PRAGMATIC ASPECT AS THE MOST IMPORTANT COMPONENT OF THE ADEQUACY OF SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION

(PhD) Associate Professor
Ruziyeva G.Kh. *of "Philology Faculty"*
in "Alfraganus University"

ABSTRACT

This paper considers aspects of academic knowledge about the importance of pragmatics for the adequacy of simultaneous interpretation. By doing so, it analyses how these perceptions may represent the challenge in improving the research quality among young interpreters. Drawing on a survey of young translators, this study argues that the obstacles are not just pragmatic-related but also cognitive and culture-related. This study uses a Critical Analysis, and cultural analysis to identify meanings.

Keywords: *pragmatic aspects, analysis, code, linguistics, system, words, syntactic, stylistic, lexical.*

One of the unique features of simultaneous interpretation is its practicality, which is very difficult for interpreters to achieve since the time between the original speech and the interpreted speech is only three or four seconds. This means that the speaker speaks without stopping and at the same time the interpreter has to translate the words at the same time. In this arduous process, the translator's memory, rich vocabulary, and broad worldview are crucial for completing this arduous task. Despite the difficulties mentioned above, more than 90% of international conferences are held with the participation of simultaneous interpreters. In addition, simultaneous translation has a lot of scientific and unique features. Therefore, it requires very high requirements from future translators, because it is widely used in official conferences, and translators are not allowed to make even a small mistake. The main requirements for interpreters are as follows: when the original speech is spoken, the simultaneous interpreter must listen very carefully and distinguish every detail. The pragmatic aspect plays an important role in the translation of works of art because together with other components of the translation, this aspect largely determines the adequacy of the translation itself.

There are different ways and conditions for the emergence of pragmatic meaning. For example, a mother welcomes the children back from school saying "The TV is out of order." She says the same phrase to her husband when he returns from work. In both cases, the semantics of the sentence remain the same, but the pragmatic meanings are different. In the first case, the woman meant the following: "You don't watch TV, you prepare a lesson", in the second - "the TV needs to be repaired."

However, the pragmatic purpose of the character does not correspond to the pragmatic intention of the author, which creates a certain difficulty for the translator.

Pragmatics studies how the speech of human activity manifested in various systems is interpreted as a single unit of these elements as a microsystem. So, all the elements loaded with love depend on the pragmatic sphere with the inner feeling of the speech unit and indicate the attitude of the person to the target.

V. Dresses, "Pragmatics is not related to linguistics. It is wrong to mix them." Most linguists would probably disagree, but countless scholars have done pragmatic research. Most of them consider pragmatics to be linguistic, a specific school of language, and a separate aspect of speech and language learning.

Scholars who interpret pragmatism as a branch of linguistics still cannot give clear answers to simple questions:

• "What is pragmatics?"

• What is the source of learning it?

• What aspects of multilingual speech will he learn?

Accordingly, pragmatics is somewhat new in the field of sociology and semantics. When it comes to the subject of semantics, most of us are not well-formed enough to explain the sociolinguistic and other non-linguistic components that lead to pragmatism. If the connection between speech and text is very strong, pragmatics should be implemented in the context of speech, with the text. If the analysis of descriptive words in the syntactic device is based on semantics, non-descriptive words are analyzed by pragmatics.

In other words, semantics is the literal meaning of an idea, while pragmatics is the implied meaning of a given idea. Thus, the relationship between the subject and the meaning of the subject belongs to pragmatics. Speech is a conceptual concept of linguistic pragmatism, which cannot be separated from such points of view as text and speech situations.

In language, the communicator's mentality and behavior are expressed through communication; it also contributes to the development of culture and society and mutual understanding between people. For example:

- Little Johnnie (crying): Mummy, mummy, my auntie Jane is dead.

- Mother: Nonsense, child! She phoned me 5 minutes ago.

- Little Johnnie: But I heard Mrs. Brown say that her neighbors cut her dead.

To cut somebody dead means 'to rudely ignore somebody; to pretend not to know or recognize him.

In this example, "to cut somebody" means "to rudely ignore someone; It means not knowing or pretending not to know him.

T: It seems to me you need to do a lot of drawing.

S: Yeah.

T: Right. A lot of drawing.

S: Mm.

T: In different ways, story form, exploring color...

All those things. When a tutor says, – It seems to me you need to do a lot of drawing... – he or she expects the student either to justify why he or she hasn't done a lot of drawing or to accede to the implicit exhortation to do a lot of drawing.

In this case, the tutor's use of the phrase - It seems to me you need to do a lot of drawing... - he expects the student to either justify why he did not draw a lot, or to indirectly agree to the advice to draw a lot.

V.N. Komissarov writes: "The people develop a certain attitude to the words they use. Such relationship between the word and its users are called "pragmatic". Any text has a communicative character, and it contains some kind of message containing certain information (information) from the source to the recipient (receptor). Sometimes the received information can have a profound effect on the receptor. This information can affect his feelings, cause a certain emotional reaction, and lead to a certain action.

The ability of the text to create such a communicative effect, that is, to create a pragmatic attitude in the receptor towards the messenger, or in other words, to have a pragmatic effect of the information in the text on the receiver, is called the pragmatic aspect of the text or the pragmatic potential of the text (pragmatics of the text). is called

The pragmatic attitude of the receptor to the text depends not only on the pragmatics of the text, but also on the identity of the receptor, his characteristics, background knowledge, previous experience, mental state, and other characteristics.

At the first stage of the translation process, the translator acts as the Receptor of the original and tries to capture the information contained in the text as fully as possible. For this, he must have the background knowledge that native speakers have, that is, he must be aware of the history, culture, literature, traditions, modern lifestyle, and realities of the people who speak the native language. Like any receptor of the original, the translator has a personal attitude towards the information provided. However, the translator must try to ensure that such a personal attitude does not affect the accuracy of the translation. In this sense, the translator should be pragmatically neutral.

The fact that the receptor of the translation text does not have scientific knowledge makes it necessary to explicate (disclose) the intended information and requires adding the necessary additions and clarifications to the translation text. This process is carried out in the second stage of translation.

Filling is carried out in the following cases:

English provinces such as Massachusetts, Oklahoma, and Virginia in the USA, Alberta, Manitoba or Middlesex, Surrey in Canada, and similar geographical names are usually added to the Uzbek language with words such as "state, province, county" The Uzbek student is given information about what the names mean.

The addition of filler elements may also be necessary to reflect the names of organizations, companies, and publishers.

The strike movement in Spain is on the increase, "Newsweek" reports.

According to "Newsweek" magazine, demonstrations are increasing in Spain.

This practice of filling serves to ensure a correct understanding of the different realities of the way of life and life of speakers of another language:

A house of Long Island - Дом на острове Лонд – Aylend orolidagi иу

I could see not only the five boroughs of the city but much of New Jersey as well.

Men nafaqat shaharning to'rt tumanini, balki Nyu-Jersi shtatining kattagina qismini ko'ra olardim.

In some cases, the necessary additional information can be provided as a separate comment to the translation text.

Borough - this is what districts are called in New York. There are five: Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond (Staten Island).

We took a cab from Union Station to Ramada Inn.

We took a taxi from Union Station to the Ramada Inn.

The cab is a synonym of the word taxi, and the word cabbie can be made from it.

Sometimes I bought a submarine sandwich from a local deli.

Submarine sandwich – hero sandwich.

Deli – delicatessen..

In translation, in some cases, in the process of revealing the pragmatic text of the original, it is possible to leave out some details unknown to the translation receptor.

There were pills and medicine all over the place. And everything smelled live Vicks' Nose drops

Various pills and medicines were scattered everywhere and everything smelled of anti-inflammatory medicine.

Vicks - the name of the drug was omitted in the translation. Because it means nothing to an Uzbek student.

A translator sometimes replaces an element unknown to the source language translation receptor with information that is only intended in the source text. As a result, the implicit information in the original becomes explicit in the translation.

The Prime Minister spoke a few words from a window in Number 10.

As any Englishman knows, 10 Downing Street in London is the Prime Minister's residence. An Uzbek reader may not know this, and it would be appropriate to make a substitution that clarifies this name in the Uzbek translation.

The prime minister made a brief statement from the window of his residence.

Some of them insisted on treating me to a meal. Then I would insist on treating them. After an argument, we would, as a rule, go Dutch.

Ularning ba'zilari meni ziyofat berishimni so'rab turib olishdi. Men esa ularning ziyofat berishlari kerakligiga turib oldim. Anchaginia bahslashgandan so'ng odatdagidaek hamma o'ziga to'ladi.

Although the meaning of the phrase "to go Dutch" is understandable for an American, it is incomprehensible for an Uzbek, so it was replaced in the translation.

Often in translation, such replacement has the character of generalization, i.e. replacing a word with a specific meaning with its general meaning, which is understandable to the receiver.

"The temperature was an easy ninety", he said.

"Haddan tashqari issiq", - dedi u.

Ninety in the example is used to mean ninety degrees Fahrenheit. The Fahrenheit system is not very familiar to the Uzbek reader, and it can be transferred to the Celsius system. But the word in the text belongs to the reader in the United States, and the Celsius system is not used in this country at all. The information about the fact that it was very hot in the text is important.

It is also common to turn a common noun into a related noun.

Parked by a solicitor's office opposite the café was a green Aston – Martin tourer.

Kafe qarshisidagi advokatlik idorasi oldida yashil rangli sport mashinasi turar edi .

I could see my mother going into Spauldings …

Men onamning sport mollari do`koniga kirayotganligini ko`z oldimga keltirdim.

Concretization is also used in translation. In this case, a word with a general meaning is replaced by a word with a narrow and concrete meaning to fully reveal this meaning to the receiver.

The British people are still profoundly divided on the issue of joining Europe.

Ingliz xalqida Angliyaning "Umumiy Bozor"ga qo'shilishi kerakmidi degan masalada katta kelishmovchilik haligshacha mavjud.

In the above examples, the translation was determined not by personal characteristics, but by the cultural-historical characteristics of this nation and background knowledge of English realities.

Pragmatic problems of translation directly depend on the orientation (for whom the translation is made), the genre characteristics of the original, and the type of receptors for which the translation is intended.

Literary translators face considerable difficulties in conveying the pragmatic potential of the original. Translation requires appropriate adjustments to the pragmatic differences between AM and TM to be properly understood by the receiver.

Sociolinguistic factors, such as the use of substandard forms of regional-dialect, social-dialect, and changed speech used by speakers, also play an important role in ensuring pragmatic adequacy.

The elements specific to the regional dialects of the original language in the original text are not included in the translation. On the other hand, dialectal forms can be used in a text (mainly fiction) to indicate the linguistic characteristics of a certain individual character.

According to R.B. Anderson, "Dealing with simultaneous translation is not an easy task" [Anderson, 2001: 4]. In addition, people working in this profession must have certain high qualities and characteristics. Simultaneous interpreters should have the following three characteristics in the interpreter qualification, which are considered the most important.

1) Linguistic ability. It includes pragmatic competence, which in turn is divided into two types:

a) pragmatic-linguistic competence - according to scientists, the translator should know the specific features of certain words and phrases.

b) socio-pragmatic competence. This means recognizing the functional methods and etiquette that occur in simultaneous interpretation, among other things.

2) General understanding. This is a quality that allows translators to build their own specialized vocabulary based on their general knowledge of specific topics. In this case, translators will be able to perform their tasks without any difficulties.

3) Fluent delivery skills. Quality, with which interpreters can convey the interpretation based on their secret strategies.

REFERENCES

1. R.B. Anderson "Pragmatic Assessment" in the late 20th century.
2. Paul Grice: "Logic and Conversation" (1975) and "Studies in the Way of Words" (1989).
3. Herbert H. Clark: "Using Language" (1996) and "Principles of Pragmatics" (1996): Co-authored with Eve V. Clark.