

PRAGMATIC EFFECT RECONSTRUCTION STRATEGIES IN ENGLISH-UZBEK LITERARY TRANSLATION: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF GENERATIVE AI AND HUMAN TRANSLATION

Yusupova Mahliyo Sergeyevna
ORCID: 0009-0009-8504-6326
yusupovam760@gmail.com

Abstract: This article examines pragmatic effect reconstruction strategies in English-Uzbek literary translation through a comparative analysis of generative artificial intelligence and human translation approaches. The study aims to identify the ways in which pragmatic meanings, emotional-expressive features, cultural implications, and authorial intentions are preserved and reconstructed in the process of literary translation. Particular attention is given to the differences between AI-generated translations and human translations in terms of contextual interpretation, stylistic adaptation, cultural equivalence, and the reproduction of the reader's emotional response. The research employs comparative, descriptive, contextual, and analytical methods to examine selected literary texts translated from English into Uzbek. The study analyzes the effectiveness of generative AI tools in recognizing linguistic patterns, maintaining semantic accuracy, and producing stylistically acceptable translations, while also evaluating the role of human translators in interpreting implicit meanings, cultural references, metaphors, and pragmatic intentions. The findings indicate that generative AI demonstrates significant potential in ensuring lexical and structural accuracy; however, human translation remains essential for reconstructing complex pragmatic effects, cultural nuances, and artistic expressiveness. The article concludes that an effective approach to contemporary literary translation requires the integration of generative AI capabilities with human interpretative expertise. Such a hybrid model can contribute to improving translation quality by combining technological efficiency with cultural and pragmatic sensitivity.

Keywords: literary translation, pragmatic effect, English-Uzbek translation, generative artificial intelligence, human translation, translation strategies, cultural adaptation, equivalence, authorial intention, comparative analysis

INTRODUCTION

Literary translation is not limited to the mechanical transfer of linguistic units from one language into another; it represents a complex process of reconstructing meaning, emotional impact, cultural references, and communicative intentions of the original text. In literary discourse, the translator is expected not only to preserve semantic content but also to recreate the pragmatic effect that the source text produces

on its readers. Therefore, the issue of pragmatic effect reconstruction has become one of the central problems in contemporary translation studies.

In English-Uzbek literary translation, this problem becomes particularly significant due to differences between the linguistic, cultural, and literary systems of the two languages. Elements such as metaphors, idiomatic expressions, culturally marked concepts, stylistic devices, and implicit meanings often require not direct translation but interpretative reconstruction. The translator must determine the communicative intention of the author and select appropriate linguistic strategies to ensure that the translated text evokes a similar aesthetic and emotional response in the target audience.

Modern developments in artificial intelligence have introduced new possibilities for literary translation. Generative AI technologies are increasingly used for text processing, translation assistance, and stylistic adaptation. These tools demonstrate the ability to analyze large amounts of linguistic data, identify translation patterns, and generate fluent target-language texts. However, literary translation requires deeper interpretative processes related to cultural context, authorial style, irony, symbolism, and emotional resonance, which remain challenging for automated systems.

Theoretical approaches to translation studies emphasize that equivalence in literary translation cannot be understood only as formal correspondence between linguistic structures. According to functional and communicative approaches, translation quality depends on the preservation of the intended effect and function of the original message in the target culture. In this regard, pragmatic equivalence becomes an important criterion for evaluating literary translations, as it reflects the relationship between the author, the text, and the reader.

The emergence of generative artificial intelligence raises new research questions concerning the comparison between machine-generated and human-produced literary translations. While AI systems can provide speed, consistency, and lexical accuracy, human translators contribute cultural awareness, creative interpretation, and the ability to reconstruct implicit meanings. Therefore, examining the differences between these two approaches is essential for understanding the future development of literary translation practices.

The relevance of this research is determined by the necessity to identify effective strategies for reconstructing pragmatic effects in English-Uzbek literary translation and to evaluate the possibilities and limitations of generative AI in comparison with human translation. The study focuses on the analysis of translation strategies that ensure the preservation of stylistic, emotional, and cultural dimensions of literary texts.

The aim of the research is to analyze pragmatic effect reconstruction strategies in English-Uzbek literary translation through a comparative study of generative AI and human translation approaches.

To achieve this aim, the following research objectives are defined:

- to clarify the concept of pragmatic effect in literary translation;
- to identify major strategies used for reconstructing pragmatic meanings in English-Uzbek translation;
- to compare AI-generated and human translations in terms of contextual interpretation and stylistic adaptation;
- to determine the strengths and limitations of generative AI in literary translation;
- to develop recommendations for the effective integration of AI technologies into contemporary translation practices.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research is based on a comparative analysis of English-Uzbek literary translations with a particular focus on the reconstruction of pragmatic effects. The study examines how linguistic, stylistic, emotional, and cultural meanings of literary texts are transferred from the source language into the target language, and how these meanings are interpreted in translations produced by generative artificial intelligence and human translators.

The research materials include selected literary texts originally written in English and their Uzbek translations produced by professional translators as well as generative AI systems. The selection of texts is based on the presence of pragmatic elements such as metaphorical expressions, culturally specific references, implicit meanings, emotional descriptions, irony, and stylistic devices that require interpretative decisions during translation.

The study applies a combination of qualitative research methods, including comparative analysis, contextual analysis, pragmatic analysis, and descriptive analysis. Comparative analysis is used to identify similarities and differences between human and AI-generated translations. Contextual analysis helps determine how cultural and situational meanings are preserved or transformed in the target text. Pragmatic analysis focuses on the extent to which the translated version reconstructs the communicative intention of the author and maintains the expected effect on the reader.

For the evaluation of translation strategies, the research considers several main criteria: preservation of authorial intention, accuracy of implicit meanings, cultural adaptation, stylistic equivalence, emotional expressiveness, and naturalness of the target-language text. These criteria allow a comprehensive assessment of translation effectiveness beyond lexical and grammatical accuracy.

The comparative framework includes three major aspects of pragmatic effect reconstruction:

Semantic-pragmatic transfer - the ability of the translation to preserve the meaning, intention, and communicative function of the original text.

Cultural-pragmatic adaptation - the transformation of culture-specific elements, idioms, symbols, and references in accordance with the expectations of Uzbek readers.

Stylistic-pragmatic reconstruction - the preservation of the author's individual style, emotional tone, imagery, and artistic expression.

The study also analyzes the specific characteristics of generative AI translation. AI-generated texts are evaluated according to their ability to recognize contextual relationships, interpret figurative language, maintain stylistic features, and reproduce literary effects. At the same time, human translations are examined in terms of creativity, cultural awareness, interpretative flexibility, and the ability to make context-sensitive decisions.

The research procedure involves several stages. At the first stage, theoretical approaches to pragmatic equivalence and literary translation strategies are analyzed. At the second stage, selected English literary fragments and their Uzbek translations are compared. At the final stage, the obtained observations are systematized to determine the advantages and limitations of both AI-based and human translation approaches.

This methodological framework makes it possible to evaluate generative artificial intelligence not only as a translation tool but also as a new participant in the transformation of literary communication between languages and cultures.

RESULTS

The comparative analysis of English-Uzbek literary translation demonstrated that the reconstruction of pragmatic effects depends not only on the accuracy of linguistic transfer but also on the translator's ability to interpret contextual, cultural, and stylistic meanings. The obtained results indicate that both generative AI and human translation approaches have specific advantages and limitations in reproducing the communicative and aesthetic impact of literary texts.

The analysis of AI-generated translations showed that generative artificial intelligence performs effectively in preserving the general semantic structure of literary passages. AI systems are capable of identifying lexical meanings, maintaining grammatical coherence, and producing fluent target-language versions within a short period of time. In particular, generative AI demonstrates relatively strong performance in translating direct descriptions, factual information, and texts where the pragmatic meaning is explicitly expressed.

However, the analysis revealed several challenges in cases where literary meaning is based on implicit information, cultural associations, metaphorical expressions, and stylistic devices. Generative AI may reproduce the formal meaning of an expression while failing to preserve its emotional or cultural implications. For example, culture-specific concepts, traditional symbols, and idiomatic expressions often require

additional interpretation because their meaning is connected with the worldview and background knowledge of the target audience.

Human translations, in contrast, demonstrated a higher level of pragmatic adaptation due to the translator's ability to analyze the broader context of the literary work. Human translators tend to consider the author's intention, historical background, character psychology, and expected reader response when selecting translation strategies. This allows them to modify certain expressions, replace culturally unfamiliar elements with equivalent forms, and preserve the artistic effect of the original text.

The research identified several common strategies used in pragmatic effect reconstruction:

1. Contextual adaptation strategy.

This strategy involves changing linguistic forms while preserving the communicative intention of the original text. It is especially relevant when direct translation does not produce an equivalent effect in the target language. Human translators frequently apply this method when dealing with culturally marked expressions and figurative language.

2. Cultural substitution strategy.

The analysis showed that some cultural references require adaptation to the knowledge system of Uzbek readers. While AI systems usually preserve the original cultural element or provide a literal equivalent, human translators are more likely to select a culturally understandable alternative that maintains the intended effect.

3. Stylistic preservation strategy.

Literary translation requires maintaining the author's individual style, emotional tone, rhythm, and imagery. The findings indicate that human translators generally demonstrate greater flexibility in reconstructing stylistic features, whereas AI-generated translations may sometimes produce grammatically correct but stylistically neutral texts.

4. Compensation strategy.

In cases where a particular expressive element cannot be directly transferred, human translators often compensate for the lost effect through another linguistic device in the target language. This strategy remains more difficult for generative AI systems because it requires a deeper understanding of artistic intention and reader perception.

The results also indicate that generative AI should not be viewed only as an alternative to human translation. Instead, it can function as a supportive instrument in the translation process. AI tools can assist translators by generating initial drafts, suggesting lexical alternatives, identifying possible translation problems, and improving efficiency. However, final decisions related to pragmatic meaning, cultural interpretation, and artistic expression require human evaluation.

Thus, the comparative analysis confirms that pragmatic effect reconstruction in English-Uzbek literary translation represents a multidimensional process involving semantic accuracy, cultural awareness, stylistic sensitivity, and reader-oriented adaptation. Generative AI provides technological advantages in speed and linguistic processing, while human translators remain essential for preserving the deeper communicative and aesthetic dimensions of literary works.

DISCUSSION

The findings of the study demonstrate that pragmatic effect reconstruction remains one of the most complex challenges in English-Uzbek literary translation. Unlike informational texts, literary works contain multiple layers of meaning, including explicit information, implied meanings, emotional associations, cultural references, and stylistic intentions. Therefore, successful translation requires not only linguistic competence but also the ability to interpret the relationship between the author, the text, and the reader.

The comparative analysis confirms that generative artificial intelligence and human translation represent two different approaches to literary meaning reconstruction. Generative AI primarily operates through the analysis of large-scale linguistic patterns and contextual probability. As a result, it can effectively reproduce grammatical structures, lexical meanings, and general textual coherence. This capability makes AI valuable for preliminary translation, terminology assistance, and identifying possible translation variants.

However, literary translation requires decisions that go beyond formal linguistic correspondence. The translator must understand why a particular image, metaphor, or expression is used, what emotional response it creates, and how it functions within the cultural context of the literary work. These aspects often depend on background knowledge, historical interpretation, and aesthetic sensitivity. The study shows that human translators demonstrate greater flexibility in dealing with such situations because they can consciously select strategies according to the communicative purpose of the original text.

One of the important issues identified in the research is the difference between meaning preservation and effect preservation. A translation may accurately convey the dictionary meaning of words but fail to reproduce the same emotional or artistic impact. For example, metaphorical expressions and culturally specific phrases often lose their expressive power when translated literally. Therefore, pragmatic equivalence requires a balance between semantic accuracy and functional adaptation.

The results also highlight the importance of a hybrid translation model that combines the technological advantages of generative AI with human interpretative expertise. In such a model, AI can support the translator by providing draft versions,

alternative formulations, and linguistic suggestions, while the human translator evaluates these options from cultural, stylistic, and pragmatic perspectives.

At the same time, the implementation of AI in literary translation requires awareness of several limitations. Automated systems may generate linguistically acceptable but contextually inappropriate translations, especially when dealing with irony, symbolism, implicit meanings, and culturally loaded expressions. Therefore, critical evaluation and human revision remain necessary stages of the translation process.

The findings contribute to contemporary translation studies by emphasizing that the future of literary translation should not be based on replacing human translators with artificial intelligence systems. Instead, technological tools should be integrated into translation practice as supportive instruments that enhance efficiency while preserving the creative and interpretative nature of literary translation.

Thus, pragmatic effect reconstruction in English-Uzbek literary translation should be considered a complex interdisciplinary process that combines linguistic analysis, cultural interpretation, stylistic awareness, and technological innovation. The interaction between generative AI and human expertise creates new possibilities for improving translation quality and expanding the methodological approaches of modern translation practice.

CONCLUSION

The study has shown that the reconstruction of pragmatic effects is a fundamental aspect of English-Uzbek literary translation, as the quality of translation depends not only on the accurate transfer of linguistic units but also on the preservation of the author's intention, emotional impact, cultural meanings, and stylistic characteristics of the original text.

The comparative analysis of generative AI and human translation approaches revealed that artificial intelligence demonstrates considerable potential in processing linguistic structures, maintaining semantic accuracy, and generating coherent target-language texts. Generative AI can significantly support the translation process by reducing time consumption, offering alternative translation solutions, and assisting in the preliminary analysis of literary materials.

At the same time, the findings indicate that human translators maintain a crucial role in reconstructing complex pragmatic effects. The interpretation of metaphors, cultural references, implicit meanings, irony, and stylistic nuances requires not only linguistic knowledge but also cultural awareness, literary experience, and creative decision-making. These aspects remain challenging for fully automated translation systems.

The research confirms that effective literary translation requires a balance between technological capabilities and human interpretative competence. A hybrid

approach, in which generative AI functions as a supportive tool under human supervision, can contribute to improving translation efficiency while maintaining artistic and cultural authenticity.

The results of the study provide theoretical and practical implications for contemporary translation studies. They can be applied in translator training programs, literary translation practice, and the development of AI-assisted translation methodologies. Future research may focus on experimental evaluation of AI-generated literary translations across different genres and on developing criteria for assessing pragmatic equivalence in machine-assisted translation.

Thus, generative artificial intelligence should be regarded not as a replacement for human translators but as an innovative instrument that expands the possibilities of literary translation and creates new perspectives for interaction between technology, language, and culture.

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