

## INGLIZ TILI SHE'RIYATIDA METAFORANING ASOSIY KO'RINISHLARI

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**Annotatsiya:** *She'riyatdagi metaforaning vazifasi bir narsa yoki vaziyat haqida gapirganda ikkinchisiga ishora qilishdir. U tushuntirish vositasi sifatida ishlatiladi. U nutq shakli sifatida va o'xshatish shakli sifatida ishlatiladi. Ushbu maqolada ingliz she'riyatidan misollar yordamida metafora qo'llash zarurligini tushuntiriladi. Chunki metafora, ayniqsa, badiiy adabiyotni tahlil qilishda asosiy stilistik vositalardan biri hisoblanadi.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *metafora, o'xshatish, she'riyat, tahlil, ishora, vosita, stilistik vosita*

## THE MAIN TYPES OF METAPHOR IN ENGLISH POETRY

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**Abstract:** *The function of metaphor in poetry is to refer to another thing or situation when talking about it. It is used as an explanatory tool. It is used as a figure of speech and as a form of simile. This article explains the importance of using metaphors using examples from English poetry. Because metaphor is one of the main stylistic tools, especially in the analysis of fiction.*

**Key words:** *metaphor, simile, poetry, analysis, allusion, device, stylistic device*

## ОСНОВНЫЕ ВИДЫ МЕТАФОР В АНГЛИЙСКОЙ ПОЭЗИИ

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**Аннотация:** *Функция метафоры в поэзии заключается в том, чтобы отсылать к другому предмету или ситуации, когда говорят о ней. Он используется как объяснительный инструмент. Он используется как фигура речи и как форма сравнения. В этой статье объясняется важность использования метафор на примерах из английской поэзии. Ведь метафора является одним из*

*основных стилистических средств, особенно при анализе художественной литературы.*

**Ключевые слова:** *метафора, сравнение, поэзия, анализ, аллюзия, прием, стилистический прием.*

## KIRISH

Metafora nafaqat tasvirni yaratish vositasi, balki metaforizatsiya asosidagi kognitiv tuzilmalar nuqtai nazaridan ham ko'rib chiqiladi. Kontseptual tahlil metaforani she'riy matnning asosiy tropi sifatida o'rganish uchun eng mos keladi. Kognitiv nuqtai nazardan she'riyatning dastlabki tadqiqotlari (Lakoff, Tyorner, 1989) she'riy matndagi kontseptual metafora va metaforik kontseptual tizimlarni o'rganish zarurligini asoslab berdi, she'riyat tili, shuningdek, kundalik tilga tegishli ekanligini ta'kidladi. kontseptual metafora faoliyat sohalari, chunki kontseptual metaforalar umumiy kontseptual apparatning bir qismidir. Kontseptual tahlil metaforani she'riy matnning asosiy tropi sifatida o'rganishning eng dolzarb yo'nalishlaridan biridir. Unda kontseptsiya butun badiiy tuzilmaning asosiy komponenti sifatida mukammal stil konstruksiyasi sifatida belgilanadi<sup>58</sup>. Bu she'riy matnda kontseptual ma'no asos bo'lib, ma'noni assotsiativ joylashtirish variantlarini o'z ichiga olgan holda namoyon bo'ladi. Metafora ko'pincha o'z-o'zidan estetik maqsad bo'lib, so'zning asl asl ma'nosini siqib chiqaradi. Masalan, Shekspirda gapning asl kundalik ma'nosi emas, balki uning kutilmagan metaforik ma'nosi - yangi ma'no muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bu Aristotel realizmi tamoyillari asosida tarbiyalangan Lev Tolstoyning hayratda qoldirdi. Oddiy qilib aytganda, metafora nafaqat hayotni aks ettiradi, balki uni yaratadi. Metaforaning o'ziga xos xususiyati uning til, nutq va umuman madaniyat rivojlanishidagi doimiy ishtirokidir. Bu zamonaviy bilim va axborot manbalari ta'sirida metafora shakllanishi, insoniyatning texnik yutuqlari ob'ektlarini belgilashda metaforadan foydalanish bilan bog'liq.

## ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODLAR

O'zbek tilshunosligida 70-yillardan boshlab, ko'p ma'nolilik va so'zlarning ko'chma ma'nolarini tadqiq qilishga bag'ishlangan bir qator asarlar maydonga keldi. Bu borada tilshunos olim M.Mirtojiyevning xizmatlarini alohida ta'kidlash lozim. Shuningdek, metaforani tilshunoslik nuqtayi nazaridan tadqiq etilgan, alohida ijodkor she'riyatida tutgan o'rnini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan tadqiqotlar yaratildi. Bu tadqiqotlarda ko'chma ma'noni hosil qiluvchi vositalar qatorida metaforaga ham o'rin berilgan va ko'chma ma'noni vujudga keltiruvchi vositalar sistemasida metaforaning boshqa vositalardan farqli jihatlarini aniqlashga e'tibor qaratilgan. G.Qobuljonova metafora va uning lingvistik tabiatini alohida monografik planda o'rgangan. Ingliz tilshunosligida esa Jorj Lakof metaforalarning uslubiy, badiiy, frazeologik xususiyatlarini o'rgangan eng mashhur olim hisoblanadi. Panter, Blek kabi tilshunos olimlar ham metaforalar bo'yicha bir nechta ilmiy

<sup>58</sup> Kuzmina, 2004, 214 - 215

ishlar olib borishgan. Rus tilshunoslaridan esa quyidagilar metaforani o'rganish bilan shug'ullanadilar: Arutyunova N.D., Bessorabova N.D., Efimov A.I., Chudinov A.P., Xarchenko V.K. va boshqalar. Metaforik modellar faqat she'riy fakt emas, balki bu "o'zining" siqilgan falsafiyliigi bilan lirizm, umumiy ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan yangi narsalarni kashf etish istagi, bu energiya kondansatkichlariga qayta-qayta ishora qiladi".<sup>59</sup> She'riy tilning substrat qatlami sifatida metaforik modellar tushunchasi, umuman olganda, ijodiy fikrlash tabiatan o'xshashdir, degan tezisga asoslanadi: uning maqsadi aniq (odatiy, muntazam baholashda) ob'ektlarning chuqur umumiylikini aniqlashdir. "Go'yo" printsipti, bu haqiqatning tabiiy kategorik artikulyatsiyasi chegaralaridan o'tib, assimilyatsiya qilishga imkon beradi.<sup>60</sup> Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, metafora shakllanishiga asoslanadigan "go'yo" tamoyili "murakkab ob'ektlarni, shu jumladan to'g'ridan-to'g'ri kuzatish mumkin bo'lmagan ob'ektlarni bilish usuli sifatida modellashtirish g'oyasiga asoslanadi".<sup>61</sup> She'riy matnda metaforaviy tushunchadan foydalanishdan asosiy maqsad cheksiz xilma-xil ma'no tuslari, semantik jilolar, individual idroklarni ifodalashdan iborat. Kontseptsianing allaqachon diqqat markazida bo'lishi uning katta yashirin energiya - semantik qobiliyati va taklifliligi bilan bog'liq bo'lib, bu yashirin ma'nolarning aniq ma'nolar bilan bir xil majburiyat bilan idrok etilishini kutish imkonini beradi.

#### TAHLILLAR VA NATIJALAR

She'riy metaforaning ma'no va obraz o'yini metaforik ko'chirishlar asosidagi strukturaviy-semantik bog'lanishlar bilan ta'minlanadi. Yondashuvlarning xilma-xilligini hisobga olsak, she'riy matndagi metaforalarni ifoda va mazmun jihatdan guruhlash mumkin. Demak, ifoda jihatidan metaforaning formal jihati morfologiya (so'z yasalishi) va sintaksis (iboralar, yasamalar) darajasida namoyon bo'ladi. Sintaktik jihatdan metafora tipologiyasi ularning nutqda amalga oshirilgan konstruksiyalari va gapda bajaradigan vazifalari bilan belgilanadi. Majoziy tabiatni nutqning turli qismlarida kuzatish mumkin. Ushbu ish doirasida ko'rib chiqilgan she'rlar tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, XX asr she'riy matnining ingliz tilidagi she'riyatida metaforik ko'chirishni amalga oshirishning sintaktik mexanizmlari juda xilma-xildir. Metaforik uzatish quyidagi hollarda amalga oshiriladi:

**1) ob'ektning majoziy nomi** (bilvosita nominatsiya): "Light was their speech"<sup>62</sup>; "she turns into a black panther/ and bites you to death"<sup>63</sup>; "My wife is my shirt"<sup>64</sup> va boshqalar;

2) otning predikativ sifatlovchi vazifasida ishlatilishi (metaforik predikatsiya): "insect eyes" ("Victory" by A. Stevenson); "liquid eyes" ("Four and a Half Dancing Men" by A. Stevenson); "a sky the colour of grey trousers" ("Properties of Snow" by B. Spencer); "each loaf-small house" ("Summer Time Begins" by C Rumens) va boshqalar;

<sup>59</sup> Pavlovich, 1995

<sup>60</sup> Krutikov, 1987; Oparina, 1988

<sup>61</sup> Oparina, 1988

<sup>62</sup> "Taken Up" by Ch. Martin

<sup>63</sup> "Curse of the Cat Woman" by E. Field

<sup>64</sup> "My Wife is My Shirt" by S. Tropp

3) fe'l va fe'l shakllarining predikat vazifasida maxsus qo'llanilishi: "You will never wind up the sucking thumb" ("The Mother" by G. Brooks); "Sorrow moves in wide waves,/ it passes, lets us be./ It uses us.../ it is blind while we see" ("Sorrow Moves in Wide Waves" by L. Niedecker); "You barb the air", "You sting with bladed cries" ("Victory" by A. Stevenson); "The ocean writes and rewrites its margins" ("Shorelines" by Ch. Tomlinson); "Slowly detail leafed from the darkness. Then the sun/ Orange red, red erupted..." ("The Horses" by T. Hughes); "Caxtons are mechanical birds with many wings/ and some are treasured for their markings-/ they cause the eyes to melt/ or the body to shriek with pain" ("A Martian Sends a Postcard Home" by C Raine) va boshqalar;

4) **sifat va qo'shimchalarning o'ziga xos qo'llanishi:** "the ash-grimed blackberries" ("Housekeeping" by D. Davie); "the blue-veined snowfields"; ("Winter Homecoming" by D. Wevill); "the blood-pink snowfields" ("Winter Homecoming" by D. Wevill); "wolf-shy pineforest" ("Winter Homecoming" by D. Wevill); "This timid gift I nurse/ as the one clear thing I can do" ("Lullaby for a First Child" by C Rumens); "wind - teased eyes" ("The Snow Fences" by Ch. Tomlinson), "under a moondog sky" ("How I Came to Have a Man s Name" by E.L. Warrior) va boshqalar;

5) **genitiv birikmalar:** "the flood of simple speech" ("Drought" by A. Stevenson); "love s austere and lonely offices" ("Those Winter Sundays" by R. Hayden); "the chronic angers of that house" ("Those Winter Sundays" by R. Hayden); "a dog s look" ("Peeling Onions" by A. Rich); "He couldn t risk my blight of disbelief" ("Long Distance" by T. Harrison); "the sun s corona" ("Winter Homecoming" by D. Wevill); "the earth s mouth" ("Crib Death" by D. Stuart); "In a surprise of light" ("Summer Time Begins" by C Rumens); "So, a woman will lift/ her head from the sieve of her hands and stare" ("Prayer" by C.A. Duffy); "The night s slow poison, tolerant and bland" ("For My Daughter" by W. Kees) va boshqalar;

6) **turg'un frazeologik birikmalarning alohida turi:** "light breaks" ("The Writer" by R. Wilbur); "roar of seas" ("N.W.5& N.6" by J. Betjeman); "His eyes fixed on the shadows overhead" ("One Flash" by E. Jennings); "I see the bed/ Of the river above me upside down very clear" ("Wodwo" by T. Hughes); "An old woman fallen from space/ Unprepared for these conditions./ She hangs on, because her mind s gone completely" ("Pibroch" by T. Hughes); "light streaming from his mouth to shape her name" ("Marked with D." by T. Harrison) va boshqalar.

#### MUHOKAMA

Ko'rinib turibdiki, tahlil qilingan shoirlar o'z ijodida turli metaforik konstruksiyalardan foydalangan holda og'zaki majoziy iboralarni afzal ko'radilar va bu bejiz emas. Fe'l tilning eng murakkab, semantik sig'imli grammatik kategoriyasi sifatida uning grammatik tuzilishining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, semantik tuzilishning moslashuvchanligi, sintaktik xususiyatlari bilan bog'liq bo'lgan nutq qismlari orasida alohida o'rin tutadi. Metaforik ko'chirish leksema doirasida amalga oshirilishi mumkin, bunda ifoda rejasi metaforik obrazning yagona birligi-tashuvchisi (sodda metafora) bilan

ifodalanadi, shuningdek, ibora yoki sintaktik birlik doirasida ham, unda tasvir mavjud bo'ladi. XX asr ingliz tili she'riyatida ikkinchi turdagi metafora ustunlik qiladi. Tadqiqotda biz kengaytirilgan metaforalarni tahlil qilish uchun uchta parametrlarni asos qilib olamiz:

miqdoriy – ochib beruvchi komponentlar soni (qabul qilingan terminologiyada) asosan to'rt yoki undan ortiq komponentni o'z ichiga oladi. Masalan, T. Hughesning "The Thought - Fox" she'rida tulkinning harakatlari ijodiy fikrning harakatini, ilhomning yondashuvini obrazli tasvirlaydi, biz quyidagi ko'pkomponentli kengaytirilgan metaforani aniqlaymiz:

"I imagined this midnight moment's forest:  
Something else is alive  
Beside the clock's loneliness  
And this blank page where my fingers move...  
Cold, delicately as the dark snow  
A fox's nose touches twig, leaf...  
Across clearings, an eye,  
A widening deepening greenness,  
Brilliantly, concentratedly,  
Coming about its own business  
Till, with a sudden sharp hot stink of fox  
It enters the dark hole of the head.  
The window is starless still; the clock ticks,  
The page is printed";

#### XULOSALAR

Tilshunos va adabiyotshunoslarning ko'plab asarlari metaforaga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, ular metaforani bir butun deb hisoblaydilar. Filologlar va tilshunolar metaforaning ko'plab nazariyalarini ishlab chiqdilar va rivojlantirishda davom etmoqdalar, metaforaning o'zi esa endi yuzaki lingvistik hodisa hisoblanmaydi. Lakoffning asosiy tezisi shundan iboratki, metafora bizga yangi olingan mavhum tushunchalarni o'zlashtirgan tajriba doirasini taqdim etish orqali fikrlash jarayonini osonlashtiradi. Aqliy faoliyat asosidagi metaforalarning o'zaro to'qnashuvi kognitiv xaritani – insonning jismoniy tajribasida, uning tashqi dunyo bilan munosabatlarida mavhum tushunchalarni ildiz otgan tarzda tashkil etilgan tushunchalar tarmog'ini tashkil etadi. Kundalik tildagi metaforik iboralar bizning kundalik tushunchalarimizni tartibga soluvchi tushunchalarning metaforik mohiyatini qanday aniqlab berishi mumkinligini ko'rsatish uchun ushbu kurs ishining bir qismi sifatida Shekspir, Apdayk, Joys va boshqa adabiyot klassiklari asarlaridan metafora namunalari keltirildi. tekshirildi. Muayyan kontseptual metaforani ochishga misol sifatida nafaqat lingvistik metaforalar, balki badiiy matndan to'g'ridan-to'g'ri iqtiboslar ham o'rganildi. Kontseptual metaforalarni san'at asari doirasida ko'rib chiqish nafaqat alohida til metaforalarini, balki, qoida tariqasida, o'rganilayotgan kontseptual metafora g'oyasini to'liq ifodalovchi butun semantik segmentlarni tanlashni talab qiladi. Badiiy matnlar

doirasida metaforalardan foydalanishning o'ziga xosligi shundaki, badiiy matn boshqasidan farq qiladi. Badiiy tasvir mavjudligini nazarda tutuvchi maxsus til yordamida o'quvchining his-tuyg'ulari va estetik his-tuyg'ularini uyg'otishi mumkin. Majoziylik vositalariga ko'plab stilistik vositalar kiradi, ular orasida birinchi o'rinni badiiy matnda eng keng tarqalgan metafora egallaydi. Metafora muallifning badiiy olamiga o'ziga xos ta'sirchanlik beradi, fikrlarni shahvoniy obrazlar yordamida yetkazadi va shu bilan quruq mavhumlikni jonlantiradi va uni o'quvchiga yaqinlashtiradi. Muallif o'z asarlarida yozuvchining o'zini chuqur tashvishga soladigan ko'plab muammolarni qo'yadi, ular orasida odamlar o'rtasidagi munosabatlar muammosi; shaxs o'zi va uning atrofidagi dunyo bilan. O'quvchi bu muammolarning yechimini bevosita matndan izlaydi. Va bunda metafora muhim rol o'ynaydi.

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