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## STRATEGIES FOR TRANSLATION OF THE IMPLICATURE EXPRESSED IN LITERARY DISCOURSE

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**Annotatsiya** – maqolada badiiy diskursda ifodalangan implikatura haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan, shu bilan birga badiiy diskursda ifodalangan implikaturani tarjimada voqelantirish strategiyalari haqida ham fikrlar keltirilgan. Bundan tashqari misollar keltirilgan va fikrlar dalillangan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** badiiy diskurs, implikatura, tarjima, voqelantirish strategiyalari, tarjimon, noaniq ma'no.

**Аннотация** – В статье представлена информация об имплицативном выражении в художественном дискурсе, а также идеи о стратегиях трансляции имплицативного выражения в художественном дискурсе. Приводятся также примеры и обосновываются мнения.

**Ключевые слова:** художественный дискурс, импликация, перевод, стратегии реализации, переводчик, неоднозначное значение.

**Abstract** - The article provides information about the implicative expressed in artistic discourse, as well as ideas on strategies for translating the implicative expressed in artistic discourse. Examples are also given and opinions are substantiated.

**Key words:** artistic discourse, implication, translation, realization strategies, translator, ambiguous meaning.

**Introduction.** The implicitness of the statements of the source text plays an important role in conveying the content of the original in translation. Problems with the transmission of the implied meaning arise if the implicitness of the original is inaccessible for perception by the receptors of the translation and if without its transmission it is impossible to understand the general meaning of the original text. When translating, it is necessary to determine whether the utterance in the host culture can retain the original implied meaning. The translator decides which parts of the implicit meaning of the statement in the translation need to be explicated, and which can be kept unexpressed. This is connected with the solution of the question, which parts of the cognitive environment of translation receptors should be attracted by the utterance and which language means should be used for this.

**Literature review.** Implication was understood as an unexpressed meaning, as a conclusion of an unexpressed meaning, and as an unexpressed logical-semantic relationship between two or more statements. Different names have been assigned to this implied meaning in the works of different researchers.

E.H. Starikova considers "implicit predication", which means the implied meanings of words, as well as the organization of a statement or a text with omitted

logical connections, on the basis of which several additional statements can be derived that describe additional unexpressed signs of a given situation.

V.A. Kukharenko calls implication "additional semantic or emotional content, realized through nonlinear connections between text units", to which she refers to additional content, which unites phenomena from the subtext of the text to the implicit meaning of the statement and to the content of the implication of individual words. Such content arises in context - from a sentence to a whole piece of art. Additional unexpressed content is formed mainly due to artistic techniques and methods of organizing textual material: articles, word order, the use of words that violate the logic of presentation, etc.

**Analysis.** Translation problems arise from the fact that incentives with the same language content may not be understood by representatives of another culture. All three parts of the cognitive environment required to interpret a statement can create translation problems. As a result, you have to add information or replace some of the content in order to:

1) the linguistic content of the stimulus was clear. Two cases are possible here:  
- the presuppositions of the stimulus coincide both in the source language and in the target language;  
- due to the lack of presuppositions in the target language, it is necessary to carry out pragmatic adaptation, for example, add information.

2) the second part of the meaning of the statement was clear - the specific contextual meaning, which contains knowledge about a specific situation and about the author's intentions.

This meaning is incomprehensible if the receptor can ask the question "What follows from this?", "Why am I saying this?" etc. Such expressions show that when understanding the linguistic content in the cognitive environment of the receptor, there is no knowledge that can help it understand the meaning of the stimulus in specific conditions. The intention of the author of the message may include the desire to calm down, scare, puzzle the interlocutor, etc.

3) enable the receptor to understand the thought "hidden" behind the stimulus, i.e. give the opportunity to display the implicative. This part of the implicit meaning of the utterance appears if the stimulus is used interpretively to indirectly convey other content.

In translation, it is necessary to replace part of the vocabulary or all of the linguistic content, since the receptors may draw the wrong conclusions or may not deduce the implicative lay down by the author of the message.

The analysis of translations from English into Russian, carried out in the course of this dissertation research, revealed the following patterns of transmission of the implicit layer of the semantic structure of a statement in translation.

If the original text does not contain background knowledge unknown to the translation receptors, on the basis of which the implicit meaning of the original is formed, then most of the implicit meaning of the original is preserved during translation.

Then the transfer of the linguistic content of the utterance by means of the target language ensures the preservation of the original implicit meaning. This is

determined by the fact that the similarity of the surrounding reality (and as a result - the similarity of the situations described in the original and in the translation) generates the similarity of the conceptual systems of communicants [1]. Consequently, the verbal stimulus of the original and its adequate translation determines the attraction of similar presuppositions and leads to coinciding semantic inferences from the content of the utterance. Such cases were observed quite often in the examples studied by us. The difference between both implied and expressed components of meaning under these conditions turns out to be irrelevant for successful interlingual communication [2].

**Discussion.** Preservation of various parts of the implicit meaning of the original statements was observed in 55.6% of the analyzed cases. Presupposition components were retained in 12% of cases of their total investigated amount. The specific contextual meaning was retained in 40%. The implicatures persisted in 84% [3].

Some units of the source text (individual words and phrases) have a greater implicit presupposition meaning. These components of the implied meaning can be included in the semantics of the original linguistic units, be realized in the context of these units, or belong to the background knowledge of the original receptors. The transfer of such presupposition components of meaning in translation is associated with the derivation of the linguistic content of the utterance and may require, firstly, their explication, and secondly, their replacement [4]. Cases of explication and replacement of presupposition components are associated with the absence of dictionary equivalents in the translation language, and in the presence of the latter, with the impossibility of their use due to the greater implicitness of the lexical units of the original. These translation activities are driven by linguistic and cognitive reasons. Linguistic reasons include the norms of the target language that determine the explicit expression of the original implicit meaning and its parts. Cognitive causes are determined by discrepancies in the background knowledge of receptors. Sometimes the need to explicate presupposition components can lead to a stylistically undesirable increase in the volume of the utterance [5]. Then, in order to convey the presupposition content, translators use the replacement of the expressed meaning. Quite regularly, the replacement is carried out according to the principle of semantic development, when not the dictionary equivalents of the original units are used in the translation, but their contextual synonyms associated with the original units by logical, cause-and-effect and other connections. In some cases, such substitutions are combined with the explication of this part of the implicitness of the original [6].

Explication and substitutions of presupposition components show that their transmission is subject to the preservation of the general meaning. If it is impossible to use dictionary equivalents in a specific context, an adequate replacement of units with these presupposition components is carried out [7]. This forms the linguistic content that provides a communicative effect - an appropriate perception and understanding of the linguistic content and the pragmatic potential of the source text in the conditions of the host culture. In the studied examples, the presupposition components of the original were explicated in 60% of cases. Replacement of presupposition components in translation was carried out in 26% of cases.

Another type of implicit meaning of the utterance - the concrete contextual meaning - is derived from the linguistic content and recognized on the basis of the context and the described extra linguistic situation. Therefore, in most cases, it is preserved with an adequate translation and does not require explication and replacement of the expression plan [8].

Cases of replacement of a specific contextual meaning are associated with ensuring adequate understanding and perception of the translation text and are caused by linguistic (norms of the target language) and cognitive reasons (differences in background knowledge) [9].

**Conclusion.** Thus, the implicit meaning of an utterance is formed by presuppositions, concrete contextual meaning and implication. Presuppositions, cognitive context and additional cognitive assumptions are elements of the cognitive environment - cognitive assumptions, the use of which in the minds of communicants contributes to the derivation of the general meaning of the statement.

For a long time there was no unambiguous understanding of what is an implicit meaning, and there were a number of terms to denote this phenomenon, such as "implication", "implicit content", "implicit meaning", "implicate", "implicative". In the traditional sense, implication included both the presence of the implicit meaning of the statement and the process and result of its derivation. In our work, the implicit meaning is the entire implied meaning of the statement, and the implication is the final stage of interpretation, the derivation of the last part of the implicit meaning - the implicative.

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