

CONTEXTUAL-SITUATIONAL TRANSLATION OF CONDITIONAL MOOD EXPRESSIONS AND PRESERVATION OF PRAGMATIC GOALS

Shukurova Madina Askarovna¹, Samandarov Islom Ikromovich²

Associate Professor of English Linguistics Department, PhD

*Bukhara State University¹, 1st year master's student of the specialty "Linguistics: English language"
English Linguistics Department²*

Abstract. *The study investigates how contextual factors impact the translation of conditional mood expressions from English to Uzbek with a focus on maintaining the pragmatic objectives of the translation work. The study results show that translators need to understand three elements which include situational context and cultural norms and speaker intentions to effectively translate conditional structures.*

Keywords: *conditional mood, pragmatic translation, contextual equivalence, English-Uzbek translation, situational context, speech acts, communicative intent*

Introduction

The translation of grammatical mood expressions presents one of the most challenging tasks in interlinguistic transfer, particularly when dealing with conditional constructions that encode hypothetical, counterfactual, or contingent meanings. Human language uses conditional sentences as a basic linguistic element that helps speakers show how conditions connect to their outcomes while creating hypotheses and exploring different possibilities of reasoning [4, 122]. Translators face difficulties when translating these structures because their use in real-life communication requires understanding both their grammatical rules and their complex practical uses. Linguistic researchers have shown that conditional expressions in language carry meaning which extends beyond truth-conditional semantics because they create different ways of understanding which need to be maintained through translation. The conditional grammatical mood system together with the other mood categories enables speakers to express their knowledge level together with their expected outcome and their social interaction goals [5, 214]. The translator needs to process two different tasks when translating between English and Uzbek because they must handle both the correct transmission of meaning and the preservation of original conditional expression that conveys its intended meaning.

Methodology And Literature Review

The study uses comparative-typological analysis and pragmatic theory as its base methodological framework to examine existing research about conditional constructions in English and Uzbek languages. More than three centuries have passed since scholars first started investigating conditional sentences through different theoretical frameworks. Philosophers and linguists have focused their research on indicative conditionals because these constructions create complex connections between truth and inference [6, 121]. Jaszczolt presents a strong argument that conditionals should be classified as a pragmatic category because their meaning depends on both

situational context and what the speaker intends to convey [3, 2-4]. The study of practical language shows that translators need to focus on understanding how listeners interpret conditionals in their specific communication contexts rather than simply matching their grammatical structure.

The comparative analysis of English and Uzbek conditional constructions reveals both commonalities and major distinctions between the two languages in their presentation of conditional meanings. Ubaydullayeva shows that both languages use systematic methods to show conditional relationships, but the two languages differ in their use of grammatical elements and structural patterns [1, 163-164]. English uses the conjunction “if” together with different verb forms to express various types of conditionality, while Uzbek combines its conditional suffixes and particles with verbal stems. Abduraxmanova explains these structural distinctions by showing that Uzbek conditional constructions develop extensive morphological complexity through their use of affixes which include “-sa” and “-ganda” that express conditionality together with aspectual and modal meanings [2, 131-132]. The translator needs to find matching structures from the target language that will produce the same pragmatic results because these morphosyntactic variations affect translation work.

The existence of conditional expressions which follow stylistic patterns creates extra difficulties for translators who work on their translation projects. Minnikulov’s research on stylistic variation in Uzbek conditional conjunctions demonstrates that the choice among different conditional markers carries significant socio-pragmatic implications, affecting register, formality, and interpersonal meaning [7, 241]. The study demonstrates that translators need to understand the situational context because their choice of conditional marker determines how the social meaning of an utterance will change after they select an inappropriate conditional marker for the target language which preserves the original propositional content. Shukurova’s comparative-typological study demonstrates that English and Uzbek use different formal methods to express conditionality while each language has its own specific contexts for using conditional constructions [8, 312].

Recent research in psycholinguistics and experimental pragmatics has revealed how listeners understand the pragmatic meanings of conditional connectives. Studies have demonstrated that speakers use conditional expressions to convey their intended meaning which goes beyond the basic truth-conditional content of their statements because these conditional expressions lead to different types of pragmatic inferences which help listeners understand how to interpret their spoken words [10, 133]. The non-at-issue meanings of the conditional statement include presuppositions and conventional implicatures and conversational implicatures which result from the particular structure of the conditional statement. The research recommends that translators should maintain their pragmatic goals by studying both the explicit content and the underlying implications which the conditional construction brings.

Results And Discussion

The research study analyzes how English and Uzbek conditional mood expression’s function because these linguistic constructs have multiple practical uses which translators must consider during their work. Soatova’s structural analysis of conditional sentences provides a useful typology that distinguishes among real, unreal, and counterfactual conditionals based on the speaker's assessment of the likelihood or factuality of the condition [9, 202]. The semantic classification of conditional expressions does not complete their analysis because these linguistic elements function as hedging devices which help speakers to make polite requests and describe hypothetical situations and execute indirect speech acts. The translator needs to achieve pragmatic adequacy which requires him or her to develop translation methods that extend beyond matching structural elements of different languages.

The analysis found that conditional statements function as politeness strategies. English and Uzbek use conditional constructions to soften requests and suggestions and other activities that could potentially damage social standing. English expressions such as “If you could help me...” or “I would appreciate it if...” use conditional mood to establish a hypothetical situation which decreases the burden placed on the listener. Translators must choose conditional expressions in Uzbek that maintain the same politeness level of their English counterparts while following Uzbek cultural standards. Ubaydullayeva demonstrates that conditional sentences express both logical relationships and interpersonal and attitudinal meanings according to her analysis [1, 164-165]. The translator must therefore be attuned to these additional layers of meaning and seek target language expressions that preserve the speaker's communicative intent.

The contextual-situational dimension of conditional translation emerges clearly when examining how the same conditional structure can serve different pragmatic purposes depending on the discourse context. The conditional sentence “If you had told me earlier, I would have helped” functions as reproach and explanation and expression of regret through its various speech acts which depend on the specific situation when it is spoken. Jaszczolt’s pragmatic approach to conditionals emphasizes that the category of conditionality is fundamentally context-dependent, with interpretation requiring access to shared background knowledge and situational information [3, 157]. The translator needs to analyze both the conditional’s linguistic structure and its design in the specific communicative context of the translation.

The research results demonstrate that English and Uzbek display significant differences in their development of conditional grammatical structures. English uses verb morphology to create clear boundaries between its indicative and subjunctive conditional forms whereas Uzbek uses conditional markers to show different types of distinctions that relate to the condition’s temporal and aspectual features. Abduraxmanova’s analysis shows that Uzbek speakers use these grammatical resources in a systematic way to express subtle meanings which do not have direct equivalents in English [2, 103]. The English to Uzbek translator needs to choose between different conditional markers because he must identify which pragmatic effects of the source text show the highest importance. The translator from Uzbek to English must use lexical and discourse-level techniques to substitute for the source’s grammatical pragmatic information which is not easily shown through English conditional morphology.

The preservation of conditional translation’s practical objectives depends on understanding how people deduce information from conditional statements. The research on non-at-issue meanings demonstrates that conditional connectives conventionally generate certain pragmatic inferences that contribute to the overall meaning of the utterance [10, 305]. A conditional statement which states that “If John is intelligent, he will solve the problem” creates uncertainty about John’s actual intelligence. The translator needs to make sure that the target language translation produces the same inferences as the original text. The translator needs to show all necessary pragmatic information which would be lost through current translation methods.

Conclusion

This study has examined the contextual-situational factors that influence the translation of conditional mood expressions, with particular attention to the preservation of pragmatic goals across English and Uzbek. The analysis shows that conditional constructions function in multiple ways within discourse because they express both logical links between conditions and results and interpersonal relationships and speakers’ knowledge and different pragmatic effects. The translation of these expressions needs a complete solution which will deliver more than formal structural equivalence to achieve pragmatic adequacy in the target language.

The research results demonstrate that researchers should consider conditionals as a pragmatic category which requires contextual and situational information for proper understanding. Translators working with conditional expressions must attend to the communicative context in which these structures occur, considering the speaker’s intentions, the social relationship between interlocutors, and the cultural norms governing the use of conditional forms in each language. The English and Uzbek conditional systems differ in their basic structures which requires translators to use an adaptable method that values functional equivalence more than it values direct matching of official language.

The results of this research study affect both translation work and the education of translators. Practitioners should develop sensitivity to the pragmatic dimensions of conditional expressions and cultivate the ability to identify appropriate target language resources for conveying equivalent pragmatic effects. Future researchers should investigate the translation of conditionals through different genres and discourse types to understand how contextual elements affect translation methods. The research studies that examine how readers understand translated conditionals will reveal important information about which translation methods successfully maintain their original meaning.

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