Reflection of the Pragmatic Potential of Original in Translation

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Resume: This article discusses the cases in which the pragmatic function of the translator may also be related to the re-creation of identities in communicative states of the original text.

Key words: Pragmatic potential, receptors, pragmatic differences.

Pragmatic potential is the pragmatic effect of information in a text on a receptor, that is, the information that is reflected in the text has an effect on the perception of the receptor, the arousal of a certain emotional reaction, etc.

In reflecting the pragmatic potential of any text, the translator faces a number of difficulties. For example, when translating Uzbek into a foreign language, take phrases in our language that say kindness, affection, compassion, enrich and complement each other with deep meaning. No matter how strange it may seem, it is a difficult problem to translate these phrases into other languages exactly.

Especially in the translation of fiction, translators have faced significant difficulties. In order for translation to be understood by the receptor, it requires them to make appropriate modifications to the pragmatic differences between the original text and the translational text.

The pragmatic attitude of the receptor towards the text is not only the text pragmatics is manifested not only in relation to the identity of the receptor, its individual characteristics, knowledge, previous experience, mental state and other characteristics.

The translator is manifested in the role of the receptionist of the original text at the first stage of the translation process and tries to get the information available in the text as fully as possible. To do this, he is obliged to have the background knowledge possessed by the speakers of the original language-the history, culture, literature, customs, modern way of life of the people who speak the original language, and only to be aware of the realities of the words inherent in that nation.

Like any original receptor, a personal attitude is formed towards the information being given in the interpreter. But it is necessary that the translator strives that such a personal attitude does not undermine the accuracy of translation. In this sense, the translator should be pragmatically neutral.

Translation text recipient the lack of sufficient background knowledge makes it necessary to reveal the information provided for in the original text and requires the inclusion of the necessary fillings and clarifications in the text of the translation. This process is carried out at the second stage of translation. Used by speakers in ensuring pragmatic adequacy an important role is also played by the use of socio-linguistic factors, such as speech, which are characteristic of regional-dialect, -dialect and have changed.

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Reception of the receptor, as the same song affects different people in different ways the reaction to the information you are doing will also be different. Information the pragmatic attitudes of the recipient that arise in relation to information depend not only on the text, but also on the personality of the recipient - receptor, background knowledge, life experiences, the state of zinc and other similar characteristics. Hence, the text's pragmatic and communicative effects can also be defined by influencing people of different levels in different ways.

Therefore, the establishment of pragmatic relations in original text appropriate pronunciation is largely due to the fact that in the process of translation from the translator to the choice of target languages appropriate language tools related. The need to recreate the pragmatic potential of the original to the translation process and its outcome, the effort to exert the desired influence on the person receiving the information, the reader, the pragmatic aspect of the translation or the translation is called pragmatics. At the first stage of the translation process, the translator himself, as a receiver of information, tries to understand as much information in the text as possible. To do this, it contains all the background available in the original language must be aware of knowledge. That's why the success of the translation the translator is required to thoroughly and comprehensively study the history, culture, literature, traditions and traditions of the people to whom the original text belongs, knowledge of specific words related to lifestyle. For example: **America backs British peace move, «The Times» reports.**

In the translation of this sentence, in front of the word "newspaper" in quotation marks if not added, this word will become incomprehensible to the Uzbek translator:

«Ze Tayms» gazetasining yozishicha Amerika Britaniya tinchlik harakatini qo'llab-quvvatlamoqda.

Such comments are available in the original language, but for the Uzbek readers this language, which is unfamiliar, helps the people to better understand the realias of their living conditions.

In conclusion I want to mention it that in every culture every language has its own difficulties, translation problems and similarities.

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