



Linguistics of translation. Research of translation processes and strategies, issues of translation accuracy in different contexts and types of texts

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Annotatsiya

This article analyzes the intersection between linguistics and translation studies, focusing on their theoretical and practical points of convergence. It discusses the importance of linguistic knowledge in translation, the semantic, syntactic, and pragmatic aspects of linguistic units, and the influence of cultural factors. The study also highlights the significance of linguistic analysis and modern approaches in translation practice.

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In today's era of globalization, interlingual communication and translation have become an integral part of human progress. Translation is not just about moving words from one language to another, but also about accurately conveying meaning, culture, mentality, and context. In this regard, linguistics and translation studies are closely related, and the root of every translation process lies in the language system and its laws. While linguistics is the theoretical basis for translation, the science of translation is a practical expression of this knowledge. If a translator does not have a deep understanding of the structure, semantic layers, and stylistic tools of the language, he or she will not be able to fully convey the meaning of the text. Therefore, studying the points of intersection of these two directions is one of the important issues in modern translation studies. Theoretical relationship between linguistics and translation. Linguistics studies the phonetic, lexical, morphological, syntactic, and semantic systems that exist in a language. Translation aims to move content from one language to another by using these systems. Therefore, translation theory is based on linguistics. For example, semantics plays a crucial role in translation, as it is necessary to correctly understand the meaning of words and phrases, while syntax plays a crucial role in adapting sentence structure. Pragmatics explains the change in meaning depending on the context. Therefore, the translator must interpret the text, linguistically analyzing each layer in the language. Linguistics and translation are inextricably linked disciplines. The essence of translation activity is realized through language, while linguistics studies the internal structure, laws and mechanisms of operation of this

language. Therefore, each direction of translation theory relies on the foundations of linguistics. In any translation process, it is necessary to analyze the semantic (meaning), syntactic (structure), and pragmatic (purpose in context) properties of units such as words, sentences, and texts. One of the most important tasks of linguistics is to understand the meaning and reveal the laws of its expression. A translator, on the other hand, recreates the meaning of one language in another based on these same principles. In this context, translation is a linguistic process: in addition to the direct turns of words, it also covers meaning, style, emotional coloring, social and cultural connotations in modern linguistics and translation, the communicative-pragmatic approach is becoming more and more important. This is because the translation process is not simply a linguistic transformation, but a complex process aimed at facilitating communication between two languages and cultures. Translation should convey not only words, but also the author's intention, communicative purpose, and pragmatic effect of the text. The communicative-pragmatic aspect is one of the central concepts of translation theory. It is related to the communicative function of the text being translated, the relationship between the sender and the recipient, as well as the pragmatic effect of the text. The purpose of this article is to investigate the importance of the communicative-pragmatic aspect in the translation process, analyze its application in translation practice, and identify the main problems faced by translators. This study is based on the methodology of literature analysis. Within the framework of the study, scientific sources on Uzbek, Russian and Western translation were studied. The role of the communicative-pragmatic approach in the theory and practice of translation was analyzed. Comparative-analytical and systematic approaches were used in the research process. The importance of the communicative-pragmatic aspect in translation was revealed through the analysis of the pragmatic features of texts and the study of translation strategies. The communicative-pragmatic approach offers a new perspective on translation theory and practice. This approach considers translation not only as a linguistic phenomenon, but also as a communicative process. Nida and Taber believe that the communicative purpose and effect of the original text should be preserved in the translation. The concept of "dynamic equivalence" proposed by them is based on this idea. Within the framework of the communicative-pragmatic approach, translation is understood as preserving the communicative function of the text and conveying to the target audience an effect that is as close as possible to the original. This requires the translator not only to have knowledge of the language, but also knowledge of culture, communication theory, and pragmatics. Pragmatic adaptation is the adaptation of the text to the cultural and pragmatic characteristics of the target audience during the translation process. Komissarov argues that pragmatic adaptation is an important component of translation strategi-Yasi . It is necessary in the following cases:

1. When the original text has pragmatic presuppositions
2. When culturally specific concepts exist
3. When communicative-pragmatic conventions differ
4. When the modes of expression of speech acts differ

Swiss research has shown that pragmatic adaptation is an important factor in translation effectiveness. It ensures that the translated text is correctly received by the

target audience. When choosing a translation strategy, the communicative purpose of the text plays a decisive role. According to Reiss's functional translation theory, the translation strategy must be chosen based on the type of text. Different strategies are used for informative, expressive, and operative texts. In the translation of informative texts, the main focus is on the accuracy of information transmission. In expressive texts (fiction, poetry), it is important to preserve aesthetic effects and stylistic features. In operational texts (advertising, propaganda), pragmatic effects come to the fore. In practice, the translator faces the following communicative-pragmatic problems:

1. Translating culturally specific concepts
2. Taking into account the difference in pragmatic presuppositions
3. Ensuring the equivalence of speech acts
4. Compensation for differences in communicative conventions

Concepts such as "linguistic equivalence", "denotative meaning", "connotative meaning", and "cultural code" have been directly borrowed from linguistics in translation theory. These concepts scientifically substantiate the translator's approach to the text. For example, a translator should not only at the level of words, but also at the level of text equivalence. This is the case of the Text Linguistics of civil science, which is used in practice. Hence, translation is not only a literary or communicative process, but also a linguistic activity. If a translator is not a linguist, he or she will not be able to fully grasp the deep layers of the text (subtext, pragmatic meaning, stylistic means). Therefore, in today's translation studies, new methods are widely used, such as cognitive linguistics, discourse analysis, and semantic modeling, based on linguistic achievements. On this basis, it can be said that linguistics is the theoretical foundation for translation, and translation is the practical application of linguistic knowledge. They act as two complementary, mutually reliant disciplines. Without linguistics, translation theory cannot exist, while without translation, the communicative essence of linguistics cannot be fully revealed. The role of linguistic analysis in the translation process Any translation takes place in three stages: understanding, interpretation, and expression. In all these stages, linguistic knowledge is necessary. Linguistic methods are the main tools for a translator in the following areas: Phonetic analysis: taking into account sound harmony and pronunciation. Lexical analysis: determining the connotative and denotative aspects of word meanings. Morphological analysis: the correct choice of word-making forms. Syntactic analysis: providing the structure of the sentence in a natural form in the target language. Pragmatic analysis: adapting the text to the spiritual and cultural context. Linguistic analysis is the process of systematically studying the linguistic elements of a text (phonetic, lexical, morphological, syntactic, semantic, pragmatic and discursive levels), identifying their connection with each other and more accurately understanding the meaning. For translation, it is therefore necessary: the translator must analyze in depth the linguistic layers of the text in order to re —represent any unit —a word, phrase, sentence or whole text—in a correct, natural and context-appropriate way. In modern translation studies, new approaches are being formed based on linguoculturology, cognitive linguistics, and discourse analysis. These directions further reveal the intimate connection between language and culture. For example, in the linguoculturological approach, the translator translates not only words, but also the national culture, traditions, and social values that shaped them.

Therefore, the translator acts not only as a linguist, but also as an ambassador of culture. Today, artificial intelligence technologies are widely used in translation. But this process also relies on linguistic knowledge. Machine translation systems work based on syntactic structures, semantic networks, and pragmatic models. Thus, linguistics and translation studies continue to be a source of mutual development.

Linguistics and translation are two inseparable and complementary scientific fields. Linguistics is the theoretical basis for translation, while translation is the practical application of this theory. A translator, relying on linguistic knowledge, conveys not only words, but also meaning, culture, and context. Therefore, the role of linguistic analysis in modern translation is incomparable. In the future, the integration of these two areas will enhance new scientific approaches, clarity and naturalness in translation, and mutual understanding in intercultural dialogue.

LIST OF USED LITERATURE

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