

**PRAGMATIC FEATURES OF TRANSLATION IN POLITICAL
TEXTS (ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES)**

Jalilova Aziza Ochil qizi

O`ZDJTU tarjimonlik fakulteti, 1-kurs magistri

a.jalilova21@gmail.com +998914562639

***Abstract:** The article deals with the concept of political text and its characteristics, pragmatic adaptation of source texts and pragmatic aspect of social and political text translation. It analyses the practical potential of politically correct euphemisms in source and target texts of B. Obama's and Sh. Mirziyoyev's public speaking.*

***Key words:** pragmatics, translation, translator, political text, politically correct euphemism.*

The profession of translator has a long history, but despite this, modern linguists believe that the translation of political texts causes some difficulties. In particular, the greatest difficulty arises when the translator faces the task of adapting the text for the translation recipient, that is, to make a pragmatic adaptation of the source text. Since the translation is intended for a different receptor than the original, there is a need for a pragmatic adaptation of the source text to take account of the reaction that an utterance may elicit from a foreign-language reader.

According to V. N. Comissarov, the most important part of any communication is implementing a pragmatic impact on the recipient of the translation. It should be noted that the choice of the means by the translator in the process of translation of the source depends on whether the necessary pragmatic relationship will be established between the receptor of the translation and the text itself. «The influence process of the need to reproduce the pragmatic potential of

the original and the desire to provide the desired effect on the translation receptor on the course and result of the translation is called pragmatic aspect or pragmatic translation»¹.

Pragmatics of translation is a broad concept covering not only the pragmatic meaning of the word but also some problems related to different levels of understanding, through the speech actions of communicators of certain meanings or messages, depending on the linguistic or paralinguistic factors², that is, life experience. Commissarov believes that the pragmatic aspect of translation should be seen from three perspectives. One is the translation of the pragmatic meaning of the words³. This point mainly refers to translating national realities without equivalent words, i.e. different names.

The term pragmatic meaning of the word has not yet been fully explored. However, some linguists note that the pragmatic component of the word meaning, which is realized in various kinds of emotional-stylistic connotations, is an individual-random or collectively used meaning⁴. They reflect the conditions of use of the language unit, such conditions as the situation and place of communication, the subject and purpose of communication; social, ethnic and individual characteristics of communicators, and their relationship to each other⁵. Regardless of whether the pragmatic aspects refer to a certain type of meaning of a word or whether it is taken into account among other constituents of its meaning, the pragmatic meaning embodied in the word plays an important role, and its preservation provides full communicative adequacy of the translation of the original.

Of course, translation plays an important role in the communication process, particularly in the political sphere. Political communication is a complex communicative phenomenon of political discourse, which, according to A. P.

¹ Комиссаров В. Н. Прагматические аспекты перевода // Сб. науч. тр. МГПИИЯ им. М. Тореза. М., 1982

² Wiezhbitska F. Semantic Metalanguage for a Cross-Cultural Comparison of Speech Acts and Speech Genres. - N.Y., 1988

³ Комиссаров В.Н. Теория перевода (лингвистические аспекты). - М.: Высшая школа, 1990. - 253 с.

⁴ Левицкий В.В. К вопросу о структуре лексического значения // Значение и его варьирование в тексте. - Волгоград, 1987

⁵ Азнаурова Э.С. Прагматика художественного слова. - Ташкент, 1988.

Chudinov, should include “all the components present in the mind of the speaker and the listener (the writer and the reader) that can influence the creation and perception of speech: other texts, the content of which is taken into account by the author and the addressee of the text, the political views of the author and his tasks in creating the text, the political situation in which this text is created and "lives" the reputation of the publication in which it is published”.

In modern intercultural communication, the translator is not only an interlingual but also an intercultural mediator. Accordingly, to successfully translate, it is necessary to have the skills to read, understand and translate political texts.

As a rule, political texts include speeches by state, party and public figures; publications of international, governmental and public organizations; articles on the struggle for peace, defusing international tensions, reduction and limitation of armaments, national liberation movement, economic relations and so on.

Translations of politically correct expressions are usually done by selecting Uzbek euphemisms equivalent to English or using translation transformations. The main focus of the proposed article is an analysis of the pragmatic potential of euphemistic renaming in the source and translation texts of Barack Obama’s and Shavkat Mirziyoyev’s public speeches.

In speeches of the American political leader is often euphemistized the problem of poverty. This is due to a desire for social harmony, which is characteristic of American linguaculture, where it is not customary to speak directly about both very rich and very poor people. In the speeches of B. Obama, the problem of property inequality of people is solved as follows:

Children from low-income families score 27 points below the average reading level, while students from wealthy families score fifteen points above the average.

Kam ta'minlangan oilalar farzandlari o'rtacha o'qish darajasidan 27 ball past, badavlat oilalar farzandlari esa o'rtacha ko'rsatkichdan 15 ball yuqori.

It should be noted that the word poor was first replaced in print by the needy, the ill-provided, then the deprived, then the socially deprived, the underprivileged, then the disadvantaged and finally low-income. As this example shows, Barack Obama used the politically correct low-income euphemism for America's poor families, while pitting them against more affluent, richer, euphemistically-sounding wealthy. This contrast is maintained in translation through the use of politically correct expressions “kam ta'minlangan oilalar” and “badavlat oilalar”. There are various words and expressions to translate the word poor into Uzbek: muhtoj (the needy), kambag'al (poor), nochor (indigent). However, the use of euphemisms by the translator is considered to be justified, since direct lexical matches to the units used in the original text would not be appropriate in the language of translation for reasons of political correctness and of the author of the original message.

The next example is from the address by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan at the Tenth Summit of the Heads of State of the Organization of Turkic States.

Shuningdek, Turkiya Prezidenti, qardoshim Rejep Tayyip Erdog'an Janobi Oliylarini va butun turk xalqini Respublika e'lon qilingan kunning qutlug' 100 yillik tantanalari bilan samimiy tabriklayman.

I also sincerely congratulate the President of Turkiye, my brother, His Excellency, Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, and the entire Turkish people on the 100th anniversary of the Republic Day.

The word “qardosh” has the following meanings: 1) a friend who is connected by friendship and fraternal ties and very close; 2) a kinsman, a relative; 3) a form of appeal to a person equal to himself; a friend, a comrade. Obviously, in this example, this word is used in the first meaning. The word “qardosh” is used in this text to show not only the close relationship that the Uzbek President has with the Turkish President but also the relationship between the peoples of the two countries, who can be referred to as Turkic peoples. The word friend could also be used. However, when translated into English it could be inappropriate

since it does not fully cover the meaning of the word in the original text. Moreover, according to the definition of the word brother in the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, it can be "used for talking about other male members of an organization or other men who have the same ideas, purpose, etc. as yourself". Therefore, the choice of the words in translation can be considered as appropriate.

Summing up the above and considering some peculiarities and problems of translation of public-political texts, it is possible to draw the following conclusion: translation of special texts, especially political ones, is a complex and, importantly, responsible process. Such work on the source text requires the translator's excellent knowledge of languages, both native and foreign, confident use of special terminology, as well as deep background knowledge, including knowledge of the field in which the translation is carried out. The conclusion is that the relationship between the source and the translation text is not only the relationship of two languages, the source and the translation but also the relationship of the source and receiving cultures. In this situation, the translator plays the main role, forming and adapting the text of the original, taking into account the traditions, realities and features of the receiving language and culture.

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