

II BOB INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA SHAXS DINIY DUNYOSINING FRAZEOLOGIK TASVIRI TAHLILI

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Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillarida shaxs diniy dunyosi bilan bog'liq frazeologik birliklar leksik jihatdan tahlil qilinib, diniy frazeologik birliklarga misollar beriladi va har ikki tilda solishtiriladi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *diniy frazeologiya, leksik tahlil, semantik guruhlar, polisemiya.*

KIRISH

Ma'lumki, frazeologik birliklar har bir tilning lug'at boyligini tashkil etuvchi til birligi hisoblanadi va ular til birligi sifatida nutqqacha tayyor holda mavjud bo'ladi. Shuningdek, ular boshqa til birliklari singari semantik xususiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda sinonimiya, antonimiya, omonimiya, paronimiya va polisemiya kabi hodisalarga uchraydi. Frazeologik polisemiya deganda frazeologik birlikning o'zi va undan ortiq lug'aviy ma'no anglatishi tushuniladi. O'zaro shaklan o'xshash erkin bog'lanmadan va frazeologik birlikdan anglashiladigan ma'nolar bir nuqtaga birlashtirilib, polisemiya deb qaralmaydi. Chunki bular har xil hodisalardir: erkin bog'lanma – nutq birligi, frazeologik birlik- til birligi. Masalan, aravani quruq olib qochmoq yoki grasp at straws erkin birikmasi nutqda tuzib ishlatiladi, shu bilan birga tilda aravani quruq olib qochmoq yoki grasp at straws frazeologik birliklari ham mavjud. Birinchisidan to'g'ri ma'no, ikkinchisidan esa ko'chma ma'no ("uddasidan chiqa olmaydigan ish yoki narsa haqida ortiq darajada gapirmoq" yoki "hech qanday yo'l qolmaganda, qiyin vaziyatda umid beradigan yoki yordam beradigan biror narsa qilmoq va izlanmoq") anglashiladi. Bu ma'nolarni bir til birligi emas, balki ikki har xil til hodisalari anglatgani sababli polisemiya yuzaga kelmaydi. Yuqoridagicha munosabat (erkin bog'lanma bilan frazeologik birlikning shaklan teng kelish hodisasi) omonimlik deb yuritiladi. Frazeologik birlikning lug'aviy ma'nosi birdan ortiq bo'lsa, xuddi leksemalarda qilinganidek, bosh ma'no va hosila ma'no belgilanadi. Masalan, jar solmoq frazeologik birligi "jarchi vositasida eshittirmoq" (bu eski ma'noga aylangan), "keragidan ortiq darajada bo'rttirib xabar tarqatmoq" ma'nolarini anglatadi. Shuningdek, ingliz tilidagi to make a getaway frazeologik birligi " jinoyat sodir etgandan so'ng qochish", va " zerikarli siyosiy tuzumdan qochish" ma'nolarini anglatadi. Birinchisi ? bosh ma'no, ikkinchisi ? shundan o'sib chiqqan hosila ma'no. Shuningdek, lug'aviy ma'noning taraqqiy etishi frazeologik birliklarga ham xos hodisadir. Hozirgi o'zbek va ingliz frazeologik birliklarida

lug'aviy ma'no asosan metafora yo'li bilan ko'chirish natijasida taraqqiy etgan. Masalan, ko'ngliga tegmoq frazeologik birligi asli biror ovqat tez-tez iste'mol qilinishi tufayli "yoqmay qolmoq" ma'nosini anglatadi. Bu frazeologik birlik keyinchalik ovqatdan boshqa narsalarga, shuningdek, kishilarga qarata ham ishlatilgan, bunday ko'chirish natijasida bu frazeologik birlikda tabiatiga to'g'ri kelmay qolib, "yoqtirmaslik hissi uyg'ondi" ma'nosi hosil bo'lgan. Yoki ingliz tilidagi to walk all over somebody frazeologik birligida ham xuddi shunday qarash mavjud. 1) Mastava ko'ngillaringizga tegib yurgandir. I'm not about to let them walk all over me. 2) Ammo har kuni bir xil narsani takrorlayverish uning ko'ngliga tegdi. We expected Williams to walk all over her. Bir frazeologik birlikka xos ma'noning taraqqiyoti natijasida frazeologik ma'noning miqdori o'zgaradi. Bir frazeologik ma'no asosida ikkinchi frazeologik ma'noning tug'ilishi ikki xil hodisaga – polisemiyaga yoki omonimiyaga olib keladi. Frazeologik ma'noning taraqqiyoti bilan tug'ilgan omonimiya juda oz. Bunga misol qilib o'zbek tilida joni chiqdi I va joni chiqdi II frazeologik birliklarini, ingliz tilida esa to feel one's oats I va to feel one's oats II frazeologik birliklarini keltirish mumkin: Bo'ridan bir qo'zini ajratib olgan edi. Joni chiqmagan ekan. "Domlaga: "Odam tuproqdan yaratilgan" – desang, ma'qul, agar "Maymundan yaralgan", - desang, joni chiqadi", - derdi. "Gosh, it'll be great to get into harness again" – he said. "I'm feeling my oats already". This Novak... and the people behind Novak, were feeling their oats and talking big. Birinchi misolda kishiga xos bir holatning nomi rang – tus jihatdan bo'ladigan o'xshashlik asosida ikkinchi bir holatga ko'chirilgan: kishi o'lganida badan oqarishib ketadi, xuddi shunday o'zgarish qattiq g'azablanganda ham voqe bo'ladi yoki ingliz tilida berilgan misol ham rang-tus jihatdan bo'ladigan o'xshashlik asosida ikkinchi bir holat ga ko'chirilgan: kishi jahli chiqqanda qiziqqon va jo'shqin holatda namoyon bo'ladi, shuning asosida u o'zining qay darajada kuchga ega ekanligini bilib o'zini muhim deb hisoblaydi. Shu asosda ko'chirish yangi bir frazeologik birlikning tug'ilishiga olib kelgan: joni chiqdi I ? "so'nggi marta nafas chiqarmoq" va joni chiqdi II ? "nihoyatda qattiq g'azablanmoq". Ikkinchi frazeologik birlik dastlab joni chiqdi tarzida qo'llangan, shuning o'zidayoq birinchi frazeologik birlikdan farqlanib qolgan: avvalgi frazeologik birlik III shaxs nisbatlovchisi bilan ishlatilsa, keyingi frazeologik birlik nisbatlovchilarning har uch shaxs-son shakllari bilan ishlatiladi. Keyinchalik ikkinchi frazeologik birlikda jonini chiqarmoq varianti paydo bo'lgan va ikkita frazeologik birlikka ajralish yana ham aniq tus olgan.

Diniy leksemalarni o'rganish mobaynida ularni quyidagi semantik guruhlariga ajratib chiqdik.

a) Din bilan bog'liq shaxs va joy nomlari: masjid, maqbara, cherkov, mashxar, payg'ambar, imom, avliyo, ruhoniy, pop, havoriy, yepiskop, pir, shayx, sahoba, muazzin, so'fi kabilar o'zbek tilida ifodalansa, church, mosque, chapel, mausoleum, prophet, imam, sufi, clergyman, preacher, pastor, apostol, priest, pope so'zlari ushbu semantik guruhning ingliz tilidagi analogidir.

b) Diniy marosim va bayram nomlari: Ramazon hayiti, Qurbon hayiti, aqiqa, xatna, nikoh marosimi, juma namozi, haj amali, dafn marosimi, cho'qintirish, non va sharob totish

marosimi, tavba-tazarru qilish marosimi, rojdestvo, pasxa kabilar o'zbek tilida, Ramadan, Eid ul-Adha, Id al-Fitr, Lailat ul-Qadr, akikah, funerals, pilgrimage, baptism, Easter, Christmas kabilar ingliz tilida ifodalanadi.

c) Diniy marosimlarda foydalaniladigan narsa va predmet nomlari: joynamoz, tasbeh, Qur'on kitobi, kafan, ikona, shag'am, xoch kabilar o'zbek tilida prayer beads, prayer mat, the holy Qur'an book, cerement, crucifix, aureole, the altar, biretta, Easter egg, frock, icon, rosary, bell so'zlari ingliz tilida ushbu so'zlarning ifodalanishidir.

d) Diniy ish harakatlar jarayoni: namoz o'qish, azon chaqirish, tavof qilmoq, ro'za tutmoq, xutba, zakot bermoq, qurbonlik qilish, cho'qintirmoq so'zlarining ingliz tilidagi analogi quyidagilardir: pray, worship, edhan, hajj, profession of faith (shahada), prayer (salat), alms (zakat), fasting (swam), confession, pilgrimage.

e) Diniy konfessional atamalar: ushbu guruhga o'zbek tilida din, e'tiqod, duo, vasiyat, va'z, xutba, qismat, jihod, gunoh, savob, mazhab, tasavvuf, Qur'on, juz, oyat, pora, sura, tafsir, hadis jannat, do'zax va h.k, ingliz tilida religion, prayer, sin, Qur'an, Bibliya, confession, sura, sect, Sufism, heaven, psalm, preach, sermon, jihad, epistle, gospel kabilardir.

f) yovuz kuchlarni ifodalovchi diniy nomlar va personajlar: shayton, jin, Dajjol, iblis, yajuj-majuj leksemalari o'zbek tilida; devil, demon, evil spirit, deuce, Angel of darkness, satan, fiend kabilar ingliz tilida yovuz kuchlarni ifodalaydigan leksemalar hisoblanadi.

O'zbek va ingliz tilida shaxs diniy dunyosining frazeologik tahlili va tasnifi

O'zbek tilida shaxsiy diniy dunyo tasviri o'zbek xalqi madaniyatining muhim elementidir. Bu o'zbek xalqining e'tiqod va qadriyatlarining ko'zgusi bo'lishi bilan birga, uning o'ziga xosligining ifodasidir. O'zbek tili diniy atama va tasvirlarga boy bo'lib, u o'zbek madaniyatida dinning ahamiyatini aks ettiradi. Til islom diniga havolalar bilan to'la bo'lib, diniy tushunchalarni tasvirlash uchun ishlatiladigan atamalar ko'pincha Qur'on va Hadislardan olingan. Masalan, "jannat" ma'nosini anglatuvchi "jannat" so'zi Qur'ondan olingan. Xuddi shunday, "kurash" ma'nosini anglatuvchi "jihod" atamasi ham hadisdan olingan.

O'rta asrlarda arab tili islom olamining tili bo'lib, islom huquqi, arab tilshunosligi, tarixi, adabiyoti va boshqa fanlarga oid ko'plab manbalar arab tilida yozilgan. Bu arab tilining islom dinining muqaddas kitobi Qur'on tili bo'lganligi va shuning uchun diniy ilm hisoblanganligi bilan bog'liq edi. Ularda o'ziga xos mazmunga ega bo'lgan terminlarning ko'pligi shu davrda arab tilshunosligida terminologiya sohasi ancha taraqqiy etganligiga ishoradir. Masalan islom huquqi ya'ni fiqh ilmiga doir terminlar va ularni tarjima qilish masalasiga to'xtaladigan bo'lsak avvalo shariat tushunchasiga ta'rif berishimiz lozim bo'ladi.

Shariat – islom dinining ajralmas qismi bo'lib, musulmonlar turmush tarzining asosidir. U Qur'on va Sunnatdan olingan bo'lib, mo'minlarga hayotlarining barcha jabhalarida yo'l yo'riq ko'rsatish uchun mo'ljallangan. Uning asosida e'tiqod, axloq va adolat masalalari bo'yicha yo'l-yo'riq ko'rsatilib, jamiyatdagi shaxslarning huquq va

majburiyatlari belgilab berilgan. Shariat, deganda ko'pchilik insonlar musulmoncha turmush tarzini, shu turmushning barcha normalarini, ya'ni diniy, axloqiy, yuridik, maishiy va boshqa odatlarni o'z ichiga olgan xulq-atvor qoidalari sifatidagi ma'lum normalarni tushunadilar. Lekin Qur'on va Sunnatda musulmonlar o'rtasidagi o'zaro munosabatlarni belgilovchi muayyan qoidalar ko'p emas. Shu sabab ko'plab ijtimoiy va huquqiy normalarni diniy aqidalarga moslashtirish va yangi rivojlanib borayotgan jamiyatdagi munosabatlarni islom ta'limoti qoidalari asosida tartibga solish ehtiyoji fiqh ilmining shakllanishida asosiy omil bo'lib xizmat qildi. VIII asr oxiri IX asrning birinchi yarmiga kelib, huquqshunoslikning o'z tushunchalari, o'ziga xos tili va uslubi shakllandi. Bu fanning alohida fan sifatida shakllanishiga islom olamining kengayishi, fath etilgan o'lkalar sonining jadal sur'atda o'sishi, turli millatlarning islom dinini qabul qilishi kabi omillar sabab bo'lgan. Taxminan X asrlarga kelib fiqh-huquqshunoslik fani diniy ilmlar sirasiga kiruvchi mustaqil fan sifatida uzil-kesil tarkib topdi. VII asrda boshlangan fath yurishlari natijasida arab xalqlari zabt etilgan mamlakatlarning madaniyati bilan tanishish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ldi. Bu davrda islom madaniyatining keng ommaga tarqalishi qanchalik shiddat bilan amalga oshgan bo'lsa, yangi terminlarga bo'lgan ehtiyoj shu qadar kuchaydi. Shu fan sohalari ichida dinshunoslik tarkibiga kiruvchi huquqshunoslik "fiqh ilmi" nomi bilan mustaqil fan sifatida shakllandi. Turgan gapki, fiqh ilmining rivojlanishi unga oid yangi terminlarning paydo bo'lishiga olib keldi.

Bizga ma'lumki, arab tilida bir so'z bir necha ma'nolarda qo'llaniladi, shu sabab islom huquqiga oid terminlarga ta'rif berilayotganda, mana shu so'z asli qaysi o'zakdan olingan, u lug'atda qanday ma'noni angladi-yu, istilohda qanday ishlatiladi va hatto, bu termin nima sababdan shu ma'noda qo'llanilayotganligiga ham sharh berib ketiladi. Masalan, "fiqh" terminining o'zini oladigan bo'lsak, unga shunday ta'rif berilgan: "Fiqh" so'zi ??? o'zagidan olingan bo'lib, lug'atda "anglamoq", "tushunmoq", "fahmlamoq" kabi ma'nolarni anglatadi. Shariat istilohida esa, ya'ni termin " " sifatida ?????? "al-fiqh" "islom huquqi" deb yuritiladi.

Fiqh ilmi musulmon shaxsi butun umri davomida va kundalik hayotida to'qnash kelishi mumkin bo'lgan vaziyatlardagi ixtilofli masalalar, har bir vaziyatga doir xos hukmlarni o'rganadi. Islom huquqiga oid fiqhiy masalalar, ya'ni zamonaviy termin bilan aytadigan bo'lsak islom huquqi institutlaridir. Mazkur umum mazmunga ega mavzulashtirilgan terminlarni tahlil qilsak, ular odatda izofiy birikma shaklida beriladi. Endi "fiqhiy masala" terminining o'ziga to'xtalib o'tadigan bo'lsak, o'zbek tiliga o'girilgan ba'zi manbalarda ular asl arab tilidagi kabi "masala" tarzida, transliteratsiya usulida berilsa, ba'zilarida "fiqhiy institut" deb "masala" terminini o'rnini bosuvchi "institut" termini orqali berilgan. Masalan: "Nikoh, ajralish, qarindoshlik, savdo-sotiq, oilani moddiy ta'minlash, bolalar tarbiyasi bo'yicha majburiyatlar, qonun bo'yicha vorislik, huquqiy layoqatlikni cheklash, vasiylik va homiylik va hokazolar mazkur huquqning institutlaridir". Yuqorida keltirilgan parchadan shuni aytishimiz mumkinki, bu yerda fiqhiy masalalar nomlarini o'zbek tilida berishda "nikoh", "vasiylik" kabi ham transliteratsiya usulidan foydalangan holda, ham ona

tilimizda mavjud, “ajralish” (taloq so‘zining tarjimasi), “qarindoshlik” (vala’un so‘zining tarjimasi), “savdo-sotiq” (kitobu-l-bay’ so‘zining tarjimasi) kabi bu so‘zlarning tarjimasi orqali berilganining guvohi bo‘lamiz.

Diniy frazeologik birliklarni o‘rganish davomida ularni ham diniy leksemalar singari semantik guruhlariga ajratib chiqdik. Nafaqat o‘zbek tilidagi frazeologizmlar, balki, ingliz tilidagi muvofiq diniy frazeologik birliklar tahlil qilindi:

Din bilan bog‘liq shaxs va joy nomlari ishtirokidagi frazeologik birliklar: Odam Atodan qolgan, Sulaymon o‘lib devlar qutulibdi, farishtasi yo‘q—“Kuyovning yuzida farishtasi yo‘q, Hojarxon, farishtasi yo‘q. Ko‘ngilga xush kelmagan nikoh xudoga xush kelmaydi! ” (A.Qahhor, Tobutdan tovush.) Payg‘ambar oshi – “Nur bobo Sattorqulning magazini yopiqligini uning Payg‘ambar oshi berayotganligini aytadi va ikkovlari o‘sha yerga ketishadi”.

“Xudo xohlab, Pirlar madadkoru, aziz avliyolar qo‘llab yuborsa hammasini daf qilamiz”.(X. To‘xtaboyev, “Shirin qovunlar mamlakati”).

Ingliz tilida: A ministering angel shall my sister be –To minister is to serve or act as a subordinate agent. So a ministering angel is a kind-hearted person, providing help.

Prophet of doom – A person who always warns others about possible negative consequences of decisions or actions.

Don’t tell Rodney about your new plan – he’s such a prophet of doom that he’ll completely kill your motivation.

As poor as a church mouse – having little or no wealth and few possessions.

She is poor as a church mouse, so you can’t expect her to donate anything.

Will no one rid me of this turbulent priest – the phrase is commonly used in modern-day contexts to express that a ruler’s wish may be interpreted as a command by his or her subordinates.

King: “When a president of the United States in the Oval office says something like ‘I hope’ or ‘I suggest’ or ‘Would you’, do you take that as a directive?”

Comey: “Yes. Yes. It rings in my ears as kind of ‘ Will no one rid me of this meddlesome priest?’”

Diniy marosim va bayramlar bilan bog‘liq frazeologik birlikalar: Ramazon oyi, ramazon ro‘zasi – “Beklarning mashvaratidan Samarqand yurishini Ramazon oyida boshlashga, tayyorgarlik ishlarining asosiy qismini O‘shning o‘zidayoq bitirib ketishga qaror qilishdi.”(P.Qodirov, “Yulduzli tunlar”).

Qurbonlik qilmoq – “Eshon qo‘y so‘yib, qurbonlik qildi, ko‘p odamlar keldi” (P.Tursun, “O‘qituvchi”).

Ingliz tilida ushbu guruhga kiruvchi farzeologik birliklarga quyidagilarni misol qilib keltirishimiz mumkin:

All my Christmases come at once – having lots of good luck, said when one is experiencing an extraordinary amount of good fortune.

Wait, let me get this straight: the planning permission came through very quickly, the bank approved our second loan application, and the weather is supposed to stay sunny and dry for the next few months? Wow, all our Christmases have come at once!

Baptism of fire – the meaning most often used now is of a soldier's first experience of battle. 'Baptism' because battle is new to him and 'fire' from the firing of guns, that is, he is 'under fire'

I love a brave soldier who has undergone , le bapteme du fer, whatever nation he may belong to."

White Christmas – If it snows on Christmas day, or there is still snow from recent snowfall, it is called a white Christmas. In some parts of the world this is a common occurrence, whereas in others it is quite a novelty.

The children are hoping for a white Christmas, but the weather forecast predicts rain.

Diniy marosimlarda foydalaniladigan narsa va buyumlar bilan bog'liq frazeologik birliklar: Kafan bichmoq – " Yigitali otasining oyoqlarini quchoqlab, o'kirib-o'kirib uzoq yig'ladi, biroq kafan tortilgan yuzlarini ko'ra olmadi". (D.Nuriy, "Osmon ustuni").

Tasbeh o'girmoq (ag'darmoq) – "Pirim oppoq tong otguncha tasbeh o'girib, Qur'on tilovat qiladilar ". (S.Ahmad, "Hukm").

Lead one to the altar – to marry someone.

I can't believe it's only a month until I lead her to the altar!

As clear as a bell – 1. Very crisply audible; very easy to hear.

Unfortunately, our next-door neighbors fight a lot, and we can hear them clear as a bell – even at 3AM!

Can't you hear that? It's a cat meowing, clear as a bell. But where is it coming from?

2. Easy to understand; very clear.

These directions are as clear as a bell, so you shouldn't have any questions.

He wore a gold crucifix around his neck at all times (The Times Literary Supplement) (2010)

Like he did with the ban on wearing the crufix! (The Sun) (2007)

Black cerement – There was another darkness about her, thicker than the mere night, like a black cerement dropping over her soul.

Also,I don't call marriage, for instance, an old cerement.

Diniy ish harakatlarga aloqador frazeologik birliklar: Qulog'iga azon aytmoq – " Katta bobosi uning qulog'iga azon aytib, tanglayini ko'tardi." (Mirmuhsin, "Me'mor")

So'fi azon aytmasdan (juda barvaqt) – "So'fi azon aytmasdan nima qilib yuribsan?"

Nomiga xutba o'qitmoq – "Bir kuni Abu Ubayd Qobusning o'gli Manuchehr Mahmud nomiga xutba o'qitib, rasman uning hokimlar qatoriga o'tgani to'g'risida xabar olib keldi." (M. Osim, "Ibn Sino qissasi")

Nikoh xutbasi – "Qozi nikoh xutbasi o'qishga kirishdi"(S.Ayniy, "Esdaliklar").

Ingliz tilida esa diniy ish harakatlar bilan bog'liq quyidagi frazeologik birliklarni aytib o'tishimiz mumkin.

Worship the ground (one) walks on – to be filled with awe and admiration for one; to think exceedingly highly of one.

His supporters worship the ground he walks on, so even if you present them with concrete proof that he's done something wrong, they will still find some way to justify looking past it.

Hero worship – admiration for someone whom one idolizes or considers a hero, especially to an excessive or foolish degree.

I'll never understand the hero worship we give to actors and athletes. They're very skilled, sure, but they're just entertainers at the end of the day.

A: "I just think yo're amazing. I want to be just like you when I grow up!"

B: "Ok, kid, enough of the hero worship. I'm just an ordinary guy."

Pray for – to utter a prayer to God or some other deity as an entreaty for the physical or spiritual well-being of someone.

We have all been praying for you after the accident.

Let us all bow our heads and pray for those unfortunate souls lost in the accident.

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