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INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDAGI FRAZEOLOGIK BIRIKMALAR ETIMOLOGIYASINI DAVRLASHTIRISH MASALALARI

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ARTICLE INFO.

Tayanch so‘zlar:

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Annotasiya

Mazkur maqolada ingliz tilidagi frazeologik birikmalar etimologiyasini davrlashtirish, aniqrog‘i xronologizatsiyasiga oid masalalarni kurib chiqilganligi, va bu masala frazeologik birikmalar tarixi haqida aniqrog‘i tasavvurga ega bulishga olib kelishi xaqida fikir yuritilgan.

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Turli tillardan ingliz tiliga o‘zlashtirilgan frazeologik birliklar. Dunyo miqyosida global aloqa vositasiga aylangan ingliz tili bugungi kunda jaxonning ko‘plab mamlakatlarida, turli soxalarda keng qo‘llanilmoqda. Shu jihatdan olganda, bu tilning o‘zida ham jaxonning turli tillardan o‘zlashtirilgan leksik va frazeologik birliklar paydo bo‘lib kelgan. Bu o‘rinda biz ingliz tili tarixiy taraqqiyoti davrida, aniqrog‘i VII asrdan to xozirgacha turli tillardan frazeologik birikmalar o‘zlashtirilganligini e‘tiborga olgan xolda, ularning ayrimlarini eslatib o‘tishga harakat qilamiz.

1. Lotin tilidan kirib kelgan frazeologik birikmalar

The Trojan Hors - Troya oti

*To kill the goose that laid the golden eggs - tilla tuxum qo‘yadigan
tovuqni o‘ldirmoq*

To cry wolf - soxta shoqkin kutarmoq

2. Fransuz tilidan o‘zlashtirilgan frazeologik birikmalar

A bird of passage - utkinchi qush

La mouche du coche - a fly on the wheel, gildirakdagi pashsha

The mountain has brought forth a mouse – tog‘ sichqon tug‘di

To make a cats paw of smth - kimnidir o‘zining malayiga aylantirmoq

3. Grek tilidan o‘zlashtirilgan frazeologik birikmalar .

A snake in the grass - pinxona dushman.

Devil's advocate - iblis malayi.

4. Nemis tilidan o'zlashtirilgan frazeologik birikmalar.

To let the cat out of the bag - sirni ochib qo'ymoq

5. Ispan tilidan o'zlashtirilgan frazeologik birikmalar.

To tilt at windmills - xayoliy narsalar bilan miyani band qilmoq.

6. Daniya tilidan o'zlashtirilgan frazeologik birikmalar.

An ugly duckling - irkit urdakcha.

7. Golland tilidan o'zlashtirilgan frazeologik birikmalar.

Forlorn hope – o'limga maxkumlar

8. Italyan tilidan o'zlashtirilgan frazeologik birikmalar.

Every dog is a lion at home - har kim o'z uyida podsho.

A close mouth no flies - aytilgan so'z - otilgan o'q.

9. Xitoy tilidan o'zlashtirilgan frazeologik birikmalar

Lose face – obro'sizlanmoq.

10. Arab tilidan o'zlashtirilgan farzeologik birikmalar.

Alladdin's lamp - Olovuddinning sexrli chirog'i.

To get on ones lugh horse – kalondimog'lik qilmoq.

A sad dog - xushchaqchaq odam.

11. Ingliz tilining Amerika varianti slengidan ingliz tili normasiga o'zlashtirilgan frazeologik birikmalar.

Dog and pony show - tez-tez takrorlanadigan taqdimot.

Dog-eat-dog - juda shafqatsiz raqobat.

Dogface - piyoda askar.

Dog meat – o'lgan odam.

Fish-kiss - lablarni chuchchaytirib o'pish.

Fish-fight - ayollarning bir-biri bilan urushi.

Son of a bitch - Rasvo odam. Oshna.

To whale the tar out of someone - tarsaki urmoq. Shapatilamoq.

Cats and dogs - turib qolgan, yaxshi ketmayotgan mol.

Cat-soup - ketchup.

Cat's meow - xaqiqatdan ham ajoyib narsa.

Horse hockey - otning tezagi.

Horse laugh - istexzoli kulgi.

Horse opera - jangari film.

Horseradish - heroin.

Gospel bird - yakshanba kuni yeyiladigan jo'ja go'shti.

Gorilla juice - steroidlar (mushak massasini ko'paytiruvchi dori).

Goose egg - xisob ochilmagan o'yin (futbolda).

Bear cage - poltisiya uchastkasi.

Bear in the air - vertolyot yoki kichik samalyot mingan politsiyachi.

Bird-brain – to'nka, axmoq.

Bird-watcher – ko'chadan o'tayotgan xotin-qizlarni tiqilib tomosha qiladigan erkak.

Monkey business - bekorchilikda bajariladigan axmoqona ishlar.

Cow juice - sut.

Moo juice - sut.

Bull session - ayollar tomonidan g'iybatxonada olib boriladigan odatiy suxbatlar.

Cow chips - sigir tappisi

Hen fruit - tuxum

Hen party - ayollar g'iybatxonasi

To squirrel something away - biror narsani yaxshilab yashirib qo'ymok. Shouldn't happen to a dog - dushmanga ham buni ravo ko'rmaslik Bu frazeologik birikmalar XX asrning 80-90- yillarida paydo bo'lgan va hozirda, ya'ni XXI asrning ikkinchi o'n yilligida ham o'z qo'llanish darajasini yuqotmagan.

Ingliz tilida mavjud bo'lgan ko'plab frazeologik birliklar siyosatdonlar yoki jurnalistlar nutqlarida, og'zaki yoki yozma matnlarda paydo buladi va mana shu birliklarning ifodaviy ekspressiya kuchli bo'lganligi, undagi emotsional yuklama sezilarli bo'lganligi tufayli ular shu tilda so'zlashuvchi boshqa shaxslar tomonidan ham muomalaga qabul qilinadi.

“Horse blanket” turg'un birikmasi birinchi marta 1998 yil “Federal Document Clearing House” gazetasining 9 iyun sonida ishlatilgan bo'lib uning ma'nosi “Katta xajmdagi, murakkab ko'rinishdagi jadval yoki axborot”dir. Bu frazeologik birikmada jadval komponenti otlar ustiga tashlanadigan “yopinchi”ka shaklan uxshash bo'lganligi uchun yaratilgan bulsa kerak. Quyidagi misollarni kurib chiqaylik.

1998 “General William Hartzog Holds News Briefing to Discuss Changes in the Army's Division Structure” There is a facing-page discussion of each in your handouts. There are some other materials that we've given you in terms of some articles that have been written lately about this particular division design—a full horse blanket, if you will, that's got numbers and specifics in it.

William Hartzog (Federal Document Clearing House) (June 9) 2000 *2004 U.S. Army ST7000, Action Officer Development Course (Dec.6) “Appendix A- Informal Staff Language” Horse blanket Very large sheet of paper pasted on a wall and used to brief complex data or diagrams.

2004 U.S. Army Action Officer Guide to the Force Design Update (Fort Monroe, Va.) (Nov.5)

“Soldiers' Lingo Gives Everyday Language an Added Flair (Int.) O.C.T. is an acronym for observer-controller-trainer. These are usually Iraq veterans certified to act as teachers on immersion battlefields. OCTs use a “horse blanket,” or large board listing all the training phases and the week they are supposed to be held.

“Economist” jurnalining 1981 yil 28 fevral sonining 45- betida “Kuwait: Bedouin Eatonowill” nomli maqola bosilgan. Usha maqolada biz “goat grab” iborasiga duch kelamiz. Uning ma'nosi “Yakin Sharkdagi to'y- tantanalarda mexmon yoki tantana ishtirokchilariga tortiladigan va odatda qo'l bilan yeyiladigan, go'sht va sabzavotlardan tayyorlangan taom” dir. Quyidagi misollarni ko'rib chiqaylik.

The electors munched their way to and from the polling booths, helping themselves to platters of mansef (impolitely described as "the goat grab") and heaving hillocks of that favourite Kuwaiti sweet, jello.¹

A goat grab is basically a local tradition of having a big long table where they put out platters of rice, vegetables, and literally hunks of sheep that have been on a spit, roasting and so forth. You just dig in; you grab sheep or lamb, or fish, or what have you.²

Yangi Zelandiyada chop etiladigan "Dominion" gazetasining 1997 yil 16 dekabr sonini 8 betida "Election fight on Race Issue" nomli maqola bosilgan, maqolada "Dog whistle politics" birikmasini uchratish mumkin. Bu birikma yashirin, ochik aytilmagan, xufiyona bildiriladigan, siyosiy jihatdan xavfli, kodlashtirilgan ammo barcha uchun tushunarli bo'lgan buzg'unchi g'oyani bildiradi, bu kabi g'oyalar saylov arafasida saylov kompaniyasi paytida muxoliflarni obro'sizlantirish uchun qo'llaniladi. Bu frazeologik birliklar o'z variantiga ham ega,"Dog

whistle Issue" quyidagi misollarni o'rganib chiqish bu frazeologik birikmaning foydalanish ko'lami haqida to'liq tasavvurga ega bo'lish imkonini beradi.

Labor's spokesmen on aboriginal affairs has already accused Mr.Howard of "dog-whistlepolitics."— inrejecting a race heart election, he actually set a high- pitched signal to those attuned to hear it.

Every Election introduces a new phrase into the political lexicon and the dog- whistle issue is 2005's early contribution. Coined by Linton Crosby, the strategic guru imported from Australia by Michael Howard, it refers to those policies that summon back voters who have gone astray.³

Ingliz tilidagi "cat face" turg'un birikmasi juda serxosil va shu bilan birga uzoq umr ko'rgan frazeologik birliklardan hisoblanadi. Birinchi marta bu birikma 1890 yil Atlanta Constitution gazetasining 9 mart sonida berilgan: u meva sabzavot daraxt va shu kabilarning xayotiy tashqi qobig'i, sirtida yuz beradigan turli kasalliklar natijasida ularning gadir-budur va shu kabi ko'rimsiz xolga kelib qolishini bildiradi. Quyidagi misollarning tahlili bu frazeologik birlikning xaligacha faol ekanligini ko'rsatadi.

1980 Montgomery M. Folsom Atlanta Constitution (Ga.) (Mar.9)

"My Blue-Eyed Babies,"p.13

I mentioned to her the fact that there was a bumble bee 's nest in the big cat-faced pine just over the branch.⁴

1905 Washington Post (Mar.26) "Their Speech is Vivid," p. F1

You may hear that that ... much of the timber is "cat face" ,....that, "cat face " is a scar made by a fire in a tree.⁵

1934 Frank Ridgway Chicago Dally Tribune (Aug.24)

"Roasts, Canned Geodes, and Fruit Cheap This Week." P. 17

Whole sale vegetable men are commenting upon the excess waste in some of the tomatoes they are handling at low prices. Many show cracks from alternate drought and rain and the fruit blotches

¹ 1981 Economist (Feb. 28) "Kuwait: Bedouin Eatanswill" (in Kuwait), p. 45

² 2004 David J. Morris Storm on the Horizon (Feb. 3), p. 189

³ 1997 Dominion (New Zealand) (dec.16) "Election Fight on Race issue."p.8

⁴ 1980 Montgomery M. Folsom Atlanta Constitution (Ga.) (Mar.9)

⁵ "My Blue-Eyed Babies,"p.13

⁵ 1905 Washington Post (Mar.26) "Their Speech is Vivid," p. F1

*referred to by the trade as "cat face."*⁶

Yuqorida keltirilgan frazeologik birliklarning etimologik tahlili shuni ko'rsatadi-ki:

1. Til birlikmalariga bo'lgan kommunikativ extiyoj, til birligining yashovchanligining asosiy kafolatidir.
2. Til birligining ifodaviylik kuchi qanchalik yuqori bo'lsa uning yashovchanligi, tildagi umri shu qadar uzun bo'ladi.
3. 1890 yillarda paydo bo'lgan frazeologik birliklar xozirgacha ishlatilishining asosiy sababi xayotda o'xshash situatsiyalarni tez-tez takrorlanishi va ularni ifoda qilinishiga bo'lgan extiyojning takrorlanib turishidir.
4. Frazeologik birliklar ma'nosidagi idiomatiklik, uni turli-tuman yangi diskurslarida nutqiy vaziyatda, ularning yangi-yangi qirralarini ochish yo'li bilan ishlata olish kompetensiyasini namoyon etadi.
5. Yillar davomida turli yangi mualliflar, so'zlovchilar tomonidan qayta - qayta ishlatilayotgan frazeologik birliklarning funksional semantik xususiyati o'zgarsada, pragmalingvistik qiymati o'zgarmaydi chunki har bir so'zlovchining maqsadi umumiy bo'lsa-da u ifoda qiluvchi ma'no ko'lami turlicha bo'ladi.
6. Xronologizatsiyaning yana bir ijobiy tomoni shundaki, tilshunos yillar kesimida frazeologik birliklar ma'nosida yuz berayotgan turli kategorik o'zgarishlarni kuzatishi va o'zgarishlarning tabiatini, ularni keltirib chiqargan omillarini tahlil qilishi mumkin.

⁶ 1934 Frank Ridgway Chicago Dally Tribune (Aug.24)
"Roasts, Canned Geodes, and Fruit Cheap This Week." P. 17