DIFFERENCES AND SIMILARITIES OF METAPHOR IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH

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ABSTRACT

This article explores the significance of metaphor in language learning and translation. Metaphor, derived from the Greek word "to move," plays a crucial role in conveying meaning through language. The use of metaphorical expressions enables individuals to communicate concisely, vividly, and express the ineffable. Various scholars have examined metaphors in depth, highlighting their ability to shape worldviews and convey complex concepts. The challenges of translating metaphors across languages are also discussed, emphasizing the cultural and cognitive differences that can impact the effectiveness of literal translations. The article delves into different types of metaphors, including linguistic and artistic metaphors, and categorizes them based on their functions and effects. Overall, the study underscores the importance of understanding and interpreting metaphors in language learning and translation processes.

Keywords metaphor, artistic metaphor, linguistic metaphor, metaphorical sense, Cognitive metaphor compare, Dead Metaphor, A generalizing metaphor, linguistic

In translation or when learning another language, we face various problems. One of them is metaphor. Sufficient research has been conducted on metaphor in linguistics, but interest in it is increasing. Because in order to use a language, it is necessary to understand the meaning of the words in it.

Metaphora is a Greek word meaning "to move." The use of a word or phrase in a metaphorical sense based on simile or simile, or a word or phrase used in this sense, is called a metaphor. Metaphor was first used by Isocrates in his book Evogarus. Metaphorical meanings can be based on a person's appearance, physical and mental state, movement of body parts, stages of life, clothes, etc.

The English scientist E. Ortane showed three main reasons for using metaphors in our lives:

1. They help us to speak briefly.
2. They make our speech bright.
3. They help express the inexpressible.

Semino defines metaphors as "something we talk about and potentially think about something else," meaning the phenomenon of using one word to think about something else. Ghazala called metaphor "a tool that shapes our worldview."

Skilled wordsmiths create beautiful examples of expressive, figurative speech by using words in a metaphorical way in their works, for example, Saadi Shirozi's very beautiful metaphorical phrase "A donkey with a book on it is neither a scholar nor a wise man." It means that some people carry a lot of books and want to show that they know a lot, but they don't know anything. He compared such people to a donkey with a book on it. If we look at the English example, for example, the phrase "an open book" is used in the sense that she is an open book, that is, it does not hide anything. But not all metaphors translate correctly when translated literally. Because cultures and mentalities can be fundamentally different in terms of how effective words are. For this reason, Park states that metaphor is "a typical linguistic problem faced by translators—metaphor translation." And he emphasizes that understanding and describing metaphors in other languages is not an easy task. According to Ortega and Gazzet, "metaphor is considered to be the only way to understand and describe objects of high level of abstraction. Linguistics has done enough research on metaphor, but interest in it is increasing. Because in order to use a language, the word in it it is necessary to understand the meaning deeply.

There are 2 types of metaphors in the Uzbek language: linguistic and artistic metaphors.

The phenomenon of linguistic metaphor is a ready-made element of vocabulary, and such metaphors do not need to be created every time, for example, iron discipline is a rough law.

Artistic metaphor - artistic speech and poetry are used, for example, "Silhouettes of red hearts are falling from the maple trees all day long. We use linguistic metaphors a lot in our speech.

N.D. Arutyunova in her book "Language and Man" divided metaphor into 4 types: nominative, figurative, cognitive and generalizing metaphors. A nominative metaphor is a

derivation of a new name from an old lexicon. It creates homonymy and usually conveys the function of objects. 1) Nominative metaphor creates nicknames or nicknames for individuals, for example, Box, Owl, Tesha, Shuhrat Daryo.

2) Figurative metaphor - a metaphor in which concrete nouns are substituted for abstract nouns. It describes a certain topic and adds figurative meaning to its semantic content. For example, golden hair, thorns in the eyes.

3) Cognitive or indicative metaphor. This metaphor is the transference of the object to "foreign" signs, properties, and situations. For example, howling wind, chirping birds, squeaking door.

4) A generalizing metaphor is a metaphor that eliminates the boundaries between logical orders in the lexical meaning of a word. For example, a soft voice is a strong will, a metin endures. This metaphor leads to the generalization of concepts and creates polysemy.

But in English, the types of metaphors are quite different.

Within English:Metaphors are a type of figurative language that compares two seemingly unrelated things to highlight a similarity between them. There are several types of metaphors that writers and speakers commonly use to convey meaning and create vivid imagery. Here are some common types of metaphors:

1. Standard Metaphor: This is the most basic type of metaphor where one thing is directly compared to another without using "like" or "as." For example, "The world is a stage."

2. Implied or Implicit Metaphor: In an implied metaphor, the comparison between two things is not explicitly stated but rather implied. For example, "His words cut deep," where the comparison between words and a cutting object is implied.

3. Extended Metaphor: An extended metaphor is a metaphor that is developed over several lines or throughout an entire piece of writing. It elaborates on the comparison and explores it in more detail. For example, in Shakespeare's "All the world's a stage" speech from "As You Like It," the extended metaphor of life as a play is developed throughout the passage.

4. Mixed Metaphor: A mixed metaphor occurs when two or more metaphors are jumbled together in a way that creates confusion or inconsistency. For example, "We'll burn that bridge when we come to it," which combines the metaphors of burning bridges (cutting off ties) and crossing bridges (dealing with challenges).

5. Dead Metaphor: A dead metaphor is a metaphor that has become so common and widely understood that its figurative meaning is no longer apparent. Examples include "the heart of the matter" or "a ray of hope."

6. Conceit: A conceit is an elaborate or extended metaphor that compares two very dissimilar things in a surprising or unconventional way. It is often used in poetry to create striking imagery. For example, John Donne's "A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning" uses a compass as a conceit to describe a relationship.

7. Catachresis: Catachresis is an extreme or strained metaphor in which words are used in an unconventional or incorrect way to create a new meaning. For example, "I smell a rat," where the word "smell" is used metaphorically to suggest suspicion rather than a literal sense of smell.

These are just a few examples of the types of metaphors that writers and speakers can use to convey complex ideas, emotions, and experiences in a creative and engaging way. Metaphors add depth and richness to language, making it more expressive and evocative.

In conclusion, the significance of metaphor in language learning and translation cannot be overstated. Metaphor, derived from the Greek word "to move," serves as a powerful tool for conveying meaning concisely, vividly, and expressing the ineffable. Scholars have extensively studied metaphors, highlighting their role in shaping worldviews and conveying complex concepts. However, translating metaphors across languages poses challenges due to cultural and cognitive differences that impact literal translations' effectiveness.

Various types of metaphors, such as linguistic and artistic metaphors, play distinct roles in language and communication. Understanding and interpreting metaphors are essential for language learners and translators to grasp deeper meanings embedded in expressions. N.D. Arutyunova's categorization of metaphors into nominative, figurative, cognitive, and generalizing types provides a framework for analyzing their functions and effects in language usage.

As language learners and translators navigate the intricacies of metaphors, they must recognize the nuances and cultural contexts that shape these linguistic devices' meanings. By delving into the rich tapestry of metaphors across different languages, individuals can enhance their language proficiency and bridge communication gaps effectively. Embracing the complexity and beauty of metaphors in language learning and translation processes enriches our understanding of language and culture.

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