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**МОЛОДОЙ УЧЕНЫЙ:  
ВЫЗОВЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ**

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**«МОЛОДОЙ УЧЕНЫЙ:  
ВЫЗОВЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ»**

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<b>Conference papers in English</b>	<b>529</b>
<b>Humanities</b>	<b>529</b>
<b>Section 1. Cultural Studies</b>	<b>529</b>
MOSLEMS IN CHINA	529
Kharakhat Zhiger	
<b>Section 2. Pedagogy</b>	<b>535</b>
ROLE OF GAME TECHNOLOGIES IN FORMATION	535
OF COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE AT PUPILS OF PRIMARY	
CLASSES	
Толкынова Шынар Бакытовна	
<b>Section 3. Philology</b>	<b>541</b>
THE TRANSLATION OF METAPHOR AND METONYMY FROM	541
ENGLISH INTO UZBEK IN THE WORKS OF E. HEMINGWAY	
Nilufar Jumaeva	
Dilnoza Tursunova	
COMPARATIVE STUDY OF UZBEK COMPOUND WORDS	547
WITH ENGLISH ONES	
Nilufar Jumaeva	
Latofat Qodirova	
<b>Social and economic sciences</b>	<b>552</b>
<b>Section 4. Economy</b>	<b>552</b>
FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE US ECONOMY	552
Shukova Karina Hasanovna	
Shcherbinina Olga Viktorovna	
<b>Қазақ тілінде конференция баяндамалары</b>	<b>557</b>
<b>Әлеуметтік-экономика ғылымдары</b>	<b>557</b>
<b>Бөлім 1. Философия</b>	<b>557</b>
«ҚАЗАҚ ЕЛІ – ҰЛЫ ДАЛА ЕЛІ» ИДЕЯСЫНЫҢ	557
КОНЦЕПТУАЛДЫҚ НЕГІЗДЕРІ МЕН ФИЛОСОФЕМАСЫ	
Капарова Дана Далабаевна	
ИННОВАЦИЯЛЫҚ ОЙЛАУДЫҢ САЯСИ-ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ	563
ЖӘНЕ ҒЫЛЫМИ-ТАНЫМДЫҚ АЛҒЫШАРТТАРЫ	
Капарова Дана Далабаевна	
<b>Бөлім 2. Экономика</b>	<b>568</b>
ЖАЛДЫҢ ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ МӘНІ ЖӘНЕ ОНЫҢ ЕСЕБІ	568
Нургалиева Алия Мияжденовна	
Бегалиева Катира Аниваровна	
Рамазанова Айдана Улановна	

### **SECTION 3.**

### **PHILOLOGY**

#### **THE TRANSLATION OF METAPHOR AND METONYMY FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK IN THE WORKS OF E. HEMINGWAY**

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Translation is the expression in target language of what has been said in source language preserving stylistic and semantic equivalence. As a interlingual communicative act in which at least 3 participants are involved: the sender of source / the author of the source language message/, the translator who acts individual capacity of the receptor of the source – language message and as the sender of the equivalent target – language / message /, and the receptor of the target – language /translation/. If the original was not intended for a foreign- language receptor there is one more participant: the source – language receptor for whom the message was originally produced. Translation as such consists in producing a text / message / in the target language, equivalent to the original text /message/ in the source language. The aim of professional translation is to acquaint the reader with the original work of fiction; educational as a linguistic subject at the special institute and at school in one of the methods of more conscious and profound study of the foreign language by the way of showing up in the English text lexical, grammar and stylistic peculiarities of the English language. Below we would like to show some peculiarities of translation metaphor and metonymy from the works by Hemingway.

1. In the bad of the river were pebbles and boulders, dry and white in the sun, and the water was clear and swiftly moving and blue in the channels. Metaphor (P-3)

*Daryoning o'zagi oftobda oqargan, quruq qayrag'ochlar va mayda shag'al bilan qoplagan, daryo shahobchalarida esa suv tip-tiniq va ko'm-ko'k bo'lib, sho'h shaldirab olib borazdi.<sup>1</sup>*

2. Troops went by the house and down the road and the dust they raised powdered the leaves if the trees.

*Kulba oldidagi yo'ldan qo'shinlar o'tib borar ularning oyog'idan ko'tarilgan to'zon yog'ochlarning barglariga o'tirardi.*

3. "The trunks of the trees too were dusty and the leaves fell early that year and we saw the troops marching along the road and the dust rising and leaves, stirred by the breeze, falling and the soldiers marching and afterwards the road bare and white except for the leaves" (Metaphor – P.3)

*Ogohlarning shoxlari ham rangga burkangandi, o'sha yili yaproqlar erta to'kila boshlagandi, biz bo'lsa, yo'ldan qo'shnlarning o'tib borishini, chang-to'zonning ko'kka o'rmalashini, shamol yaproqlarni yulkib-sulkib o'girib ketayotganini, soldatlarning odimlarini, so'ng esa kimsasiz, bo'm-bo'sh tuproq yo'lda yolg'iz yaproqlargina to'kilib yotishini tomosha qilardik.*

4. Sometimes in the dark he heard the troops marching under the window and guns going past pulled by motor-tractors. (metonymy – P-3)

*Ba'zida qorong'uda derazadan qo'shnlarning o'tib borishini, to'p-to'pxonalar tortib kelayotganini eshitib kelardi.*

1. In the fall when the rains came the leaves all fell from the rains come the leaves all fell from the chestnut trees and the branches were bare and the trunks black with rain.

- fall – metonymy
- -bare – metaphor

*Kuz kirib, yomg'ir ketidan yomg'ir quyib bergach, kashtanlarning yaproqlari duv-duv to'kildilar, shohlari qip-yalang'och bo'lib qoldilar, daraxtlarning tepalari yomg'irdan qorayib ketdi.*

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<sup>1</sup> LG'afurov (tarjimasi) "Alvido qurol" T.:1987

2. The vineyards were thin and bare-branched too and all the country wet and brown and dead with the autumn.

- metaphor (P-2)

*Tokzorlarning ham orasi ochilib, quruq novdalargina qoldi, tevarak – atrof qo'ng'ir tusga kirdi, hammayoq rutubat, kuzgi so'lg'inlikka cho'mdi.*

3. The river ran behind us and the town had been captured very handsomely, but the mountains beyond it could not be taken I was very glad the Austrians seemed to want to come back to the town sometime, if the war should end, because they did not bombard it to destroy but only a little in a military way.

- metonymy (P-4)

*Daryo bizning ortimizda oqardi, shaharni ham osongina qo'lga kiritdik lekin nariroqdagi tog'larni ishg'ol qila olmadik, men shunisiga xursand edimki, avstraliyaliklar qachondir urush tugasa, qaytib boramiz-ku, degan o'y bo'lsa kerak, shaharni aytarlik bombardimon qilishmas, yo'lga po'pisa qilib qo'yardilar xolos.*

4. “When you come back bring a photograph”

“Bring good opera disks”

“Bring Caruso”

- Metonymy
- Metaphor (P-7)
- *Qaytib kelayotganingizda grammofon ola keling.*
- *Yahshi opera plastinkalaridan obkeling*
- *Karuzoni obkeling*
- *Karuzo kerak emas, uvillaydi.*

5. At the foot of the bed was my flat trunk, and my winter boots, the leather shiny with oil, were on the trunk. - Metaphor – (P-8)

• *Karavotning oyoq tomonida sandiqcham, sandiqcham ustida ega yiltiratib moylab qo'yilgan qishlik etigimni turadi.*

6. I had gone to no such peace but to the smoke of cafés and night - Metonymy – (p-10)

*Shungaq joylarga bormadimu tutunga to'gan qaxvaxonalarga, ... bordim.*

7. The battery in the next garden we me in the morning and I saw the sun coming through the window and got out of bed. - metonymy

*Ertabalab meni qo'shni bog'dagi batareya uyg'utib yubordi. Derazadan quyosh charaqlab tushib turardi. O'rnimdan turdim.*

8. They were top-heavy, blunt-nosed ambulances, painted grey and build like moving-vans. - metaphor –(P-11)

*Bular oldi to'mtoq, kuzoblari baxaybat, och rangga bo'yalgan, mebel tashiydigan furgonlarga o'hshash sanitar mashinalar bor edi.*

9. It took the enamel off your teeth and left it on the roof of your mouth.

*U tishlarimizning sirlarini ko'chirib, tanglayimizga epishtirib qo'ymoqda edi.*

10. The saint Antony was is a little white metal capsule. - metonymy (P-32)

*Avliyo Antoniy oq metaldan ishlangan kichkina medalonga joylashgan edi.*

11. The saint hung down on the outside of my uniform I find the throat of my tunic, unbuttoned the shirt collar and dropped him in under the shirt.

- Metonymy –

- Metaphor – (P-32)

*Avliyo xarbiy fringim ustida turib qoldi, men yoqamni ochib, ko'ylagimning yoqasini boshatdim-da, avliyo Antoniyni ichimga solib qo'ydim.*

12. We were in the foot-hills on the near side of the river and as the road mounted there were the high mountains off to the north with snow still on the tops.

Metonymy – (P-32)

*Biz daryo tomondan tog' etagi bilan ketmoqda edik, yo'l yuqorilagach, shimol tomonda baland qorli cho'qqilar ko'rindi.*

13. "It's strange," the old man said. "He never went turtle-ing. That is what kills the eyes".- Metaphor – (P-7)

*Qiziq. U, axir, hech vaqt toshbaqa ovlamas edi, shekilli. O'zi shu toshbaqa ovi hammadan ham ko'zni o'tmas qilib qo'yadi.*

14. The old man's head was very old though and with his eyes closed there was no life in his face. Metaphor – (P-10)

*Ammo cholning yuzi harqalay ancha qarimsiq bo'lib qolgan va hozir ko'zlari yumilib uyquga ketganda, xuddi jonsizga o'xshab ko'rinardi.*

15. "My head is not that clear". Metaphor – (P-64)

*Hisobini chiqarish uchun bosh tiniq bo'lishi kerak.*

16. The clouds over the land now rose like mountains and the coast was only a long green line with the gray blue hills behind it. Metaphor – (P-20)

*Yer ustida bulutlar endi xuddi tog' tizmalari kabi yuksalib ko'rinar, qirg'oq esa uzun yashil qiyqaga o'xshar, uning ortida och zangori tepalar cho'zilib ketgan edi.*

17. The line showed like a phosphorescent streak in the water straight out from his shoulders.- Metaphor – (P-29)

*Chilvir uning yelkasidan to'ppa-to'g'ri suvga tushib turgan nozikkina nur bo'lib ko'rinardi.*

18. "I am glad we do not have to try to kills the stars." -Metaphor – (P-49)

*Yaxshiyamki, yulduzlarni ham gumdon qilishga zarurat yo'q.*

19. "I wonder how the great DiMaggio would have liked the way I hit him in the brain?" Metaphor – (P-69)

*Darvoqe, akulaning qoq miyasiga tushirganim ulug' Di Madjioga yoqarmidi yo yoqmasmidi?*

20. "How do you feel, sword," he asked aloud. Metonymy – (P-77)

*"O'zingni qanday his qilyapsan, qilich" baland ovozda so'radi u.*

21. The sun rose thinly from the sea and the old man could see the other boats, low on the water and well in toward the shore, spread out across the current.

*Quyosh dengizdan bilinar-bilinmas ko'tarildi va boshqa qayiqlar ham cholning ko'ziga tashlandi, ular qirg'oqqa ancha yaqin bo'lib, butunlay oqim bag'rida suvga past cho'kkan holda turar edilar.*

• Metonymy – (P-19)

22. "I'll say a hundred Our Fathers and a hundred Hail Marys." Metonymy – (P-57)

*Men yuz bor Iso va yana yuz bor bibi Maryamni o'qiganim bo'lsin.*



23. "The great help, where are you?" the old man said to the bird. Metonymy – (P-82)

*"Katta yordamchi, qayerdasan?" dedi chol qushga.*

Metonymy reflects the actually existing relations between two objects and is thus based on their contiguity. In this article we tried to show the differences and similarities in translations of E. Hemingway's works. As we know Ernest Hemingway, as a master of words, used many expressive means and stylistic devices in his novel. He wrote his works in such way because of expressiveness and impressiveness of novels.

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