



## TRANSLATION STRATEGIES IN DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

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The compatibility and adequacy of the translation text with the original text and its genre and poetic features, the compatibility of all private and general universal requirements, the principles of equivalence and interpretation, the metamorphosis of speech when it is transferred from one language to another, various pragmatic observations and all of my conclusions have found their scientific models. Translation is the creation of reality between two languages or languages. The importance of linguistics in the theory of translation is incomparable. In the next ten years, many linguistic problems are being worked on in theory.

It is known that it is difficult to take steps confidently without linguistics in translation. At the same time, deep and consistent study of poetic, aesthetic, psychological, philosophical, and social problems of translation, as well as paying more attention to translation criticism than at present, are among the important tasks of this attractive field. Translation studies will always be attractive and effective with such aspects. Mannon Raiq and Sanjar Siddiq were the first to try to create a guide to translation theory and succeeded in uzbek linguistics.

The purpose of the translator is to organize the communication and the correct communication. Finding the most suitable alternative is very important in translation, and the contribution of linguistic theory in this field is immeasurable. A translator usually tries to match the closest source language alternative to the target language.

In discourse translation, it is recommended to prefer the communicative-functional approach to the traditional (linguistic) approach, because it allows us to cover all activities of the translator, taking into account the conditions and purpose of communication. The essence of the communicative-functional approach in discourse translation is that when exchanging information in two different languages, it is important for the translator to make it possible to understand the main information of the transmitted message and to be sure that the goal of translation has been achieved in the case of bilingual communication. It is not necessary to translate the entire text word for word, it is important to convey the main idea of the original text to the receiver without violating the purpose of the original content of the text, taking into account the intended audience of the original text and the translated text and the inconsistencies between them. It should be noted that the communicative-functional approach to translation most logically eliminates terminological difficulties in defining basic translation concepts such as "equivalence" and "adequacy".

As an intercultural communicative act, translation is functional because it is aimed at a specific goal. A translation can only be considered successful if it is comprehensible or if the receivers interpret it as sufficiently relevant to their situation. Therefore, as G.Turi noted, "translators, first of all, do not work for the benefit of the original text, let alone the original culture, but for the benefit of the culture they are translating."



By applying speech act theory to the translation process, translators have come to understand that a text is not a one-dimensional, interconnected sequence of elements, but a complex structure, some elements of which have a high communicative status and some of which have a low status.

This pragmatically based approach focuses on explaining the meaning of the text and ensures the consistency of the intention behind the text. Such an approach gives great importance to the beliefs and other mental behaviors of the participants in the communication process, such as expectations, hopes, likes and dislikes. Accordingly, it is shown that the interpretation of speech acts is highly dependent on their position and status in the sequence. The change of status, which ensures the interrelationship of speech acts in a sequence, gives rise to the concept of illocutionary structure, determining the development and coherence of the text.

One of the most important aspects of discourse translation is undoubtedly its direct connection with the context. A single word can give conflicting interpretations depending on the context in which it is placed. In other words, the interpretation of a certain phrase by the speaker depends entirely on the context.

Since translation is essentially a text-oriented work, discourse analysis can make a very useful contribution to solving translation problems. context is also one of the main factors in communicative functional translation approach. Malinowski, who advanced the theory of context, was faced with the challenge of how to communicate his work with the indigenous Melanesian indigenous peoples of the Pacific to English language learners. Since the relevant cultures studied were studied through their occurrence in texts (oral traditions, hunting stories, etc.), the problem became one of translation. And the questions arose whether the most appropriate method of translating these texts into English is a free translation, a literary translation, or an annotated translation. The function of extended commentary was to "situate" the text by relating it to both verbal and non-verbal environments. Malinovsky stated that it is the context of the situation, including the totality of the culture associated with the act of text production and reception. In his opinion, the cultural context is crucial in the integration of information, from various factors to the most practical aspects of everyday life (noted to be of great importance in traditional societies).

Speech-act theory, based on the functional view of languages, is one of the methods of translation. Speech acts reflect the intention of the speaker through speech statements. Pragmatic translation approaches aim to reveal this intention and to translate it correctly, taking into account cultural differences. Although the illocutionary function/task is an opportunity for cross-cultural understanding, cultural relativity causes difficulties in translating them. Whether illocutionary acts are true or false, they occur in a speech situation, in a certain context, and should be taken into account in translation as a unit of a certain text. In the approach based on semantics, cases of incorrect translation of one illocutionary act into another illocutionary act may occur.

Translation is a means of bridging the gaps between languages and cultures. Thus, semantically based approaches, focusing on structure and meaning, are insufficient in



translating the spirit of texts. On the contrary, adopting a pragmatic approach to translating texts from one language to another is more effective. The task of translators is to create an example of the intended meaning in the translated language, taking into account what speech actions are performed through these sentences, not what the sentences mean.

Translators are required to understand the linguistic construction of the translation language and work more within the context of the culture of the translation language in order to find alternative equivalents of pragmatic competence, which covers the rules of the language along with linguistic knowledge.

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