

MONRE BIRDSLINING “THE METAPHORICAL TWIST” NOMLI

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu tezis g‘arbda metafora nazariyasi boyicha ish qilgan Monri Birdslining “The Metaphorical Twist” maqolasida yuritilgan ayrim bir ma’lumot to‘g‘risida.

Kalit so‘zlar: metafora, o‘xshatish, o‘zaro ta’sir, Grisin, nonkognitiv, nazariya.

Abstract: This thesis is about some information contained in the article "The Metaphorical Twist" by Henry Birdsley, who worked on the theory of metaphor in the West.

Key words: metaphor, simile, interaction, Grisean, noncognitive, theory.

Аннотация: Этот тезис посвящен некоторой информации, содержащейся в статье «Метафорический поворот» Генри Бердсли, работавшего над теорией метафоры на Западе.

Ключевые слова: метафора, сравнение, взаимодействие, Гришин, нокогнитивность, теория.

Butun bir tarix mobaynida Maks Blekning “Metafora” maqolasida berib o‘tgan o‘zaro ta’sir nazariyasidan so‘ng ko‘pgina metaforaviy nazariyalar ishlab chiqilgan bo‘lib, ularning uchida Monri Birdsli tomonidan ilgari surilgan to‘rtasini tanlab oldik [6, 160-181]. Quyida ularning barchasiga alohida ta’rif berib o‘tishni joiz deb topdik.

1) O‘xshatish nazariyasi

Bu nazariya o‘tmishga borib taqaladi. Aristotel metaforani qisqartirilgan yoki ixchamlashtirilgan o‘xshatish sifatida [7, 65]. Bu niazariyaga ko‘ra, metafora ma’nosi o‘xshatishnikidek anglashiladi. Masalan: “Love is a journey” (Sevgi - sayohat) jumlesi “Love is like a journey” (Sevgi sayohatga o‘xshaydi)

kabi ma’no anglatadi. Ya’ni gapni tarjima qilganda xuddi o‘xshatishdek tarjima qilinadi, lekin metafora tarjimasida o‘xshatish vositalari bo‘lmaydi.

2) O‘zaro ta’sir nazariyasi

Ushbu nazariya ham ilk bor Armstrong Richard [8, 231] hayrixoh bildirgan va keyinchalik Maks Blek [3, 31] tomonidan rivojlantirilgan. Ularning fikriga ko‘ra, bu nazariyani ikki talabi mavjud. Birida metafora olib tashlab bo‘lmaydigan oddiy mazmun bo‘lishi kerakligi bo‘lsa, ikkinchisida esa bu oddiy mazmun turli xil tizimlarning o‘zaro ta’siri orqali hosil qilinadi. Blekning nazariyasiga ko‘ra, “A is B” (A+B) formula mavjud [2, 5]. O‘zaro ta’sir nazariyasini bu formula bilan ta’riflaydigan bo‘lsak, bu yerda “B” bilan bog‘langan tizim “A”ga biriktirilgan shaxs, narsa va joy haqidagi bizning o‘ylarimizga o‘zaro ta’sir qiladi yoki aniqrok ma’no beradi [3, 41]. Shu o‘rinda Maks Blek foydalangan “Man is a wolf” misolni olishga qaror qildik. Bo‘rida ov qilish, to‘da-to‘da bo‘lib yurish va yovuz yoki shafqatsizlik kabi xususiyatlari erkak kishiga qiyoslanadi. Bu yerda bo‘ridagi xususiyatlar erkaklarni harakterga ega ekanini ochib bergan. O‘rni kelganda aytish lozimki, erkak kishini bo‘riga o‘xshatilishi sharq adabiyoti uchun ham to‘laligicha xosdir. “Qutadg‘u bilig”da bu obrazni turli qismlarda yorqin namoyon bo‘ladi. Misol uchun:

Elin etti tuzdi bayudы budun

Bo‘ri qoy bila suvladы ul o‘dun (439)

(Manosi: Elida tartib o‘rnatdi, uni tuzdi, xalq boyidi,

U davrda bo‘ri qo‘y bilan suv ichadi.) [4, 124-125]

Bo‘ri atamasi asarda turli obrazlarni gavdalantiradi: lashkarboshi, saroy amaldori, o‘lim va hakazo. Qo‘y atamasi esa ko‘p hollarda xalq manosida keltirilgan. Yusuf Xos Hojib ushbu baytda Tabg‘ach Bug‘raxonni taxtga kelib,adolat o‘rnatgani, saroy amaldoriyu oddiy xalq - hammasi birgalikda farovon hayot kechira boshlaganini ifoda etgan. “Bo‘ri”, “qoy” va “svvladы” so‘zlari metafora hosil qilgan.

1. Grisin nazariyasi (Grisean theory)

Grisin nazariyasi metaforaviy tarjima nazariyasi hisoblanadi. Bu nazariya J. Serl tomonidan rivojlantirilgan. Nazariyani asosi metaforani tushunishda so‘zlovchi keltirgan jumlesi orqali nimani tushuntirishni niyat qilganligida [5, 45].

2. Nonkognitivlar nazariyasi (Non-cognitivist theory)

Nonkognativlar faylasuflar hisoblanib, ular metaforani samaradorligi tekshirmasdan, uning ta’siri ostida kelib chiqqan ma’noga urg‘u berishadi. Bu nazariyaning asosi metaforaviy jihatdan foydalanilgan jumla o‘zining asl ma’nosidan yiroqda bo‘lmasligida [2, 16]. Shuning uchun Donald Davidson bu nazariyani “norasmiy metafora nazariyasi” deb atashni taklif qiladi [1, 15].

Yuqorida G‘arbda metafora nazariyasi bo‘yicha qilingan ishlarning salmog‘i barcha fanlarning, ayniqsa, falsafa, adabiyotshunoslik va lingvistikating rivojlanishiga katta hissa qo‘shtigan. Fan va texnologiya rivojlangan asrimizda ham metafora nazariyasini o‘rganishga bo‘lgan qiziqish so‘nmaydi. Chunki, har doim insonlar san’atning adabiyot deb atalmish turidan foydalanib, o‘zлari uchun turli bilimlarni egallashni madsad qiladilar. Adabiy asarlarni omma uchun tasuvvurga boy tarzda namoyon bo‘lishi uchun yozuvchi va shoirlar badiiy tasvir vositalaridan, ayniqsa metaforadan juda ham unumli foydalanishadi.

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