

# The differences in metaphor between in Uzbek and English languages

Ziyoda Hakimova  
ziyodahakimova97@gmail.com  
Mohlaroy Yo'ldosheva  
Fergana State University

**Abstract:** This article compares metaphors in two languages and offers some general information on metaphors. Additionally, in the lines that follow, distinctions and similarities between metaphors in both languages are examined article. Several examples will be used to show the topic's morphological point in order to: Simple examples are provided, and they are clearly described. Since, One of the essential elements of literary works is the use of metaphors. used commonly in everyday conversation in our society. Most people have a lot of misunderstandings about them, despite their structure being readily understood.as you understand them. It naturally happens when a non-native speaker speaks language sparks a conversation with an English native speaker. The issues of lexicology and stylistics in the study of metaphor, one of the most significant linguistic devices, are covered in this article. It identifies distinctive and common characteristics of the metaphor both in Uzbek and English.

**Keywords:** metaphors, poetic language, simple metaphor

## INTRODUCTION

This article compares metaphors in two languages and offers some general information on metaphors. The following paragraphs of the article also explain how metaphors differ and are similar in the two languages. A number of basic explanations and short samples are provided to illustrate the topic's morphological point. Since metaphors are one of the primary elements of literary works and are regularly utilized in everyday speech, they are important. Most people struggle greatly with metaphor comprehension since their structure does not allow for a clear knowledge of them. Naturally, it happens whenever a non-native speaker of the language initiates a discussion with an English-speaking native speaker.

## METHODOLOGY

Metaphor is defined from a linguistic perspective as understanding one concept in terms of another one. For instance, we start a chat about common topics and discuss other subjects. The following sentence provides a succinct description of this concept: What is referred to as a conceptual metaphor is conceptual domain (A) is conceptual domain (B). In his extensive research on common source domains, Zoltan

Kovaces discovered that the Cobuild Metaphor Dictionary offers the most methodical, thorough analysis. He has added a few more sources from his review of metaphor research to the list provided by this metaphor dictionary. His most common sources are briefly discussed and shown below. Human anatomy. The body of a person is excellent. Most people view metaphor as a poetic artifice and a rhetorical flourish—an issue of extraordinary rather than everyday language. Furthermore, metaphor is sometimes seen as a feature of language alone, a matter of words as opposed to mind or action. Because of this, most people believe they can function just well without metaphor. Contrarily, we have discovered that metaphor is present in all aspects of daily life, including cognition and behavior as well as language. Our everyday conceptual framework, which guides how we think and behave, is inherently metaphorical. Many linguists have returned to the study of metaphor with a conscious mind after being motivated by the idea of metaphor usage advanced by Lakoff G. and Johnson M. transfer to a different one. In the example given above, we refer to *dutar*, *rubab*, and similar objects as “ears,” although in English, they refer to them as tuning pegs. This is a metaphor, as they also refer to hooks, which are typically objects to hang on them, as pegs. Many linguists have discussed the topic of meaning transfer, and they have roughly defined it on their own way. We can find reasonable approaches if we pay attention to certain of them. Lexeme is defined by Qobuljonova G. as the basic building block of language. It is used to provide names to things that are found in the world. It is not only constrained by As well as naming, it serves other purposes including disseminating knowledge between generations (cumulative), realizing (perceptive), and influencing. In Uzbek, “the wing of a plane” is referred to as “binoning yuzi” in English. corresponds to the word “samolyot qanoti” in English. There is word and meaning correlation between Uzbek and English in these cases.

## RESULTS

As a result, we have attempted to examine metaphor, one of the crucial poetic imagination devices and the rhetorical flourish, which involves using unusual vocabulary as opposed to regular language. We shall examine the in-depth the following study’s futuristic metaphor.

Some people think of metaphors as less than the sweet stuff of songs and poems - Love is a pearl or a flower or a butterfly. But in fact, we all speak, write and think with metaphors every day. It cannot be avoided: metaphors are baked into our language. metaphor - transfer, migration) ad. Using a word or phrase in a figurative sense based on analogy or analogy and a word or phrase used in such a sense; metaphor, metaphor (may., the meaning of the word *kulak* is the ear of the *dutor*, the word “head” in the combinations “the head of the street” is based on a metaphor). The word “metaphor” comes from the Greek word “*metaphor*” meaning “to move” or

“to walk across.” Metaphors mean “a word, image, idea, or situation that has a different meaning.” means name.

## DISCUSSION

Dr. Gregory’s House (from the old TV series *At Home, MD*): “I’m a night owl, Wilson’s an early bird, we’re a different species,” he said metaphorically. “Then take him to his cafe,” said Dr. Cuddy, extending the metaphor of the bird of the house “Who can clean the belly out of me?” - he said.

Calling someone a "night owl" or an "early bird" is a common (or traditional) example of metaphor that is often easily understood by native speakers. Let’s look at different ways of using the same traditional metaphor.

### Simple metaphors

Some metaphors are so common that we can’t even see that they are metaphors. Take, for example, the well-known metaphor of life as a journey. We find it in advertising slogans:

“Life is a journey, a good journey.”

(United Airlines)

“Life is a journey.”

(Nissan)

“The journey never stops.”

(American Express)

After exploring the creative metaphors below (and there are many more) try your hand (and head) at creating some new forms of your own.

## CONCLUSION

One of the most effective ways to express reality verbally is through metaphor. Additionally, it is a common method of understanding and perceiving the outside world. One of the most expressive speech forms, metaphor is characterized by high information content and semantic capacity. It successfully serves as a prism through which a person conducts an act of worldview. A linguistic phenomena known as metaphor can be present in both written and spoken language. The usage of metaphor in artistic creations is of utmost significance. There isn’t a single author who doesn’t employ metaphorical transfer to paint vivid pictures of heroes, other phenomena, and events.

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