

## Pragmatic Level Analysis in Translation. Contextual Factors

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**Abstract.** Contextual factors play a crucial role in the field of translation as they directly affect the meaning and communicative value of the translated text. Pragmatic analysis involves examining these factors to ensure the translation preserves the intended message, tone, and cultural relevance. This paper explores how various contextual elements, such as linguistic, cultural, situational, and interpersonal contexts, shape the translation process and impact the effectiveness of the final output. Understanding these factors is essential for achieving pragmatic equivalence in translation, where the goal is not merely to reproduce the source text's language but to ensure the same impact and meaning are conveyed to the target audience.

**Keywords:** pragmatic analysis, contextual factors, translation, linguistic context, cultural context, situational context, interpersonal context, pragmatic equivalence.

### Introduction

The importance of contextual factors in translation cannot be overstated, as they are essential for pragmatic analysis—the study of how context influences meaning and communication. Pragmatic analysis goes beyond a word-for-word translation; it seeks to convey the intended effect of the original text by considering the context in which it was produced and received. Without contextual awareness, translations can result in misunderstandings, misinterpretations, or the loss of meaning and differences. For instance, translating a formal speech with a high degree of cultural specificity, such as a political address or a traditional ceremony, requires a deep understanding of both linguistic and cultural contexts to retain its original impact. Conversely, translating technical manuals or instructional materials may prioritize linguistic and situational context to ensure clarity and usability, rather than emotional tone. Contextual factors are integral to achieving *pragmatic equivalence*, where the goal is to produce a translation that elicits a similar response from the target audience as the original did from its source audience. This ensures that the translation is not only accurate in terms of language but also effective in achieving its intended purpose and resonating with the target reader's expectations and cultural frame of reference. Taking into consideration of these factors helps the translator copy with the complexities of language, culture, and communication, ultimately contributing to the success of the translation in its new setting.

### Research Methodology

This study uses a qualitative approach to examine the role of contextual factors in translation. Through a detailed analysis of English-Uzbek translation pairs, the research explores how linguistic, cultural, situational, and interpersonal contexts shape translation choices. The data includes examples of idiomatic expressions, cultural references, and the impact of varying levels of formality and politeness on the translation process. Interviews with professional translators and analysis of translation practices in different contexts further support the findings.

### Results and Discussion

The analysis of contextual factors in translation highlights how different layers of context—linguistic, cultural, situational, and interpersonal—affect translation choices and determine the

effectiveness of the final translation. Understanding these factors ensures that the translation not only preserves the meaning of the original text but also adapts it appropriately for the target culture and audience. The following sections will delve into each of these contextual factors in detail, providing examples from English-Uzbek translations to illustrate how the translator navigates these challenges. Through this analysis, we can gain a deeper understanding of the importance of context in achieving pragmatic equivalence, ensuring that the translated text communicates its intended message clearly and effectively.

**1. Linguistic context.** Linguistic context refers to the surrounding words, phrases, and the structure of the language that help clarify the meaning of a specific text. In translation, understanding the linguistic context ensures that words and phrases are rendered appropriately, considering both syntax and semantics. A translator must be aware of how meaning can change based on sentence structure and the interaction of words in a given context. In the English-Uzbek translation pair, linguistic context becomes especially important when dealing with idiomatic expressions, phrasal verbs, or structures that don't have direct equivalents in Uzbek. For example, the English phrase “to pull someone's leg” (meaning to joke or deceive) requires a careful understanding of context to ensure it is translated in a way that is comprehensible and culturally appropriate. In Uzbek, this could be translated as “*kalaka qilish*” (to joke), or “*hazil qilish*” (to make fun), depending on the tone and context of the conversation. For example, let's analyze this sentence: “She let the cat out of the bag” (meaning to reveal a secret) would not make sense if translated literally into Uzbek. The translator might choose an equivalent expression such as “*sirni oshkor qilish*” (to disclose a secret), as this would resonate more with an Uzbek-speaking audience.

**2. Cultural context** refers to the shared values, traditions, historical background, and societal norms that influence how language is used and understood within a given culture. In translation, cultural context helps determine whether certain terms, expressions, or references can be translated directly or need adaptation to make sense in the target culture. Translating from English to Uzbek often requires the translator to navigate differences in cultural norms, values, and historical references. English texts may include references to holidays, traditions, or practices that have no direct counterpart in Uzbek culture. For example, phrases or metaphors related to Western holidays like Christmas or Halloween may not have direct equivalents in Uzbekistan, so the translator might need to find an analogous cultural reference or reframe the idea to be culturally relevant. **Example:** The English phrase “a Christmas bonus” refers to an additional financial reward given at the end of the year, a concept tied to Western holidays. In Uzbek culture, although there is no direct equivalent of a Christmas bonus, the translator might instead reference a year-end bonus or “*yangi yil mukofoti*” (*New Year reward*), which retains the concept of a reward for work while being more culturally appropriate.

**3. Situational context.** Situational context refers to the specific conditions under which communication takes place, such as the purpose of the text, the medium, and the relationship between the participants involved. This layer of context affects the way language is used to suit the situation—whether it's formal or informal, professional or personal, written or spoken. When translating between English and Uzbek, situational context influences choices about formality, tone, and register. For instance, English speakers often use a wide range of informal expressions in everyday speech, but in Uzbek, there may be a stronger distinction between formal and informal registers. The translator must account for this difference and adjust language accordingly. **Example:** in a business context, the phrase “I would appreciate it if you could send me the report by Friday” may be translated into formal Uzbek as “*Agar shanba kuni hisobotni yuborsangiz, minnatdor bo'lardim*”. However, in an informal context, such as a friendly email, it could be phrased less formally as “*Iltimos, hisobotni shanba kuni yuboring*”. The translator needs to adjust the tone based on the specific situation and the relationship between the sender and the receiver.

**4. Interpersonal context.** Interpersonal context refers to the relationship between the individuals involved in the communication, including their social roles, status, and familiarity with one another. In translation, interpersonal context helps determine the appropriate level of politeness, respect, and formality. The relationship between the speaker and the audience greatly influences how language is used. In Uzbek, social hierarchies and politeness strategies are more explicitly marked in language, especially when addressing elders, superiors, or strangers. English, by contrast, often has a more neutral approach to addressing others. When translating between English and Uzbek, a translator must decide how to convey respect, formality, or intimacy in a way that aligns with the norms of the target culture. **Example:** when addressing an older person, an English speaker might simply use their first name or title (e.g., "Mr. John" or "John"). In Uzbek, however, addressing elders or superiors requires a higher degree of respect. In modern Uzbek society the special forms of addressing people are not practical. Mainly, in formal communication people are addressed by their name and middle name. However, the words like "janob" or "xonim" are not used. Earlier, there were some actual forms of addressing people as "taqsir", "otin", "bek", "egachim" and so on. Unfortunately, these words are losing value in modern language. in a formal context, people mainly address each other with their name and middle name, whereas in informal context, people call each other depending on their age with the words of familial affection even though the sides of the communication are not relative to each other. In Table 1, we have provided such forms of addressing in Uzbek language.

Table 1. Forms of addressing in Uzbek language

<i>No</i>	<i>Addressing form</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Usage</i>
1.	Opa	Sister	To address an elder female person
2.	Xola	Aunt	
3.	Yanga	Sister-in-law	
4.	Amaki	Uncle	To address an elder male person
5.	Aka	Brother	
6.	Singilcha, singlim	Sister	To address a younger female person
7.	Uka	Brother	To address a younger male person
8.	Onaxon, buvi	Grandma	To address an older female person
9.	Bobo, ota	Grandpa	To address an older male person

After examining the various forms of addressing in Uzbek, it is clear that the language exhibits a strong cultural emphasis on social hierarchy and the relationship between individuals. In formal settings, such as professional or official communication, the use of names and middle names is prevalent, reflecting a level of respect and politeness. However, in informal contexts, particularly among peers or with people of different ages, the use of familial terms like "opa" (sister), "aka" (brother), or "bobo" (grandfather) transcends biological relationships and serves to signify respect, affection, or familiarity.

Interestingly, these addressing forms also highlight the cultural norms that guide social interactions in Uzbek society. For instance, while English tends to have a more neutral approach to addressing others, Uzbek places a stronger emphasis on addressing people according to their relative age and social status. In this sense, translating interpersonal communication between English and Uzbek requires a deep understanding of the cultural significance behind these forms and the translator's ability to capture not just the literal meaning but also the underlying social context.

In addition, as society modernizes, certain traditional forms of addressing, such as "taqsir" or "bek," are gradually falling out of common use, making it important for translators to adapt to the evolving language. Translators must, therefore, strike a balance between maintaining respect for the original context and ensuring that the translation feels natural to contemporary readers.

Thus, the consideration of interpersonal context in translation is not only crucial for conveying

respect and formality accurately but also for ensuring that the translated text resonates with the target audience in a way that aligns with their cultural expectations.

## **Conclusion**

In conclusion, contextual factors play a pivotal role in the translation process. Understanding the linguistic, cultural, situational, and interpersonal contexts allows the translator to adapt and convey the message in a way that resonates with the target audience, preserving not only the meaning but also the intended effect of the original text. A translator's sensitivity to these contextual elements is essential for achieving pragmatic equivalence, ensuring that the translation is both accurate and effective. As demonstrated, addressing forms in the Uzbek language, for example, reflect not just familial ties but also the broader social and cultural norms of respect. These subtleties highlight the importance of pragmatic awareness in translation, as failure to account for such factors can result in misinterpretations, miscommunications, and a loss of the original text's impact.

## **The list of used literature**

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