

SOCIO-COMMUNICATIVE ASPECTS OF THE TRANSLATOR’S LINGUISTIC THINKING IN LITERARY TRANSLATION

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Abstract. This article examines the socio-communicative aspects of the translator’s linguistic thinking in literary translation. Literary translation is not limited to the mechanical transfer of words from one language into another; it is a complex cognitive, cultural and communicative process. The translator acts as an intermediary between the author, the text and the target reader. In this process, the translator’s linguistic thinking plays a decisive role, since it determines how cultural meanings, social values, stylistic features and communicative intentions are interpreted and recreated in another language. The article emphasizes that the translator’s linguistic thinking is shaped by social experience, cultural knowledge, communicative competence and individual creative perception.

Keywords: literary translation, translator, linguistic thinking, socio-communicative aspect, intercultural communication, linguistic personality, cultural meaning.

Literary translation is one of the most significant forms of intercultural communication. Through translation, literary works enter another linguistic and cultural environment, becoming accessible to readers with different social, cultural and communicative backgrounds [1]. In this regard, the translator is not only a language specialist, but also a mediator of cultural, emotional and aesthetic information [2].

The translator’s linguistic thinking may be defined as a system of cognitive and communicative abilities that allows the translator to understand the source text deeply and reproduce its meaning in the target language. In literary translation, this thinking is especially important because the translator deals not only with denotative meaning, but also with imagery, metaphor, national mentality, authorial style and emotional expressiveness [3].

The socio-communicative aspect of the translator’s linguistic thinking is reflected in the ability to consider the social and cultural context of both the source and target languages. Every literary text contains signs of a particular historical period, social environment, national worldview and communicative tradition [5]. Therefore, the translator must understand not only what is said in the text, but also why it is said, how it is expressed and how it may be perceived by the target reader.

One of the main difficulties in literary translation is the preservation of culturally marked elements. Names, forms of address, idioms, proverbs, symbols and realia often carry deep cultural meanings [4]. The translator’s linguistic thinking helps to choose the most appropriate strategy: direct translation, adaptation, explanation, compensation or contextual transformation. The choice of strategy depends on the communicative purpose of the translation and the expected perception of the target audience [3].

The translator’s linguistic personality also plays an important role in this process. A translator with developed linguistic thinking is able to combine accuracy with creativity. Such a translator does not simply copy the source text, but recreates its artistic and



communicative effect in another language [2]. This requires not only bilingual competence, but also cultural sensitivity, aesthetic taste and the ability to interpret hidden meanings.

From the socio-communicative point of view, literary translation can be considered a dialogue between cultures. The translator participates in this dialogue as an active subject who interprets, evaluates and transforms the text [5]. The quality of translation depends on the translator's ability to maintain the balance between the author's intention and the expectations of the target reader.

Thus, the translator's linguistic thinking is a key factor in literary translation. It ensures the adequate transfer of meaning, style, cultural information and communicative intention. The socio-communicative approach makes it possible to study translation not only as a linguistic process, but also as a form of cultural interaction and social communication. The development of the translator's linguistic thinking is therefore essential for improving the quality of literary translation and strengthening intercultural understanding.

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