



Research Article

THE ROLE OF PRAGMATIC ADAPTATION AND GRAMMATICAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH TO UZBEK (IN THE CASE OF POPULAR SCIENCE TEXTS)

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ABSTRACT

This article delves into the role of pragmatic adaptation and grammatical transformations in the translation of popular science texts from English to Uzbek. The opinions expressed by famous linguists and translators about pragmatics, its emergence and development, pragmatic adaptation, grammatical transformation and their types, their importance in translation and the necessity of their application are given. Scientific conclusions are given on these translation processes. Examples of the translation of popular science texts from English to Uzbek are presented and analyzed.

KEYWORDS

Pragmatics, translation, pragmatic adaptation in translation, background knowledge, grammatical transformations, semantic content, popular science texts, context, recipient.

INTRODUCTION

Linguistics, like all fields, experienced a period of rapid development in the 19th and 20th centuries. New branches of linguistics appeared and took their place in science as a separate discipline. Pragmatics is one such discipline. In the following years, there was not a single linguist who did not use the term pragmatics. The relations of this science with psychology, social science, sociolinguistics, computer linguistics,

journalism theory, political science, pedagogy and other sciences are expanding. In this process, concepts such as translation pragmatics and pragmatic translation appeared in the theory of translation. First of all, let's clarify the concept of pragmatics.

Russian linguist O. S. Akhmanova defines pragmatics as follows. "Pragmatics is an aspect of the study of language that studies language units in relation to the



person or persons using the language.” [15:344] Pragmatics is actually a philosophical concept that was used in pre-Socratic times. In the modern world, philosophers such as John Locke, the father of humanism, and Immanuel Kant borrowed it from Aristotle. In this regard, a stream of pragmatism emerged in philosophy. This trend developed especially in the XIX-XX centuries. Its use in linguistics is associated with the name of the 19th century German linguist Wilhelm von Humboldt. Unsatisfied with the results of the analysis of the external forms of language system units, Humboldt applied the concept of “inner (internal) form of language” and emphasized that this is the intellectual aspect of the language and that this aspect constitutes the language. [9:100] After that, O. Funke, H. Steinthal, B. Despite the efforts of Wundt and others to view the concept of “inner form of language” as a logical concept because it reflects only the intellectual aspect of language, this concept in many cases served as the basic idea of raising linguistic scientific knowledge to a new level.

In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, pragmatics and pragmalinguistics are defined as follows. “The word pragmatics comes from the Greek word “practice”, and pragmalinguistics is the study of language in practice.” [16:307]

In the development of modern translation studies, first of all, the role of the researches, which refers to the translation receptor, the pragmatic effect and the effectiveness of communication and the achievement of this effectiveness, has been very important. As we have already mentioned, pragmatics as one of the modern branches of linguistics includes all issues related to the different levels of understanding of specific language units and texts by the participants of this process and their different interpretation depending on the linguistic and non-linguistic (extralinguistic) experience of the participants in the

communication process. For example, words and phrases with emotional coloring may be perceived differently by people of different languages, cultures, ethnicities, and social groups. Due to the lack of background knowledge, the recipient may misinterpret the foreign language realities in the translation and this creates the need to adapt the text. Translation scholars do not agree on the principles of pragmatic adaptation in translation, and there are several points of view on this phenomenon. This concept Canadian linguists J. Vinay, J. Darbelne and later J. Dellil, J. Related to the names of Bastinau, Eugene Naida. Pragmatic adaptation in Russia V. Komissarov, L. Nelyubin, R. Minyar-Beloruchev, A. Schweitzer, N. Garbovsky, V. Sodobnikov studied. R. from Uzbek linguists and translators. A. Toraboeva studied the pragmatic aspects of literary translation on the example of metaphors. Another translator I. Gafurov, O. Mominov, N. Kambarov, Q. Musaev, Sh. Sirojiddinov, Kh. Hamidov, E. Ochilov and others have made valuable comments about the pragmatic aspects of translation.

METHODS

In this article, we tried to linguistically analyze the place of pragmatic adaptation and lexical transformations in the translation from English to Uzbek, using methods such as description, comparison and comparison. We have selected direct translations from English to Uzbek as the object of research. It is known that the relationship between the linguistic sign and the communication participants is characterized by pragmatics as a two-way structure focused on both the sender and receiver of the message. Russian translator N. Garbovsky states that “the emergence of new participants of the dialogue, that is, the translator and the recipient of the translation, further complicates the structure of pragmatic relations of the linguistic sign.”[8:394] The translator, as both the reader of the



original message and the author of the future translated text, cannot fail to take into account the pragmatic meaning of the original text, which is determined by pragmatic relations, during translation. L. According to Nelyubin, information in linguistic speech is understood in the form in which it is perceived by different receivers or groups of receivers. [14:163] In a word, the text is the attitude of the receiver to the information contained in it, and it is the main task of the translator to provide a similar attitude to this information, at least to the original.

A text created against the background of the original culture, intended for the owners of this culture and performing the task of arousing emotions in them, may consist of elements of a national and cultural nature that prevent the translation text from achieving the same reaction in the readers. The factor that prevents the original and translated text from achieving the same pragmatic effect on the recipients is their belonging to different cultures and other social, psychological, ethnic and geographical differences. However, this problem is not insurmountable, and various translation methods are proposed to solve it. Regardless of which translation technique is used in each case, all of them are aimed at the implementation of the so-called pragmatic adaptation translation method. Nowadays, pragmatic adaptation is one of the main concepts of translation studies, and researchers have given different definitions with similar semantic content. Let's look at some of them.

A. Schweitzer defines pragmatic adaptation as “making certain adjustments to the socio-cultural, psychological and other differences between the original and the receivers of the translated text.” [17:242] According to him, by making changes to the above distinctions, the translator tries to find not only semantic equivalents, that is, units representing the same events in reality, but also functional linguistic

units capable of causing similar reactions in the language of the recipient of the translation.

V. Komissarov says that pragmatic adaptation is “changes made to the translation text in order to achieve the desired reaction by certain translation receptors.” [13:249]

According to the Finnish researcher Inkeri Vehmas Lehto, pragmatic adaptation refers to making changes to the elements of the original text that do not fulfill the functions of the original if translated directly and prevent the readers from fully understanding the translated text. [5:9]

According to Kinga Claudy, pragmatic adaptation should aim to adapt the original text to the needs of the target language audience. [3:229]

According to Eva Zauberga, pragmatic adaptation should consist of changing the content or form of the original text in order to achieve an adequate reaction of the translation recipients, taking into account the cultural characteristics of the target language. [7:29]

At the current stage of the development of the science of translation studies, if we study the opinions of our country and foreign scientists about pragmatic adaptation, we can see a conflict regarding considering it as an independent type of language mediation or a component of the translation process. However, we can consider adaptation as a vital necessity when presenting a specific text to a foreign language speaking audience. Below we consider the types of pragmatic adaptation presented by linguists-translators.

V. Komissarov divides pragmatic adaptation into 4 main types. [12:143]

1. The first type of pragmatic adaptation serves to ensure adequate understanding of the translation by receptors. In this case, additions and explanations are



added to the text to clarify the information provided. Examples of this include toponyms, brand names, businesses, and many other information known only to native speakers.

2. The second type of pragmatic adaptation ensures re-creation of the emotional impact of the original text.

3. The third type of pragmatic adaptation is characterized by orientation to a specific communication situation and a specific receptor.

4. The fourth type of pragmatic adaptation is changing the text for extralinguistic, for example, political, economic, social, personal and other reasons. This may be due to censorship or political purposes. In this case, the adequacy of the text undermines the idea that the original author wants to convey.

German linguist A. According to Neubert's principles of translation, pragmatic adaptation is divided into four types depending on the type of text being translated and the level of pragmatic translation. [6:25] They are:

1. The first type is directly related to scientific and technical literature and advertisements. Texts of this type have the highest level of translation from a pragmatic point of view;

2. The second type includes legal texts, socio-political literature, local press and announcements. The specificity of pragmatic relations in the texts of this type precludes the possibility of adequately conveying them to the audience of the translated text, and for this reason, these texts are impossible to translate from a pragmatic point of view.

3. Fiction literature corresponds to the third type. The level of translation of a literary text depends on its genre. For example, prose works are easier to translate than verse works.

4. The fourth type includes texts created for a foreign audience. These types of texts are characterized by a high level of pragmatic translation.

Another method of pragmatic adaptation, which is particularly important for the translation of popular science texts, was proposed by the Finnish scientist Inkeri Vehmas Lehto. [4:64] The researches of the scientist whose main areas of research are translation studies, terminology and journalistic texts are noteworthy:

- Addition. This technique includes adding any addition to the translation text, including pictures, paragraphs, punctuation, words, phrases, sentences, italics, and bold;

- Omission. This type of pragmatic adaptation is the direct opposite of the above technique and involves omitting any element in the translated text;

- Substitution. Such adaptation involves replacing any linguistic sign mentioned in the first method with another element;

- Change of order. When this type of pragmatic adaptation is used, the elements are rearranged, but the content of the information elements remains unchanged. Reconstruction can be carried out both at the level of the entire text and at the level of a single sentence.

Undoubtedly, the methods of pragmatic adaptation proposed by Vehmas-Lehto are of practical importance and allow to know more precisely the purpose and essence of the translation practices performed within each type of adaptation.

All the above methods of pragmatic adaptation serve to reconcile the national and cultural differences between the original and the translated language. As a result, the readers of the translated text understand the realities that are incomprehensible to them in the



same way as the readers of the original text. Having studied the classifications of pragmatic adaptation, the criteria based on it and aspects related to the issue, V. We came to the opinion that the classification proposed by Komissarov is perfect compared to others.

The translation techniques used in grammatical transformations are:

1. Method of syntactic analogy (literal translation);
2. Changing the sentence structure (splitting or combining sentences);
3. Grammatical replacements (replacement of word form, part of speech or parts of a sentence).

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

As we mentioned at the beginning of our article, we analyze pragmatic adaptation as a tactic used in the translation of popular science texts. The popular science text can also have cultural coloring with linguistic units such as fixed phraseological units, emotional evaluative lexicon and stylistic figures. After all, a popular science text is “born” and “lives” in a specific culture, like an artistic text, without any doubt, the author creates it within the framework of his cultural dimensions. For this reason, cultural realities can also be used in these texts, and their likelihood of appearing in context varies depending on the content. Let's focus on examples:

Table № 1

| № | In original | In Uzbek translation | In Russian translation |
|----|--|---|--|
| 1. | <i>In other words, approximately nine out of ten soldiers who used heroin in Vietnam eliminated their addiction nearly overnight.</i> [10:72] | <i>Бошқача қилиб айтганда, Вьетнамда героин истеъмол қилган ўнта аскардан тўққизтасида гиёҳвандлик ўз-ўзидан йўқолиб кетган эди.</i> [11:99] | <i>Иными словами, девять солдат из десяти избавлялись от наркотической зависимости после того, как покидали Вьетнам.</i> [2:105] |
| 2. | <i>The Vietnam studies ran counter to many of our cultural beliefs about bad habits because it challenged the conventional association of unhealthy behavior as a moral weakness.</i> [10:73] | <i>Вьетнам уруши давомидаги тадқиқотлар “Ёмон одатлар – бу ёмон тарбия ёки иродасизлик натижаси” каби кенг тарқалган қарашларнинг нотўғри эканини кўрсатди.</i> [11:100] | <i>Вьетнамские исследования противоречат многим нашим культурным убеждениям относительно дурных привычек, поскольку ставят под сомнение шаблонную ассоциацию нездорового поведения с моральной слабостью.</i> [2:106] |



If we pay attention to the first example, both the Uzbek translator and his Russian colleague left out the word “approximately” in the translation, which can be translated as “тахминан, чамаси, атрофида” in the original Uzbek version. The next sentence omitted in both translations is “nearly overnight”. The omission of the sentence that can be given with the Uzbek alternative in the form of “деярли бир кечада” reduced the pragmatic potential of the idea that the author wanted to convey in the sentence. Another serious mistake made in the Uzbek version is the structure of “аскарлар гиёҳвандликдан қутулишган” with the predicate function “eliminate” – (бартараф қилмоқ, йўқотмоқ, олиб ташламоқ, ўчириб ташламоқ, қутулмоқ in Uzbek) and it is translated as “гиёҳвандлик ўз-ўзидан йўқолиб кетган”. Our translation option for the first example is as follows:

“Бошқа сўз билан айтганда Вьетнамда героин истемол қилган аскарлардан тахминан ўндан тўққизтаси гиёҳвандликдан даярли бир кечада халос бўлган.”

If we analyze the second example, we can see that the Russian translator has achieved an advantage over his Uzbek counterpart in terms of adequate translation. The Uzbek translator inserted punctuation marks such as quotation marks and dashes into the sentence, explained the word “уруш” in order to clarify the meaning of the word “Вьетнам” in the context, and made several other introductions that we consider unnecessary. But the pragmatic meaning that the author wants to express has changed to a completely different meaning. Our translation option for the second example is as follows:

“Вьетнам уруши тадқиқотлари зарарли одатлар борасида маданий эътиқодларимизга зид эди. Чунки улар зарарли одатни ахлоқий заифлик билан

боғловчи анъанавий қарашларни шубҳа остига қўйди.”

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that the translation can be done differently depending on the recipient. When translating a text, cultural elements and cognitive models to which the translator belongs and which are completely different from the culture of the original language cannot fail to exert their influence. But first of all, it is necessary to take into account the needs of the reader or listener of the text, that is, the receiver, and adapt the text to the standards of his culture. In the modern theory of translation, pragmatic adaptation is one of the issues of pragmatic aspects of translation, and among them, the expression of pragmatic meanings of the original in a certain act of translation and the interpretation of the pragmatic aspect of translation occupy a special place. In this process, the role of grammatical transformations from translation methods is incomparable.

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