



REPRESENTATION OF PRAGMATIC PURPOSE IN THE TRANSLATION OF  
CONDITIONAL SENTENCES FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK

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**Abstract:** *This article explores how the pragmatic function of English Conditional Mood is reflected while translating into Uzbek language. A conditional unit expresses not just a grammatical form, it is a way to convey the intention of the speaker, attitude, and communicative strategy.*

**Keywords:** *conditional mood, pragmatic function, illocutionary act, equivalence, modal verb, pragmatic transformation.*

РЕПРЕЗЕНТАЦИЯ ПРАГМАТИЧЕСКОЙ ЦЕЛИ ПРИ ПЕРЕВОДЕ УСЛОВНЫХ  
ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЙ С АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА НА УЗБЕКСКИЙ

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**Аннотация:** *В этой статье рассматривается, как прагматическая функция английского условного наклонения проявляется при переводе на узбекский язык. Условная конструкция выражает не только грамматическую форму, но и служит средством передачи намерения говорящего, его отношения и коммуникативной стратегии.*

**Ключевые слова:** *условное наклонение, прагматическая функция, иллокутивный акт, эквивалентность, модальный глагол, прагматическая трансформация.*

INGLIZ TILIDAN O'ZBEK TILIGA SHART GAPLARNI TARJIMA QILISHDA  
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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada ingliz tilidagi shart maylining pragmatik funksiyasi o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilinayotganda qanday aks etishi tadqiq etiladi. Shartli birlik faqat grammatik shaklni ifodalamaydi, balki gapiruvchining niyatini, munosabatini va kommunikativ strategiyasini yetkazish vositasi sifatida xizmat qiladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** shart mayli, pragmatik funksiya, illokutsion akt, ekvivalentlik, modal fe'l, pragmatik transformatsiya.

Conditional mood in English and Uzbek performs a wide range of grammatical and pragmatic functions and serves to express probability, condition, advice, warning, politeness, regret, or hypothetical meaning [3, 112]. While English employs a systematic Conditional structure (Zero, First, Second, Third Conditional) with clear logical and pragmatic distinctions, Uzbek often expresses similar meanings through *-sa*, *-ganida*, *-edi*, *-ekan edi*, as well as modal and contextual markers [4, 56]. These typological differences create challenges for translators, especially when the goal is to fully convey the pragmatic intention behind an utterance. This research aims to identify such challenges and offer linguistically grounded solutions to achieve pragmatic adequacy.

1. The Linguistic Nature of Conditional Mood English conditional mood is typically expressed through Zero, First, Second, and Third Conditional structures [6, 136]. These models express varying degrees of probability and reality. For instance: Zero Conditional – expresses general truths, scientific facts, or rules that are always valid. Structure: If + Present Simple → Present Simple

Examples:

If you heat water to 100°C, it boils.

If people don't drink water, they get dehydrated.

If you press this button, the machine stops.

Pragmatic implication: expressing universal rules, instructions, or habitual facts.

First Conditional – expresses real and possible future situations. Structure: If + Present Simple → will + Verb

Examples:

If it rains tomorrow, we will cancel the trip.

If you study harder, you will improve your results.

If the weather is nice, we will have a picnic.

Pragmatic implication: warning, advice, promises, real predictions.

Second Conditional – expresses unreal, hypothetical, or unlikely present/future situations; also used for politeness. Structure: If + Past Simple → would + Verb

Examples:

If I had more free time, I would learn another language.

If he were taller, he would play basketball professionally.

If you needed help, I would gladly assist you.



Politeness example: If you could speak more slowly, I would appreciate it. Pragmatic implication: polite requests, hypothetical reasoning, indirect suggestions, softening tone.

Third Conditional – expresses unreal past situations – regret, criticism, or missed opportunities. Structure: If + Past Perfect → would have + Past Participle

Examples:

If she had woken up earlier, she would have caught the bus.

If they had listened to the instructions, they wouldn't have made a mistake.

If I had known about the meeting, I would have attended.

Pragmatic implication: expressing regret, blame, justification, or reflective evaluation.

In Uzbek, however, the conditional mood is expressed mainly through syntactic forms and intonation, such as “-sa, bo'lsa edi, qilgan bo'lardim” and others [8, 22].

2. Preserving Pragmatic Purpose in Translation: In translation, the illocutionary purpose of a conditional sentence is often more significant than its grammatical form [5, 25]. English frequently uses conditional structures to express politeness, cautiousness, or suggestions.

Example: If you could open the window, I'd appreciate it.

This sentence is grammatically a Second Conditional but pragmatically a polite request.

Uzbek pragmatic equivalent: “Derazani ochib qo'ysangiz, yaxshi bo'lardi”.

Here, the translator used a softening strategy (“qo'ysangiz, bo'lardi”) to preserve politeness, employing modal mitigation [2, 81].

3. Uzbek Equivalents of English Conditionals: Conditional meaning in English can be rendered in Uzbek using a variety of modal, syntactic, and stylistic devices. Typical correspondences include:

Zero → -sa, -sa bo'ladi (general rules)

First → agar..., bo'lsa (warnings, advice)

Second → bo'lsa edi, qilgan bo'lardim (desire, reproach)

Third → qilganida..., bo'lgan bo'lardi (regret)

These equivalences often require contextual adjustment [7, 46].

4. The Need for Pragmatic Transformation: Some conditional sentences are easy to translate grammatically but difficult pragmatically.

Example: If you studied harder, you would pass the exam.

Literal translation: “Agar yaxshiroq o'qisang, o'tarding”.

But the pragmatic intent includes motivation + mild criticism.

Pragmatic equivalent: “Biroz ko'proq o'qisang, albatta o'tardin.”.

The word “albatta” strengthens motivational pragmatics [1, 49].

In conclusion, the study of conditional mood and its pragmatic realization in translation from English into Uzbek reveals that these grammatical structures carry far more than logical relationships between conditions and results.

They function as complex communicative tools shaped by cultural norms, conversational expectations, and speaker intentions.



Therefore, the translation of conditional forms cannot be limited to structural equivalence; instead, it requires understanding the illocutionary force embedded within each utterance.

By integrating grammatical analysis with pragmatic insight, translators can achieve a higher level of adequacy, ensuring that conditional constructions in the target text fulfill the same communicative role as in the source text.

This approach reinforces the broader principle that effective translation is ultimately the translation of meaning, intention, and interaction – not merely of words or structures.

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