

INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA FRAZEOLOGIZMLARNING LINGVOMADANIY XUSUSIYATLARI

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Jahon tilshunosligida boshqa til sohalari qatorida frazeologiya ilmi ham alohida fan sohasi sifatida rivojlanib bormoqda. Frazeologik birliklar tuzilishi jihatdan so'z birikmasiga, gapga teng semantik jihatdan bir butun, umumlashgan ma'no anglatadigan, nutq protsessida yaratilmay, tilni nutqqa tayyor holda qaratiladigan lug'aviy birlik. Turg'un birikmalarining obrazli, ko'chma ma'noga ega turi. Frazeologik birliklar ikki va undan ortiq so'zlarning turg'un birikishidir. Frazeologik birliklar tarkibida nechta so'z bo'lishiga qaramay, ular yagona umumiy ma'no bilan birlashadi va emotsional-ekspressiv ma'noni ifodalaydi.

Ushbu maqolada biz frazeologik birliklarning ikki til misolida lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari hamda kasbga oid frazeologik birliklari haqida fikr yuritamiz. Frazeologik birliklari atroflicha va har tomonlama o'rganishda rus tilshunoslari V.V.Vinogradov, A.X.Molotkov, E.I.Dibrova, Z.G.Uraksin, o'zbek tilshunoslari Sh.Raxmatullayev, B.Yo'ldoshev, A.Mamatov, Sh.Almamatovlarning xizmatlari benihoya kattadir.

Ingliz tilshunoslarida esa, A.V.Kunin mavjud frazeologik birliklarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini ochib bergan. U frazeologik birliklarni guruhlarga bo'lib o'rganadi. A.V.Kunin fikricha "Frazeologik birliklar butunlay" yoki qisman ko'chma ma'noni ifodalovchi turg'un birikmadir". Shuningdek, frazeologik birliklar badiiy adabiyotda obrazli va ta'sirchan vosita sifatida ko'p ishlatiladi.

A.Xojiyevning "Lingvistik terminlarining izohli lug'ati"da frazeologik birliklarining odatda 3 tipi ko'rsatiladi: 1)Frazeologik qo'shilma 2)frazeologik butunlik 3)Frazeologik chatishma

Frazeologik butunlik- ma'nosi sostavidagi so'zlarning ma'nolari asosida izohlash mumkin bo'lgan frazeologik birliklar.

Frazeologik qo'shilma- ma'nosi sostavidan so'zlar leksik ma'no mustaqilligi saqlanadigan biri ikkinchisining bog'liq ma'nosini reallashtiruvchi kontekst vazifasi o'taydigan syntagma.

Frazeologik chatishma- ma'nosi sostavidagi so'zlarning ma'nosidan kelib chiqmaydigan frazeologik birliklar.

O'zbek tilida "Hordiq chiqarmoq", "Holdan toymoq" kabi frazeologizmlar frazeologik qo'shilmalardir. "Ko'kga ko'tarilmoq", "eti suyakka yopishgan (ozg'in)" kabi frazeologizmlar frazeologik butunliklar hisoblanadi. "Sichqonni inini ijaraga olmoq", "Tegirmonga tushsa butun chiqmoq" kabi frazeologizmlar frazeologik chatishmalar sirasiga kiradi.

Ingliz tilida esa frazeologik birliklar semantikasida til egasi bo'lgan xalqning turmush tarzi, urf-odatlar, madaniyati, o'tmishi va voqelikka munosabati kabilar aks etadi.

Masalan: a good drunk-a large quantity

Hard drinks-strange alcoholic

A high wind-a strong wind.

Ingliz tilida komparativ frazeologik birliklar ham mavjud. Ulardan turli maqsadlarda foydalanish mumkin. O'ta ko'p ovqat yeydigan kishilarga nisbatan quyidagi frazeologik birliklar ishlatiladi:

As greedy as a wolf - "bo'riday och"

As greedy as a dog - "itday och"

Gavdasi o'ta semiz kishilarga nisbatan "as fat a butter", "as fat as a pig" kabi frazeologik birliklar ishlatiladi.

Shuningdek, tilda joy nomlari bilan bog'liq toponimik frazeologizmlar ham uchraydi. Ular milliy-madaniy sharoitda yuzaga kelib, tilining frazeologik qatlamini rivojlantiradi. Bunday frazeologizmlar xalqning kundalik turmushi, urf-odatlar va ruhiy kechinmalaridan kelib chiqadi.

Joy nomlarini o'rganish nafaqat tilshunoslikning, balki tarix va geografiya fanlarining obyekt sifatida ham qaraladi. Toponomik frazeologizmlar xalqning hayoti, turmush tarzi, madaniyati, tarixi aks etgan bo'ladi, chunki o'sha o'rganilayotgan hudud aholisining urf-odatlar, og'zaki ijodi bevosita ular yashayotgan geografik joy bilan bog'liq bo'ladi"

Tildagi mavjud frazeologizmlar asosan milliy negiz asosida paydo bo'ladi.

Milliy-madaniy frazeologizmlar quyidagi omillar asosida shakllanadi:

Ijtimoiy tarixiy omillar asosida:

Xalq ijodi asosida

Insonlarning kundalik hayoti, rasm-rusumi va urf-odatlar bilan bog'liq omillar asosida"

Ijtimoiy-tarixiy omillar asosida yuzaga kelib, o'tmish va tarixiy voqea-hodisalar bilan bevosita bog'liq bo'ladi.

Masalan: "meet one's waterloo" eng so'nggi zarba (mag'lubiyatga uchramoq). Tarixdan ma'lumki, 1815 yilda fransuz qo'mondoni Napoleon Vaterlo oldida eng so'nggi qaqshatqich zarbaga uchraydi. Xalq ijodi asosida shakllangan frazeologik birliklar afsona, hikoya va rivoyatlar, bolalar o'yini hamda so'z o'yinlari asosida yuzaga keladi.

Masalan: "Harley street" – "shifokorlar". Londonning tibbiyot olami Xarli strit ko'chasida Londonning mashhur shifokorlarning kasalxonalarini joylashganligi sababli ushbu ibora paydo bo'lgan.

Shuningdek, tilshunoslikda kasbga oid frazeologik birliklar ham mavjud. Ular jismoniy mehnat sohasida kasb-kor bo'yicha umumiy nom mavjudligi bilan birlashgan hisoblanadi.

Ular ingliz tilida: Baker, cobbler, cook, driver, fisher, hunter, nurse, tailor.

O'zbek tilida esa: novvoy, etikdo'z, oshpaz, haydovchi, baliqchi, ovchi, hamshira, tikuvchi, cho'pon. Masalan baker-kasb oti komponenti, jismoniy mehnat sohasida.

Baker's dozen - (frazeologik birlik sifatida)

Mrs. Goe has been out a dozen times, looking for you, and she is out now, making it a baker's dozen. (Ch Dickens, "Great Expectations")

To spell the baker- (frazeologik birlik sifatida)

Masalan: If an old man marry a young wife, why then-why then-whay then-he must spell baker. (henry Longfellow from the Salem Farms")

Yuqoridagi misollarda "baker" so'zi bilan bog'liq "baker's dozen" hamda "To spell the baker" frazeologizmlar metaforik ma'no ko'chish asosida shakllanganligini ko'rish mumkin.

Shunday qilib, frazeologizmlar milliy xarakterga egaligi bilan ajralib turadi, ular har bir xalqning o'z mentalitetidan kelib chiqadi. Ular semantik jihatdan umumlashgan ko'chma ma'no ifodalaydi, grammatik jihatdan esa ularning butunligi, komponentlarining o'zaro birikuvchi va gapda shu tartibni saqlashi bilan izohlanadi hamda xalqning kundalik turmush tarzi, qadriyatlar, urf-odatlar, og'zaki

ijodida tasvirlangan ruhiy kechinmalari, milliyligi, bugungi va ertangi orzu-istaklari asosida paydo bo'ladi.

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