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THE CONNOTATIVE FIELD OF LITERARY TEXT AND TRANSLATION PRAGMATICS

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Abstract: This article provides a theoretical reinterpretation of the connotative field of literary texts and their linguopragmatic features in the process of translation. The study substantiates that, alongside denotative meaning, the connotative layer of linguistic units plays a crucial role in shaping communicative impact. Particular attention is given to the mechanisms of preserving, reconstructing, and adequately conveying connotative meanings in translation, as well as ensuring pragmatic equivalence. The paper also highlights the functional nature of connotation at the intersection of linguopragmatics, stylistics, and translation studies, and proposes practical recommendations.

Keywords: literary text, connotation, connotative field, pragmatics, linguopragmatics, translation strategies, emotional-expressive meaning.

Introduction

Language units perform not only a nominative function in representing reality but also express subjective attitudes toward it. This is especially evident in literary discourse, where the emotional and expressive potential of language is maximized. Authors actively employ connotative means to convey their aesthetic and ideological intentions, resulting in a multi-layered semantic structure of the text.

In modern translation studies, the effectiveness of translation is determined not only by semantic accuracy but also by the degree to which pragmatic impact is reproduced. From this perspective, the adequate transfer of connotative meanings becomes a key criterion of translation quality. Failure to preserve these meanings may lead to distortion of the author's style and a reduction in the aesthetic value of the work.

Connotation is understood as a set of emotional, evaluative, stylistic, and cultural meanings that accompany the primary (denotative) meaning of a linguistic unit. The connotative field, in turn, refers to the system of all connotative elements within a text and the semantic-pragmatic relationships between them.

The Structure of the Connotative Field in Literary Texts

In literary texts, the connotative field functions as a complex and multi-component system. Its formation involves the following elements:

- emotional and expressive lexical units;
- metaphorical and metonymic constructions;
- phraseological units and idiomatic expressions;
- stylistic devices (such as anaphora, epiphora, gradation, etc.);
- culture-specific realia;
- individual and sociolinguistic features of characters' speech.

For example, in the phrase "a lion-hearted young man," the word *lion* denotes not only an animal but also conveys connotative meanings such as bravery, courage, and fearlessness. These additional semantic features enhance the expressiveness of the image and evoke specific emotional associations in the reader.

In linguistic scholarship (notably in the works of Nida, Newmark, and Baker), connotation is recognized as a key factor in ensuring the aesthetic and communicative

effectiveness of a text. Therefore, analyzing the connotative layer is an essential methodological approach to fully understanding literary discourse.

Translation Pragmatics and the Problem of Equivalence

Pragmatics studies the functional role of linguistic units in communication and their impact on the addressee. Translation pragmatics focuses on reproducing this impact through the means of another language.

In the process of translation, the translator must take into account the following factors:

- the author's communicative intention;
- the functional and stylistic type of the text;
- the linguistic and cultural competence of the target audience;
- the discourse context and communicative situation;
- national and cultural codes and presuppositions.

The concept of pragmatic equivalence is one of the central criteria in translation studies. It implies that the translated text should produce an effect on the target reader that is comparable to that of the original text on its reader. This requires not only semantic but also stylistic and connotative adequacy.

Strategies for Rendering Connotative Meaning in Translation

The transfer of connotative meaning in literary translation often presents significant linguistic and cultural challenges. This is due to the fact that identical denotative units may carry different connotations across languages.

For instance, the English word *fox* and the Uzbek word *tulki* share similar connotations of cunning, which allows for direct equivalence in translation.

However, in cases where such equivalence is absent, translators may employ various strategies, including:

- descriptive (explicatory) translation;
- functional equivalence;
- compensation;
- cultural adaptation;
- transposition and modulation.

For example, when culture-specific elements or idiomatic expressions lack direct equivalents in the target language, the translator prioritizes preserving the overall pragmatic effect of the text.

Character Speech and the Connotative Field

Character speech constitutes a central component of the connotative field in literary texts. A character's social status, age, profession, and psychological traits are reflected in their speech patterns. Authors utilize various stylistic means such as dialects, jargon, and stylistic variation to construct individualized speech.

In translation, preserving these individual features is a crucial requirement. Otherwise, the integrity and realism of the character may be compromised. For instance, in detective fiction, the speech of an investigator is typically formal and logical, whereas a criminal's speech may be more emotionally charged and expressive. The translator must recreate these distinctions through appropriate linguistic and stylistic choices.

Conclusion

The connotative field of a literary text serves as a key determinant of its aesthetic, semantic, and pragmatic value. Connotative elements function as essential tools for expressing the author's subjective evaluation, emotional stance, and artistic intention.

Preserving this layer in translation remains one of the most challenging tasks for translators. From the perspective of contemporary translation studies, the quality of literary

translation is determined not only by semantic accuracy but also by the degree of pragmatic equivalence achieved.

Therefore, translators must conduct a deep linguistic, cultural, and discourse-based analysis of connotative units, identify their functional roles, and reconstruct them in the target text as adequately as possible. Future research directions may include the application of corpus linguistics, cognitive translation studies, and artificial intelligence in identifying and translating connotative elements.

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