

COMPARING PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS FROM NOVEL “PRIDE AND PREJUDICE” OF JANE AUSTEN WITH RUSSIAN VERSION “GORDOST I PREDUBEJDENIYE” («Гордость и предупреждение»)

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Abstract.

The article is devoted to comparing and analyzing phraseological units from novel “Pride and prejudice” of Jane Austen with Russian version “Gordost i predubejdeniye” («Гордость и предупреждение») which was translated by Russian scientist Immanuel Marshak.

Key words: phraseology, phraseological units, metaphor, translation, translatology, novel, equivalent and phrases.

Introduction.

Translatology is study of translation. It should be clarified with a quotation from Roger Bell's article «Translation theory: where are we going? » What is desperately needed now, and needed fast, is an approach to translation which maximizes the individuality of the process, probes the phenomenon as it takes place in the mind of the translator and seeks to build, on the basis of models of the process, an explanation of what it means to translate (Bell,1987). This phenomena can be proved by comparing the original text of book with its translated version, the phenomenal piece of writing of all time “Pride and Prejudice” by Jane Austen. Even if Jane Austen gained a modest success in her period of time, her real popularity came after her death in 1817. Her writing style is characterized by its wit, irony and realism with a Austen-like manner sarcasm. Today, Jane Austen is considered one

of the greatest and well-known writers of all time. Her novels have been translated into numerous languages, allowing readers from diverse cultures to enjoy her timeless works.

Main Body

Many leading English authors were well-known in Russia back then and Jane Austen was not exception. Despite the fact, that English literary works were rendered into Russian from their French translations, Immanuel Marshak made first Russian translation of Jane Austen's novel "Pride and prejudice" in 1967. In the preface to his translation of the novel *Pride and Prejudice*, Marshak wrote:

"The novel is written in an amazing language that gave some English people a reason to say these days that they had "only one truly great master of prose" – Jane Austen" [quoted by Geniev 1989: 84].

The study of the phraseological features of novel from the point of semantic integrity showed that phraseological combinations were frequently used by author. Phraseological combinations are stable word combinations, one of whose components has free value, and the second one is associated, it means, it is manifested only when used with the second component. For example, the verb "to blacken" has the meaning "to dye black, to stain, to dirty". And in combination with the word "man", the expression takes on the meaning of "denigrate". This phrase was used by Jane Austen in novel "Pride and prejudice" in chapter 48: "All Meryton seemed striving to blacken the man who, but three months before, had been almost an angel of light." This part was translated by Marshak into Russian language accurately, preference was given to perfect equivalent phraseological combination: "Весь Меритон старался теперь всячески очернить человека, который еще три месяца тому назад казался ему чуть ли не ангелом."

During the analyzing the text of novel colloquial phraseological units were found. Colloquial phraseological combinations include most of the phraseological connections, idioms, unities and proverbs, which were formed in the vernacular speech. These phraseological expressions have a strong expressiveness, which makes them metaphorical, for example: Good Heaven! (Боже Великий!), Good gracious! (Боже милосердный!), somebody's favourite child (любимчик) and others. Such phenomena was commonly applied by author in the novel, for instance, only in chapter 59 there are four colloquial phraseological expressions. Colloquial phraseological units can be commonly used in daily speech without violating the literary norms. For example, a sweet girl (душечка), which is quite possible in spoken language, but inappropriate in official-business communication. But there are plenty of inter-stylistic phraseological units, which can be used in all literary styles of English language. So such types of phraseological units were perfectly applied by Jane Austen in the novel. As shown in the chapters, these expressions - "It is a truth universally acknowledged" (всем известно), "the second hand intelligence" (сведения из вторых рук), "to speak for themselves" (говорить сам за себя) can be vivid example. Alongside with the neutral expressions, witty, ironic and humorous phraseological units play the crucial role to show how the writing style of Jane Austen can be expressive and full of feelings. Such phrases as "you are safe from me" (вы спасены от меня), "to increase civility at last very" (любезность неожиданным образом возросла) can be example to this phenomena. Remarkably, Immanuel Marshak was able to find logically accurate and relevant equivalent phrases in order to translate this piece of literary art without breaking the idea. He was able to convey the exact image of the novel, the feelings of the characters and the incredible atmosphere to all non-English readers and admirers of Jane Austen.

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