THE ROLE OF GENERATIVE AI IN RECONSTRUCTING PRAGMATIC EFFECTS IN ENGLISH–UZBEK LITERARY TRANSLATION

Yusupova Mahliyo Sergeyevna
Tadqiqotchi

Abstract. *This thesis examines the role of generative artificial intelligence in reconstructing pragmatic effects in English–Uzbek literary translation. The study focuses on the possibilities of AI-based tools in preserving the author's communicative intention, emotional expression, cultural meanings, and stylistic features during the translation process. Literary translation requires not only linguistic equivalence but also the successful transfer of pragmatic impact from the source text to the target audience. In this context, generative AI technologies provide new opportunities for analyzing contextual meanings, suggesting translation alternatives, identifying cultural elements, and supporting translators in decision-making processes.*

The thesis analyzes the interaction between artificial intelligence and human translation approaches in maintaining pragmatic equivalence. Particular attention is paid to the challenges of translating metaphors, idiomatic expressions, culturally specific concepts, and emotionally expressive units from English into Uzbek. The study highlights that while generative AI can improve translation efficiency and provide valuable linguistic assistance, human cognitive abilities, cultural competence, and creative interpretation remain essential for achieving accurate pragmatic reconstruction.

The research findings demonstrate that the integration of generative AI with human expertise can contribute to improving the quality of English–Uzbek literary translation and developing more effective strategies for preserving pragmatic effects in intercultural communication.

Keywords: *generative artificial intelligence, English–Uzbek translation, literary translation, pragmatic effects, translation strategies, artificial intelligence, cultural adaptation, cognitive approach, translation quality.*

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the rapid development of generative artificial intelligence has significantly influenced various fields of human activity, including language

technologies and translation studies. Artificial intelligence-based tools are increasingly being used in translation processes due to their ability to analyze large volumes of text, identify linguistic patterns, and generate contextually appropriate translation options. However, literary translation remains a complex field where preserving not only the semantic meaning but also the pragmatic effect, emotional impact, cultural context, and author's intention is essential.

Literary texts contain a wide range of expressive and culturally specific elements, including metaphors, idiomatic expressions, stylistic devices, and implicit meanings. The successful translation of such elements requires a deep understanding of both the source and target cultures. In English–Uzbek literary translation, maintaining the pragmatic effect of the original text is particularly challenging because of differences in linguistic structures, cultural values, and communicative traditions.

Generative AI technologies provide new possibilities for improving literary translation by supporting translators in contextual analysis, identifying alternative expressions, and evaluating linguistic correspondences. AI-based systems can assist in detecting semantic relations, suggesting equivalent expressions, and analyzing stylistic features. Nevertheless, pragmatic reconstruction cannot be reduced only to automatic language processing, as it requires interpretation of cultural meanings, emotional nuances, and the author's communicative intentions.

The integration of generative AI with human translation expertise creates a new model of collaborative translation practice. In this model, artificial intelligence serves as a supportive analytical tool, while the translator remains responsible for final decisions related to meaning, style, and cultural adaptation.

Therefore, studying the role of generative AI in reconstructing pragmatic effects in English–Uzbek literary translation is an important research area that connects translation theory, cognitive linguistics, and modern artificial intelligence technologies.

The aim of this thesis is to analyze the possibilities and limitations of generative AI in preserving pragmatic effects during English–Uzbek literary translation and to identify effective approaches for combining AI technologies with human translation competence.

MAIN PART

The application of generative artificial intelligence in English–Uzbek literary translation creates new opportunities for improving the process of reconstructing pragmatic effects. Unlike traditional machine translation systems that mainly focus on lexical and grammatical equivalence, modern generative AI models are capable

of analyzing broader contextual relationships, stylistic features, and semantic connections within literary texts. This allows translators to explore multiple translation alternatives and evaluate possible ways of preserving the original communicative impact.

One of the important functions of generative AI in literary translation is contextual analysis. Literary works often contain implicit meanings, emotional expressions, irony, symbolism, and culturally specific elements that cannot be translated through direct word substitution. AI technologies can assist translators by identifying contextual relations and suggesting interpretations based on large-scale language patterns. However, the final reconstruction of pragmatic meaning still requires human evaluation and cultural awareness.

Another significant aspect is the translation of cultural-specific units. English and Uzbek literary traditions contain unique concepts, historical references, and social-cultural expressions that may not have direct equivalents in the target language. Generative AI can provide possible translation options and identify similar linguistic patterns, while the translator determines the most appropriate solution according to cultural context and artistic purpose.

Generative AI also contributes to maintaining stylistic and emotional effects in literary translation. Through analysis of sentence structures, tone, and expressive devices, AI systems can help identify the author’s stylistic intentions. For example, when translating metaphors, comparisons, or idiomatic expressions, AI may suggest several alternatives; however, selecting the version that best preserves the artistic impact depends on the translator’s creative and interpretative competence.

The cooperation between human translators and generative AI can be considered a new model of translation practice. In this model, artificial intelligence performs analytical and supportive functions, including text processing, alternative generation, and linguistic comparison, while human translators manage cultural adaptation, aesthetic decisions, and pragmatic evaluation.

Despite its advantages, the use of generative AI in literary translation also involves several challenges. AI-generated translations may sometimes fail to recognize hidden meanings, cultural references, or emotional nuances. In addition, excessive reliance on automated systems may reduce the role of human creativity and critical analysis. Therefore, responsible use of AI requires maintaining a balance between technological assistance and human intellectual control.

Thus, generative AI serves as a valuable tool for reconstructing pragmatic effects in English–Uzbek literary translation, but its effectiveness depends on

integration with the translator's linguistic knowledge, cultural competence, and interpretative skills. The combination of artificial intelligence capabilities and human expertise provides new perspectives for improving translation quality and intercultural communication.

CONCLUSION

The analysis demonstrates that generative artificial intelligence has significant potential in reconstructing pragmatic effects in English–Uzbek literary translation. AI-based technologies provide new possibilities for analyzing literary texts, identifying contextual meanings, generating alternative translation solutions, and supporting translators in complex decision-making processes. These capabilities contribute to improving translation efficiency and expanding the methodological tools available for literary translation.

However, preserving pragmatic effects in literary translation requires more than linguistic accuracy. The translator must consider the author's intention, emotional expression, cultural background, stylistic features, and the expectations of the target audience. Although generative AI can assist in analyzing these aspects, it cannot fully replace human interpretation and cultural understanding.

The integration of generative AI and human translation competence creates a more effective approach to literary translation. Artificial intelligence can perform analytical, comparative, and supportive functions, while human translators provide creative interpretation, cultural adaptation, and final pragmatic evaluation. This cooperation allows for a more accurate reconstruction of the original text's communicative and aesthetic impact.

In English–Uzbek literary translation, the effective use of generative AI requires the development of appropriate strategies that combine technological capabilities with translator expertise. Special attention should be paid to culturally specific concepts, metaphors, idiomatic expressions, and emotionally expressive elements, as these components determine the pragmatic influence of literary works.

In conclusion, generative AI represents a valuable technological resource for modern translation studies. Its responsible integration with human cognitive abilities and cultural competence can contribute to improving the quality of English–Uzbek literary translation and strengthening intercultural communication.

REFERENCES

1. Baker M. In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation. — London: Routledge, 2018.

2. Newmark P. A Textbook of Translation. — London: Prentice Hall, 1988.

3. Nida E.A., Taber C.R. The Theory and Practice of Translation. — Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1982.

4. Gutt E.A. Translation and Relevance: Cognition and Context. — Manchester: St. Jerome Publishing, 2000.

5. Hatim B., Mason I. Discourse and the Translator. — London: Longman, 1990.

6. Toury G. Descriptive Translation Studies and Beyond. — Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 1995.

7. O'Hagan M. The Routledge Handbook of Translation and Technology. — London: Routledge, 2020.

8. Vaswani A., Shazeer N., Parmar N. et al. Attention Is All You Need. — Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems, 2017.

9. UNESCO. Guidance for Generative AI in Education and Research. — Paris: UNESCO, 2023.

10. Floridi L., Chiriatti M. GPT-3: Its Nature, Scope, Limits, and Consequences. — Minds and Machines, 2020.