A STUDY OF METAPHOR IN UZBEK LINGUISTICS

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Abstract: This article analyzed scientific research on the study of metaphor, considered the concept of metaphor, its anthropocentric nature, private-author metaphors and their names created in the fiction text.

Key words: Metaphor, anthropocentricity, part-author metaphors, fiction text, scientific research.

In world linguistics the question of the meaning of words, the interpretation of concepts represented by them, in particular the study of metaphor on the basis of analogy, involves understanding the anthropocentric nature of metaphor and the names created by it in philosophical, logical, psychological , neurolinguistic terms causes the need to consider its aspects within the framework of metaphorology.

In Uzbek linguistics, a number of studies have been and are being conducted on the transmission of the meaning of words in a metaphorical way.

Definitions of metaphor are given in the scientific literature on Uzbek linguistics as follows:

Metaphor - (Greek - transfer). The transfer of the name of one object in view of the similarity of another object. Metaphor is one of the factors involved in creating new meanings of words. For example, the translation of the words "ear" and "cup" is an example of metaphor.

The meaning of a word changes depending on certain characteristics. The main ways of developing lexical meaning (ways of migration) are as follows: metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, functionalism, irony.

In metaphor, the transfer of meaning takes place on the basis of similarity. The metaphor is realized in two ways: a) the meaning moves by analogy: like golden autumn, silver leaf, pinnacles of science, lyceum swallows.

b) the metaphor is formed with the words dec, -say, like, like, new, like, as if, for example: sky like glass, Furkat like a stray dog, like a lion.[1].

It is known that the concept is interpreted by the name of metaphor in linguistics, metaphor or trope in literary studies, metaphor in classical literature[2].

Transfers are understood as the transfer of the name and feature of one thing to another or the use of words with a figurative meaning to increase the artistic value, expressiveness, expressiveness of a literary work. The processes of transferring the meaning of a word are manifested in different forms, such issues as these processes and events occurring as their results, types of these events, their specific characteristics are studied in detail in Uzbek linguistics. . Migrations are studied under the term "tropes" in almost all literature.

Metaphor is the transfer of meaning based on the mutual similarity between objects, phenomena, and phenomena. Metaphor is the most common way of creating figurative meaning, and in classical literature it is called metaphor. Two types of metaphors should be distinguished: linguistic metaphors and private-author metaphors.

[1] Kholmanova Z. T. Introduction to linguistics. Tashkent. 2007.-Б.89.

[2] Yuldashev Marufjan. Fundamentals of artistic text and its linguopoetic analysis. Tashkent. Nauka Publishers, 2007. - Б. 77-79

[3] M. Mukarramov M. Comparison in the Uzbek language. Tashkent 1976. -Б.13.

Linguistic metaphors are a phenomenon associated with the development of language, "since such metaphors mainly perform the function of naming and naming, they have no stylistic coloring, expressiveness and, therefore, do not express subjective meaning in relation to the subject of speech in which they are found. express.[3]"

Only the range of meanings of a word expands and serves to denote new concepts. For example, the eye of man, the eye of the ring, the skirt of the dress, the skirt of the mountain.

Private-author metaphors arise from the writer's aesthetic goal, that is, naming things by adding their subjective attitude. They will be stylistically colorful and have the character of a pictorial depiction of reality. That is why metaphors serve to express the feelings of the hero in a fiction text expressively, vividly, colorfully, clearly and concisely.

Proprietary metaphors always have connotative meaning. "The connotative meaning is more vividly reflected in the transfer of meaning through metaphor. For example, there are lexemes with names of animals and birds, such as horse, donkey, sheep, dog, wolf, fox, tiger, owl, owl, eagle, falcon, swallow, nightingale, whose words are very widely used in figurative form outside their meaning. Typical characteristics such as the strength of a horse, the stupidity of a donkey, the meekness of a sheep, the loyalty of a dog, the agility of a cat, the cunning of a fox, the strength of eagle claws, the sharpness of the mind. the falcon eye are metaphorically transferred to other objects, resulting in a connotative meaning, and the effectiveness of the text increases[4]."

Our linguists have shared their views on the difference between metaphor and the construct of comparison. They basically list the following differences. In comparison, words take part in their meaning. In metaphor, words always have a figurative meaning.

In a comparison, two components are compared - the object being compared and the image being compared. A metaphor consists of one component.

1. Comparisons have many possibilities of expansion; a sentence can even be expanded at the paragraph level. Metaphors consist of a single word or combination of words.

2. Comparisons have special indicators: -day, dec, -simon, -larcha, bark, bark, bark. Metaphors have no such indicators.

Our linguists analyze the transfer of meaning through metaphor as follows[5]:

a) on the basis of formal similarity between the expressed objects (events): nose ("human nose" - main lexical meaning) nose ("kettle nose" - derivative meaning);

b) on the basis of relative similarity between two attributes-properties: quick ("soon, immediately" - basic lexical meaning: quickly ended meeting) - quick ("immediately annoying, jizaki" - derived meaning: quick man); peak ("the highest point of an upright object" - basic lexical meaning: mountain top) - summit ("the highest point, level, index to which one can reach or reach" - derived meaning: top of science; top of happiness);

c) on the basis of analogy of this or that part of an object in terms of place: head ("part of the body above the neck" - head, lexical meaning: human head) - head ("that, the top of a vertical object" - derivative meaning: if there is no wind, the head of a tree does not move);

d) on the basis of relative similarity between the committed or to be performed action: to hit ("hit with hand or object" - basic lexical meaning: Bektemir hit his forehead with a rifle butt) - to beat ("criticize" - derivative meaning; parents dug up and beaten in the newspaper).

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[4] Mamadalieva M. The connotative aspect of nominative units in the Uzbek language- Philol.fann.n.d. diss. Tashkent B.12.

[5] Jamolkhanov Modern Uzbek Language. Textbook.
http://staff.tiiame.uz/storage/users/452/books/qS0MHW6YvDhqwBokB3JacErIVKkEHYAF8GM6HtNl.pdf

If one thing, symbol, name of action is transferred to another on the basis of mutual similarity, it is called metaphorical transfer. For example: He pushed his friend in the groin. Their office is on the outskirts of town.

The metaphorical transfer of a name occurs not only on the basis of formal similarity, but also on the basis of similarity of feature and on the basis of similarity of action[6].

Compare Head; the head of a man, the head of a street. Tooth; the tooth of a man, the tooth of a saw. Sweet; sweet apple, sweet talk

Metaphor is one of the most active phenomena in creating derivative meaning. It is noted in linguistics as a view of derivational meaning formation based on the similarity of the referents of the derivative and derivative meanings. This explanation is almost universally accepted by linguists.

In conclusion, we can say that of particular poetic value in a literary text are certain linguistic units, the means of artistic image, including metaphors.

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