



ORIENTAL UNIVERSITETI

**RAQAMLI TILSHUNOSLIK VA
TARJIMASHUNOSLIK: ZAMONAVIY
TAHLIL, MUAMMOLAR VA
ISTIQBOLLAR**

FEVRAL 16-17, 2026

TOSHKENT





UO‘K 821.512.161

Mas’ul muharrir:

Mamataxunov Nozimjon - Oriental universiteti rektori

Ma’sul muharrir o‘rinbosari:

Nasirova Malika Oriental universiteti Ilmiy ishlar va innovatsiyalar bo‘yicha prorektori

Tahrir hay’ati:

Nasirov Dilshod Oriental universiteti Tillar-2 kafedrası mudiri, PhD.
Islomjonova Xazifa Oriental universiteti Tillar-2 kafedrası professori.
Radjabov Nasir Oriental universiteti Tillar-2 kafedrası professori.
Muratxodjayeva Feruzaxon Oriental universiteti Tillar-2 kafedrası dotsenti

Tashpulatova Shirina Oriental universiteti Tillar-2 kafedrası katta o‘qituvchisi, PhD.

Taqrizchilar:

Yuldasheva Nargiza O‘zDJTU dotsenti
Esanov Uktam Oriental universiteti Tillar-2 kafedrası professori

To‘plamdan o‘rin olgan maqolalarning saviyasi, sifati va ilmiy dalillarning haqqoniyligi hamda mazmuni uchun mualliflar mas’uldirlar.

Ushbu to‘plam Oriental universiteti Kengashining 2026-yil “9” yanvardagi 7-sonli bildirgiga asosan nashrga tavsiya etilgan.

© Oriental universiteti, 2026



“Raqamli tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik: zamonaviy tahlil, muammolar va istiqbollar” mavzusidagi Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallari. – Toshkent: Oriental universiteti, 2026. – 269 bet.

To‘plamda Oriental universitetida o‘tkazilgan “Raqamli tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik: zamonaviy tahlil, muammolar va istiqbollar” deb nomlangan Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjumanida ishtirok etgan taniqli olimlar, yosh tadqiqotchilarning ma’ruzalari jamlangan. Maqolalarda raqamli tilshunoslik va korpus texnologiyalari, sun’iy intellekt asosidagi tarjima va tarjima texnologiyalari, raqamli muhitda til, madaniyat va pragmatika va tarjimashunoslikda ta’lim va metodika kabi sohalarga oid dolzarb masalalar yoritilgan.

Материалы Международной научно-практической конференции «Цифровая лингвистика и переводоведение: современный анализ, проблемы и перспективы». – Ташкент: Университет Oriental, 202. – 269 стр.

В сборнике представлены доклады известных ученых и молодых исследователей, принявших участие в Международной научно-практической конференции «Цифровая лингвистика и переводоведение: Современный анализ, проблемы и перспективы», состоявшейся в Университете Oriental. В статьях освещены актуальные вопросы, связанные с цифровой лингвистикой и корпусными технологиями, переводом и переводческими технологиями на основе искусственного интеллекта, языком, культурой и прагматикой в цифровой среде, а также образованием и методикой в области цифровой лингвистики и переводоведения.

Proceedings of the International Scientific and Practical Conference on “Digital linguistics and translation studies: modern analysis, challenges, and prospects”. – Tashkent: Oriental University, 202. – 269 pages.

This collection includes presentations by renowned scholars and young researchers who participated in the International Scientific and Practical Conference on “Digital linguistics and translation studies: modern analysis, challenges, and prospects”, held at Oriental University. The articles address pressing issues related to the digital linguistics and corpus technologies, artificial intelligence-based translation and translation technologies, language, culture, and pragmatics in the digital environment, as well as education and methodology in digital linguistics and translation studies.



PSYCHOLINGUISTIC FEATURES OF ELIZABETH BENNET AND MR. DARCY'S
SPEECH IN UZBEK TRANSLATION



<https://zenodo.org/records/18620734>

Ilkhomiddinova S.

2nd-year Master student, Oriental university

Tashkent, Uzbekistan

ssohiba2323@mail.ru

Scientific advisor: Khodjalesova I.

Associate professor, PhD

Oriental university

Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Abstract. This article investigates the psycholinguistic features of Elizabeth Bennet and Mr. Darcy's speech in Jane Austen's novel *Pride and Prejudice* and examines their representation in Uzbek translation. The research focuses on speech portrait markers, including lexical choices, pragmatic strategies, emotional-evaluative expressions, politeness formulas, and communicative behavior. The analysis demonstrates that Elizabeth's speech is characterized by high emotional expressiveness, irony, dialogic flexibility, and implicit evaluation, whereas Darcy's speech reveals restraint, formal politeness, rationality, and controlled emotionality. The study shows that Uzbek translation generally preserves the communicative contrast between the characters; however, certain psycholinguistic nuances such as irony, implicature, and subtle evaluative meanings require adaptation due to cultural and pragmatic differences. The findings confirm that translation of character speech is not only a linguistic process but also a psycholinguistic reconstruction of personality traits and communicative identity.

Keywords: *psycholinguistics, speech portrait, Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, Elizabeth Bennet, Mr. Darcy, Uzbek translation, pragmatic adaptation, irony, politeness.*

Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada Jeyn Ostinning *Pride and Prejudice* ("Andisha va g'urur") romanidagi Elizabet Bennet va mister Darsi personajlari nutqining psixolingvistik xususiyatlari hamda ularning o'zbek tarjimasida aks etishi tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot personaj nutq portretini shakllantiruvchi markerlar, ya'ni leksik tanlov, pragmatik strategiyalar, emotsional-baholovchi birliklar, odob formulalari hamda kommunikativ xulq-atvor vositalariga asoslanadi. Tahlil natijalariga ko'ra, Elizabet nutqi yuqori emotsional ifodalilik, kinoya, dialogik moslashuvchanlik va yashirin baholash bilan ajralib tursa, Darsi nutqida hissiy tiyilish, rasmiy muloyimlik, mantiqiylik va nazoratli emotsionallik yetakchi o'rin egallaydi. Tadqiqot o'zbek tarjimasida personajlar nutqidagi umumiy kontrast saqlanganini ko'rsatsa-da, kinoya, implikatura va nozik baholash ma'nolarini yetkazishda madaniy hamda pragmatik farqlar sababli moslashtirish zarurligini aniqlaydi. Natijalar personaj nutqini tarjima qilish faqat til birliklarini ko'chirish emas, balki shaxsiy xususiyatlar va



kommunikativ identifikatsiyani psixolingvistik qayta tiklash jarayoni ekanini tasdiqlaydi.

Kalit soʻzlar: *psixolingvistika, nutq portreti, Jeyn Ostin, Andisha va gʻurur, Elizabet Bennet, mister Darsi, oʻzbek tarjimai, pragmatik moslashtirish, kinoya, odob.*

Аннотация. В статье исследуются психолингвистические особенности речи Элизабет Беннет и мистера Дарси в романе Джейн Остин *Pride and Prejudice* и анализируется их отражение в узбекском переводе. Основное внимание уделяется маркерам речевого портрета персонажей: лексическому выбору, прагматическим стратегиям, эмоционально-оценочным единицам, формулам вежливости и коммуникативному поведению. Результаты анализа показывают, что речь Элизабет характеризуется высокой эмоциональной выразительностью, иронией, диалогической гибкостью и имплицитной оценкой, тогда как речь Дарси отличается сдержанностью, формальной вежливостью, рациональностью и контролируемой эмоциональностью. Установлено, что узбекский перевод в целом сохраняет коммуникативный контраст между персонажами, однако такие психолингвистические нюансы, как ирония, импликация и скрытая оценочность, требуют адаптации в силу культурных и прагматических различий. Полученные данные подтверждают, что перевод речи персонажей представляет собой не только лингвистический процесс, но и психолингвистическую реконструкцию личности и коммуникативной идентичности.

Ключевые слова: *психолингвистика, речевой портрет, Джейн Остин, Pride and Prejudice, Элизабет Беннет, мистер Дарси, узбекский перевод, прагматическая адаптация, ирония, вежливость.*

INTRODUCTION. Literary translation is not limited to transferring lexical meaning; it also requires reproduction of character individuality, psychological traits, and communicative behavior. In fiction, speech acts as a central instrument of characterization because the linguistic style of a character reflects emotional states, worldview, social identity, and pragmatic intentions. Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* is a highly significant literary work in which character psychology is strongly expressed through dialogue, irony, and subtle evaluative meanings.

In translation studies, the speech portrait of a character is treated as an important element of artistic discourse. It represents a complex combination of lexical choices, pragmatic strategies, emotional-evaluative vocabulary, and stylistic devices. The accurate reproduction of a speech portrait in translation requires not only linguistic competence but also cultural interpretation and pragmatic adaptation. According to M. Baker, literary translation demands special attention to pragmatic meaning and communicative function, particularly when implicit evaluation and culturally conditioned speech patterns occur in the text [1].

In psycholinguistic research, speech is considered an external manifestation of mental processes, reflecting cognitive and emotional mechanisms. Character speech in literature is not random; it is designed to reveal psychological identity and communicative behavior. Speech portrait is formed by lexical selection, syntactic structure, pragmatic strategies, and emotional expressiveness.

One of the most significant components of character speech is politeness behavior. Politeness



strategies demonstrate social distance, hierarchy, and psychological attitude. P. Brown and S. Levinson argue that politeness is based on the concept of “face,” and speakers use linguistic strategies to maintain social harmony and avoid communicative conflict [2]. In Austen’s novel, politeness functions not only as a social norm but also as a psychological indicator of personality.

Another psycholinguistic element is the role of indirectness and implicature. Characters often express meaning indirectly through irony, hints, and hidden evaluation. Such discourse mechanisms are culturally conditioned and may cause difficulties in translation. According to G. Leech, pragmatic meaning is shaped through communicative principles, where politeness and indirectness play a crucial role in speech interaction [3]. Therefore, translation of Austen’s dialogue requires pragmatic sensitivity to preserve psychological and emotional nuances.

Elizabeth Bennet’s speech is characterized by emotional expressiveness, communicative flexibility, and a high level of irony. She frequently uses indirect evaluative expressions, witty remarks, and conversational strategies that demonstrate intellectual sharpness. Elizabeth’s speech is dynamic, as she often shifts from polite conversation to ironic commentary, revealing her independent worldview and psychological confidence.

Lexically, Elizabeth’s speech contains emotionally colored vocabulary and expressive evaluative markers. Her utterances often convey implicit judgment, sarcasm, and playful criticism. Such speech behavior reflects her psychological traits: openness, emotional responsiveness, and cognitive independence. The psycholinguistic effect of Elizabeth’s speech is created through pragmatic strategies such as teasing, irony, and indirect confrontation.

In Uzbek translation, Elizabeth’s irony is generally preserved through lexical substitution and adaptation. However, certain subtle ironic expressions may lose pragmatic intensity due to differences in cultural discourse norms. In Uzbek communicative tradition, irony in polite speech is less direct, therefore translators often soften ironic remarks to maintain cultural appropriateness.

Mr. Darcy’s speech is characterized by restraint, formality, and controlled emotionality. Unlike Elizabeth, Darcy uses fewer emotionally expressive lexical units and tends to speak in a rational and structured manner. His speech portrait is built through formal vocabulary, complex syntactic constructions, and indirect politeness strategies. Darcy’s utterances often reflect social distance and psychological self-control.

Pragmatically, Darcy demonstrates negative politeness strategies, maintaining formality and minimizing emotional involvement. His communicative behavior reveals psychological tension and inner conflict, especially in interactions with Elizabeth. The contrast between his formal speech and internal emotional development is one of the most significant psycholinguistic features of the novel.

In Uzbek translation, Darcy’s formality is often conveyed through respectful address forms and polite constructions. The pronoun *siz* and formal verb structures contribute to maintaining his socially distant style. However, some nuances of English upper-class politeness may require additional lexical markers in Uzbek translation to reflect the same social hierarchy.

Table 1.



Psycholinguistic Markers of Elizabeth Bennet and Mr. Darcy's Speech in Translation

<i>Psycholinguistic Marker</i>	<i>Elizabeth Bennet (English Original)</i>	<i>Mr. Darcy (English Original)</i>	<i>Uzbek Translation Strategy</i>	<i>Functional Effect</i>
<i>Emotional expressiveness</i>	high emotional vocabulary, dynamic tone	restrained, emotionally neutral	lexical adaptation	preserves psychological contrast
<i>Irony and implicit evaluation</i>	frequent irony, witty remarks	rare irony, formal statements	pragmatic compensation	maintains character individuality
<i>Politeness behavior</i>	flexible politeness, playful speech	formal politeness, social distance	honorific forms, <i>siz</i> -system	reflects hierarchical norms
<i>Indirectness</i>	indirect criticism, implicature	indirect formal refusal	explicitation or mitigation	reduces pragmatic loss
<i>Lexical style</i>	conversational, expressive vocabulary	formal, rational vocabulary	stylistic equivalence	reconstructs speech portrait
<i>Communicative role</i>	active initiator, dialogic dominance	reserved, controlled interaction	syntactic transformation	maintains role distribution

The table indicates that Elizabeth's speech portrait is based on emotional and ironic communicative strategies, while Darcy's speech is structured through formal distance and controlled evaluation. Translation into Uzbek requires pragmatic adaptation, especially in cases where irony and implicature carry psychological meaning.

The contrast between Elizabeth and Darcy's speech reflects their psychological and social opposition. Elizabeth's speech represents openness, irony, and emotional dynamism, while Darcy's speech reflects restraint, rationality, and formal distance. Such opposition creates a strong communicative conflict that drives narrative development.

From a translation perspective, the main difficulty is the preservation of pragmatic meaning. Irony, implicature, and indirect evaluation require cultural adaptation. Translation strategies such as lexical substitution, pragmatic explicitation, and stylistic compensation are often applied to preserve character individuality. J. House emphasizes that translation equivalence should include pragmatic and cultural dimensions, especially when discourse meaning depends on implicit evaluation [4].

Thus, translation of character speech is a psycholinguistic reconstruction of communicative identity. It requires maintaining emotional-evaluative meaning, politeness norms, and psychological depth of dialogue.



Translation of Austen's novel into Uzbek faces several challenges due to differences in politeness systems and cultural communicative norms. English politeness often relies on indirectness and subtle pragmatic hints, while Uzbek politeness is frequently expressed through explicit honorific markers and culturally fixed etiquette formulas [5].

As a result, translators may employ adaptation strategies. For example, English ironic statements may be softened or replaced with culturally acceptable humorous expressions [6]. Similarly, formal English speech patterns may be conveyed through Uzbek honorific vocabulary. Such transformations demonstrate that translation is not mechanical equivalence but cultural and pragmatic mediation. According to L. Venuti, translation inevitably involves cultural interpretation, where domestication and foreignization strategies shape the target text [7].

CONCLUSION. In conclusion, Elizabeth Bennet and Mr. Darcy's speech in *Pride and Prejudice* represents two contrasting psycholinguistic models of communication. Elizabeth's speech is characterized by emotional expressiveness, irony, and communicative flexibility, while Darcy's speech demonstrates restraint, formality, and controlled emotionality. Uzbek translation generally preserves this contrast, but certain pragmatic nuances such as irony and implicature require adaptation due to cultural differences.

The study confirms that translation of character speech is a psycholinguistic process aimed at reconstructing personality traits and communicative identity. The findings contribute to translation studies and psycholinguistic analysis of literary discourse by demonstrating the importance of pragmatic equivalence and cultural sensitivity in rendering character speech portraits.

References:

1. Baker M. In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation. 3rd ed. Routledge; 2018.
2. Brown P., Levinson S. Politeness: Some Universals in Language Usage. Cambridge University Press; 1987.
3. Leech G. Principles of Pragmatics. Longman; 1983.
4. House J. Translation Quality Assessment: Past and Present. 2nd ed. Routledge; 2015.
5. Venuti L. The Translator's Invisibility: A History of Translation. 2nd ed. Routledge; 2008.
6. Safarov Sh. Pragmalingvistika. Toshkent: Fan; 2008. Newmark P. A Textbook of Translation. Prentice Hall; 1988.
7. Fairclough N. Language and Power. 2nd ed. Pearson Education; 2001.



CONTENT / СОДЕРЖАНИЕ / MUNDARIJA

Абдумаликова Хадича, Турдиев Жахонгир. // ПРАГМАТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ В ЦИФРОВОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ.....	4
Anvarova Sevara, Nizamova Salomat. // INGLIZ VA TURK TILIDAGI MAQOLLARNING BIR-BIRIGA MA'NO JIHATDAN O'XSHASHLIKLAR.....	7
Atakulova Kamola, Muratxadjayeva Feruzaxon. // INSON RUHIYATI BILAN BOG'LIQ METAFORIK MODELLAR: INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLIDAGI EMOTSIONAL BIRLIKLAR ORQALI MILLIY TAFAKKURNING IFODALANISHI.....	12
Bakirova Farangiz, Abdullayeva Malika.// XITOIY TILIDAGI REKLAMA MATNLARINING TARJIMA XUSUSIYATLARI.....	17
Erkinova V., Egamberdieva Sh.// DOMESTICATION AND FOREIGNIZATION IN TRANSLATING NATIONAL COLOUR OF CHARLOTTE BRONTE'S "JANE EYRE" INTO UZBEK.....	21
Eshankulova S., Egamberdieva Sh.// LEXICAL AND PRAGMATIC MEANS OF EXPRESSING "RESPECT" IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK FAIRY TALES.....	26
Farmonova A., Gulamjanova K. // ZAMONAVIY TA'LIM INNOVATSIYALARI: MAHALLIY VA XALQARO TAJRIBALAR TAQQOSLANISHI.....	30
Ganiyeva Dilbar. QOBILIYATLARNI RIVOJLANTIRISH: PEDAGOGIK VA PSIXOLOGIK YONDASHUVLAR.....	35
Ibragimova Shoiraxon, Usmanova Gulrux. // INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDAGI METAFORIK IFODALAR VA ULARNING TARJIMADA EKVIVALENTLIGI.....	39
Ikhomididina S., Khodjalepesova I. // PSYCHOLINGUISTIC FEATURES OF ELIZABETH BENNET AND MR. DARCY'S SPEECH IN UZBEK TRANSLATION.....	42
Илхомиддинова Сохиба, Ходжалепесова И. // ОТРАЖЕНИЕ ПСИХОЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИХ ОСОБЕННОСТЕЙ В ПЕРЕВОДЕ РОМАНА ДЖЕЙН ОСТИН "ГОРДОСТЬ И ПРЕДУБЕЖДЕНИЕ".....	47
Isloмова Navruza. // IDIOMALARNING MADANIY JIHATI VA ULARNING TARJIMA USULLARI.....	50
Ismailova Xamida, Saidova Maxsudaxon. // TARJIMASHUNOSLIK FANINING SHAKLLANISHI VA RIVOJLANISH BOSQICHLARI.....	55
Isroilov Elyor, Sattorova Fazilat. // THE LINGUOCULTURAL FEATURES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK.....	58
Karimberdiyeva Noila, Saidova Maxsudaxon. // MOBIL ILOVALAR YORDAMIDA INGLIZ VA NEMIS TILLARINI O'RGATISH SAMARADORLIGI.....	61
Karimova K, Egamberdieva Sh. // THE EMOTIONAL-EVALUATIVE COMPONENT OF "HAPPINESS" IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK POETIC DISCOURSE.....	64
Kobulov Temurbek, Yusupaliyeva Shakhnoza. // SEMANTIC AND TRANSLATION FEATURES OF MODERN NEOLOGISMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES.....	68
Kodirova Oliyabonu, Yusupaliyeva Shaxnoza. // CROSS-CULTURAL PRAGMATICS OF POLITENESS IN WESTERN AND EASTERN CULTURES.....	70
Lutfillaeva K, Adambayeva N. // TILSHUNOSLIKDA INSON RUHIYATINI IFODALOVCHI IJOBIY VA SALBIY KONNOTATSIYALI LEKSIK BIRLIKLARNING SEMANTIK TAHLILI.....	76
Makhamadova M., Boboyeva M. // ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE-BASED TRANSLATION AND TRANSLATION TECHNOLOGIES.....	79