the communicative aspect or potential of the text. The pragmatic potential of the text is formed by means of language expression chosen by the author: lexical, syntactic and stylistic units. The original text selects language tools that make the information effective in accordance with its communicative purpose. As a result, the text created for this purpose will have a certain pragmatic potential and it will have a communicative effect on the receiver of information. The pragmatic potential of the text is expressed by the content and form of the information, they are the means of expression already present in the language, and the author uses them appropriately.

CONCLUSION

The reader's pragmatic relationship to information depends not only on the text, but also on his personality, life experiences, knowledge, and mental state. The pragmatic and communicative impact of the text is determined by its impact on people at different levels. Therefore, the establishment of a pragmatic attitude corresponding to the original depends on the language tools the translator chooses.

In the process of translation, an attempt is made to recreate the original events through language tools that are understandable to the reader. In doing so, he should not forget that the reader belongs to a completely different language compared to the original, is a representative of a different culture and history. In translation, the factors required of the translator are to have perfect knowledge of the differences and similarities in the use of language tools of the original and translation languages, as well as the customs, traditions, and lifestyle of the owners of the original text and the readers of the translated text.

Therefore, it is important to reflect the pragmatic potential in the translation. It depends more on the translator's ability to use appropriate lexical syntactic units in the necessary places.

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