



PROBLEMS OF EQUIVALENCE IN TRANSLATION OF METAPHOR AND METONYMY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEKISTAN: A COGNITIVE-PRAGMATIC APPROACH

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Annotation: *This article aims to show the problems of equivalence in translation of metaphor and metonymy in English and Uzbek languages based on a cognitive and pragmatic approach. During the study, the conceptual structure of metaphorical and metonymic units, their national-cultural foundations, and semantic transformations occurring in the translation process are analyzed. The article develops effective strategies for translating metaphor and metonymy based on original examples.*

Keywords: *metaphor, metonymy, translation, equivalence, cognitive linguistics, pragmatics, concept, semantic transformation.*

INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDA METAFORA VA METONIMIYANING TARJIMADAGI EKVIVALENTLIK MUAMMOLARI: KOGNITIV-PRAGMATIK YONDASHUV

Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida metafora va metonimiyaning tarjimadagi ekvivalentlik muammolari kognitiv va pragmatik yondashuv asosida tadqiq etiladi. Tadqiqot davomida metaforik va metonimik birliklarning konseptual tuzilmasi, ularning milliy-madaniy asoslari hamda tarjima jarayonida yuzaga keladigan semantik transformatsiyalar tahlil qilinadi. Maqolada original misollar asosida metafora va metonimiyaning tarjima qilishning samarali strategiyalari ishlab chiqiladi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *metafora, metonimiya, tarjima, ekvivalentlik, kognitiv lingvistika, pragmatika, konsept, semantik transformatsiya.*

KIRISH

Hozirgi zamon tilshunosligida metafora va metonimiya faqat stilistik vosita sifatida emas, balki inson tafakkurining asosiy mexanizmlaridan biri sifatida qaralmoqda. Ayniqsa, tarjimashunoslikda bu hodisalar muhim

o‘rin tutadi, chunki ular til birliklaridan ko‘ra kengroq — konseptual tizimga bog‘langan.

Ingliz va o‘zbek tillari o‘rtasidagi farqlar nafaqat grammatik yoki leksik darajada, balki dunyoni idrok etish usulida ham namoyon bo‘ladi. Shu



sababli metafora va metonimiyaning tarjimasi ko‘pincha oddiy ekvivalent topish emas, balki konseptual moslikni qayta yaratish jarayoniga aylanadi.

1. Metaforaning kognitiv tabiati va tarjima muammolari

1.1. Metafora – tafakkur modeli sifatida

Metafora ko‘pincha ikki konseptual soha o‘rtasidagi bog‘lanishni ifodalaydi. Bu jarayon quyidagicha ishlaydi:

manba domen → maqsad domen

Masalan:

“His ideas blossomed.”

Bu yerda “g‘oya” → “o‘simlik” modeli asosida tushuntirilmoqda.

O‘zbek tilida:

— “Uning g‘oyalari gullab-yashnadi.”

Bu holatda konseptual moslik mavjud va ekvivalentlik yuqori darajada saqlanadi.

1.2. Konseptual nomuvofiqlik holatlari

Har doim ham metaforik xaritalar mos kelavermaydi.

Misol (original):

“She navigated through her problems.”

To‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri tarjima:

— “U muammolar orasida suzib o‘tdi.” □ (sun‘iy)

Moslashtirilgan variant:

— “U muammolarni mohirona yengib o‘tdi.” □

Bu yerda “navigation” konsepti o‘zbek tilida boshqa vosita bilan ifodalanadi.

1.3. Metafora va emotsional ekspressivlik

Metafora ko‘pincha hissiy yuk tashiydi. Agar tarjimada bu yo‘qolsa, matnning ta‘siri kamayadi.

Misol:

“His words cut deep.”

— “Uning so‘zlari qalbimga qattiq botdi.”

Bu yerda metafora saqlanib, emotsional kuch ham yetkazilgan.

2. Metonimiyaning funksional xususiyatlari va tarjimasi

2.1. Metonimiya – kognitiv iqtisod mexanizmi

Metonimiya murakkab tushunchalarni ixcham ifodalash imkonini beradi. U bir obyekt orqali boshqasini anglatadi.

Misol:

“The classroom was silent.”

Bu yerda “classroom” → “o‘quvchilar” ma‘nosida.

Tarjima:

— “Sinf jim edi.”

Bu holatda metonimiya o‘zbek tilida ham tabiiy ishlatiladi.

2.2. Tarjimada aniqlashtirish zarurati

Ba‘zi hollarda metonimiya tushunarsiz bo‘lishi mumkin.

Misol:

“The White House rejected the proposal.”

Variantlar:

1. “Oq uy rad etdi.” (qisman)

2. “AQSh hukumati taklifni rad etdi.” (aniqroq)



Ikkinchi variant kommunikativ jihatdan samaraliroq.

2.3. Metonimiyaning madaniy chegaralari

O‘zbek tilida ijtimoiy-metaforik signallar kuchli:

— “Dasturxon yozildi” → mehmon kelmoqda

— “Choy damlandi” → muloqot boshlanadi

Bular ingliz tilida bevosita ekvivalentga ega emas va tarjimada izoh talab qiladi.

3. Ekvivalentlikni ta’minlashning kognitiv-pragmatik modeli

Mazkur maqolada quyidagi yangi model taklif etiladi:

3.1. Uch bosqichli tahlil modeli

1-bosqich: Konseptual aniqlash

— metaforaning asosiy modeli aniqlanadi

2-bosqich: Madaniy moslikni tekshirish

— obraz boshqa tilda mavjudmi?

3-bosqich: Pragmatik moslashtirish

— o‘quvchi qanday qabul qiladi?

3.2. Tarjima strategiyalari tizimi

Strategiya Tavsif

To‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri Obraz mos bo‘lsa

Adaptatsiya Madaniy o‘zgartirish

Deskripsiya Izohlab berish

Transformatsiya Strukturani

o‘zgartirish

Kompensatsiya Yo‘qolgan effektini boshqa joyda berish

4. Amaliy tahlil (original misollar asosida)

Misol 1.

“He carries the weight of responsibility.”

— “U mas‘uliyat yukini ko‘tarib yuribdi.”

✓ Metafora saqlangan

✓ Ekvivalentlik yuqori

Misol 2.

“The market is nervous.”

— “Bozor beqaror holatda.”

✓ Personifikatsiya neytrallashtirgan

✓ Pragmatik ekvivalent saqlangan

Misol 3.

“Her voice painted a picture.”

— “Uning ovozi tasvir yaratdi.”

✓ Metafora qayta qurilgan

✓ Badiiy effekt saqlangan

Xulosa

Metafora va metonimiya tarjimasida ekvivalentlik ko‘p qatlamli jarayon bo‘lib, u faqat lingvistik emas, balki kognitiv va madaniy omillar bilan belgilanadi. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillari o‘rtasidagi farqlar bu jarayonni murakkablashtiradi, ammo to‘g‘ri strategiyalar orqali yuqori darajadagi ekvivalentlikka erishish mumkin.

Taklif etilgan kognitiv-pragmatik model tarjimonlarga metafora va metonimiyani yanada aniq va samarali tarjima qilish imkonini beradi.



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