

LINGUOCULTUROLOGY OF METAPHORS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

This article provides an extensive discussion of metaphor, which is considered to be the most widely used type of figures of speech in linguistics. Then, it explains the interrelationship between linguoculturology and metaphors, which are considered to be the most important branches of linguistics. Examples of linguocultural metaphors are given in both languages, and the given examples are analyzed etymologically, historically and culturally.

Keywords: linguoculturology, culture, language, metaphor, religion, tradition, custom, metaphorical combination, idiom.

ANNOTASIYA

Ushbu maqola tilshunoslikda eng ko'p qo'llaniladigan ko'chim turi hisoblanadigan metafora haqida keng munozara yuritadi. So'ngra, tilshunoslikning ulkan ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan bo'limlari hisoblangan lingvokulturologiya va metaforaning bir-biriga uzviy bog'liqligini izohlaydi. Ikkala tilda ham lingvokulturologik metaforalarga misollar keltiriladi, keltirilgan namunalar etimologik, tarixiy va madaniy jihatdan tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: lingvokulturologiya, madaniyat, til, metafora, din, an'ana, urf-odat, metaforik birikma, idioma

INTRODUCTION

As everyone knows, most of the words in our language are polysemantic, not only the Uzbek language, but most of the world's languages have polysemantic words. The main reason for this is that people cannot use new 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 and lose its importance as a communication tool. That is why in any language, different concepts and ideas are used to be expressed from different combinations or combinations of specific language units. Considering these issues, new meanings are added to the words that were previously different in the language. And this event in the language is called metaphor, that is considered as a figure of speech.

Indeed, there can be found a lot of metaphors in both English and Uzbek languages. On the contrary, the metaphor is formed and derived from not the language, but it is the culture of the

nation that enables words to form with different meanings. They inform us people's national identities, religious views and traditional values.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

"You're always an early bird!" at least, English learners has heard this famous expression, and it is a good example of what we call *metaphor*. A metaphor is a figure of speech in which a word, expression or phrase exaggerating one kind of object or action is used in place of another to suggest a likeness or analogy between them: the person being addressed in "you're always an early bird" is being equated with a bird, with the suggestion being that the person wakes up early as everybody knows that birds always wake up early and begin to sing songs.

A metaphor is an implied and direct comparison, as in "the silk of the singer's voice," in contrast to the explicit comparison of the simile (figure of speech), which uses *like* or *as in its examples*, as in the example "a voice smooth like silk."

When we use metaphor, we make a direct comparison to an identification or fusion of two objects, resulting in a new entity that has characteristics of both: the voice isn't *like* silk; it *is* silk. Many critics regard the usage of metaphors as a system of thought antedating or bypassing logic. Metaphor is the fundamental language of all styles including publicistic, scientific, formal, newspaper styles, although it can be found on all levels and in all kinds of language.

A lot of simple words we use every day were originally vivid images, although they exist now as dead metaphors whose original meaning has been lost. We can cite the word *daisy*. This word comes from an Old English word whose meaning was "day's eye". The ray-like appearance of the flower daisy, which opens and closes in time with the sun, is reminiscent of an eye that opens in the morning and closes at night.

RESULTS

As the field metaphor is a very big topic, it contains not only words and word phrases, but it is also expressed with expressions and idioms. Here is an example:

The expression *time flies* is also a metaphorical phrase, with time being identified with a bird. It is used to say that time passes quickly.

Your son is in high school already? Oh My God, how time flies!

(Sening o'g'ling allaqachon yuqori maktabga o'tdimi? O Xudo, vaqt qush kabi uchaypti).

In Uzbek language, there are the same metaphor:

"Vaqt qush kabidir, uchib ketsa tutolmaysan".

(Time is like a bird, if it flies away, you never make it come back)

But Uzbek people have a high tension to use another metaphoric phrase instead of it:

In Uzbek: **Vaqt – oqar daryo.**

For example:

Umr oqar daryo, bu daryoda suzishga shoshilmang, aslo.

In English: Time flows away like the water in the river

For example:

Time is a river. You can not touch the same water twice, because the flow that has passed will never pass again.

As you were a witness, both of the two metaphoric phrases exist in both English and Uzbek languages. But according to linguoculturological perspective of the languages, Uzbek people tend to use the metaphor related to the water “**Vaqt – oqar daryo**” (Time flows away like the water in the river), while in the English language the first expression: “*time flies*” (Vaqt qush kabidir) is more available in the daily life of people.

If we turn into the cultures of these two language again, we can find many other linguoculturologic metaphors, as well.

For example: **It is raining cats and dogs.**

It is unknown, but it is said that this phrase might have its roots in Norse mythology.

According to some medieval superstitions, the rain was so hard that dead animals in the streets of Britain were picked up by storm waters.

The first recorded use of a phrase similar to “**raining cats and dogs**” was in the 1651 collection of poems *Olor Iscanus*. British poet Henry Vaughan referred to a roof that was secure against “dogs and cats rained in shower.”

In 1738, Jonathan Swift published his “Complete Collection of Genteel and Ingenious Conversation,” a satire on the conversations of the upper classes. One of his characters fears that it will “**rain cats and dogs.**” Whether Swift coined the phrase or was using a cliché, his satire was likely the beginning of the phrase’s popularity. Other British writers have employed less popular phrases, such as “it’s raining pitchforks” or “it’s raining stair-rods,” to describe the shaft-like appearance of heavy rains. But Swift’s phrase may have been memorable enough to stick in the mind of the public.

Swift also wrote a poem, “City Shower” (1710), that described floods that occurred after heavy rains. The floods left dead animals in the streets, and may have led locals to describe the weather as “**raining cats and dogs.**”

Certainly, the metaphoric idiom analysed above is relatively related to the English linguoculturology. And its equivalency in the Uzbek language can be the following:

Chelaklab suv quymoq/chelaklab yomg’ir yog’moq/chelaklab ko’z yosh to’kmoq

For example: *Erta bahor. Asr vaqti. Havo salqin. Quyosh gohida iliqqina nur sochadi. Gohida esa bulutlar ortiga kirib ketadiyu go’yoki chelaklab ko’z yosh to’kadi.*¹

Here, pay attention to an example of metaphoric phrase in Uzbek linguoculturology.

Onamga o’xshaydi qoshu-ko’zlarim

U kabi shikasta mexrli ko’nglim

Mening jannatim, u mening g’ururim

Mening tengsiz onam bebaxo onam

Mening go’zal onam, **jannatim onam**².

In Uzbek culture, most people, writers, poets, speakers use the word “Jannat” (paradise) before the word “mother”. As it is known, in Uzbek culture, mothers are very sacred and they look like angels and paradise. (³Paradise is a place or condition of great happiness where everything

¹ islom-instituti@umail.uz

² <http://www.sherlaruz.com/>

³ Definition of **paradise** from the **Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus** © Cambridge University Press

is exactly as you would like it to be. For example: *Come what may, we cannot regain the paradise lost*).

In Uzbek culture, it is said that if a child can cheer their mother up or get their confidence and praying, serving them with their deep heart, these efforts of them lead to paradise. That's why, this metaphor is very famous in both oral and written styles and speech.

Here are other metaphors which have the same structure and meaning in both English and Uzbek languages.

1. **Break a/the habit (fig) - odatni tashlamoq, eski odatdan xalos bo'lmoq.**

For example:

Everybody knows that it is too complicated to break a habit. You know saying «old habits die hard».

Odatdan xalos bo'lish juda qiyin ekanligini hamma biladi. "Bukrini go'r to'g'irlyaydi degan matalni bilsangiz kerak.

2. You **make my blood boil**. – Sen meni **qonimni qaynatyapsan**.

3. He's just **blowing off steam**. – U shunchaki **olovga moy sepyapti**.

These phrases are used when anger becomes too intense, that is to say when the person explodes.

DISCUSSION

Knowing the meaning of metaphoric, idiomatic words and using them appropriately in the process of speech helps to make the speech effective and expressive. Learning the polysemantic words plays an important role, first of all, for lexical methodology. Because, as these words 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, laughter, and various puns. In such cases, the literal and figurative meaning of the word collide and as a result, an unexpected new meaning will appear. These nuances of the subtle meaning of words are widely used as an important visual tool in all styles of speech. Metaphoric figures of speech are more characteristic and eye-catching decoration of oral speech. One can not use them forcefully, otherwise it can spoil the speech. A speaker should refer to them only when it is necessary. Using metaphors only to exaggerate the speech can have a negative effect instead of increasing the value of the speech.

CONCLUSION

To sum up, today the study of issues such as language and personality, language and culture, language and philosophy has become one of the main areas of linguistics, we can see its results in the deep studying of the new subjects like 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.

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