

“CONTEXT, PRAGMATICS AND EQUIVALENCE IN TRANSLATION”

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Abstrakt: Kontekst, pragmatika va ekvivalentlik tarjimada tarjima jarayonida matnning ma'nosini to'g'ri yetkazish uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan uchta asosiy tushunchadir. Kontekst tarjima qilinadigan matnning til va madaniy muhitini, pragmatika esa matnning maqsadli auditoriyaga qanday ta'sir qilishini o'z ichiga oladi. Ekvivalentlik esa manbaniy matnning ma'nosini maqsadli matnga to'g'ri va to'liq yetkazishni anglatadi. Tarjimada kontekst, pragmatika va ekvivalentlikni hisobga olish tarjimonlarga manbaniy matnning ma'nosini maqsadli auditoriyaga aniq va samarali tarzda yetkazish imkonini beradi. Tarjimonlar bu uchta tushunchani hisobga olmasalar, tarjimalari noto'g'ri, chalkash yoki hatto ma'nosiz bo'lishi mumkin.

Abstract: Context, pragmatics, and equivalence are three key concepts in translation that are essential for conveying the meaning of a text accurately in the target language. Context refers to the linguistic and cultural environment of the source text, while pragmatics refers to the way the text is intended to affect the target audience. Equivalence refers to the accurate and complete transfer of meaning from the source text to the target text. Taking context, pragmatics, and equivalence into account in translation allows translators to convey the meaning of the source text clearly and effectively to the target audience. If translators fail to consider these three concepts, their translations may be inaccurate, confusing, or even meaningless.

Абстракт: Контекст, прагматика и эквивалентность — три ключевых понятия перевода, которые имеют важное значение для точной передачи смысла текста на целевом языке. Контекст относится к языковой и культурной среде исходного текста, в то время как прагматика относится к тому, как текст должен воздействовать на целевую аудиторию. Эквивалентность относится к точному и полному переносу смысла из исходного текста в целевой текст. Учёт контекста, прагматики и эквивалентности при переводе позволяет переводчикам ясно и эффективно донести смысл исходного текста до целевой аудитории. Если переводчики не учитывают эти три понятия, их переводы могут быть неточными, запутанными или даже бессмысленными.

Key words: Context, pragmatics, equivalence, translation, meaning, source text, target text, target audience, linguistic context, cultural context, speech act,

intention, relevance, cultural competence, communicative competence, adaptation, localization, intercultural communication, translation theory, translation practice.

Context in translation refers to the surrounding circumstances, background information, and specific details that influence the meaning and interpretation of a text. Understanding the context is crucial for translators as it helps them accurately convey the intended message and tone of the original text in the target language. Here are some key aspects of context in translation:

Cultural Context: Cultural factors such as customs, traditions, beliefs, and values play a significant role in shaping language use and meaning. Translators need to consider cultural nuances to ensure that the translation is culturally appropriate and resonates with the target audience.

Historical context: Historical events, social movements, and political developments can influence the language and content of a text. Translators must be aware of the historical context to accurately convey the intended message and references in the translation.

Linguistic Context: The linguistic context includes the words, phrases, and expressions used in the original text. Translators need to consider the linguistic nuances, idiomatic expressions, and stylistic features of the source language to produce an accurate and natural-sounding translation.

Subject Matter Context: The subject matter of a text can vary widely, ranging from technical documents to literary works. Translators must have expertise in the specific subject matter to accurately translate specialized terminology and concepts.

Intended Audience Context: The target audience of a translation also influences the translation process. Translators need to adapt the language, tone, and style of the translation to suit the preferences and expectations of the intended readers.

Textual Context: The immediate context within a text, such as preceding and following sentences or paragraphs, can provide important clues about the meaning of specific words or phrases. Translators must consider the textual context to accurately interpret and translate individual segments of a text.

By taking into account these various aspects of context, translators can produce high-quality translations that faithfully capture the meaning, tone, and intent of the original text. Paying attention to context helps ensure that the translation is accurate, culturally sensitive, and effectively communicates the message to the target audience.

Pragmatics in translation refers to the study of how language is used in specific contexts to achieve specific communicative goals. It focuses on the relationship between language, context, and meaning, taking into account factors such as speaker intentions, social norms, cultural conventions, and the interaction between participants in a communicative exchange. Pragmatics plays a crucial role in translation as it helps

translators understand and convey the intended meaning of a text beyond its literal interpretation.

Here are some key aspects of pragmatics in translation:

1. **Speech Acts:** Pragmatics considers how language is used to perform speech acts, such as making requests, giving commands, offering apologies, or expressing gratitude. Translators need to be aware of the speech act intended by the original text to accurately convey the communicative function in the target language.
2. **Implicature:** Implicature refers to the implied meaning that arises from the context of a communication. Translators must be sensitive to implicatures in the original text to ensure that the translation captures the intended meaning and connotations.
3. **Politeness:** Politeness strategies vary across cultures and languages, influencing how speakers express respect, deference, or solidarity in their interactions. Translators need to consider politeness norms in both the source and target languages to maintain appropriate levels of politeness in the translation.
4. **Contextual Inference:** Pragmatics involves understanding how listeners or readers infer meaning based on contextual cues, background knowledge, and shared assumptions. Translators must consider these factors to ensure that the translation is coherent and meaningful to the target audience.
5. **Cultural References:** Pragmatics also encompasses cultural references and shared knowledge that may influence the interpretation of a text. Translators need to be familiar with the cultural context of both languages to accurately convey cultural nuances and references in the translation.
6. **Register and Tone:** Pragmatics considers how language varies in different registers (formal vs. informal) and tones (e.g., humorous, sarcastic, serious). Translators must adapt the register and tone of the translation to match the communicative style of the original text.

By incorporating principles of pragmatics into their translation process, translators can produce translations that are not only accurate linguistically but also culturally appropriate, contextually relevant, and effective in conveying the intended message and tone of the original text. Understanding pragmatics helps translators navigate the complexities of language use in different contexts and create translations that resonate with the target audience.

Equivalence in translation refers to the concept of accurately conveying the meaning, style, tone, and cultural nuances of a source text in a target language while taking into account linguistic and cultural differences. It is a fundamental principle in translation that aims to produce a translation that is faithful to the original text while being natural and comprehensible in the target language. Achieving equivalence in translation involves balancing fidelity to the source text with readability and effectiveness in the target language.

Here are some key aspects of equivalence in translation:

Linguistic Equivalence: Linguistic equivalence focuses on maintaining the same meaning, structure, and style of the original text in the translation. Translators strive to find equivalent expressions, words, and phrases in the target language that accurately convey the intended meaning of the source text.

Formal Equivalence vs. Dynamic Equivalence:

Formal equivalence emphasizes preserving the structure and form of the source text in the translation, while dynamic equivalence prioritizes conveying the meaning and effect of the original text in a way that is natural and idiomatic in the target language. Translators may need to balance these two approaches depending on the context and purpose of the translation.

Functional Equivalence: Functional equivalence focuses on achieving the same communicative function or effect in the translation as in the original text, even if the linguistic forms differ. Translators may need to adapt the wording, style, or cultural references to ensure that the translation achieves the same impact on the target audience.

Cultural Equivalence: Cultural equivalence involves translating cultural references, idioms, and expressions in a way that is meaningful and appropriate for the target audience. Translators must consider cultural norms, beliefs, and practices to ensure that the translation resonates with readers from different cultural backgrounds.

Pragmatic Equivalence: Pragmatic equivalence considers how language is used in specific contexts to achieve specific communicative goals. Translators need to understand the pragmatic aspects of both languages to accurately convey speech acts, implicatures, politeness strategies, and contextual inferences in the translation.

Contextual Equivalence: Contextual equivalence involves considering the broader context in which the source text was produced and received, including factors such as genre, audience, purpose, and tone. Translators must adapt the translation to fit the specific context of the target language and audience while preserving the core meaning of the original text.

By striving for equivalence in translation, translators aim to create translations that are accurate, natural, culturally sensitive, and effective in conveying the intended message and impact of the original text. Equivalence is a dynamic and multifaceted concept that requires translators to consider linguistic, cultural, pragmatic, and contextual factors to produce high-quality translations that meet the needs of diverse audiences.

Context, pragmatics, and equivalence are interconnected aspects of translation that play a crucial role in ensuring the accuracy, naturalness, and effectiveness of a translated text. Here is how they are connected:

1. Context: Context refers to the broader setting in which a text is produced and received, including factors such as genre, audience, purpose, and cultural background. Translators need to consider the context of both the source text and the target language to produce a translation that is appropriate and effective for the intended audience. Understanding the context helps translators make informed decisions about linguistic choices, cultural adaptations, and stylistic adjustments to create a translation that fits the specific communicative situation.

2. Pragmatics: Pragmatics focuses on how language is used in specific contexts to achieve particular communicative goals. It involves understanding speech acts, implicatures, politeness strategies, and contextual inferences that go beyond the literal meaning of words. Translators must consider pragmatic aspects of both languages to accurately convey the intended meaning and effect of the source text in the translation. By taking into account pragmatic considerations, translators can ensure that the translation captures the nuances, intentions, and subtleties of the original text in a way that is appropriate and effective for the target audience.

3. Equivalence: Equivalence in translation refers to accurately conveying the meaning, style, tone, and cultural nuances of a source text in a target language while balancing fidelity to the original with readability and effectiveness in the target language. Achieving equivalence involves considering linguistic, cultural, pragmatic, and contextual factors to produce a translation that is faithful to the original text while being natural and comprehensible in the target language. Translators strive to find equivalent expressions, words, and phrases that maintain the same communicative function and impact as the source text while adapting them to fit the specific context and pragmatic requirements of the target language.

The connection between context, pragmatics, and equivalence in translation lies in their mutual influence on each other. The context in which a text is produced and received shapes its pragmatic features, such as speech acts, implicatures, and cultural references, which in turn affect the choices translators make to achieve equivalence in the translation. By considering the context and pragmatic aspects of both languages, translators can create translations that are contextually appropriate, pragmatically effective, and equivalent in conveying the intended meaning and impact of the original text to the target audience. This integrated approach helps ensure that translations are accurate, natural, culturally sensitive, and communicatively effective across different linguistic and cultural contexts.

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