

**ABOUT CONVEYING THE CONNOTATIVE MEANING OF LEXEMES
WHILE TRANSLATING BELLES-LETTRES WORKS**

**К ВОПРОСУ О ПЕРЕДАЧЕ КОННОТАТИВНЫХ ЗНАЧЕНИЙ ЛЕКСЕМ
ПРИ ПЕРЕВОДЕ ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННЫХ ТЕКСТОВ**

The purpose of research: to determine the most appropriate strategy of conveying the connotative meaning of lexemes while translating belles-lettres works.

Research results: due to the analysis of such strategies conveying the connotative meaning as those of preservation, change and omission, we can state that the strategy of change is the most appropriate one.

Conveying the connotative meaning is one of the prime challenges of literary translation. The importance can be explained by the fact that the preservation of connotation provides the equivalence in translation, which in return implicates that the corresponded linguistic units become close in both denotative and connotative aspects of their meaning. As far as there is no universally applicable approach of conveying the connotative meaning, translators can only combine the already-existing experimental methods with their own linguistic feeling. We illustrate the solution to this problem through the translation of V. Woolf's novel "To the Lighthouse" into Russian made by E. Surits. This novel seems to be perfect for showing how masterfully the translator achieves his goal, using various kinds of translation transformations. So, let's analyze some examples of conveying the connotative meaning of lexemes by comparing the original and its Russian version.

1. Preservation of connotation

Original: "...Jamson Ramsay, sitting on the floor ..., endowed the picture of a refrigerator as his mother spoke with **heavenly bliss**".

Translation: «...Джеймс Рэмзи, сидя на полу ..., при словах матери наделил изображение ледника **небесным блаженством...**»

Here we deal with a word-for-word translation which allows preserve the original connotations, thanks to its complete Russian equivalent «небесным блаженством», fully conveying both emotive and stylistic components of the meaning.

2. Change of connotation

This example shows the effective strategy of changing the connotative meaning which resulted in its substitution by the word with another denotative meaning.

Original: "...and all her wit and her bearing and her temper came from them, and not from the **sluggish** English, or the cold Scotch...

Translation: «...и разве свое остроумие, свою повадку и нрав она взяла не от них? Не от **сонных** же англичанок, не от льдышек-шотландок...»

3. Omission of connotation

Original: "He was such a miserable specimen, the children said, **all humps and hollows.**"

Translation: «Жалкий экземпляр, говорили дети, **сплошное недоразумение**».

While translating this sentence, E. Surits employs the strategy of omission of the connotative meaning and omits the author's figure of speech but skillfully compensates it by the expressiveness of word-combination «сплошное недоразумение».

Thus we come to the conclusion that differences between the linguistic pictures of the world often do not allow to reach the complete preservation of the connotative meaning while translating belles-lettres works. So the strategy of connotation change can be determined as the most appropriate in most cases.