CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY OF METAPHOR IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Abstract. *This article discusses the metaphor, which is considered to be the most widely used type of transfer in linguistics, and first explains the term linguoculturology in detail. Then, he explains the interrelationship between linguocultural studies and metaphors, which are considered linguistic departments. Examples of linguocultural metaphors in both languages are given and analyzed.*

Key words: *linguoculturology, linguistics, cultural studies, culture, language, metaphor, religion, tradition, custom.*

In recent years, the term "Linguculturalology" has become one of the most widely used terms in linguistics. The reason for this is that this branch of linguistics is considered very interesting and is equally understandable to everyone.

It is known that linguocultural science is a separate scientific field that studies the phenomena that reflect the integral connection of "language and culture", its formation and development - language and culture together.

In recent years, the science of lirigvoculturology has begun to study the issues of language and culture in detail. According to V. V. Vorobev, "today, linguo-culturology studies a set of cultural values sorted in a certain way, which studies live communicative processes, the linguistic experience of a person and the national mentality in the creation and perception of speech, and systematically provides a linguistic picture of the world scene. , can be noted as a new philological science that ensures the fulfillment of educational, educational and intellectual tasks of education. Therefore, linguocultural science is a complex science that reflects the interaction and interaction of culture and language and this process as a whole structure of linguistic and non-linguistic units

Linguistics is a general science that arose between the sciences of cultural studies and linguistics. is engaged in learning. On the one hand, linguoculturology studies the place of humanity in the cultural language factor, and on the other hand, the place of man in the language factor.

So, if we understand what linguoculturalology is, let's dwell a little on the concept of metaphor.

Of course, as everyone knows, most of the words in our language are polysemous, not only the Uzbek language, but most of the world's languages have polysemous words. The main reason for this is that people cannot use separate words for each of the new concepts in their daily life. If everything were to be given names, the number of words would increase so much that it would be impossible to keep them in memory. As a result, it would become difficult to use the language and it would gradually become unusable. That is why in any

language, different concepts and ideas are tried to be expressed from different combinations and/or combinations of specific language units. Thanks to such an action, new meanings are added to the words that were previously in the language. As a result, a group of ambiguous words appears. For example, the word "stone" was originally used in the sense of "hard", "cold body": "There is a stone lying on the road". began to be used figuratively as an adjective. Or, if the word "eye" was initially used only in the sense of "the convex-shaped organ of vision of a living organism", then based on the activation of the meaning of "bubbleness" it became "the eye of a tree" zi", by activating the meaning of "lighting", began to be used in the meaning of "eye of the window".

This phenomenon is not only local, but sometimes even words that have entered our language from abroad become a metaphor and acquire a unique modern meaning. For example: the word "vip" originally meant "full account of mobile communication devices. Later, this phrase adapted to our language and came to mean "a lot, more than before".

However, polysemous words, no matter how many meanings they have, still count as one word. Therefore, in polysemous words, one of the meanings is the correct meaning (or its own meaning), and the rest are figurative meanings. Figurative meanings appear when they are connected with other words in the context of speech, and when they are separated from the context of speech, their correct meaning remains the main meaning. For example, the word stone means "solid body" when separated from the context of speech. Single-meaning words are a small number in our language and include scientific and professional terms, as well as new words. New words (neologisms) also take on additional meanings over time. (Just like the word "vip"). Knowing the meaning of ambiguous words and using them appropriately in the process of speech helps to make the speech effective and expressive. Learning the multiple meanings of the word plays an important role, first of all, for lexical methodology. Because, in order for this word to have different meanings, it is necessary to pay attention to its stylistic color and meaning when using it in oral and written speech. Hence, the transfer of meaning, like synonymy, homonymy, and other lexical tools, creates humor, humor, laughter, and various puns. In such cases, the literal and figurative meaning of the word collide, resulting in an unexpected new meaning. These nuances of the subtle meaning of words are widely used as an important visual tool in fiction.

Shifts are more characteristic of oral speech. You can't use them forcefully, otherwise it can spoil the speech. He should refer to them only when necessary. Using metaphors only to exaggerate the speech can have a negative effect instead of increasing the value of the speech. The most common way of transferring meaning in our speech is metaphor. Metaphor (from the Greek metaphor - transfer) is the transfer of the name of one subject to the name of another subject based on a certain similarity between them. For example, in the combination of tandir's mouth, the meaning of the word mouth was created on the basis of its external similarity to the mouth of a person or an animal. The similarity between things and events can be based on different reasons:

Metaphors are metaphors in the speech process. Metaphor, as the most common way of creating figurative meaning, is one of the important factors of artistic speech and speech art. Forming a figurative meaning in speech on the basis of the semes contained in the sememe is

typical for almost all words that do not have this nature. Even auxiliary words can also create transitive meanings by dramatically changing the task schemas.

We can consider the effect of metaphor on the effectiveness of speech with the help of a number of examples. For example, a person's nose is a geographical nose, the hem of a shirt is like the hem of a river. In this place, special importance is given to the external similarities of the subjects. Also, the meaning is transferred on the basis of their internal similarities and functional similarities. For example: a clean shirt - a clean person, the right path - the right speech, my friend has arrived - the water has arrived. Metaphor is the most active of the phenomena of formation of derived meaning.

Hence, a metaphor is "the application of a word or phrase existing in the language as a new meaning in order to convey a concept, to give it a part of its previous meaning". [four. Meshcheryakova, email]. The understanding of this term exists not only among local, but also among foreign linguists. Metaphor is considered as "a way of understanding one thing in terms of something else."

That's why now we will consider the metaphor in terms of the analysis of examples of linguistic and cultural words in the Uzbek and English languages.

The famous phrase in the Uzbek language "Alpomishdek Pahlavon" is a clear example of this. Alpomish is a national hero of Uzbeks, a brave, brave, fearless boy. All mothers want their children to be like her. That is why the brave young men of our nation are compared to Alpomish.

Therefore, it is appropriate that the heroes we create should be cheerful and businesslike like Khoja Nasriddin, virtuous and brave like Alpomish, far-seeing like Shiroq. (Abdunabi Hamro "The world of creativity", 2018/1, saviya.uz "Those who stand at the beginning of the road)

Or focus on the following combination:

Thin as Kosov - as you know, the concept of tandir is a special place that is used for baking bread and is heated over a fire, belonging only to some nations of Central Asia. Since it is cooked with firewood, it is constantly dug with the help of a kosov (special stick). (You must have noticed how thin the stick is).

Now and then, she runs to and fro, throwing dung and sand at her husband, who, not knowing where to hide his head, is throwing dung and sand with his thin, black-veined hands. , hit him with whatever he could get his hands on and cursed him. (From Chingiz Aitmatov, First Teacher)

Of course, such metaphors are abundant in English culture. They sometimes refer to the nationality, religion and/or values of the British people.

For example: Around the campfire

When this metaphor is literally translated into Uzbek, it is translated as "Around the campfire". But the original meaning in English is primitive, very old, outdated. In the same sense, the expression "old school" is used in English.

"he was one of the old school of English gentlemen"

He is the most backward of English gentlemen.

Or "act like an angel" - behaving like an angel corresponds to the Uzbek metaphor "easy as a musician".

You always act like an angel, so no one will believe it was you who stole the school ringbell!

You always behave like a musician, that's why no one believes that you received the school bell.

To sum up, today the study of issues such as language and personality, language and culture, language and thinking has become one of the main areas of linguistics - psycholinguistics, linguoculturology, cognitive linguistics, and pragmalinguistics. A deeper approach to the language, comparing one language with another is not only a requirement of the times, but also an indication of people's worldview. The awareness of peoples and nations about each other's culture and the internal structure of language brings not only people and scientific achievements closer to each other.

In the literature on linguistic culture, metaphors are put together with proverbs, phrases, similes, which are considered the main linguistic and cultural units of the language. Serious studies in linguistics and cognitive linguistics

According to V.A. Maslova, the metaphor "reflects fundamental cultural values, because it is based on the national-cultural worldview".

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