

ANALYSIS OF LEXICO-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF TRANSLATION OF PRIDE
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Annotation: This paper analyzes the lexical and semantic features of the translation of Jane Austen's novel *Pride and Prejudice*. The study examines key lexical units that reflect social norms and characters, as well as semantic nuances that affect the perception of the main themes of the work. Particular attention is paid to the cultural context in which the original version was created and its significance for an adequate translation. The work emphasizes the importance of preserving the author's voice and stylistic features of Austen in the translation process, which requires the translator to find a balance between accuracy and expressiveness. The analysis shows that a successful translation not only conveys the meaning of the text, but also preserves its emotional and cultural content, thereby ensuring the relevance of the work for modern readers.

Key words: Lexical and semantic analysis, translation, "*Pride and Prejudice*", Jane Austen, social norms, cultural context, literary translation, lexical units.

Over the years, Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* has drawn a lot of readers. Though things have changed, individuals still find Jane Austen's writing skills admirable and can relate to *Pride and Prejudice*'s love tale. By immersing themselves in the world of *Pride and Prejudice*'s protagonist, Elizabeth Bennet, many women find that the book provides an escape from their everyday existence.

This outstanding work has been translated into numerous languages worldwide and continues to captivate a large number of people. This article compares, examines, and identifies idioms, metaphors, and expressions in "*Pride and Prejudice*" book. Idioms and metaphors were often employed in *Pride and Prejudice*.

Mary is not referring to a real ocean tide, as the reader is aware.

The word is being used symbolically by her. Furthermore, it is beneficial to determine the meaning of these idioms and the number of them. They were used logically in this work in accordance with their meanings, and we will learn their meanings one by one. In addition to being a page turner, these colloquial phrases, metaphors, and idioms serve to organically explain all situations of work.

However, when we translate them into other languages without completely understanding the meaning of the idioms, the readers react differently, thus we have to repeatedly check the meanings of the idioms while translating. When using idiomatic phrases or metaphors, there are both similarities and differences between Uzbek and English.

It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a wife [9]. According to *The Cambridge Companion to Jane Austen*, this sentence is full of logical holes: a truth universally acknowledged is probably less than true; and the real truth is not that single men want wives (in want of merely means they lack them) but that poor young women need husbands[6]. In other words, the novel begins with Mrs Bennets idea that rich men exist for people to marry. Its irony further suggests that the universal acceptance of

this idea may make it operatively true that what authorities say, and most people acknowledge, matters [6].

Lexical choices in "Pride and Prejudice" reflect the social hierarchies and character traits inherent in the narrative. Austen's use of specific vocabulary not only conveys meaning but also encapsulates the era's societal norms. For instance, terms related to class distinctions, such as "gentleman," "lady," and "accomplishments," are pivotal in establishing character identities and relationships. Translators must navigate these lexical choices carefully. A direct translation may not capture the same connotations or cultural significance in the target language. For example, the word "accomplishments" in the context of a young woman's education carries specific implications in English that may not translate directly into other languages. A translator might choose to employ synonyms or explanations that convey the same societal expectations without losing the original meaning.

The semantic features of Austen's language add depth to her characters and themes. The interplay of pride and prejudice itself is a central motif, intricately woven into dialogues and descriptions. Translators must consider how these themes resonate within different cultural contexts. Phrases like "pride" and "prejudice" may have varying connotations across languages, requiring careful thought to maintain their thematic significance. For instance, the phrase "It is a truth universally acknowledged" serves as an ironic commentary on societal expectations regarding marriage. A translator must ensure that this irony is preserved in translation, which may involve rephrasing or restructuring sentences to maintain the original tone while adapting to linguistic norms.

Cultural context plays a critical role in the translation process. Austen's work is steeped in the customs and values of early 19th-century England. References to social gatherings, courtship rituals, and familial obligations require an understanding of both source and target cultures. A successful translation will not only convey the literal meaning but also evoke the same emotional and cultural resonance. For example, the concept of "courtship" in Austen's time involved specific rituals and social expectations that may differ significantly in contemporary societies. Translators might need to provide footnotes or contextual explanations to bridge these cultural gaps without disrupting the narrative flow.

One of the most challenging aspects of translating "Pride and Prejudice" is preserving Jane Austen's distinctive voice. Her use of irony, wit, and social commentary is integral to the novel's charm. Translators must balance fidelity to the original text with the need for readability in the target language. This often requires creative solutions, such as employing idiomatic expressions or stylistic devices that resonate with the target audience while remaining true to Austen's intent. For instance, a witty remark may need to be rephrased to maintain its humor in translation, which can lead to variations in tone or emphasis.

The lexico-semantic features of Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice" present both challenges and opportunities for translators. Through careful consideration of lexical choices, semantic nuances, cultural context, and authorial voice, translators can create versions of the novel that resonate with new audiences while honoring the original text. Ultimately, a successful translation not only conveys meaning but also captures the essence of Austen's enduring legacy in literature.

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