

## The role of the Context in the Translation

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**Annotation:** When translating from English into Uzbek there are numerous problems with the choice of words because of the polysemy of the English language. Context plays an important role in selecting the desired value.

Contextual values arise in the use of words in the speech, depending on the environment, and marketed under the influence of narrow, broad and extra linguistic context<sup>1</sup>.

Under the context of commonly understood language environment, which is used one or other linguistic unit. Thus, the context words are a collection of words, grammatical forms and con-structions, which occurs in an environment that word.

**Key words:** Micro context, wide context, grammatical forms, linguistic context.

Within the general concept of context vary narrow context (or micro context) and wide context (macro context).

Narrow context - this context the proposal is linguistic units that make up the surroundings of the unit within the sentence.

Broader context - the linguistic environment of the unit, which goes beyond the proposal; a text context, i.e. set of linguistic units, surrounding a given unit within a lying-lying is the proposal, in adjacent sentences. The exact scope of the broader context cannot be specified - this can be the context of proposals, paragraph, chapter or even just a product general. :-Narrow context can be divided into: lexical or syntax<sup>2</sup>

1. Syntactic context - this is a syntactic construction, which used the word, phrase or clause.

2. Lexical context - a set of specific lexical items, words, and sustainable phrases in an environment which meets this unit.

The most important function of context is to allow disambiguation of linguistic identity, faces. Context as it "removes" from some multi-valued units of all its values, except one. Thus, the context makes a particular unit of language unambiguous and makes it possible to select one of several potentially equivalents of the existing units in the target language (AEs). In the translation process to resolve ambiguities and determine the choice of the equivalent is some sufficiently into account the syntactic context of words. For example, *burn* - *yondirmoq*, *kuymoq*. Selection is determined by the syntactic context: in intransitive constructions (without a direct object) = *yondirmoq*; in transition, with a direct application or in the form of the passive voice = *kuydirildi*.

The candle burns – Sham yonadi.

He burned the papers – U qog`ozlarni kuydirdi.

to sink – cho`kmoq (intransitive verb) cho`ktirmoq (transitive verb)

to drive – *bormoq*, *jo`namoq* (intransitive verb) – *haydamoq*, *boshqarib bormoq* (transitive verb).

Most often the choice is determined only by the equivalent of taking into account the lexical context of the unit, which is uniquely placed within a certain lexical environment. The word "look" with the adjective "angry" means "*ko`rinmoq*, *qaramoq*" and the adjective "European" - "*ko`rinish*": The town has a European look. – *Shahar Yevropacha ko`rinishga ega*.

Consider a few examples. Way to the town = *shaharga yo`l*. Way of doing it = *buni bajarish usuli*, *uslub*. He has a friendly attitude. – *Unda hammaga nisbatan do`stona munosabat bor* There is no sign of any change in the attitudes of the two sides. – *Ikki tomonning nuqtai nazarlarida hech qanday o`zgarish*

<sup>1</sup> VereshaginYe. M., Kostomarov V. G. Linguistic theory of the word. - M.: Russkiy yazyk, 1980 p.52

<sup>2</sup> Vinogradov V. S. Introduction into translation. - M., 2001 p.24

*alomatlari yoq.* He stood there in a threatening attitude. – *U qo`rqqan holatda turardi.* He is known for his anti-Soviet attitudes. – *U o`zining g`ayri Ittifoq qarashi bilan mashhur.*

Broader context helps to establish the meaning of the word, when the narrow context is not enough. e.g. Then I got this book I was reading and sat down in my chair. Chair – *o`rin*. In this proposal, but provides no guidance that could be guided by the translator in selecting Russian equivalent. Therefore, we must appeal to the widely-th context. After two proposals in the same paragraph we read: "The arms were in sad shape, because everybody was always sitting on them, but they were pretty comfortable chairs". Indication of the "arms" gives us the key to the translation. Then I took the book he was reading, and sat in a chair. As already mentioned, the contextual value arise in the use of words in the speech as a function of the environment and implemented under the action of a narrow, wide and extra-context of a hundred<sup>3</sup>.

By the degree of frequency can be distinguished of usual (repeated) and occasional (random, individual) contextual meaning. Over time, the contextual values of usual pass in the category of variant accordance. Occasional values are a manifestation of the subjective use of words one way or another by the author and are most often found in fiction. It is occasional, unusual use of words and motivations for this should be taken into account, translator. Only some dictionaries give the contextual meaning of usual.

БАРС (Большой англо-русский словарь, ed. Galperin)<sup>4</sup>

Academic year – *o`quv yili*.

Academic failure – *o`zlashtirmaslik*.

Academic argument – *chin nazariy dalil*

The Dictionary, edited by Muller gives only a variant of conformity - an academic, a university. None of the Anglo-Russian dictionary is fixed typical major political literature values of the following adjectives<sup>5</sup>:

Ruthless 1. *Vijdonsiz* 2. *Andishasiz* 3. *Istihola qilmaydigan*.

Cynical 1. *Ishontirib bo`lmas* 2. *Makkor*.

Wanton murder. – *Vahshiy qotillik*.

The ruthless War Secretary Stanton. – *har qanday vositani qo`llashdan istihola qilmaydigan Harbiy Vazir Stanton*

Cold-blooded plans – *Makkor rejalar*.

Cynical appreciation of economic set-up *Iqtisodiy ahvolning ishontirib bo`lmas bahosi*

Wanton murder of Negroes - *Xabashlarning vahshiyona o`limi*.

Along with this, there are cases when even the broadest context does not contain any indication as to in which meaning is used in this case, one or other identity- hence. In these cases, to obtain the required information is necessary going beyond the linguistic context and appeal to extra linguistic situation (YI Retsker uses the terms extra linguistic context, part of which is subject furnishings and speech situation). Under the "situation" is meant, first, the situation of communication, ie is the environment in which the perfect is a communicative act, and secondly, the subject of communication, environment (the totality of facts), is described by the text, and thirdly, the participants in communication, i.e. writing, speaking, listening, reading. It is not always the content of individual pieces of text, or even just translated the whole model, can be clear ideological orientation of the product, the ideological position of the author. In such cases, the ideological direction of the text has to install with extra linguistic con-text or extra linguistic situation (in the terminology of LS Barhudarov)<sup>6</sup>. Communication situation, or object environment - a country to which the utterance. In the book, FL Allen's "Only yesterday," the displacement of the car other means of transportation says: "The interurban trolley perished, or survived only as a pathetic

<sup>3</sup> Vinogradov V. S. Introduction into translation. - M., 2001 p.28

<sup>4</sup> Большой англо-русский словарь. В 2 томах. 160 тыс. слов. Изд-во Русский язык, 1987 p.12

<sup>5</sup> Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский словарь 24-е изд. - М.: Русский язык, 1995; с.57,107, 358,

<sup>6</sup> Barkhudarov L. S. Language and translation. - M.: 1975 p.82

anachronism" / F.Z. Allen "Only yesterday" /. In England the trolley means a trolley bus, but trolley-buses are not available in the U.S. and trolley means tram. You cannot discover the meaning of words without any knowledge of abolitionist countries and the era to which it relates, i.e. without taking into account the situation and the subject of the message. The dictionary Mueller word is absent, is given abolitionism abolitionism - the movement in favor of the liberation of blacks in the U.S. BAPC does not translate abolitionist, and interprets: a supporter of abolition, abolition of the (law, etc.). How could translate the abolitionist Al. Smith, if you have in mind the Republican candidate in the presidential election in 1928? Of course, in America, 1920 speech could only be noted on not the Prohibition. But the English press 1950-60's often mentioned the name of Sydney Silverman who the oldest abolitionist in the House of Commons. - The oldest champion of the abolition of the death penalty in England, the author of the bill. Without knowledge of the situation translation would be impossible. Only records the features of gas lighting prior to the advent of electricity (and this in the text says nothing), will help the interpreter to reveal the meaning of the following phrases from the book Farnese's "The Americans. A Social History of the United States". If you try to imagine the hissing gas-jets and arc lamps, will be fully understood, but that "the very simplicity and silence of electricity made it inconspicuous" - Simple to use and free-noise power helped him slip in the way of life. When translating from English direct speech specific challenge is to transfer the personal pronoun "you". At the time, translators' formalists believed that in English the word in-general cannot be used for treatment of "you". It is difficult to establish firm rules. Choice between "you" and "you" depends on extra linguistic factors: It is important to take into account age, as in past centuries, especially in England, was made more ceremonious treatment. Unlike Russian and French languages English says in public about the presence of the corresponding he or she. Even in the plays of O. Wilde characters from high society indicates the presence of distinguished people, for their call "he" or "she". So, come for example, the secretary of Lord Illingworth in the play "A Woman of No Importance", referring to his patron. Of course, translation of the personal pronouns in Uzbek replaces the words "Lord Illingworth. Such a change is necessary and natural. Often you can see that the journalists in American newspapers called President Jimmy Carter. This is totally unacceptable in the translation. Maybe the American way, it is perceived as a courtesy, in Uzbek this bonhomie (*xushfe`llik*). Perhaps in the translation of the amendment is necessary not only for the proper treatment to one of whom said in a statement, but also for adequate transfer of the impact of information on the readership. Particularly frequent translator has to take into account the extra linguistic factors in the transmission of nicknames and swear words. Thus, in Harper Lee's novel "To Kill a Mockingbird", "the girl nicknamed Scout (in English boy-scout, but the" intelligence officer "does not correspond to its appearance and character of Theroux, translator and very aptly dubbed" big-eyed. "Ibid boo- Reedley turned at least successfully in the "Scarecrow Pedi. Extremely widespread and quite common for a range of shades abusive bastard saddle- reduces it as a "bastard", then as a "bonehead." A very important fact that requires a large stroke of the translator is its treatment of the crude, sometimes obscene words and expressions, persistence in modern English, American and other non-fiction, and even in the press. In our literature and media items "in taking" vocabulary is not allowed, and this healthy trend undoubtedly has its roots in the traditions of classical Russian literature, which has always been alien to the coarseness of the language.

Thus, as already mentioned, one of the main problems of translation is the choice of words. Translator's problem is to find the right word, which would be adequate English word, i.e. would have the same meaning as the same stylistic coloring and would cause the reader to the same association. Finding the right word translator usually refers to the number of synonymous in Russian languages. The presence of synonyms gives the interpreter the opportunity to achieve adequacy in translation. She was very brave about it. The word brave is translated in the dictionary, VK Muller as a brave, brave, excellent, and excellent. The first two meanings of the word are clearly not appropriate in this case. The translator must renew itself synonymous number of possible synonyms - brave, courageous. Last synonym most likely passes the brave in this case. She is very bravely endured it. When you select a word from the synonymous series should take into account not only the shades of meaning, but so- same degree of intensity values. News that another ten Scottish pits are to be closed down brought last night a vehement demand for national action. The news that will be closing all ten mines in Scotland, raised last night resolutely requires joint action. Dictionary V.K. Muller gives the following values adjective vehement:

strong, fierce. However, these adjectives cannot be combined with the word "claim", so the transfer is necessary to find an adjective that was not inferior to the adjective vehement intensity values of and at the same time does not violate the compatibility would be familiar to the Russian language. Presence in language lexical synonymy poses special challenges translator. Absolute synonyms in the Russian language are very small. In addition, the synonyms are not always interchangeable. They may be appropriate in one context and not be suitable in another. Synonyms are different: shades of meaning;– degree of intensity of expression of the concept;– emotionally colored;– belonging to different strata of the dictionary, i.e.– its stylistic coloring; its compatibility with other words.– Because of the history of its development English language is rich in synonyms. This synonymic wealth of the English language is widely used in all styles of writing. Synonyms are used for: gain of expression;– refine the concept;– avoid repetition, etc.– Aliases are used so widely that the English formed the traditional synonymic paired combinations. These paired combinations are found in all styles of speech. For example, in describing Bossy as it seems young Julian, Galsworthy uses two synonymous, differing shades of meaning and degrees of intensity. "The man was unusual, not eccentric, but unusual." Adjective unusual is "unusual," "queer." In this context, his next gross passes into Uzbek the word "*boshqalarga o`xshamas*", but because of considerations euphony. (unsuccessfully close harmony of words - an unusual, eccentric) to resort to descriptive synonym - "not like everyone else. This man was not like everything, there was nothing eccentric, but it is not the same as everything. Another example: the conscious, deliberate, calculated policy. This chain of synonyms is clearly emphatic nature. The translator must maintain a water re-growth of the intensity values, which obviously felt in the English sentence: This is a conscious, deliberate, pre-calculated policy. It would be wrong to think that in each case only one synonym performs the function. Often used interchangeably at the same time to clarify and strengthen the concept. Describing Mrs. Nickelby forgetfulness, Dickens in humorous purposes uses three synonyms. Mrs. Nickelby told ``Of a miraculous escape from some prison, but what one she couldn't remember, effected by an officer whose name she had forgotten, confined for some crime which she didn't clearly recollect". Synonymous traditional couples often are not preserved in translation, sometimes due to lack of the corresponding synonym in the Uzbek language, and sometimes because a pair can be perceived in the Uzbek language only as pleonasm.

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