

TRANSLATION MODELS AND STRATEGIES IN THE TRANSFER OF EMOTIONAL SPEECH IN LITERARY CHARACTERS

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Abstract. Emotional speech in literary characters' dialogue constitutes a crucial expressive layer through which authors encode psychological states, interpersonal relationships, and ideological positions. Translating such emotionally charged discourse presents a complex challenge, as emotional meaning is embedded not only in lexical units but also in syntactic structures, pragmatic markers, cultural conventions, and stylistic devices. This study explores the role of translation models such as operational model, linguistic model, communicative-pragmatic models and translation strategies in the transfer of emotional speech in literary characters. Employing a qualitative comparative methodology informed by equivalence-based, communicative, functionalist, and pragmatic translation theories, the research examines how emotional meaning is preserved, transformed, or compensated in translation. The findings indicate that emotional fidelity can only be achieved through an integrative application of translation models combined with flexible strategies such as modulation, adaptation, compensation, and pragmatic substitution. The article argues that emotional adequacy should be regarded as a fundamental criterion in evaluating literary translation quality.

Keywords: emotional speech, literary translation, translation models, operational model, linguistic model, communicative–pragmatic model, translation strategies, dialogue.

Аннотация. Эмоциональная речь в диалогах литературных персонажей представляет собой важнейший выразительный слой, посредством которого авторы передают психологические состояния, межличностные отношения и идеологические позиции. Перевод такого эмоционально насыщенного дискурса представляет собой сложную задачу, поскольку эмоциональное значение заключено не только в лексических единицах, но и в синтаксических структурах, прагматических маркерах, культурных конвенциях и

стилистических приёмах. Данное исследование рассматривает роль переводческих моделей — операционной, лингвистической, коммуникативно-прагматических — а также переводческих стратегий в передаче эмоциональной речи литературных персонажей. Опираясь на качественную сравнительную методологию, основанную на теориях эквивалентности, коммуникативного, функционального и прагматического перевода, работа анализирует, каким образом эмоциональное значение сохраняется, трансформируется или компенсируется в переводе. Результаты показывают, что эмоциональная точность может быть достигнута только при интегративном применении переводческих моделей в сочетании с гибкими стратегиями, такими как модуляция, адаптация, компенсация и прагматическая субституция. В статье утверждается, что эмоциональная адекватность должна рассматриваться как фундаментальный критерий оценки качества художественного перевода.

Ключевые слова: эмоциональная речь, художественный перевод, переводческие модели, операционная модель, лингвистическая модель, коммуникативно-прагматическая модель, переводческие стратегии, диалог.

Annotatsiya. Qahramonlar nutqidagi hissiy ifodalar badiiy asarning tarjimonlar uchun ruhiy holatlar, shaxslararo munosabatlar hamda ideologik qarashlarni ifodalab berilishi kerak bo'lgan muhim vazifadir. Bunday hissiy ifodalar tarjimasi badiiy nutqda nafaqat leksik birliklar balki pragmatik jabhalar, madaniy tafovutlardagi qiyinchiliklarni ham o'z ichiga oladi. Ushbu maqolada badiiy asar qahramoni nutqi tarjimasi uchun qo'llanishi mumkin bo'lgan tarjima modellari, masalan, operatsion, lingvistik, kommunikativ –pragmatik modellar hamda tarjima strategiyalarini tahlil qilinadi. Ekvivalentlikka asoslangan, kommunikativ, funksional va pragmatik tarjima nazariyalariga tayangan sifatli qiyosiy metodologiya asosida tadqiqotda tarjimada hissiy ma'noning qanday saqlanishi, o'zgarishi yoki kompensatsiya qilinishi tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, hissiy sodiqlikka faqat tarjima modellari va modulyatsiya, adaptatsiya, kompensatsiya hamda pragmatik almashtirish kabi moslashuvchan strategiyalarni integrativ tarzda qo'llash orqali erishish mumkin. Maqolada hissiy adekvatlik badiiy tarjima sifatini baholashda asosiy mezon sifatida qaralishi lozimligi asoslab beriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: hissiy-emotsional nutq, badiiy tarjima, tarjima modellari, operatsion model, lingvistik model, kommunikativ-pragmatik model, tarjima strategiyalari, dialog.

Introduction

Literary language differs fundamentally from informative or technical discourse due to its expressive, aesthetic, and emotive nature. One of the most significant elements of literary texts is **characters' speech**, which functions as a primary medium for conveying emotions, attitudes, intentions, and psychological tension. Emotional speech in dialogue reveals characters' inner worlds, shapes narrative progression, and establishes an emotional connection between the text and the reader.

In translation, the transfer of emotional speech poses serious difficulties. Emotional meaning is rarely localized in single lexical items; rather, it emerges from a complex interaction of linguistic form, pragmatic context, and cultural coding. Consequently, literal or structurally equivalent translations often fail to reproduce the emotional effect intended by the author. This problem becomes particularly evident in emotionally saturated dialogues involving conflict, trauma, fear, love, or ideological confrontation.

Contemporary translation studies increasingly recognize that emotional meaning cannot be reduced to semantic equivalence alone. Instead, translators must employ appropriate **translation models** and **translation strategies** that allow emotional sense to be reconstructed in the target language. Within this context, contemporary translation studies have developed various translation models that conceptualize translation as a systematic process. This study seeks to examine how various models and strategies contribute to the successful transfer of emotional speech in literary characters' dialogue.

Traditional equivalence-based models (Catford, Nida) prioritize linguistic correspondence but have been criticized for insufficiently accounting for emotional and pragmatic nuances. Nida's concept of **dynamic equivalence**, however, marks a

shift toward receptor-oriented translation, emphasizing equivalent emotional response rather than formal similarity.

Newmark's distinction between **semantic and communicative translation** further highlights the importance of emotional naturalness in rendering dialogue. Semantic translation focuses on contextual meaning, while communicative translation prioritizes reader effect, which is particularly relevant in translating emotional speech.

Functionalist approaches (Reiss & Vermeer) argue that translation decisions should be guided by purpose (Skopos), allowing translators to adjust emotional expressions to suit the target culture. Pragmatic models (Baker, Kade) emphasize situational context and cultural conventions, offering valuable tools for interpreting emotional discourse.

Methodology

The study employs a **qualitative, interpretive research design**, suitable for analyzing subjective phenomena such as emotion and affect. Rather than measuring frequency, the research focuses on depth of analysis and contextual interpretation. Original literary texts and their translations are examined with particular focus on characters' speech. The analysis considers the following aspects:

- lexical and emotional units,
- syntactic structure,
- pragmatic meaning and communicative intention,
- the practical outcome of each translation model.

The corpus consists of selected emotionally charged dialogues from literary works and their translations. The selected excerpts include expressions of:

- fear and anxiety,
- anger and aggression,

- despair and hopelessness,
- affection and intimacy,
- irony and emotional suppression.

Each example was analyzed across four levels: lexical (emotionally marked words), syntactic (sentence structure and fragmentation), pragmatic (speaker intention and interactional meaning) and stylistic (tone, register, rhythm). The analysis examined how translation models informed the translator's choices and which strategies were applied to preserve emotional meaning

Results and Discussions

The **operational translation model** conceptualizes translation as a sequence of practical operations carried out by the translator. Within this model, the translator proceeds through several stages: semantic and emotional analysis of the source speech Identification of the functional role of characters' speech Selection of appropriate translation tools Evaluation and revision of the translated text.

In translating characters' speech, the operational model proves particularly effective in dialogues, confrontations, and conflict-driven situations, as it allows the translator to preserve narrative dynamics. However, due to its technical orientation, this model may be limited in fully capturing emotional subtleties.

The **linguistic translation model** is based on equivalence at the level of language units. In the translation of characters' speech, it emphasizes: lexical choice, grammatical correspondence, and stylistic level.

This model is especially useful in conveying social status, age-related speech patterns, and dialectal features of characters. Nevertheless, in emotionally intense discourse, the linguistic model alone is often insufficient, as emotional impact is shaped not only by linguistic structure but also by pragmatic context.

The **communicative–pragmatic translation model** approaches translation from the perspective of speaker intention, audience impact, and communicative situation.

In translating characters' speech, this model enables: preservation of emotional states, transfer of implicit meanings and irony as well as cultural adaptation.

This model is particularly effective in dialogic translation involving strong emotions such as sarcasm, fear, anger, or psychological pressure. Here, the translator prioritizes functional equivalence over formal correspondence.

Several strategies consistently emerged: first, **modulation**, involving semantic or emotional shifts to adapt perspective. Another strategy was called **adaptation** which particularly is effective for culturally bound emotional expressions. One more strategy is **compensation**. It is used when emotional effect is unavoidably lost at a specific point. **Explicitation**, another effective strategy is used while clarifying implicit emotional tension. Finally, **reduction or softening**, can be employed where cultural norms limit emotional directness.

These strategies serve as operational mechanisms bridging theoretical models and practical translation challenges.

In some cases, emotional intensity in translation exceeded that of the source text as a compensatory measure. In others, emotions were neutralized to fit sociocultural expectations. Such transformations reflect deliberate translational choices rather than errors.

The findings confirm that translating emotional speech is fundamentally an act of **interpretation and re-creation**. Translators must decode emotional meaning encoded in linguistic form and re-encode it using different emotional conventions.

This study reinforces functionalist and pragmatic perspectives, according to which emotional adequacy outweighs literal accuracy. Emotional loss is not always avoidable; however, strategically informed translation decisions can significantly reduce distortion. The interplay between translation models and strategies is therefore essential. Models provide theoretical orientation, while strategies offer practical solutions.

Conclusion

The findings of this study confirm that the translation of literary characters' speech achieves artistic, emotional, and pragmatic adequacy only when operational, linguistic, and communicative–pragmatic models are applied in an integrated manner. Successful translation of characters' speech requires not only theoretical knowledge but also interpretive and cultural competence on the part of the translator.

Future research may focus on empirical analysis of these translation models in the works of specific authors or within particular literary traditions. No single translation model adequately captures emotional complexity; instead, translators must flexibly combine dynamic equivalence, communicative translation, and functionalist principles. Moreover, the study underscores emotional fidelity as a key criterion in evaluating literary translations and calls for greater attention to emotional discourse in translation training and criticism. Future research may focus on author-specific emotional styles, comparative emotion studies across languages, or empirical reader-response analysis.

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