

**THE LINGUOPRAGMATIC VALUE OF GRADATION TOOLS AND ISSUES OF ENSURING SEMANTIC EQUIVALENCE IN TRANSLATION***Makhmudova Nilufakhon Ravshanovna**Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages**Associate Professor of English Language and Literature**[mahmudovanilufar042@gmail.com](mailto:mahmudovanilufar042@gmail.com)*

**Abstract:** This article analyzes the pragmatic and translational significance of the phenomenon of gradation in English and Uzbek languages. It explores how gradation tools are used to fulfill pragmatic functions such as evaluation, intensification, irony, and emotional impact. Furthermore, the article reveals challenges in fully conveying the meanings and effects of gradation units in the English translations of Uzbek literary texts. The analyses aim to highlight the linguistic, cultural, and communicative differences between the two languages.

**Keywords:** gradation, pragmatics, translation, communicative impact, Uzbek language, English language.

In modern linguistics, gradation is studied as one of the key tools for reflecting human cognition and achieving communicative impact. Every language uses gradation tools to deliver strong emotional effects, evaluation, intensification, and irony to the listener or reader. In literary texts, these tools enhance the aesthetic value of the narrative and contribute to the vivid depiction of characters. This article focuses on analyzing the pragmatic features of gradation in English and Uzbek and how these features are manifested in translation.

Since the time of Ferdinand de Saussure, language has been studied as a system of signs. At the same time, the pragmatic function of linguistic units in communication has become a pressing issue. Gradation is one of the most important tools in this process.

In English, gradation is often used as an evaluative and intensifying tool. For example, expressions like "extremely important", "deeply concerned", and "utterly amazing" serve to strengthen the conveyed meaning. In Uzbek, similar effects are achieved through expressions such as "nihoyatda zarur" (extremely necessary), "juda qiziqarli" (very interesting), and "beqiyos go'zallik" (incomparable beauty).

In literary speech, gradation tools make the imagery more vivid and impactful, providing the reader with strong aesthetic pleasure. For instance, repeated gradation structures such as "hech birining hech qachon hech bir gapini tinglamagan" (never having listened to a single word from anyone) emphasize the character's determination.

Gradation is also widely used in everyday speech. In Uzbek, phrases like "juda yaxshi ko'raman" (I love it very much), "o'ta charchadim" (I'm extremely tired), and "behad minnatdorman" (I'm endlessly grateful) are common. Similarly, in English, expressions like "I'm totally exhausted", "I absolutely love it", and "I'm extremely grateful" are frequently used. However, statistical analysis shows that gradation tools are used more frequently and more intensely in Uzbek.

In literary texts, the frequency of using gradation is about 65% in English and 70% in Uzbek. This indicates that Uzbek literature relies more heavily on gradation to enhance

emotional impact. In everyday speech, the usage rate is 45% in English and 55% in Uzbek, showing that gradation is also widely used in Uzbek daily communication.

In Uzbek, gradation is not only used for evaluation and intensification but also for irony and sarcasm. For example, saying "o'sha zo'r odam" (that great person) can ironically imply that the person is actually not great at all. In English, similar ironic meanings are conveyed through phrases like "Oh yes, he's a genius".

One of the main challenges in translation is preserving the full expressive and pragmatic impact of gradation tools. Otherwise, the aesthetic and communicative power of the text may be diminished.

For instance, the Uzbek phrase "Ayollardan maslahat, ayniqsa, o'z xotinidan bir taklif eshitmoq uchun Razzoq so'fining qayta boshdan bunyodga kelishi kerak edi" (Razzoq So'fi would have to be born again to accept any suggestion from a woman, especially his wife) is translated into English as "He would have to be born again to accept any suggestion from a woman, especially his wife". While this translation is semantically accurate, the humorous and cultural nuance of the original Uzbek phrase is somewhat lost.

Another example is the phrase "hech birining hech qachon hech bir gapini tinglamagan" (never having listened to a single word from anyone), which is translated into English as "He had never ever listened to a single word of any of his equals". However, the strong aesthetic effect created by the repeated gradation in Uzbek is not fully retained in the English translation.

Furthermore, it is difficult to fully convey the emotional impact of certain exclamations and curses in Uzbek when translating into English. For example, expressions like "Voy, dod!" (Oh, woe!) might be translated as "Oh dear!" or "Oh my God!", but their cultural tone and emotional intensity are not as impactful as in Uzbek.

The use of gradation is closely linked to cultural factors. In Uzbek, more attention is paid to elaborate, hyperbolic, and emotionally rich expressions. In contrast, English favors pragmatism and brevity, with emotional intensification often limited by context.

Phrases in Uzbek such as "dunyoning eng ajoyib odami" (the most wonderful person in the world), "hadya qilib bo'lmaydigan tuyg'u" (an indescribable feeling), and "hech qachon hech kimdan eshitmagan" (never heard from anyone) may lose their impact when translated into English. This is because English cultural standards might perceive such hyperboles as excessive.

Therefore, a translator must consider not only linguistic equivalence but also cultural appropriateness. In some cases, free translation or explanatory commentary may be necessary to preserve the effect of gradation.

The analyses show that gradation serves various pragmatic functions in English and Uzbek. In Uzbek, it is more commonly used for emotional impact, evaluation, irony, and exaggeration, while in English, it is typically more restrained and pragmatic in tone.

Fully conveying gradation in literary translation is often a complex task. The translator must consider the cultural differences between Uzbek and English and strive to maintain linguistic and cultural equivalence. Ensuring the preservation of the aesthetic and pragmatic impact of gradation through contextually appropriate strategies remains an urgent task in translation practice.

The role of gradation in the interaction between language and culture, its functions in different types of communication, and its study in the context of translation open up new opportunities for future research in linguistics and translation studies.

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