



## Linguopragmatic Research of Translation of Somatic Phraseologies

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**Abstract:** The article reveals the linguopragmatic peculiarities of the phraseological intensifiers in conversation in which they serve as an instrument used by individuals in order to attain certain communicative goals, to convey the speaker pragmatic meaning. Translation is a properly way to a properly communication and pragmatics is how to use language in communication properly. By translation, many things from different languages and cultures can understand to each other. In other words, translation can be stated as a facilitator to make a communication runs well. There are many approaches used in translation. One of prospective translation approaches is pragmatics. The concept of pragmatics is in line to the principle of translation. It means, both of them have the same function in communication.

**Key words:** English language, Uzbek language, translation, pragmatic functions, Structural linguistics, cognitive linguistics, semantics, pragmatic influence

### INTRODUCTION

One of the most conspicuous direction of linguistics in the XXI century is a connection between linguistics and pragmatics in both structure and logical meaning. The main parameters linked to philosophy of pragmatics was formulated by Morris in 1920. Later, modern linguistic oriented pragmatics was developed under influenced ideas of Nitgenshteyn and the theory of speech acts. [1]

Morris says, "Pragmatics came to linguistics from semiotics-the theory of sign system, and distinguished with three directions: semantics (sign of meaning), syntactics (sign of connection) and pragmatics (sign and person)". Basically, Morris is saying that linguopragmatics is the symbolic languages which indicates common meaning in particular area.[2] So we will try to find translation ways between two languages.

Everyone wants his speech to be rich, emotional and expressive. One of the main ways to achieve this is a reasonable use of different phraseological expressions, idioms, proverbs, sayings, colorful expressions.

According to D. Kim, "It is linguistic pragmatics that solves the problem of hesitation of the speaker in the choice of language units in his speech and shows the semantic effect of state, place, time and other factors in the context" [3, P.328-332]. At the heart of linguopragmatics lies the concept of speech act. This notion is primarily related to the speaker's specific intention (goal) that arises in the speech process. In any communication process, linguistic units have a tag meaning in addition to their lexical meaning, i.e., linguistic units represent the ability to express meanings in speech such as please, command, confirm, report, mention, warn, promise. "A speech act is a linguistic appeal of a speaker to a listener in a certain environment, for a specific purpose, the pronunciation of a certain sentence in a specific communication environment" [4, p.80-81].

The main task of linguopragmatics is to answer three questions:

1. Why do communicants begin their verbal communication?
2. Why is a verbal communication of communicants realized in this particular way?
3. How do communicants act in a speech communication?[5]

Today, in our linguistics the pragmalinguistics - based on the principles of discursive analysis of language and speech units, the comprehensive analysis of pragmatic and stylistic characteristics during communicative speech process is becoming widely popular.

Somatic phraseological units can never be translated into another language word for word. Otherwise, they lose their semantic meaning. For instance, if we translate the idiom “Lend an ear” into Uzbek word by word, it means “qulog’ini qarzga bermoq”. Because, the word “lend” means to let someone borrow something that belongs to you for a short time. However, in this work you can see this kind of phraseological units with its equivalents in Uzbek language.

The usage of idioms is so common in the field of translation since it has more benefits for translators and interpreters. But while translating them from one language into another they should be careful about their meaning and pay attention to find the most suitable equivalent of these idioms instead of translating them word for word.

The modern linguistics is based on the principle of anthropocentric paradigm, which contains “human factor” in the study of language. This paradigm puts forward the new approaches to the research of language which are implemented within a number of new disciplines, such as cognitive linguistics, text linguistics, linguoculturology, linguopersonology, linguopragmatics and etc. These branches of linguistics need to be studied separately, indeed. The Pragmatic meaning is also plays an important role as

semantic one while overcoming pragmatic failure in the act of speech.

Various linguists described Linguopragmatics differently. In concluding all the ideas, we can point out the following ways and means:

The relationship between the sign and its users.(Morris,1978)

Content status, language use, context language.(Susov,1985)

Speech impact on the addressee, the factors influencing successful and effective communication (Kisilyova, 1978)

Interpretative aspects of speech communication (Arutyunova, 1989)

Language as a tool of a purposeful communicative activity (Grays,1985)

The problem of mutual understanding and appropriateness of language use. (Dijk T.A van,1977)

Linguistic pragmatics does not have a well-defined structure. It covers a variety of topics concerning the speaker and the listener, as well as their interaction during the communication process. Linguistic pragmatism comprises the expression of social activities in a realistic manner. The pragmatic features, as well as the relationship between the speaker and the listener. Linguistic pragmatics difficulties do not have their own interpretation. The word pragmaling appears to be a natural thing to say about the category of units as a part of Pragmatics and linguistic science.

Linguopragmatics units are directly affected by language units and functional language areas. The pragmats come into opposition with the information-gathering function. Pragmembers are always pragmatic information carriers. For instance, in the paradigm the traits of character with the positive meaning in the sub-concept smart, capable: Uzbek.: kallabor1) someone is very smart, capable; 2) to do something after proper consideration: Mening ham

kallam bor!; Rus.: голова на плечах; compare: с головой: – У тебя есть погоны и голова на плечах – иди и зарабатывай, сказал в интервью сотрудниками института один московский милиционер; Eng.: a bright chap (girl); a person with a head on his shoulders; to use one's head (loaf) when doing something: Matthew, the eldest, is quite a bright chap and Emma, the next one age-wise, is all right but learning the recorder . Uzbek: *qo'ligul*: – Qo'ligul usta Umar yana bir bor o'z mahoratini namoyon etdi; Rus.: *золотые руки*: У него золотые руки! Хотите/ он и вам такую машину сделает? Молодец! Золотые руки. Любо-дорого глядеть/ кода он за что-нибудь берётся, мастер на все руки: Он и хормейстер, и концертмейстер, и режиссёр драмкружка; играл на всех инструментах и в изобразительном искусстве разбирался, – словом, одарённая личность, мастер на все руки, энтузиаст своего дела, сумел увлечь и других; Eng.: *somebody is good hand at any job*; *some body can do anything with his hands*.

In the process of phraseological transposition, semantic and grammatical changes of free connection may occur in equilibrium. For example, the compound to put one's foot down is used in speech in two senses: 1) "to put one's foot on a hard object" (typical of free bonding), for example: Murad, who put his foot on a large branch of an apricot at the edge of the yard (N.Qobul). For example, this compound is represented as a free link, as the sum of the meanings of the lexemes that make it up. Because in free association, lexemes retain full of specific meanings. 2) "to stubbornly demand the realization of one's opinion" (UTFL). "Mother, the sale of life is a difficult issue," Tulaganov said at

last. "The young men are getting to know each other," said the old woman. (N.Yoqubov). These two examples confirm that a phrase with the same form has two different meanings in two texts.

Translation through metonymy is mainly involved in shaping the semantics of somatic phraseologies. In this case, there is a mixture of metonymy-synecdoche type. Because in this case the names of the parts of the human body begin to be used in a sense in relation to the person himself. Hence, the name of the part serves to represent the whole. For example, the somatic lexeme "head" in the phraseology expresses the characteristics of the person, their character, the events associated with it. Here are some examples: to experience in own head, to reach the head –to kill someone . In metonymic transfer the object, thing-events, taking into account the internal and external interdependence, interdependence, begins to be applied to another object, sign or action. For example, the meaning of phraseological expressions such as "striking the foot with an ax, pulling from the foot" ("OTFL") is based on a metonymic transfer.

The most important function of any language unit, including phraseological, is the pragmatic function, i. e. purposeful impact of the language mark on the addressee. The section focuses on the pragmatic aspect of the functioning of phraseological units, the mastery of which is a prerequisite for effective communication. Human speech becomes a point of reference in the analysis of the functional and pragmatic aspects of phraseological unit.

In further examples in the table below which shows English idioms with appropriate equivalence.

English idioms	Meaning	Equivalents in Uzbek language
Coming out of one's ears	In great or excess quantity	Boshidan oshiq
Wet behind the ears	In experienced; not seasoned; new; just beginning; immature, especially in judgment.	Ona suti og`zidan ketmagan
Make one's ears burn	If something makes your ears burn, you are embarrassed by what you hear,	Hijolat tortmoq.

	especially if the conversation is about you.	
Ear to the ground	Pursuing the practice or having the characteristic of carefully gathering information; well-informed.	Ko`pni ko`rgan

The fact that the pragmatic information formulated in the text can be represented by both verbal and non-verbal means allows us to introduce the concept of a communicative-pragmatic context. In this kind of context, one can single out parameters related to the quality of the utterance, the scope of the language, the relations between the communicants, etc. The meaning of phraseological units is revealed precisely in a pragmatic context. The context is in the relation of complementarity to another pragmatic concept for the pragmatist – the speech act.

The pragmatic function of phraseological units is a targeted impact on the addressee. Being implemented in context, it is closely related to the stylistic function of phraseological units. Based on the communicative and pragmatic attitudes of the texts under study, the main pragmatic parameters can be considered as expressiveness, conceptuality and subtextual information.

Linguistics in pragmatics: the study of features of language use related to speakers' knowledge of the structure and expressive resources of the language itself rather than of the social context.[6]

Linguistic pragmatics do not have a clear form. It includes a set of issues related to the speaker and the listener, their interaction in the speech process. Linguistic pragmatism includes a realistic expression of social activity. Uzbek linguistics has conducted some research on the pragmatic aspects, the relationship between the speaker and the listener, the interaction of participants in the speech act, and their influence on ethical emotions. The problems of linguistic pragmatics does not have their own interpretation.[6]. As a part of Pragmatics and a part

of the linguistic science, the word seems to be a natural thing to say about the category of units.

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