

TILNING LEKSIK-SEMANTIK TIZIMI,
QIYOSIY TIPOLOGIK IZLANISHLAR VA
ADABIYOTSHUNOSLIK MUAMMOLARI

MATERIALLAR TO‘PLAMI

XV



**O`ZBEKISTON REESPUBLIKASI OLIY TA`LIM, FAN VA
INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI**

BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

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TARJIMADA ASLIYATNI IDROK ETISHNING KOGNITIV JARAYONLARI

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Hozirgi tarjimashunoslik mazkur sohadagi tadqiqot usullari va izlanishlarga bo'lgan yondashuvning turli-tumanligi bilan tavsiflanadi. Tarjima ilmi va amaliyotiga nisbatan qiziqish va katta e'tibor qator yo'nalishlar, maktablar va nazariy konsepsiyalarning vujudga kelishiga sabab bo'ldi. S.Bassnettning ta'kidlashicha, bugungi kunda biz o'ziga xos "tarjima yuksalishi"ning guvohi bo'lmoqdamiz, chunki "ilgari ikkinchi darajali tadqiqot obyekti hisoblangan tarjima, bugungi kunda madaniyatlararo insoniy muloqot va o'zaro tushunishning asosini tashkil etuvchi jarayon sifatida anglashilmoqda"¹. Tadqiqotchilarning e'tibori tarjimonning ichki bilimlar to'plami bilan tashqi vaziyatli kontekstning kesishuvi sifatida tarjima jarayonining kognitiv jihatiga qaratildi.

Tarjimaning kognitiv jarayonlarini o'rganishda olimlar ushbu jarayonlarga tegishli bilimlar tarjimini amalga oshirishda qanday saqlanishini va faollashishini tushuntirishga harakat qiladilar. Bir qator tadqiqotchilar virtual tarjima tushunchasidan foydalanib, ongda deyarli darhol potensial tarjima matni tasavvuri shakllanishini ta'kidlaydilar. "Tarjima qilayotganimizda, ongimizda asl matn tasavvuri va ayni paytda tarjima tilida yaratmoqchi bo'lgan matn tasavvuri mavjud bo'ladi"². Ba'zi tadqiqotchilar tarjimini virtual jarayon sifatida ta'riflasi, boshqalari semantik taqdimot tushunchasidan foydalanib, tarjima jarayonining mental qoloipi mavjudligini ta'kidlaydilar³. Semantik taqdimot deganda, "lisoniy ifodalarga ularning lingvistik xususiyatlari asosida beriladigan mental tasavvur" tushuniladi. Tarjima jarayonida o'xshash matn faqat kognitiv shaklda mavjud bo'lib, tarjima jarayonining o'zi "qisqa muddatli (tezkor) va uzoq muddatli xotirada

¹Bassnett S. Translation Studies. – London, 2002. – 188 p.

²Katan D. Translating Cultures: an Introduction for Translators, Interpreters, and Mediators. – Manchester: St Jerome, 2004. – P. 124; Neubert A. & Shreve G.M. Translation as Text. – London: Kent State University Press, 1992. – P. 14.

³Bell R.T. Translation and Translating: Theory and Practice. – London & New York: Longman, 1993. – P. 56; Gutt E.A. Translation and Relevance. Cognition and Context. – Oxford, 2000. – 128 p.

asliyat matnini dekodlash va tarjima matnini tildan tashqarida joylashgan asliyat matnining semantik representatsiyasi orqali kodlash yo'li bilan" amalga oshadi¹. Semantik representatsiya pragmatik, sintaktik va semantik ma'lumotlarni o'z ichiga oladi hamda asliyat matnini tahlil qilish jarayonining bosqichlarini aks ettiradi. Birinchi bosqich – sintaktik tahlil bo'lib, bunda belgilarning chiziqli zanjiri sintagmalarga ajratiladi. Ikkinchi bosqich – semantik tahlil yoki tushunchalarni ajratib olish. Uchinchi bosqich – pragmatik tahlil bo'lib, u gapning kommunikativ turi, vazifasi va funksional elementlarini aniqlashdan iborat. Keyingi qayta ishlash natijasida semantik representatsiyalar kontekst ta'sirida propozitsional mazmunli fikrlar shaklini oladi. A.G.Minchenkovga ko'ra, tarjima jarayonida asliyat matni transformatsiyaga uchramaydi, balki ongda muayyan konseptlarni, avvalo, matndagi so'zlarning prototip ma'nolarini ifodalovchi konseptlarni faollashtirish manbai bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Mazkur konseptlar bir-biri bilan, shuningdek, fon bilimlari va butun kontekst bilimlari bilan o'zaro ta'sirga kirib, ongda ma'lum bir ma'noviy tuzilmani hosil qiluvchi ma'nolarga aylanadi. Konseptual tuzilmaga kiruvchi biron-bir konsept tarjima tilidagi so'z ma'nosini tashkil etuvchi konsept bilan to'liq yoki deyarli to'liq mos kelganda muammolar yuzaga kelmaydi. Asliyat matnidagi biror ma'no tarjimonga ma'lum bo'lgan boshqa til birliklarining ma'nolari bilan mos kelmaganda jiddiy qiyinchiliklar paydo bo'lishi mumkin. Bunday holatda tarjimon konseptlar bilan fikrlash amallarini bajarishga majbur bo'ladi. Ushbu bosqichda tarkibiy birliklari noverbal konseptlar bo'lgan tafakkur tili qo'llanadi. Tafakkur tili tabiiy tildan ancha keng, shu sababli uning imkoniyatlari ham inson ongi qamrab olishi mumkin bo'lgan narsalar nuqtayi nazaridan, ham tushunchalarni birlashtirish usullarini tanlash va ularning konfiguratsiyalari jihatidan cheksizdir². Tarjima inson fikriy faoliyati bilan bog'liq ekan, tarjima matnini qabul qilish tarjimonning bevosita tajribasiga ham bog'liq. Yangi va tajribali tarjimonlar tarjima jarayonida asliyat matnini turlicha tahlil qilishadi.

¹ Holmes J.S. Translated Papers on Literary Translation and Translation Studies. – Amsterdam: Rodopi, 1988. – 117 p.

² Минченков А.Г. Когниция и эвристика в процессе переводческой деятельности. – Санкт-Петербург: Антология, 2007. – 256 с.

Ushbu farqlarni R.Yaskelyaynen¹ tomonidan taklif qilingan asliyat matnini tahlil qilishning ikkita usulini ajratish orqali ko'rsatib berish mumkin:

1) notanish leksik birliklarni ajratib ko'rsatish, lug'atga murojaat qilish, jumlaning sintaktik tuzilishini tahlil qilishni o'z ichiga olgan lingvistik tahlil, bunda tarjimonning diqqat-e'tibori asliyat matnini til tizimi darajasida tushunishga qaratilgan;

2) matn tarkibini tahlil qilish, unda tarjimon ma'lumot qidirishni amalga oshirishda asl nusxadagi parchalarni tashqi dunyo bilan bog'liqligi asosida tushunadi, bu fon bilimlarini faollashtirish deb ham ataladi.

Tarjimonlar ma'lumotni qayta ishlashning ikkala usulini nafaqat asliyat matnini tushunish (dekodlash) da, balki tarjima matnini shakllantirish (kodlash) yoki yaratish jarayonida ham qo'llashadi. Bunday holda, fon bilimlarini qo'llash TTda eng aniq ekvivalentlarni tanlashga yordam beradi. Shunday qilib, agar birinchi bosqichda tarjimon chet tilidagi ma'lumotlarni yaxshiroq tushunish uchun kengroq kontekstni yaratsa, u holda tarjima matnini yaratish jarayonida u tarjima tilida yangi kontekstni yaratadi va uning yetarlicha adekvatligi va aniqligini ta'minlaydi. TM (tarjima matni)ni shakllantirish jarayonida ma'lumotni qayta ishlashning induktiv usulidan foydalanish TTdagi mavzu bo'yicha bilim darajasi yetarli bo'lmaganda, tarjimon ma'lum bir janr yoki uslubning matn xususiyatlarini yo'qotishiga olib boruvchi tarjima tili qonunlariga rioya qilishga majbur.

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IMPLICATURE OF A LITERARY DISCOURSE

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In literature, implicature is used by authors to convey meaning beyond what is explicitly stated. It allows writers to convey subtext, irony, humor, and other literary effects that add depth and richness to the text. A reader's understanding of these implicit meanings relies on their ability to recognize and interpret implicature, which requires a sensitivity to context, social norms, and linguistic cues.

The importance of implicature in communication and literature lies in its ability to enhance communication and understanding by conveying meaning beyond the surface level of words. It adds nuance, complexity, and layers of meaning to language, allowing for more sophisticated social interactions and more richly textured literary works.

The importance of resistance literature in the USA can be attributed to reasons as stated below. It gives a voice to the marginalized and oppressed: Resistance literature often portrays the experiences of those who are considered outside the mainstream, such as minorities, the working class, and women. By highlighting their struggles and their perspectives, it gives these groups a voice and helps to bring attention to their issues. Resistance Literature encourages critical thinking: Resistance literature encourages readers to question authority and the status quo. It often offers alternative perspectives on established ideas and values and encourages readers to think critically about the world around them. It inspires social change: Resistance literature often advocates for social change by exposing the flaws and injustices of the

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