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BIBLIYA DINIY BARQAROR BIRLIKLARINING O'Z VA KO'CHMA MA'NOSI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Bibliya iboralarining Injildagi o'z va so'zlashuv nutqidagi ko'chma ma'nosi tahlil etilgan bo'lib, zamonaviy ingliz tilida ularning tarjima jarayonlari ochib berilgan. Biz ushbu maqoladagi ma'lumotlar asosida Bibliya iboralarining tamomila o'zga ma'no kasb etganligining guvohi bo'lishimiz mumkin. Maqolani yoritish davomida diniy barqaror birliklarning tarjima qilish metodlari ko'rib chiqildi va ularni yanada chuqurroq tahlil etish uchun zarur adabiyotlarga murojaat etildi. Ularning o'z va kochma ma'nosi o'rtasidagi farq chog'ishtirma metod asosida ochib berildi.

Kalit so'zlar: diniy barqaror birikmalar, Bibliya iboralari, o'z ma'no, ko'chma ma'no, monosemantik, polisemantik, chog'ishtirma metod.

ЗНАЧЕНИЕ СТАБИЛЬНЫХ РЕЛИГИОЗНЫХ ЕДИНИЦ В БИБЛИИ

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Аннотация: В данной статье анализируется переносное значение библейских словосочетаний в Библии и в разговорной речи, а также раскрываются процессы их перевода на современный английский язык. Опираясь на информацию данной статьи, мы можем стать свидетелями того, что библейские фразы приобрели совершенно иной смысл. В ходе освещения статьи были рассмотрены способы перевода устойчивых религиозных единиц и использована необходимая литература для их более глубокого

анализа. На основе перекрестного метода выявлена разница между их исходным и переводным значением.

Ключевые слова: религиозные устойчивые сочетания, библейские словосочетания, исходное значение, переносное значение, однозначность, многозначность, гибридный метод.

THE MEANING OF STABLE RELIGIOUS UNITS IN THE BIBLE

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Annotation: This article analyzes the figurative meaning of biblical phrases in the Bible and in colloquial speech, and their translation processes in modern English are revealed. Based on the information in this article, we can witness that the biblical phrases have acquired a completely different meaning. During the coverage of the article, the translation methods of stable religious units were considered and necessary literature was referred to for their deeper analysis. The difference between their original and translational meaning was revealed on the basis of cross-sectional method.

Key words: religious stable combinations, biblical phrases, original meaning, figurative meaning, monosemantic, polysemantic, hybrid method.

Kirish.

Muqaddas Bibliya iboralari barqarorligini yo‘qotib vaqt o‘tishi bilan, yangi ma’no kasb etadi, bu tilni rivojlantirishning qonuniyatlaridan biridir [1;55]. Tilni rivojlantirishga xizmat qiluvchi leksik va frazeologik o‘zgarishlar til universiyalariga xos xususiyatdir [2;75.]. Leksik o‘zgaruvchanlik frazeologik birliklar tuzilishining diskretligi, frazeologik birliklar tarkibiy qismlarining semantik munosabati bilan bog‘liq [3;104.].

Adabiyotlar tahlili.

Bibliya eng qadimgi adabiy yodgorliklardan biri bo‘lib, diniy pand-nasihatlar, aqidalar, bashoratlar, hikoyat, rivoyat va maktublardan iborat. Va ular

o'ziga xos diniy iboralar, diniy barqaror birliklardan tarkib topgan bo'lib, ular nasroniylik dinining eng muhim jihatlarini aks ettiradi. Jami 70 kitobdan iborat bo'lgan Bibliyani tadqiq etishga bo'lgan qiziqish kun sari ortib bormoqda. Dunyo tilshunoslari, adabiy tanqidchilar, din vakillari ushbu kitobning din va fan o'rtasidagi o'zaro aloqasini o'rganishga oshiqmoqdalar. Jumladan, XIII asrda Kardinal Stefan Lengton tomonidan hozirgi holatga keltirilgan hamda XVI asrda Rober Stefan tomonidan raqamlashtirilgan ushbu adabiy manba ingliz frazeologizmlarini to'laqonli tadqiq etishda asosiy manba bo'lib xizmat qila oladi.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi.

Tadqiqot jarayonida Bibliya iboralarining monosemantik va polisemantik xususiyatlarini ochib beruvchi qiyosiy, chog'ishtirma, analitik tahlil metodlaridan foydalanildi.

Tahlillar va natijalar.

Tadqiqot jarayonida quyidagi Bibliya iboralarining nutqiy aktdagi semantik jihatlariga e'tibor qaratildi:

Adam and Eve – aybsiz, itoatsiz, yalang'och holatidagi dastlabki erkak va ayol.

Bibliyada: And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and a man became a living soul....And the rib, which the Lord God had taken from man, made he a woman, and brought her unto the man....And they were both naked, the man and his wife, were not ashamed (Genesis 2:7, 22, 25). And Adam called his wife's name Eve because she was the mother of all living. (Genesis 3:20).

Nutqiy aktda: In many Ugandan villages, children go about their ravaged lives in Adam's and Eve's suits-naked. Uganda hududining ko'p qishloqlarida bolalar vayron qilingan hayotida yalang'och holatda kun kechiradilar.

Adam's curse – ish, mehnat. Bibliyada: And unto Adam he said, Because thou hast hearkened unto the voice of thy wife, and hast eaten of the tree, of which I commanded thee, saying, Thou shalt not eat of it: cursed is the ground for thy sake; in sorrow shalt thou eat of it all the days of thy life; Thorns also and thistles

shall it bring forth to thee, and thou shalt eat the herb of the field; In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground; for out of it wast thou taken, for dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return (Genesis 3:17-19)

Nutqiy aktda: Work is a very, very important theme. America is a work culture, but Russia was not. In Russia work was the curse of Adam. So you have to ask yourself: What is everybody in this novel doing? There is the whole question of work versus pleasure [4].

A little lower than angels – Allohga itoat etish.

Bibliyada: But we see Jesus, who was made a little lower than the angels for the suffering of death, crowned with glory and honour; that he by the grace of God should taste death for every man. (Hebrews 2:9). Bibliya: Lekin biz o'lim azobi uchun farishtalardan bir oz pastroq qilib qo'yilgan, ulug'vorlik va shon-sharaf toji kiygan Isoni ko'ramiz; Xudoning inoyati bilan u har bir inson uchun o'limni totib ko'rsin.

You are my heroes and heroines. You are but little lower than the angels – Sen mening qaxromonimsan. Sen misoli farishtasan [5].

Cain and Abel – aka-ukalar o'rtasidagi sovuq munosabat.

Bibliyada: And Cain talked with Abel his brother: and it came to pass, when they were in the field, that Cain rose up against Abel his brother, and slew him. And the Lord said unto Cain, Where is Abel thy brother? And he said, I know not: Am I my brother's keeper? (Genesis 4:8-9).

Nutqiy aktda: Mulroney is a taciturn pig farmer raising two sons in the Georgia wastelands. When his long-lost brother ...pays a call, dark stuff gets stirred up. Think Cain and Abel, Southern Gothic style. Mulroni-Jorjiya cho'llarida ikki o'g'il tarbiyalayotgan cho'chqaboqar fermer. Uning uzoq vaqtdan buyon yo'qolgan akasi qo'ng'iroq qilganida o'tmishdagi qorong'u xotiralari esga tushadi. Ular o'rtasidagi sovuq munosabat, achchiq alamli, iztirobli o'ylar.

The fashion of this world – Allohga itoat etmaydiganlarning yashash tarzi.

Bibliyada: The fashion of this world passeth away. Dindan holi hayot o'tib bormoqda.

Nutqiy aktda: As TV shows from The Jetsons to Star Trek have shown, futuristic fashion predictions have missed the mark before. What's cool now and what's cool in the future could be quite different [6;506].

Give up the ghost – vafot etmoq, biror amalni to'xtatmoq.

Bibliyada: And Jesus cried with a loud voice, and gave up the ghost. Iesus baland na'ra tortdi va joni uzildi [6;506].

Nutqiy aktda: My car gave up the ghost and now I have to walk home-Mashinam buzilib qoldi va men endi uyga piyoda ketaman [7].

God is my witness – kimningdir Xudodan uning so'zlarini haqiqat deb tasdiqlashini so'rashda qo'llaniladigan birlik.

Bibliyada: For God is my witness, whom I serve with my spirit in the Gospel of his Son, that without ceasing I make mention of you always in my prayers. Xudo mening O'g'lining xushxabarida ruhim bilan xizmat qilayotganimning guvohidirki, men ibodatlarimda doimo Seni eslashdan to'xtamayman.

Nutqiy aktda: A: Tom, what happened to the money I gave you? I thought you were going to take it to the bank. B: I did! With God as my witness, I handed it to the teller myself. A: Men senga bergan pulni nima qilding, Tom? Uni bankka qo'yding deb o'ylagan edim. T: Xudo shohid, men uni o'zim kassaga topshirdim.

Injilda bir qator diniy birliklar mavjudki ular og'zaki nutqda ko'chma ma'no ifodalaydi. Jumladan: *noonday demon*-tushkunlik, *Solomon*-dono inson, *Sodom and Gomorrah* (Iordanoya, Suriyadagi vayron etilgan qadimgi shahar)-ahloqsizlikni targ'ib etuvchi nopok joy kabi.

War in heaven – Bibliya talqinidagi Alloh va isyonkor farishtalar o'rtasidagi ziddiyat.

Bibliyada: and there was war in heaven: Michael and his angels fought against the dragon; and the dragon fought and his angels, And prevailed not; neither was their place found any more in heaven. And the great dragon was cast out, that old serpent, called the Devil, and Satan, which deceiveth the whole world: he was cast out into the earth, and his angels was cast out with him.

Nutqiy aktda: And I heard a loud voice saying in heaven, Now is come salvation, and strength, and the kingdom of our God and the power of his Christ; for the accuser of our brethren is cast down, which accused them before our God day and night [6; 506].

Take one's Bible oath – rostligini isbotlash uchun ont ichmoq.

I'd take my Bible oath that Jane didn't steal the money – Jeyn pulni o'g'irlamagan, men ont ichaman kabi.

Xulosa.

Xulosa sifatida aytishimiz mumkinki, Bibliya iboralari ingliz frazeologizmlarini o'rgainshda asosiy manba hisoblanadi. Olimlarning statistik tahlillari shuni ko'rsatadiki, ingliz tili frazeologizmlarining deyarli 70%i Bibliya asosida shakllangan bo'lib, ular ushbu tilning mazmundorligi, ohangdorligini yanada boyitishga xizmat qiladi.

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