

ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSLATION FEATURES OF THE NOVEL JANE EYRE FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS

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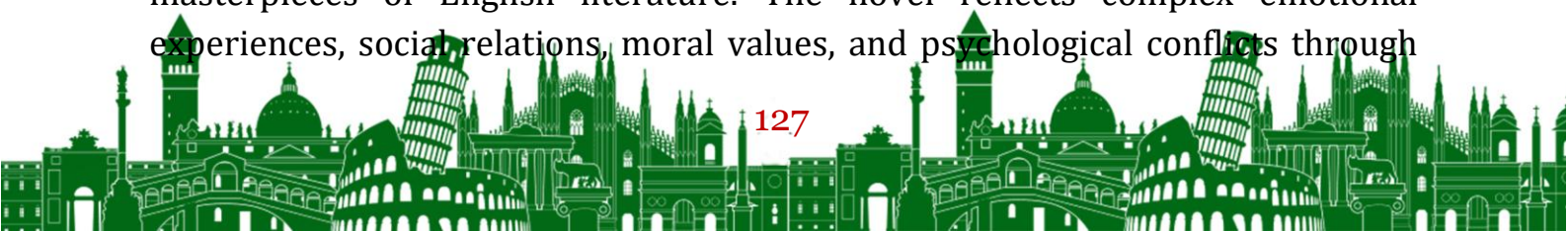
Annotation: This article analyzes the translation features of the novel Jane Eyre from the perspective of cognitive linguistics. The study focuses on the cognitive, semantic, and cultural aspects reflected in the translation process of the literary text. Particular attention is paid to the representation of concepts, metaphors, linguistic worldviews, and mental structures in both the source and target languages. The research examines how cognitive mechanisms influence the interpretation and translation of characters, emotions, and artistic imagery in the novel. Furthermore, the article discusses the role of translators in preserving conceptual meaning, cultural identity, and stylistic features during translation. The findings contribute to the development of cognitive linguistics, translation studies, and literary discourse analysis.

Keywords: literary translation, conceptual analysis, metaphor, linguistic worldview, cognitive approach, semantic transformation, Jane Eyre.

Introduction: In contemporary linguistics, cognitive linguistics has become one of the most influential approaches in the study of language, thought, and human cognition. Cognitive linguistics examines how language reflects conceptual structures, mental processes, and the worldview of individuals. Within this framework, literary texts are considered not only artistic creations but also representations of cognitive and cultural knowledge encoded through language. Therefore, the analysis of literary translation from a cognitive perspective allows researchers to investigate how meanings, concepts, and mental images are transferred from one language into another.

Translation is a complex cognitive activity that involves interpretation, conceptualization, and reconstruction of meaning. In literary translation, the translator is required not only to preserve lexical and grammatical equivalence but also to convey cultural concepts, emotional nuances, metaphoric expressions, and the author's worldview. This issue becomes especially significant in the translation of classical literary works rich in symbolism, imagery, and psychological depth.

The novel Jane Eyre by Charlotte Brontë is regarded as one of the masterpieces of English literature. The novel reflects complex emotional experiences, social relations, moral values, and psychological conflicts through



expressive language and artistic narration. Its cognitive and stylistic richness creates various challenges in translation, particularly in preserving conceptual meanings, metaphors, and the individual characteristics of the characters' speech.

The theoretical foundation of this research is based on the ideas of cognitive linguists such as George Lakoff and Ronald Langacker, who emphasized that language is closely connected with human conceptualization and cognition. According to Lakoff, conceptual metaphors play a central role in shaping human understanding and linguistic expression. Therefore, the translation of literary texts requires deep cognitive interpretation in order to preserve conceptual structures and artistic imagery.

The relevance of this study lies in examining the translation features of *Jane Eyre* through the principles of cognitive linguistics and identifying how conceptual meanings and cultural elements are represented in translation. The research aims to analyze cognitive mechanisms involved in literary translation, including conceptualization, metaphorical transformation, semantic adaptation, and linguistic worldview representation.

This study contributes to the development of cognitive linguistics, translation studies, literary discourse analysis, and intercultural communication by providing a deeper understanding of the relationship between language, cognition, and translation processes.

Materials and methods: This research is based on the principles of cognitive linguistics, translation studies, and literary discourse analysis. The study examines the translation features of the novel *Jane Eyre* from a cognitive linguistic perspective by analyzing conceptual structures, metaphors, emotional expressions, and cultural meanings reflected in the translation process.

The primary research material consists of the original English text of *Jane Eyre* written by Charlotte Brontë and its translated versions. Fragments containing metaphorical expressions, emotionally colored vocabulary, and culturally specific concepts were selected for comparative analysis between the source language and the target language.

The theoretical foundation of the research relies on the cognitive theories of George Lakoff and Mark Johnson. In their work *Metaphors We Live By*, they argued that metaphor is not only a stylistic device but also a reflection of human conceptual thinking. According to Lakoff, "our ordinary conceptual system is fundamentally metaphorical in nature." This principle is essential for understanding how literary imagery and conceptual metaphors are transferred in translation.



For example, in *Jane Eyre*, the sentence:

"I was oppressed by the consciousness that all my life long I had been treated like an outcast."

contains the conceptual metaphor of social isolation as physical exclusion. In translation, the translator must preserve not only the literal meaning but also the emotional and psychological state of the character. The Uzbek translation may render this as:

"Butun umr davomida o'zimni begona va jamiyatdan chetda qolgandek his qilardim."

Here, the concept of *outcast* is cognitively adapted through culturally understandable emotional imagery.

Another example is the metaphorical expression:

"My hopes were all dead."

This sentence reflects the conceptual metaphor: *"Hope is a living entity"*

In translation, this metaphor may appear as: *"Mening barcha umidlarim so'ngan edi."*

The translator changes the metaphorical image from *death* to *extinguishing*, which demonstrates semantic adaptation while preserving the emotional meaning.

The research methodology also incorporates the cognitive grammar theory developed by Ronald Langacker, who emphasized that linguistic structures reflect conceptualization processes. From this perspective, translation is considered a cognitive activity involving interpretation and reconstruction of meaning.

Several methods were employed during the research. The comparative analysis method was used to identify similarities and differences between the original and translated texts. The descriptive method explained stylistic and semantic transformations. Conceptual analysis was applied to investigate metaphorical models and cognitive structures represented in the literary text.

For instance, the expression:

"A ridge of lighted heath appeared."

creates a visual cognitive image connected with nature and emotional atmosphere. In translation, preserving such imagery requires not only lexical equivalence but also cognitive interpretation of the scene's emotional effect on the reader.

Contextual and discourse analysis methods were also used to examine how translators preserve the author's individual style, emotional tone, and cultural



worldview. Emotional expressions, metaphors, and symbolic descriptions were interpreted according to their narrative function within the novel.

The collected examples were analyzed qualitatively and classified according to conceptual, semantic, and stylistic features. This approach made it possible to identify the main cognitive mechanisms involved in the translation of *Jane Eyre* and to reveal how conceptual meaning and artistic imagery are transformed across languages and cultures.

Results and discussion: The analysis of the novel *Jane Eyre* from the perspective of cognitive linguistics revealed that the translation process involves not only linguistic transformation but also conceptual and cultural reconstruction. The findings demonstrate that translators actively apply cognitive mechanisms such as conceptualization, metaphorical adaptation, semantic transformation, and contextual interpretation in order to preserve the artistic and emotional value of the original text.

One of the major findings of the research is that conceptual metaphors play an important role in conveying the psychological state of characters and the emotional atmosphere of the novel. Many metaphorical expressions in the original text reflect human emotions through abstract cognitive models. For example:

"My heart was heavy."

This expression is based on the conceptual metaphor: *"Emotion is weight"*

In translation, this sentence is often rendered as: *"Qalbm g'amga to'la edi."*

Although the literal image of *"weight"* disappears, the emotional meaning is preserved through culturally adapted expression. This demonstrates that translators tend to prioritize conceptual equivalence over direct lexical correspondence.

Another important result concerns the translation of emotional and psychological descriptions. The novel contains numerous passages expressing loneliness, fear, love, and inner conflict. Translators frequently employ semantic adaptation to make these emotional experiences more understandable within the cultural framework of the target language.

For example:

"I could not unlove him now."

In translation, it may appear as: *"Endi uni sevmalikning iloji yo'q edi."*

The translator reconstructs the sentence according to the natural cognitive and grammatical structure of the target language while preserving the emotional intensity of the original statement.



The study also revealed that symbolic imagery and nature descriptions create cognitive associations that influence readers' interpretation. In many cases, translators preserved artistic imagery successfully through descriptive transformation. For instance:

"The sky was overcast and the wind was cold."

This description symbolizes emotional tension and loneliness within the narrative context. Translators generally retained this atmosphere by choosing emotionally expressive lexical units in the target language.

Another significant finding relates to the translation of culturally marked concepts and Victorian social realities. Certain lexical units and expressions in *Jane Eyre* reflect English social hierarchy, religious values, and moral norms of the nineteenth century. Translators occasionally used explanatory adaptation or contextual substitution to make these concepts accessible to readers from another cultural background.

The analysis also demonstrated the importance of cognitive interpretation in preserving the author's individual style. Charlotte Brontë frequently uses introspective narration and emotionally charged language to represent Jane's psychological world. Successful translations maintained this narrative perspective through expressive vocabulary, syntactic flexibility, and stylistic equivalence.

The findings support the theories of George Lakoff and Ronald Langacker, who emphasized that language reflects conceptual thinking and human cognition. The translation process in literary discourse therefore involves the transfer of conceptual systems rather than simple lexical units. The research confirms that cognitive linguistics provides an effective framework for analyzing literary translation. The translation of *Jane Eyre* demonstrates how conceptual metaphors, emotional imagery, and cultural meanings are cognitively reconstructed in another language. These results contribute to the development of cognitive translation studies and deepen the understanding of the relationship between language, thought, and literary interpretation.

In conclusion, the analysis of the novel *Jane Eyre* from the perspective of cognitive linguistics demonstrates that literary translation is a complex cognitive and cultural process. The study revealed that the translator's task involves not only transferring linguistic meaning but also reconstructing conceptual structures, emotional imagery, metaphors, and cultural elements embedded in the original text.



The research findings showed that conceptual metaphors, symbolic descriptions, and emotionally expressive language play a crucial role in shaping the artistic and psychological depth of the novel. During translation, these elements often undergo semantic and stylistic transformation in order to preserve their cognitive and emotional effect in the target language. Translators frequently apply contextual adaptation, conceptual equivalence, and descriptive interpretation to maintain the author's worldview and narrative style.

The study also confirmed that cognitive linguistics provides an effective methodological framework for investigating literary translation. The theories of George Lakoff, Mark Johnson, and Ronald Langacker demonstrate that language reflects human conceptualization and mental processes. Therefore, translation should be understood as a cognitive activity involving interpretation, conceptual reconstruction, and intercultural communication.

Furthermore, the analysis highlighted the importance of preserving emotional atmosphere, symbolic imagery, and cultural identity in literary translation. The translator's cognitive competence and interpretative skills significantly influence how readers perceive the artistic and psychological meaning of the translated text.

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