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## PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION OF LETTERS IN THE NOVEL “DAYS BY GONE” AS DISCOURSE

**Abstract:** As a result of the communicative approach to language, a great deal of attention is paid to the functioning of speech and the speech process. Communicative relations are a major part of human activity, in which text acts as a means of exchanging information and communicating. Communication and text are intertwined, of course, and they require each other. A common unit of both communicative communication and verbal communication is text. In the analysis of the speech text of a person, we can see that the information is transmitted from the addressee to the addressee. In the process of natural communication, a discourse can take place with the participation of verbal or non-verbal means of interpersonal communicative act.

**Key words:** communication, discourse, pragmatic analysis, interpersonal communication, speech subjects.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

If the information conveyed is based on certain rules of the language, it means that it is formed on the basis of intralinguistic means. Sometimes, communicative communication is based on the interactions of the participants and reflects their extralinguistic features. The communicative situation and the characteristics of the subjects of speech are important in the process of expressing their attitude to the information received by the addressee. Especially when communicating through letters, the communicative nature and mode of communication become unique. Because in this case, the participants of communication communicate with each other only through the written text.

### Literature review

According to F. de Saussure, only the language system can be a real object of linguistic analysis. Recently, however, cognitive attitudes in linguistics have begun to change. According to him, no linguistic phenomenon can be sufficiently understood and described outside of them, without taking into account their discursive aspects. [1]

The communicative content and the informative content formed in the listener's perception (perception), which is not related to the purposeful expression of the speaker's desire, do not contradict each other; become The combination of communicative and informative content ensures the integrity of the communication system. It is now recognized that discourse is the only feature of such integrity. [2]

The presence of the speaker and the addressee in both oral and written forms of speech, the implementation of a communicative act between them in a social context, allows us to consider the texts in which these forms of speech are expressed as discursive text.

The person demonstrates his activity, level of emotion, politeness or anger during the control and control of the discourse, and interacts with the interlocutor. Although there was no face-to-face communication, both subjects in the discourse created an environment of communication interference.

There are two subjects in this discourse, Kumush [A] and Otabek [B]. In subject A's speech, we can see emotional expressions such as information, anger,

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ridicule, hatred, resentment. In response to these emotions, relationships such as amazement, misunderstanding, and compliment are formed in the mental state of subject B. Both subjects were actively involved in the communication intervention. When the letters were analyzed separately, both subject A and subject B dominated the written discourse he described. In the first passage, subject A openly expresses his anger and hatred, and the speech is directed to subject B, i.e. Otabek. As a result, Otabek expressed his emotion of surprise in his letter. In the second part, the information was conveyed through irony and irony, and finally, in the third part, through the name of "**Tuprokbibi**", feelings of humiliation and resentment were conveyed. The compliment and tenderness in subject B's speech reflected his boundless love and respect for Silver. This is proved by the fact that he decided to call Kumush "**Oltinbibi**". It should be noted that in both translations we see a decline in the level of artistry in the translation in the delivery of the information of humiliation and love in the third part.

**Analysis and discussion of results.** The following relationships can be observed as a result of communicative contacts between communicators:

1) Conciliation, affirmation reaction - in this case the views of both communicators (anticipation). Such dialogic speech affirmation, consent, represented on the basis of compromise. Request and consent, offer and its implementation, a relationship is given as to the thing and its existence or non-existence;

2) negligence reaction - attention to the communicant's activity (opinion) not focused. In other words, the proposal, the opinion expressed, is ignored;

3) competitive reaction - another opinion is opposed to the said opinion;

4) corrective reaction - in this case, the communicator does not accept the statement, but corrects it, expresses additional opinion.

5) negative reaction - in this case, the opinion expressed is not accepted, but denied. [3]

The monologue of the subjects becomes dialogic when the content is converted into a form of communication, and a mutual communicative act emerges. Although both monologues address the subject in response to the letter B, which is not mentioned in the communication content, we learn from the text of the letter that subject B is the contact addressee and that there is a reaction to it. In particular, in this communicative act, the subjects showed mutual corrective and negative reactions.

This means that a person creates individuality only by establishing his own temperament, thinking, and a certain state of mind when he engages in discourse. From this we learn that the main factor that creates the discourse and ensures its diversity is the subject of communication. The need to study the individual as a communicator in linguistic activity, as a creator of methods and techniques in communication

in a communicative act, brought pragmalinguistics into the field of linguistic research. The participants in the communicative act are the types of individuals, their psychological, sociological, national, logical, ethical, ethnolinguistic, mental characteristics, and the study of the typology of the linguistic personality means that internal and external linguistics serve as a common communication. This includes issues such as point act, speech style, speech tactics and strategy, speech situation, cooperation between communicators (respect, courtesy, respect; irony, neglect, disregard ...), nonverbal and supersegment means. requires ribbing. [4]

**Main text:** "Azizbek pointed to two bodies hanging on the gate and asked:

"Citizen! Do you see these two sinners, why did they deserve this punishment?"

People: "We do not know, blame."

Azizbek himself replied, "These are the bodies of two pigs, one of the lame Muslim commanders, the Kipchak leaders, the enemies of the robe! I killed them for revenge by you black citizen, to please the souls of your relatives who were martyred at the hands of the black-clad brothers! Or is it not fair, citizen! "

The people replied, "Justice! Well done, sir! That's the decent thing to do, and it should end there."

**Translation of I.Tuxtasinov, O.Mo'minov, A.Hamidov** "– Azizbek pointed to the corpses hanged on the yard gate, and said:

"My people, do you see these guilty men? Do you know why they deserve such a punishment?"

Community replied:

"We don't know, janob!"

Azizbek replied himself:

"These are the bodies of the two pigs that were the lame Musulmanqul's commanders, warlords and enemies of Qipchoq's qorachopon! I executed them in revenge for you, my subject qorachopons, finished with them to please the souls of our friends qorachopons killed by Qipchoq's, or I didn't do fair, my subjects?"

The people surged up: "In fairness! True and did your majesty! That is the way how Qipchoqs should be punished!"

**Translation of Mark Riz:** "Displaying two bodies hung from the orda gate, Azizbek asked the people,

"Dear citizens, do you see these two found guilty? Why has this verdict fallen upon them? Why was it visited upon them in this manner?"

The people replied:

"We don't know, master!"

Azizbek answered his own question:

"Here are the two bodies of two bastards, soldiers of Musulman the Lame, leader of the Qipchaq's and enemies of Qorachopans! I executed them as revenge on behalf my Black Robe brothers who died by the hands of Qipchaq's. Are not my actions justified, my people?"

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The people answered: "They are just, it is justice! You defended us, Taksyr All Qipchaqs likewise should be punished."

Subject A - Azizbek and subject B - the people took part in this discourse. Both subjects are active in the discourse. The speech situation is full of enthusiasm, fighting spirit and aggression. Subject A's speech was dominated by formality (respect, emphasis, anger at the passive participants in the conversation). Because the dialogue was open space, the discursive act took the form of a shout. The addressee of a subject's speech is expressed through the motivation of citizen-my people-my citizens and the expression asked-said-asked. It is also separated by a speech addressed to the addressee. Speech A is enriched by the action and gestures of the subject.

Subject B reflected in public speech such as affirmation, anger, and propensity for speech flow.

Lisoniy jihatdan tasdiq "Xo'b qilg'ansiz - True and did your majesty -It is justice!" jumlasini; g'azab "Qipchoqlarning jazolari shunday bo'lmog'i kerak! - That is the way how Qipchoqs should be punished! - All Qipchaqs likewise should be punished." kabilar orqali ifodalangan.

Linguistic affirmation "True and did your majesty - It is justice!"; "This is how the Kipchaks

should be punished!" - That is the way how Qipchoqs should be punished! "All Qipchaqs likewise should be punished."

The participants of the dialogue established a rational connection (communication) through mutual personal views and life positions. Attention and information focus are also important in the development of the communication process. The focus of attention, which is the initial stage of communication intervention, determines the next topic and direction of communication. In the above discursive act, too, subject A offered subject B a specific topic (request) and drew the attention of the addressee. As a result, the topic of communication is more specific and the addressee is able to express his intensity.

### Conclusion.

In short, the communication through the letters in the work is mainly emotional-affective, and the communication reflects the emotional relationships of the communicators. Different levels of interpersonal contact, tone, inner world of individuals, reactions to communication, as well as attention and information focus play an important role in the development of communication.

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