

INGLIZ MUMTOZ ADABIYOTI “BEOVULF”DA QO’LLANGAN “SUV” VA U BILAN BOG’LIQ TUSHUNCHALARNING SEMANTIK XUSUSIYATLARI

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada kognitiv lingvistika nazariyasidan kelib chiqqan holda metaforalar tavsifi va ularning madaniyat bilan uzviy bog’liqligi haqida fikr yuritilgan. Shuningdek, “suv” konsepti va ularning metafora sifatida “Beowulf”da qo’llanishi ko’rib chiqilgan. Metaforalar yordamida “suv” konseptining ma’nolari tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so’zlar: *Lakoff va Johnson, metafora, kognitiv lingvistika, Beowulf, “suv” konseptual metaforalari.*

ABSTRACT

Based on the theory of cognitive linguistics, this article discusses the description of metaphors and their inextricable connection with culture. Also, the concept of "water" and its use as a metaphor in "Beowulf" is considered. The meaning of the concept of "water" was analyzed using metaphors.

Keywords: *Lakoff and Johnson, metaphor, cognitive linguistics, Beowulf, conceptual metaphors of "water"*

KIRISH

“Beowulf” qahramonlik dostoni sanalib, qadimgi ingliz tilida 8-10-asrlar oralig’ida yozilgan va muallifi ma’lum emas. Bu mumtoz qo’lyozma anglo-saksonlar adabiyotining nodir namunasi hisoblanib, ilm, nazariya va munozaralar kabi masalalar mavzu sifatida yoritilgan. Asarning voqeasi qahramon Beowulf va uning dushmani Grendal hamda Grendalning onasi bilan murosasizlar janglari haqida bayon qilingan. Lekin, asarning asosiy mavzusi yaxshilik va yomonlik o’rtasidagi jang haqida mubohasa yuritadi. Ular Beowulf va Grendal timsoli orqali beriladi.

“Beowulf’s metaphors show him to be all goodness and light, coming to protect his people. He is like God in a way, through metaphors such as he is “the shepherd of the land.” And Grendel is evil incarnate, he is almost like the devil or a demon, being called “the Lord’s outcast” among many other evil-related things¹”, Beovulfga qarata qo’llanilgan metaforalar uning yaxshilik va yorug’lik ramzi ekanini va odamlarni himoya qilish uchun kelganini ko’rsatish va oson tushuntirish maqsadida

¹ <https://www.ancient-literature.com/metaphors-in-beowulf>

foydalanilgan. U, xuddiki, xudoga o'xshaydi ya'ni metafora bilan izohlansa, u yerning cho'ponidir deyilgan, Grendal esa "Xudoning tashlandig'i yoki jamiyatdan ajratilgan" shaklida gavdalantirilgan.

Metafora qadimgi asrlardan buyon foydalanib kelgan va qiymatga ega bo'lgan til birligidir. Aristotel metaforaga shunday ta'rif beradi: "the greatest thing, by far, is to be a master of metaphor. It is the one thing that cannot be learnt and it is also, sign of genius..."(Kittay, 1989,p.1) ya'ni, metaforani qo'llay olish eng buyuk ish va oxiriga qadar o'rganib bo'lmaydigan birlikdir va oqillikning belgisidir. Metaforalar, shuningdek, mashhur grek yozuvchilari Sofokl va Yevriped asarlarida ham uchraydi.

Lakoff va Johnson(1980) ning mashhur "Metaphors we live by" asari metaforaga bo'lgan munosabatni qaytadan yuzaga keltirdi va ko'pchilik tadqiqotchilarda qiziqish uyg'otdi. Ularning fikricha: "Metaphor is pervasive in everyday life, not just in language but in thought and action; our ordinary conceptual system, in terms of which we both think and act, is fundamentally metaphorical in nature." (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980).

Adabiyot va "suv" konsepti

"Suv" konsepti adabiyotda hissiyot, ichki kechinmalar va aks ta'sirlarning ramzi sifatida tasvirlanadi. Suv konsepti adabiy asarlarda o'zgaruvchanlik va go'zallik, yordamchi va buzg'unchi kabi ma'nolarda qo'llanilib, ba'zan tug'ilish va o'limni, ba'zan esa sokinlik, bosqlik va ayni damda shafqatsizlikni ifodalab kelgan.

Adabiy asarlarda, suv xotirjamlik, go'zallik va o'zgaruvchanlik demakdir. Shuningdek, u ayrim o'rinlarda doimiy bo'hronlari orqali kuch ishlatib boshqaruvchi sifatida ham talqin etilgan. Suvning turlariga ko'ra turli ma'nolarda ham ishlatilgan. Masalan, tez o'zanli suv oqimi kuch va e'tibor ramzi sifatida qaralgan va yana adabiy asarlarda daryo, asosan, qayta tug'ilish va da'volash metaforasi o'rnida qo'llangan².

Ingliz tilida quyidagicha metaforalarni uchratish mumkin:

- The river is a weaving snake- Daryo- to'lg'onuvchi ilondir.
- The water searched for the sea – Suv- qidirilayotgan ummondir
- The water roared- Suv – na'radir.

Ushbu metaforalardan anglashiladiki, suv konsepti adabiy asarlarda o'ndan ortiq ma'nolarda qo'llaniladi. Hareshwar Roy(2018)ga ko'ra, hindlarning muqaddas kitoblarida tushuntirilishicha, yerdagi hayot dengizning paydo bo'lishidan boshlangan va demakki dastlabki hayot suvda mavjud bo'lgan. Shu bois ham butun bir katta koinot suvdan iborat va usiz mavjud emas. Leonardo da Vinci nazariyasiga ko'ra esa, "Water is the driving force in nature", suv tabiatni boshqaruvchi kuchdir.

² Gengqing Chen1 & Weiwei Wang, "Metaphorical Analysis of the Image of Water in Beloved", Qinhuangdao Branch of Northeast Petroleum University, Qinhuangdao, China

Thoreau esa ‘Life in us is like the water in a river’³, ya’ni bizning hayot daryodagi suv yanglig’dir, deb yozadi.

“Suv” konsepti va Beowulf

“Beowulf” asarida “suv” tasvirining metaforik tahlili va uning ma’nolari ko’rib chiqilganda ma’lum bo’ldiki, metaforalar tabiatdan va o’sha davr odamlarining hayotidan olingan. Maqolaning ushbu qismida suv bilan bog’liq metaforalar ma’nolari va bu metaforalarning psixologik, diniy va madaniy asoslari tahlil qilingan bo’lib, ingliz madaniyati va e’tiqodiga ko’ra suv insonlar o’rtasidagi bog’lovchi vosita ekanligi aytilgan. Oksford ingliz tili lug’atiga ko’ra, suv har qanday, rangsiz, ta’msiz, toza suyuqlikni ifodalaydi. Ilmiy jihatdan suv yer va bizning hayotimizning muhim elementidir. Badiiy adabiyotda esa, u hamisha qudrat, qayta tug’ilish va vayronagarchilik metaforalari bilan yonma yon qo’yilgan. Masalan, “Beowulf” da quyidagi jummalarni uchratish mumkin:

1) Then they bore him over to ocean’s billow, loving clansmen, as late he charged them, while wielded words the winsome Scyld, the leader beloved who long had ruled⁴.

Keyin, ular uni okeanning ulkan to’lqinlari uzra ko’rishdi, sevimli qabiladoshlari (keyinchalik ularga bosh bo’ladi)ga qarata donishmand Scyld so’zlarini aytganida, ular uzoq hukmronlik qiladigan boshliqlarini xush ko’rishdi.

Ushbu o’rinda ulkan dengiz to’lqini, mas’uliyat, donishmandlik va boshqaruvchilik so’zlari bilan ketma-ketlikda qo’llangan bo’lib, Beowulfning hukmronligi va donishmandligi, dengiz kabi o’zgarmas va mas’uliyatli ekanligiga ishora qilingan. Ya’ni inson-okean metaforasi, yoinki, yuqorida keltirib o’tganimiz, bizdagi hayot – daryodagi suvdir shaklidan biroz boshqacha qo’llanilib, okeanga muqoyasa qilingan hukmdorning qudrati ko’rsatib o’tilgan.

2) No ship have I known so nobly dight with weapons of war and weeds of battle, with breastplate and blade: on his bosom lay a heaped hoard that hence should go far o’er the flood with him floating away.

Ushbu o’rinda “float” so’zi ham asl ma’nosida va ko’chma ma’noda metafora sifatida qo’llanilgan. Beowulfning shijoatini o’ziga sig’mayotgan, jo’shib chiqayotgan ulkan dengiz mavjlariga o’xshatilgan.

3) Then moved o’er the waters by might of the wind that bark like a bird with breast of foam, till in season due, on the second day, the curved prow such course had run that sailors now could see the land, sea-cliffs shining, steep high hills, headlands broad.

³ Hareshvar Roy, Water and literature, Scientific journal, 2018

⁴ Beowulfdan olingan parcha 119-bet

Bu yerda ifodalangan “sea-cliff” so’zi dengiz ma’nosini ifodalama-da, dengizga tutash qoyalarning nur taratishi haqida fikr bildirilgan, ushbu o’rinda to’rt unurning qo’llanishiga guvoh bo’lishimiz mumkin.

XULOSA

Beowulf ingliz adabiyotining qadimgi va yuksak namunasi sifatida, o’sha davr hayoti, madaniyati va insonlarning diniy qarashlarini ochib bergan asardir. Asarda yaxshilik va yomonlik kurashini insonlar orqali bayon qila turib, muallif ko’plab metaforalarga urg’u beradi va yaxshilik tomonida hamisha “suv” konseptini ilgari suradi. Janglarda va qiyinchilik paytlarda Beowulf hamda okean tasviri hamisha yelkama-yelka qo’yiladi yoki Beowulfning shiddati dengiz to’lqinlari shijoati bilan bayon qilinadi. Asardan xulosa qilish mumkinki, muallif ingliz adabiyotining ajralmas bo’lagi sifatida suv konseptini tasvirlaydi va uni asosiy maqsadni yetkazuvchi vosita sifatida foydalanadi.

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