

ASPECTS OF LANGUAGE IN TRANSLATION AND TRANSLATOR SKILLS IN LITERARY TRANSLATION

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ANNOTATION

Artistic translation is a process that requires special attention and attitude. Pragmatics and realia are important in translation. Communication between translation and pragmatics can manifest itself incomprehensibly, but a close study of these two areas reveals their significant side.

Keywords: translation, pragmatic, language, dictionary, meaning, potential, original, artistic

INTRODUCTION

The role of pragmatics in translation is incomparable. Pragmatics is important in translation, and its lexical meaning when translated from the Greek word "pragma" means work, action. The term "pragmatics" was coined in the late 30s by Ch. U. and introduced by Morris as a branch of semiotics. Ch. Maurice divided semiotics into three.

And some sources mention that pragmatics as a philosophical concept entered science. In particular, "pragmatics is a philosophical concept that was also in use in pre-Socratic times and was later used by J. Locke, E. Philosophers as Kant mastered from Aristotle. Thus, a stream of pragmatism arose in philosophy [1].

MAIN PART

Linguistics, literary studies, sociology, psychology, ethics-aesthetics, and other sciences distinguish elements that are separately derived components of a speaker system from this system and analyze this distinguishing element based on the principle of similarity (being able to apply it in the same position). Artistic pragmatics is a specific area that requires extremely fine art from the translator, we will give examples below:

«**A house of Long Island**» when translating the word Uzbek to give its meaning in origin that is, to achieve a pragmatic translation, the translator uses some linguistic means and does not refer to it as "home in Long Island Translates as" House on Long Island Island". That is, the word "island" was added here so that the meaning reflected in the original is understandable to the Uzbek receptor. In This J. The linguistic unit in the definition of Layonz is exactly the word "Island".

America backs British peace movement, «The Times» reports.

If the word "newspaper" is not added to the word in quotation marks in the translation of this sentence, the word will remain incomprehensible to the Uzbek translator:

The Times newspaper writes that America supports the British peace movement

Such comments will help the people of the original language, which exists in the original language, but is unfamiliar to the Uzbek reader, to better understand the realms of their living conditions.

In some cases, it is also necessary to drop some elements of the pragmatic potential in the text of the original unknown to the reader:

There were Pius and medicine all over the place, and everything smelled like Vicks' Nose Drops. In this place, the so-called Vicks from translation, the name of the drop of the drug, which does not mean anything to the Uzbek reader, is dropped. Although this somewhat undermines the content of information in the original, the omission of a difficult element to understand in the Uzbek text does not undermine the main information content.

The need to recreate the translated text in a language understandable to the information receiver forces the translator to make additional comments to convey the elements of the original that are difficult to understand in the meaning provided by the original. Although such elements are freely understandable to readers of the original language, the translation language may not mean anything to readers. Thus implicit information in the original translates into explicit information:

The Prime Minister spoke a few words from a window in No. 10.

Any Englishman who reads this sentence is well aware that the headquarters of the chief minister is located in 10 houses on Downing Street in London. But for most Uzbek readers, this is a sentence in which something is unknown, and therefore in an Uzbek translation, the translator is forced to turn the words in this sentence into annotations through lexical transformation, that is, to use other words instead of certain lexical units:

The prime minister made a short speech from the balcony of his residence.

In most cases, such transformations are generalizing. Generalization is the replacement of words with concrete meanings in the language of translation with words with a common meaning that is understandable to everyone. For example:

Also, he would find flour, -- not much, -- a piece of bacon, and some beans (J. London «Love of life»-1905.)

There is also a piece of flour, a piece of meat, and beans, although there is little. (F. Abdullayev "Stories" - T. 1955.59 b.)

The more familiar the word "bacon", used in the cited example in Origin, is to readers of America, Great Britain, and many similar countries, the more unfamiliar, incomprehensible it is to Uzbek readers. Because there is no such product in Uzbeks, that is, a smoked product that can be made from a blunt part of a pig. Therefore, the translator simply translated it in the form of meat, generalizing it.

When the author of the original is required to correctly reflect reality, the translator is required to interpret the original in a fluffy way, and this is done through fluffy pragmatics. Translation, which is a special type of inter-language communication, implies equal value in the content of texts of different languages. The mutual correspondence of the content of the original and translation texts indicates that equivalence is the main condition for translation. Only a translator who perfectly Masters the secrets of translation practice and is carefully armed with his theory can create translations equivalent to the original. The translation, which is considered equivalent to the original, also embodies the pragmatic features of the original.

The word realia is derived from the Latin realia, which means material, Real. In the dictionary of linguistic terms, it is defined as follows: "the result of material culture in being, and in classical grammar, words representing the state construction of a particular country, the

history and culture of a particular people, a linguistic unit representing the features of communication in a particular language” [1.381].

Bulgarian scientist S. is recognized as one of the most reliable studies on the translation of Realms in today's World Translation. Vlakhov and S. Florins' treatise *Neperevodimie v period* (1980) [4] refers to cultural-household words that belong only to certain people and cannot be translated from one language to another as realized. Professor G. Salomov it is not for nothing that calls these words specific words [2]. Experts further expand its geographical coverage among relations, including the terms German-English or Roman-German, sometimes Western European, and even Christianity [2]. So it should be borne in mind that relations can enter not only a certain people but also a unity of peoples close to each other in territorial, religious, and traditions. Specific words related to a particular profession, or sphere, which are called professionalisms, are also included among the Realies. Usually, in fiction, such words are actively used. The great English playwright Shakespeare is no exception.

Even though in today's Uzbek translation studies there is a certain degree of reaction to the issue of the peculiarities of indirect and direct translation, still V. In the example of the translation of Shakespeare's works, it turns out that this issue has not been sufficiently studied. In Shakespeare's tragedies, particularly in the Othello tragedy, the playwright [3] referred to a few such words. The whole plot describes with great skill the actions of Mal Yago, who stood at the head of the mischief, Shakespeare, that he will take revenge on this in vile ways. Let's focus on these words that Yago's told Rodrigo:

Iago

(Aside) O, you are well turned now!

But I'll set down *pegs* that make this music,

As honest as I am. (p.10) Translation of Jamal Kamal:

Yago (aside):

O, judayam sozlangandir yuraklaringiz,

Faqat men ularga jindek *tikon* sanchaman,

O'zgaradi pardasi ham, taronasi ham. (232 b.)

Anna Radlova tarjiması: Яго (в сторону).

Ваш лад хорош теперь.

Но я спущу *колку* на инструменте,

В том честию я клянусь.

Translation of Ghafur Ghulam: Яго (aside).

So`zingiz ham, pardangiz ham juda joyida.

Ammo men ham bu *rubobga tikon* qadayman

Va shu ishni bajarishga va'da beraman. (216 b.)

The word peg of English origin:

Колышек, деревянный гвозд (wooden nail);

Колок музыкального инструмента (a wooden nail set for tuning a musical instrument) expressed in style [1.556].

CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

Hence, in an indirect and direct translation, the question of the re-creation of historical and national identity in the original is manifested in Shakespeare's works from a specific side. In the tragedy "Othello", professional realizations have become important in ensuring the historical and national identity of its time, and the re-creation of this aspect in Uzbek translation has manifested itself in different ways in indirect and direct translations; Since the indirect translation carried out by Gafur Ghulam dates back to the 60s of the XX century when during the former Union there was a strong influence of Russian on the Uzbek literary language, was limited to the exact expression, transcription of many professionalisms. In the translation of Jamal Kamal, who worked directly concerning English origin, the shortcomings of the first translation were eliminated.

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