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INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA METAFORANI QIYOSIY O'RGANISH

Аннотация

Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillarida metaforani qiyosiy o'rganish, tahlil qilish, va uning janrlarini o'rganish kelajakda ularga to'g'ri madaniyatlararo aloqani o'rnatishga, tilshunoslik to'g'risida yaxshi ma'lumotga ega bo'lishi aytib o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Metafora, tahlil, sintaktik, morfologik tasnif, madaniyatlararo aloqa.

СПРАВНИТЕЛЬНОЕ ИЗУЧЕНИЕ МЕТАФОРЫ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Аннотация

В данной статье говорится об анализе и сравнительном изучении метафоры в английском и узбекском языках. Также высказаны мнения о том, что изучение ее жанров в будущем поможет установить с ними межкультурные связи.

Ключевые слова: Метафора, анализ, синтаксическая, морфологическая классификация, межкультурная связь.

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF METAPHOR IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Annotation

In this article, a comparative study of metaphor in English and Uzbek languages, analysis, and study of its genres, in establishing a proper cross-cultural connection with them in the future, good information about linguistics is mentioned.

Key words: Metaphor, analysis, syntactic, morphological classification, intercultural communication.

Introduction Comparative analysis of Metaphor in English and Uzbek is significant from practical point of view. Training students in the context of professional and specific aspects of the foreign languages, and also studying its genres helps them in the future to establish correct intercultural communication, to be well informed about linguistics, obviously helps to improve literacy skills, to become among colleagues authoritative, stimulates professional growth in the professional environment.

The systems of English and Uzbek languages differ in their morphological classification. Due to its history English language belongs to the elective type, being rather analytical, than syntactical.

That is why prepositions play the role of connectors between the parts of the sentence. The Uzbek language belongs to the agglutinative type but the syntactical relations in it are expressed with the help of other grammatical signals occupying post positive positions i.e. with the help of post syllables and the affixed morpheme of special categories. This fluctuation of the level units (for instance: English prepositions and Uzbek affixes) show the all morphemes of the expression of the surface structure of a content. The indicated difference influence the linguistic expression of metaphor in two languages, it refers to attributive and prepositional relations between the words forming simple metaphor, which cause their structural variations.

Literature review. Let's illustrate what is said by the following language facts. In Modern English the following models of metaphor exist expressed by a noun

A + (copula) + B

B + of + A

A's + B

A + B

B + A

Let's explain the symbols: N – noun, V – verb.

Adj – adjective Copula – linking

B – Which is to be actualized?

A – Actualization

V – Affix of predicate (in the Uzbek language).

R – Affix of genitive case (in the Uzbek language).

P – Affix of possessiveness (in the Uzbek language) is the signal of inter language transformation.

Let's examine how each type of model can be rendered into Uzbek language.

In the structural model A + (copula) + B the actualized noun may be in the function of a predicative and its lexica marker – the actualization is the subject of a sentence. The syntactic relation between the components may be expressed explicitly or implicitly.

In the first case there is a direct predicting, in the second case the connecting verb “to be” acts as a finite form of the verb. In the Uzbek language its characteristic for the indicated model direct predicting connection between the elements as described, below in the formula:

A + copula B – A – B

N1 + copula + N2 – N + N

“Beauty is the handmaiden of love”.

Go'zallik muhabbat cho'risi.

The translation of the structural model A + copula + B may be accompanied by its actualization on the morphemic level of a noun which functions as an actualized component. In this case the noun in the common case gains an affix of the predicate, agreeing with the indication of a person in Uzbek language.

A + copula + B – A + B

N1 + copula N2 – N + N

“Punctual to the minute, as usual! You are an animated chronometer Martini”.

“Ayni vaqtida, o'z minutida keldingiz! Hamma vaqt shundaysiz! Tirik xronometrsiz, Martini”.

If the noun which is actualized is in singular form of a third person then the affix of predications (-dir) is often dropped and direct predicting is observed.

A+(copula) + B – A + B

N1 + (copula) N2 – N+N

P+ (copula) +N2 – P1 + P

“That man is a hungry shark”.

“Bu odam - ochko'z naxang”.

If in English the actualized noun has a pronoun as its actualization, this actualization can be omitted and the actualized noun may get an affix of predication i.e. again as in the previous case, in the Uzbek version of translation there appears a case of actualization on morphemic level.

1. A+ (copula) +B – (A) + B

2. P1 + (copula) + N – (P1) +N

These types of metaphors in the literature are known as an abbreviated comparison. Probably this comes from the following fact: they are translated into Uzbek language with the help of two comparative construction.

1. A+ (copula) +B – A + xuddi + B

2. P1 + (copula) + N2 – N1 + xuddi +N2 + (v)

“She is a green apple” - “U naq qirmizi olmadikgina”

Research methodology. Another structural model of metaphor expressed by a noun is B+ of +A which received a terminological name. Here the preposition indicates to the dependency of a metaphor the components and that is why both components of this model need their own expecting expression. It should be mentioned that the contents of the first. A +copula + B and B + of + A structural models are different.

According to the opinions of some investigators the first type of metaphor is based on the comparison of resemblance in itself and the second type of metaphor does not have any comparison at all and ever simple resemblance.

We think that comparative construction in original though it bears a deep implicit nature.

“The moon is a woman”. – The moon is like a woman.

N2 + copula + N2 – N1 copula + like + N2

“A chart – room of knowledge” - knowledge is like a chart – room.

N1 + g + N2 – N2 + copula + like + N1.

The accessory of these two languages to different lingual groups gives different lingual forming of the genitive metaphor.

The preposition does not appear between the metaphorical components but the joining of affixes is typical in Uzbek language with the English genitive metaphor. B + of + A

If the actualized component in the form of a singular noun of third person has the affix of passion (u\cu) which is always formally expressed then the genitive case expressed by an affix of a actualization may be explicitly expressed or omitted: Accordingly, the first type of lingual expression of possession are called “double sided” (double affixed) and the second “single sided” (single affixed).

B + of + A + - A + B p

N1 + of + N2 – N + N u\cu

“I had no vision or miracles in my repertoire of memory”.

“Mening xotira repertuarmda esa na bir kashfiyot va na bir mo'jiza bor”.

B + of + A – A2 + B1

N1 + of + N2 – Nning + Nu\cu

“In a quarter of minute I was a hub of a well...”

“Ko'zimni ochib yumguncha qarasam, aravaning gubchagi bo'lib ketibman”.

The syntactic synonym of the model B + of + A is A's + B.

They differ only in the means of grammatical connection between the morpheme components. In one case it is preposition, in other case it is flexion with the sign “s” as post position. In spite of the fact that both these structures

express possessiveness still there is a certain semantic difference between them.

If in the attributive combinations with the post – positive element “s” one subject is presented as a part indissolubly, connected parts of a whole thing with the help of preposition “of” the meaning of the part and the whole thing is preserved but the part is presented as a separate subject and though there is an indication of their connections, this connection is less organic and indissoluble. This proposal may be visually illustrated with the help of componential analysis step definitional analysis.

For example:

“I wish you'd draw off a diagram and footnotes of that conscience of yours”.

Let's do the analysis of given metaphors “diagram” and “footnotes” diagram.

Figure composed of lines, serving to illustrate or to aid in a illustrate

To elucidate, clear up, explain clear up to make or become clear, orderly or perspicuous.

Perspicuous –clear, clearly expressed, lucid evident

Evident –clear to understanding or to judgement; obvious.

Understanding -ability to understand

Conscience -the internal recognition of the moral quality of one's motive and actions.

Moral – the power of apprehending the difference between right and wrong.

Apprehend – mental 1) to learn. 2) to become conscious by the senses. 3) to understand.

Another example on this model A's +B

“Not a leaf stirred, not a sound obtruded upon great Nature's meditation”.

Nature –the material world or its collective objects or phenomena, of the earth itself, as contrasted with those of human civilization

World –the earth and all created things upon it: the terraqueous globe and its inhabitants. Inhabitant –One who inhabit; a human being or animal, dwelling in place.

Meditation – 1) the action or an act.

Meditation - serious and sustained reflection or mental contemplation.

Mental – 2) carried on or performed by the mind.

Mind – II 2) that which a person thinks about any subject or question.

Analysis and results. Comparing the two metaphoric genitive structures B + of + A and A's + B we see that a common feature correlates, in the first case, with the themes of the metaphorical word “diagram” on the sixth step and of the actualizes “conscience” on the third.

In the second case both actualization and actualized words “nature”.

Meditation – on the third step in the Uzbek language categories of case and possessiveness are expressed morphologically.

By the way the categorical form of the genitive case may be expressed explicitly or implicitly. Accordingly, the structures of metaphors may be “double-sided” and “single-sided” in Uzbek language.

A's +B – A + Bp

N's +N – N +Nu\cu

“Perhaps he was arranging American arms for the third force – the Bishop's brass hand: all that was left of his young scared unpaid levies”.

“U uchunchi kuch episkon karnaychilariga Amerika qurol – aslahalarini yetkazib berib turgan...”

The result of the analysis showed the “double sided” lingual formation during the translation of the English genetic

metaphor into the Uzbek language may be observed in the following cases:

A) Between the actualization and the actualized noun there appears a determination which relates to the later.

"If our streets were not strung with signs of gorgeous hues and thronged with hurrying purchasers, we would quickly discover how firmly the skill hand of winter lays upon the heart"

"Ko'chalarimizda tiqilib yotgan charag'on reklamalar va hamma tamonga shoshib ketayotgan piyoda kishilar bo'lmaganda kishining muzdek qo'li bag'rimizni yozgan".

B) The actualisor is expended by determinate.

"I am a surgeon of old shoes".

"Men eski choriqlarning tabibiman".

C) The actualized component correlates to a certain subject.

"The cold and silence of outer space chilled the heart and smote the trembling lips of nature".

- "Sovuq va skunat tabiatning qalbini muzlatib, qaltiroq lablarini mo'yilab qo'ygan".

D) Expressing the dependency of a part on the whole.

- "A human being again not a unit of the tribal machine".

- "U endi qabila deb atalmish mexanizmning ventchasi bo'lmay yana odam qiyofasiga kirgan edi".

E) The actualized expressed relative or intimate relationships.

- "If you aren't the devil, Tom, yours his twin-brothers".

- "Tom, agar siz iblisning o'zi bo'lmasangiz ham uning ukasi bo'lasiz".

The "single - sided" lingual formation occurs in the following cases:

If the parts of the sentence from the closest speech surroundings of metaphor in translated language are complicated by an affix (-ning).

- "The needle of understanding will yet point steadfast and unwavering to the distant pole of truth".

- "O'shanda aql strelkasi haqiqatning olis qutbini qilt etmay qatyi ko'rsatib turaveradi".

b) In case of maximal expropriation of the replaced feature based on deep and potential meanings.

- "Let we draw the curtain of charity over the rest of the scene".

- "Sahnaning bu yeriga olam pardasini tushuramiz".

c) When actualized component denotes rank, position or title.

- "...the messenger of death, sent from the fatal weapon of Hawk-eyed, had found a victim"

- "...daxshatli qichqiriq lochinko'z miltilg'idan uzilgan ajal elchisini o'z qurbonini topganidan darak berdi".

d) When the actualized component expresses a relation not to a certain person or subject, but to on abstract notion.

- "Sandler must foam the froth of youth away before discreet age could dare to retaliate".

- "Extiyotkor qarilik qasos qaytarishga kirishguncha mayli, sendidash yoshlik ko'pish teshib olsin."

Thus, during the translation of metaphor from English into Uzbek language the formal impose of English and Uzbek models has not been observed. It is interesting to mark that the syntactical relationship between the components of metaphorical word combination are identical. That is why the following models are qualified as partial correspondence.

English	O'zbekcha
B + of + A → Ar + Bp	(N _{ning} + N _{u/cu})
Ns + of + N2 → A + Bp	(N + N _{u/cu})
A's + B → Ar + Bp	(N _{ning} + N _{u/cu})
(N's + N2) → A + Bp	(N + N _{u/cu})

When the actualized is expressed by an adjective A+B (Adj + w) or a verb B + A (N + v) the lingual formation and syntactic relations between the components of metaphorical word combinations are identical in both languages. Such correspondence of structural metaphor models in the English and the Uzbek languages may be called as a full conformity.

A + B (Adj + N)	A + B (Adj + N)
B + A (N + V)	B + A (N + V)

The model in which both members of the metaphoric word combination are expressed by a noun and are in predicate relations also belongs to the full conformity.

A + (copula) + B	A - Br
N1 + (copula) + N2	N - Nr

So to say, general scheme of structural conformity during the translation of metaphors from English to Uzbek look like the following:

	A - B	N1
-N2		
A + (copula) + B	→	A - Br
N1 - Nr		
N1 + (copula) + N2 (A)		+Br
(N1) + Nr		
A + xuddi + B		(N1 + xuddi + N2 +
(V)		
B + of + A → Ar + Bp		(Nning + Nu/cu)
N1 + of + N2 → A + Bp		(N + Nu/cu)
A's + B → Ar + Bp		(Nning + Nu/cu)
(N's + N) → A + Bp		(N + Nu/cu)
A + B (Adj + N) → A + B		(Adj + N)
B + A (N + V) → B + A		(N + V)

Conclusion and recommendations. Besides that it is necessary to stress once more that all types of structural conformities and non-conformities of metaphors. But a starting point from which we begin learning the semantically and pragmatically conformities of the any types of metaphors in two languages further. It is clearly seen that the translation of any language unit is not a simple mechanical word substitution or the substitution of the structure of one language by the words and structures of another language. The process of translation is not recreation of the lingual phenomena as organic components of the text which is taken as a translation unit. In our case such unit is the metaphor used in two macro context.

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