

Pragma Linguistic Aspects of Astonishment Category in Translation

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Abstract:

In the last decade human factor became one of the progressive in linguistic science. More and more attention of linguists is paid for analysis of emotional phenomena from anthropological point of view. Astonishment in the present manuscript is investigated as emotional pragmatic-linguistic category, which is actualized in speech situation and written texts. There is an analysis of actualization of this category of feelings in literary texts and speech situations. Theoretical part of the manuscript is proved by examples.

Keywords: astonishment, pragmatic meaning, literary text, emotional feeling, speech situation, interaction.

Introduction:- In the last decade human factor became one of the progressive in linguistic science. More and more attention of linguists is paid for analysis of emotional phenomena from anthropological point of view. Astonishment in the present manuscript is investigated as emotional pragmatic-linguistic category, which is actualized in speech situation and written texts. There is an analysis of actualization of this category of feelings in literary texts and speech situations. Theoretical part of the manuscript is proved by examples.

Material and methods:-

First of all, we should point the actuality of the theme of present mini research which is vivid in growing interest of modern linguistic science to interaction of the author and reader or speaker and listener in order to form and transfer emotional feelings in this process. Astonishment belongs to emotional feelings too. Astonishment category is the least investigated phenomenon, especially from pragmatic-linguistic viewpoint [5, p. 89]. Astonishment category is expressed mostly in speech act and is included into literary and publicistic texts. It creates special atmosphere and accompanies the reader or listener during the whole process of getting information, strengthening

his/her emotional state. Exactly, astonishment category enhances the reader's or listener's interest and attention to the obtained information [2, p. 31].

Astonishment category is observed in speech situation mostly and is reflected in interaction between the sender of information (speaker or author) who chooses special means in order to arise astonishment and actualizes concealed meanings thus forming reader's attention and arising the feeling of astonishment. The category of astonishment has both similar and different features in the English and Uzbek languages. The difference is defined and explained by national-cultural peculiarities of language speakers.

We used general linguistic theoretical issues devoted to the interaction of perception and language, form and content. He wrote a dissertation devoted to the pragmalinguistic features of the category of admiration in Uzbek and English fairy tales.

The purpose of the manuscript is to identify the pragmatic-linguistic aspects of the category of admiration and observe its translation from English into Uzbek and vice versa. The following research methods were used in this work:

method of observation, method of description, comparative analysis, method of interpretation, pragmatic-linguistic analysis and other methods. Surprise is always concerned with expressing its admiration and attitude to text information. Often, recipients react positively or negatively to what is heard or read. These assumptions are based on associations created by text [4, p.112].

For example, if something happy happens unexpectedly, the positive feeling of the reader or listener will rise. A positive or negative attitude is expressed by language tools, which are neutral if taken separately from the context, but if used in a specific context, they create a linguistic expression of a person's feelings and psychological state. The attitude of the recipient depends on the sign of the sender of information that tries to emotionally affect the content of the text [1, p. 376].

If the sender wants to appear negative attitude he uses such language tools to lead to negative associations. If he wants to call positive associations, he will do his best to make the listener/reader feel positive according to the content of the information. In this case, the sender expects the desired attitude from the side of the receiver. However, sometimes his pragmatic assumptions are broken by the unexpected reaction of the recipient: instead of reacting positively, he can express negative signs, or vice versa. Language tools of the recipient's attitude formation strategy include cross-sections, questions, repetitions, and even grammatical and stylistic tools [3, p. 28].

Grammatical means are formed on the basis of morphological and stylistic means. At the morphological level, positive or negative characters are represented by word forms and affixation.

On syntax level the main tools for creating a positive or negative relationship are: change of structure (inversion), change of sentence size and its area. As for stylistic tools, they are: various lexical-semantic repetitions, syntactic parallelism, change of meaning, indirect meaning (irony), etc. The strategy of the formation surprise category also includes a plan of additional information and lack of information. Additional information is called the sender's text, which adds his own opinion and feelings to it, so the recipient receives additional information: information + emotions. The sender provides bare information about any event and takes place for lack of information when the recipient creates such an environment in which he/she must assess the situation and express his or her feelings and feelings while being welcomed by the sender. This type of information usually creates a dissonance between the emotional picture and the actual image of any event or situation:

Yuboruvchi paradoksal ma'lumotni aytganda, bunday tarkibdagi reaksiyaning odatiy tajribasiga zid bo'lgan vaziyatda hayratni ham chaqirish mumkin. Bunday holda, jo'natuvchi ijobiy yoki salbiy munosabatni qabul qiluvchining munosabatidan mustaqil ravishda bildirishi mumkin, uning belgisi jo'natuvchining belgisiga qarama-qarshi bo'lishi mumkin. Axborotning bu g'ayrioddiy xususiyati "paradoksal hayratga" sabab bo'ladi.

In English and Uzbek texts, there is a big difference between ways of expressing the category of admiration. In English, grammatical means are used more often than in Uzbek. Morphological means are more commonly used in Uzbek literary texts than in English. As for stylistic devices, both languages are applied to them as much as possible. This means that the texts in English and Uzbek are full of stylistic tools, making the content of the text colorful, bright, touching, emotionally rich, and thus affecting the psychological state of the reader/listener.

We should focus on the use of language tools in the pragmatic-linguistic aspect of translating the category of admiration from English to Uzbek and vice versa. For example, these sentences seem easy to translate, but in fact they are not because the feeling of admiration arises in different ways: of a general and complex type, Open and hidden, with obligatory sentences and questions:

"If you please, lady, all windows must be closed and the shutters must be done quickly. They can be shooting in the streets"; "Honey, please, darkhol if you close all the windows and darkhol doors.

Who knows, maybe they're shooting." This translation is well done because it exhibits a negative sense of Wonder and it appears in wonder-fear.

"I think you should come as soon as possible ";

"Kancha is good for yourself if you come quickly.". This sentence also appears surprise-fear, because the recipient of this sentence is afraid of what happened, what he did wrong, etc. the translation of this sentence is much more successful. "Sorry, I wasn't what you expected. Unfortunately, I always found you physically disgusting. It's hard to blame me for that ";

"Look, you were waiting, it seems. Unfortunately, you yourself always walk unsatisfied and hated. My fault is in this."In this sentence, the translator changed the structure and morphological order of words in order to convey a hidden sense of admiration and give rise to this feeling.

"You don't fall. You'd better hang in my hands ";

"You say I won't be a maglub. You leaned on me more than him".

This sentence also appears surprise but its level is so weak that it seems to disappear. It should be noted that the morphological means of formation the attitude to the content of the text indicates a feeling of admiration, a moment of admiration felt by a person. Such cases are more common in Uzbek, but in English they are also widely used. We have come across cases based on the repetition of language tools to create an atmosphere of surprise in English-language fiction texts. As for Uzbek literature, many exclamations and ejaculations, cuts are used. Speaking about the content of the speech act and the attitude of the recipients in terms of its information, various signs are carried out: positive, neutral and negative. Exclamations of a sense of admiration are often used to make calls in English.

The use of questions in Uzbek literary texts, the revision of the information given, is unique. This also helps to create a state of Wonder. It is not important to create an environment for a sense of surprise, it violates the logic of information. This is accompanied by an unexpected implementation of the reaction of the recipient for the content of text or information. This leads to a strange, not typical call to feel astonishment.

It should also be noted that in English texts, antipathy is used more often than in Uzbek texts. Antipathy is a type of negative, repulsive attitude and is formed as a result of admiration with a negative sign.

Conclusion:-

The surprise category is a very complex phenomenon, since it can be studied from several points of view. This series is multispectral, which makes the study interesting and aspectual. The category of surprise belongs to emotional phenomena. An emotional category is a complex of emotional

knowledge about the non-linguistic objects of the surrounding world and knowledge about its linguistic units, which express these feelings, characterize them, imitate them and become a means of explaining and influencing them.

An analysis of texts in English and Uzbek has shown that the methods of expressing a simple type of admiration usually turn into an expression of the attitude towards the information heard and a positive or negative attitude towards it. Sometimes simple admiration turns into a complex type. This happens when an additional assessment or expression of the attitude of the recipient is added to the whole feeling of admiration.

Actualization of a complex type of surprise is based on reacting to what is heard or seen, demonstrating its attitude to text information, expressing its psychological state and identifying the causes of admiration. A complex type of surprise can be shown by describing the psychological state of the author's personality, his feelings and emotions. Sometimes admiration can be expressed by asking questions. Surprised by comparing these two types was the simple type of information that the receiver had just come to the conclusion that his/her attitude to him is only a reaction and sometimes to him. In Uzbek texts, there are more such cases than in English texts.

Here we can prove that the English people are more protected from expressing their feelings, that the more openly Uzbek people. As for complex admiration, when people demonstrate their admiration not openly, but with other feelings or questions, assumptions or descriptions, English texts are often met with indirect complex admiration.

When a complex type of admiration is used in English and Uzbek texts, negative admiration or admiration is often used. If we compare these two types of admiration, then in English and Uzbek texts, complex admiration is actualized with additional feelings and emotions. This makes the content of the text more impressive and colorful. Another feeling like admiration-anger, admiration-happiness, etc. the original texts of English and Uzbek writers are found in different frequency percentages.

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It should be noted that the morphological means of formation the attitude to the content of the text indicates a feeling of admiration, a moment of admiration felt by a person. Such cases are more common in Uzbek, but in English they are also widely used. Exclamations are often used in English to invoke a sense of admiration. The use of questions in Uzbek literary texts, the revision of the information given, is unique. This also helps to create a state of Wonder.

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