

INGLIZ VA O`ZBEK TILIDAGI KONSEPTUAL METAFORALAR
TARJIMASINING QIYOSIY TAHLILI.

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Annotatsiya. Metaforalar insoniyat tilshunosligining ilk davrlaridan boshlab keng ko`lamli ravishda ularning kundalik turmush tarzining ajralmas vositasi sifatida ishlatalib kelinmoqda. Ular har bir millatning milliy dunyo manzarasini, ularning milliy-madaniy qarashlarini hamda xalqning azaliy turmush tarzidagi tajribalarining mujassamlashgan belgisi sanaladi. Ushbu maqolada ikki til miqyosidagi konseptual metaforalarning o`xshash va farqli jihatlari, ularning turli millat kognitiv sathlarida qay tarzda namoyon bo`lishi qiyosiy tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so`zlar: konsept, diskurs, konseptuallashtirish, kategoriyalashtirish, universal metaforalar, metaforik idrok, dunyo manzarasi.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSLATION OF CONCEPTUAL
METAPHORS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH.

Abstract. Metaphors have been widely used since the early days of human linguistics as an indispensable tool of their daily life. They are considered to be an embodied symbol of the national worldview of each nation, their national-cultural views, and the people's experiences in the ancient way of life. This article compares the similar and different aspects of conceptual metaphors of two languages, how they are manifested at the cognitive levels of different nations.

Key words: concept, discourse, conceptualization, categorization, metaphor universals, metaphorical perception, world view.

СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ПЕРЕВОДА КОНЦЕПТУАЛЬНЫХ
МЕТАФОР НА УЗБЕКСКИЙ И АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫКИ.

Аннотация. Метафоры широко использовались с первых дней человеческой лингвистики как незаменимый инструмент их повседневной жизни. Они считаются воплощенным символом национального мировоззрения каждого народа, его национально-культурных взглядов, опыта народа в древнем быте. В данной статье сравниваются сходные и разные аспекты концептуальных метафор двух языков, как они проявляются на когнитивных уровнях разных народов.

Ключевые слова: концепт, дискурс, концептуализация, категоризация, универсальные метафоры, метафорическое восприятие, картина мира.

Bugungi kunda muayyan etnos tilining kognitiv, lingvomadaniy, psixologik hamda pragmatik tomonlarini, shuningdek, olam manzarasini shakllantirishda metaforalarning o`rnini beqiyosdir. Zamonaviy tilshunoslikdagi asosiy tahlil hamda tadqiq qilinuvchi vositalardan biri sifatida tanilgan metaforalar istalgan xalq mentalitetining ajralmas qismi va bo`lagi sanaladi. Metafora o`zi taalluqli bo`lgan tilning milliy madaniyatini bevosita aks ettiruvchi ekstralinguistik mazmun tashuvchisi hisoblanadi. Milliy-madaniy komponentni o`z ichiga olgan birlik

hisoblanuvchi metaforani tarjima qilish tarjimondan fon bilimlarini tadqiq etish, muayyan til egalari olam manzarasining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini belgilab beruvchi madaniy, bog‘lanishi assotsiatsiyalari kabi qatlamini chuqr o‘rganish talab etildi (Vejbiskaya, 2019). Metaforalar tarjimasining murakkabligi, ularda milliy xarakater, dunyoqarash va madaniyatning bir paytda aks etishidadir. Tarjimashunos olimlar metaforalarni ikki tomonlama tushuncha sifatida namoyon etuvchi konseptual metafora nazariyasi integratsion yondashuv asosida tarjima qilish amaliyotini ijobjiy baholashi tadqiqotimizda o‘z isbotini topgan. Metaforalar qadimdan turlicha mazmun va ma`noda qabul qilingan. Metaforaning faylasuf olimlar tomonidan berilgan quyidagicha falsafiy-nazariy asoslari mavjudligi bir qator ishlarda dalillar vositasida aniqlangan:

1. Antik ta’rif: metafora nutq bezagi sifatida;
2. Metafora – inson tafakkurini o‘lchovchi omil;
3. Chuqr semantik, kognitiv va pragmatik xususiyatga ega fenomen;
4. Metafora – uzoq yillar to‘plangan tajriba va bilimlarning nutqda (so‘z, jumla, gap yoki matn orqali) keng ma’noda qo‘llanilishi.

Zamonaviy kognitiv tilshunoslik metaforaning qiyoslash usuli, nutqni bezash usuli degan an’anaviy ta’rifidan butunlay voz kechadi. Shuningdek, generativ tilshunoslikdagi N. Xomskiy, L.N. Murzin kabi olimlarning metafora bazaviy strukturalarining o‘zaro ta’siri haqidagi ta’riflariga ham qo‘silmaydi. Zamonaviy kognitiv tilshunoslikning J. Lakoff, M. Jonson, N.Arutyunova, A.Baranov, Yu.Karaulov, V.Demyankov, Ye.Kubryakova kabi namoyandalari metafora olamni anglash, atrof-voqelikni tizimlashtirish va uni tushuntirish usulidir hamda metaforani kognitiv ongning asosiy mental operatsiyasi tariqasida o‘rganish zarurdir, deb ta’kidlaydilar. Shu tarzda, ikki so‘zning ma’nosini bog‘laydigan metafora tasviriy vosita emas, balki ikki tushuncha maydonini birlashtiradigan va voqelik konseptualizatsiyasida manba doirasini shakllantirish imkonini beruvchi ongning asosiy amaliyoti (jarayoni)dir. Demak, metafora – bu, voqelikning spesifik konseptualizatsiyasi, inson tafakkuriga xos analogik imkoniyatlarning namoyon bo‘lishidir. Inson nafaqat metafora vositasida fikrlaydi, balki metaforalar yordamida idrok qiladi, ular vositasida o‘z olamini yaqqolroq ifodalaydi. Metafora ob’ektlarning bir sinfiga xos belgilarni boshqa ob’ektlar sinfiga yoki ulardan biriga – metaforaning asosiy (dolzarb) sub’ektiga mutanosiblikda tanlaydi. Metaforik ma’no uch komponentni bilishdan kelib chiqadi: denotatlarning ikki kategoriyasi va metaforizatsiya jarayonida tilga olingan denotat xarakteristikasi. Metaforada ishtirot etgan denotatlar kategoriyasining xarakteristikasi turli tillarda o‘ziga xos ko‘rinishda bo‘ladi. Odatda, metafora til egalarining ushbu ob’ektlar kategoriyasi haqidagi umumiyl, xususan, mifologik, madaniy, emotsiyonal baholi konnotatsiyalarini o‘z ichiga olgan tasavvurlari zaxirasiga oid bo‘ladi (Guntekin, 2011, 2012). Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda esa metaforalarning antropotsentrik paradigmalar talqinidan kelib chiqqan holda tafakkur va inson omili bilan bog‘liq xususiyatlari e’tibor markaziga qo‘yilmoqda. Til va tafakkur masalalari inson ongida bilish jarayonlari bilan bog‘liq yangi g’oyalar shakllanish mehanizmini aniqlashdagi ustuvor omildir. Metaforalar ingliz va o‘zbek tilida bir qator mavzularda o‘xshashlikni, universallikni yaratsa, bir qancha mavzularda umuman boshqa mazmun va ma`noni kasb etishi mumkin. D.Baxronovaning ta’kidicha, metafora metafora bo‘lguncha, olamning oddiy manzarasidan to lisoniy manzaragacha “sayohat” qiladi. So‘z birdaniga metaforaga aylanib qolmaydi. Shu sababli ular o‘ziga tegishli jamiyatning “yuziga”, madaniyatning kodiga aylanadi.

Jumladan, metaforalarni har bir millat maqol, matal va aforizmlarida, kundalik muloqatlarda qo'llanilishi muayyan etnosgagina tushunarli sifatlarni, milliy-madaniy belgili kodlarni ifodalaydi (Baxronova, 2015).

Buni quyidagi misollarda atroflicha tahlil qilamiz.

He has made *the right choice*. - Он сделал правильный выбор - U to`g`ri tanlov qildi. - U intixobidurust kard

Ushbu konseptual metaforalar tarjimasida “to`g`ri” so`zi “right”, “хороший”, ”durust” so`zleri bilan mos kelib, turli tuzilmalarni hosil qiladi: right – в право- o`ng tarafga- ba tarafi rost; good – хорошо – yaxshi- ho`p ; left – wrong = налево – плохо = chap – yomon = tarafi chap – bad. Ushbu konseptual metaforalarning hosil bo`lishi har qanday odamning chap yelkasida shayton va uning o`ngida esa farishta haqidagi g'oyasi bilan bog'liq bo`lib, asrlar osha insoniyat tarixidagi to'g'rilik hamda egrilik, yaxshilik va yomonlik o'rtasidagi kurash haqidagi tushunchalariga borib taqaladi.

Tarjima nazariyasida metaforalarning tarjimasi o`ziga xos qiyinchilik talab etuvchi masalalardan biri hisoblanadi. Bu masalaga bag'ishlangan tadqiqotlar doimo dolzarblik hamda muhimlik kasb etadi, zotan, badiiy asar tarjimonni ko'pincha metaforalarni tarjimada To`g`ridan to`g`ri berish borasida qiyinchiliklarga duch keladi. Sifatli tarjima namunasini amalga oshirish uchun tarjimon nafaqat o`z ona tilining yetuk hamda malakali bilimdoni, balki tarjima nazariysi bo'yicha zarur bilim hamda ko`nikmaga, amaliy tarjima qilish mahoratlariga hamda tarjima qilinayotgan asar xalqi madaniyati,turmush tarzi hamda etnosi haqida ham muayyan ma'lumotga ega bo'lishi zarur.

Ko`pchilik konseptual metaforalar universal bo`lib, ingliz va o`zbek tilida bir xilda uchrashi mumkin. Tarjima jarayonida ko`zga tashlanadigan ushbu hollarni ikkala til misolidagi yaqqol misollarda ko`rib chiqamiz.

Masalan, “The career ladder - mansab pillapoyalari”

U mansab pillapoyalaridan tezlik bilan ko'tarila boshladi. - He began to move up the career ladder very fast;

The heart of the problem- muommoning yuragi;

To shoulder a responsibility – mas`uliyatni yuklamoq;

The jacket I saw in the shop window pulled me into the store.- Do`kon peshtaxtasida men ko`rgan nimcha meni u yerga tortdi.

Metaforani ma'lum bir millatning dunyoqarashini aks ettiruvchi unsurlardan biri sifatida baholanishi tarjimonlar zimmasiga yana bir muammoni – metaforalarni tarjima tilida qaytadan yaratish masalasiga yanada jiddiyroq yondashish masalasini qo'yadi. Shunday ekan, muayyan bir turdag'i metaforani o`zga tildan o`z ona tilisiga o`girar ekan tarjimon bir qancha qiyinchiliklarga duch keladi. Ushbu holatda esa tarjimon tarjimaning bor yog'i bir usulidan emas,balki bir nechta uslublarini qo'llagan holda yuksak mahorat bilan tarjima qilishiga to`g`ri keladi. Malakali tarjimon vazifasi muallif g'oyasini, muallifning reallik tasavvurini, individual mualliflik manazarasini – shaxsiy o`ziga xosligini ko'rish, xususan, metaforik idrokini qayta yaratib berishdan iborat. Bu maqsadga erishish uchun asl matndagi barcha komponentlarning strukturaviy-mantiqiy aloqalarini tushunish hamda tarjimada ularni ifodalash muhim ahamiyatga ega. Tajribali tarjimon muallif

maqsadini aynan aks ettirishga harakat qilishi, demak, matnning strukturaviy mazmuniy aloqalarini hamda mutanosib mental mazmunni faol saqlab qolishga intilishi kerak

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