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METAPHORICAL MEANING OF NOUNS IN LITERARY TEXTS IN UZBEK AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

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Shukurova Zulkhumor Bakhtiyarovna

Doctoral student at Karshi State University, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article provides a comparative analysis of the metaphors of the Uzbek and Russian languages, identifies their cognitive and pragmatic features, describes specific aspects, and develops the necessary conclusions and recommendations.

KEYWORDS

Metaphor, comparative analysis, cognitive, pragmatic approach, identity, similarity, relativism, difference and correlation.

Introduction

Language events mostly cases similar will be some aspects according to languages mutually differs. A metaphor too everyone in languages main artistic image tool as is studied. Uzbek and Russian languages morphological in terms of to each other if not - at their similar and different sides a lot A metaphor about the most ancient theories too today all languages for the same service is doing Aristotle "... good metaphors making - analogies is progress," he said too emphasizes. This to the idea not added some scientists " every one Leeson in the owner

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metaphors to apply circle experience there is to be, Aristotle's this skill in everyone too there is won't happen said opinion himself not justified, man speech ability different Leeson of the owners example under take over to go, of course, in this she is directly migrations apply experience too mastering to go about thought said, "metaphor is life office reach art " - said price will give. O'z during metaphor learner comparative theory J. Searle and M. Black by criticism done was J. Searle metaphor two semantic of meaning verbal, that is metaphorical expression and exactly has been contextual be surrounded influence or to the opposition depends that emphasized. M. Black while in science from the first be metaphor " comparison expression doer not on the surface as a bringer described.

Uzbek and Russian in their languages of metaphors comparative analysis separately not studied linguistically event is considered We this in the article both to the language typical was similar and unlike to metaphors examples Let's take: For example, the word " nose ". meanings metaphorical connection of objects shape and in space location to similarity based on:

A metaphor is a metaphor created on the basis of the name of a person and the objects belonging to

him (body part, clothes), such as legs, hands, mouth, tongue, teeth, ears, sleeves, collar, transfer of the meaning of lexemes in a metaphorical way . Among them, Yu.M. Aleksandrova, Yu.V. Gorshunov J. Darrell emphasizes that the unique feature of his works is the ability to give vivid descriptions of animals, using the characteristics of describing people by comparing the animal kingdom to human society.

A metaphor of science dependent is an event and linguistics and literary studies at the intersection is studied. That's it basically language and literary a metaphor separate stands Both also a metaphor in the case one of the object features similarity principle according to to another is to transfer. Language point of view in terms of a metaphor of speech ready is an element (first in line this of the tongue usual to the event has become conversation speech metaphors: the rain it rains snow it rains conversation take goes and etc.) and literature this trope, text of the author in his imagination created to himself typical image (heaven the cover of the night in the dome hanging

Metaphor learning in history its turning point a person to his thinking similarity of reality new events special to know was the desire. To the metaphor has been this to look ancient by science

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Aristotle's in his works present done A metaphor "... of meaning change with or of sex type or of sex type or type looking or proportionate in the form similarity with figuratively words

G. Nasrullayeva stated that it became known that metaphors are studied in detail in various aspects world linguistics. Especially in world linguistics, metaphors are studied not only in artistic texts, but also in the case of scientific, official and journalistic texts. In Uzbek linguistics, the phenomenon of metaphor in scientific and scientific popular texts should be specially investigated .

According to D. Arutyunova according to the metaphor the following types available: 1) nominative metaphors (one the meaning to another from replacement consists of of the name to be transmitted based on); 2) figuratively metaphors (transition of person as a result was born century of predicative and language figuratively meanings and synonymous tools to develop determining the meanings that serve); 3) cognitive metaphors (predicative of words compatibility change and polysemy Create as a result occurs); 4) common metaphors (of the word lexicon in the sense of makes sense orders between boundaries destroy and makes sense of polysemy encourage emergence) [7, page 366]. A metaphor to the following justification can:

- objects of form Similarity : apple (fruit) apple (eye);
- something to something relatively two of the thing in the location Similarity: bow (animal) bow (boat, plane);
- evaluation in the structure Similarity : light (suitcase) - light (text, question);
- movement of the idea Similarity: cover get (tree body your hands with wrapping take it) - cover get (joy him cover received) - cover get - 362 watt (someone public work with cover get).
- two or from him more than of things of functions Similarity: apron (apron) - apron (in the car);
- of colors Similarity : gold (bracelet) gold (shore) - gold (light). Similarity nature according to metaphors from differentiation according to them in the language spread level, in speech stylistic role with differentiate is more important. Structure point of view in terms of Russian and metaphorical Uzbek in their languages compounds as follows expression possible: 1) nominative in case mutually depends nouns: the eyes — stars, hands — ice Uzbek to the

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language.:- eyes-oh, hand-kind); 2) Adjective combinations: icy hands, gold hair; Uzbek to the language: (kill hair, packaging hand); 3) Genitive condition with substantive compounds: of the hands ice of hair gold, Uzbek in the language the eye light: (silk hair, oh eyes, kind hand); 4) with a subordinate clause verb compounds: leaves joy with flies, the wind bother does; Uzbek to the language: (sparrows happiness with leaves rustle sad spilled). Above emphasizing as it was, Russian and Uzbek in their languages metaphor learning principles similar to however metaphors essence and typology of in determining some differences there is.

An animal is a person connections a metaphor and therefore for figuratively in a sense appear was of people names: baran, osyol, svinya, lisa, soroka, volk, medved, petukh, vol.

Your property generality of a person feature that's it such as to the object to transfer possibility gives: So metaphors they are all in languages there is.

Metafory v proizvedeniyax S.A. Yesenina

Kudryavy sumrak.

V sadu gorit koster ryabiny krasnoy.

Berezovym veselym yazykom.

Ruki miloy is para lebedey

And golden hair moix nyryayut.

* * *

Ty — moe vasilkovoe slovo,

Ya naveki lyublyu tebya.

Kak jivet teper nasha korova,

Grust solomennuyu terebya?

"Cheremukha"

Cheremukha shower

S vesnoyu rastsvela

I vetki zolotistye,

Chto kudri, zavila.

A ryadom, it's like a pro

V trave, mejdu corney,

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Bejit, struitsya malenkiy

Serebryanyy ruchey.

Shaukat Rahman in his poetry sign denoting action expressive to words when looking a metaphor harvest in making the horse word category unproductive is considered So if though this about of the poet a metaphor Create skills, available use style sometimes from others much difference does:

white silence ports in the morning

day in the light burning

running enters Cold to the city

barefoot green trees.

This is it in verses separate shown two in place a metaphor participation is doing This instead of the word " cold ". separately accent to give it is necessary Because from the context outside Cold city own in the sense of of temperature extremely low express too can But in the clause "green trees ", " day in the light on fire the combinations " Cold of the word metaphorical meaning expressing coming means The following in verses applied asov the word while to the stream relatively portable, simile in the sense of coming: // I forgot

maybe not yet apricot orchard, asov stream, stream on the out of sight free more grew up place.// Else one in the poem asov sign denotative lexeme abstract the horse before come another one metaphorical meaning represents : // Asov the heart... follows Andom, ancient out of the way sadness skirts. Darkness wells how come, how come trembles was smallpox.// Asov the word to the stream relatively when used too to the horse relatively applied bridle that cannot be blocked which cannot be such as more similar meanings represents However a poet him to the heart relatively when using Entirely new meaning to the poem special content dedicated is standing This in love take heart situation it 's true expressing is standing

Saying maybe all in languages a person of the universe linguistically the scenery own in his thinking forms It is really ancient values, fathers and grandfathers lessons, including proverbs, sayings, wisdom words in epics praise and exaggerations through learns From metaphors in use two road available: initial fairy tales and in legends another creatures and nature events through people own thoughts they enrich, that is animals, trees, the universe to their bodies typical behavior - actions through a person is brought up.

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The second is to people typical actions, situations, characteristics through people each other deeper. clearer understand they get each two in case too metaphors important tool is considered This in place, especially to a person characteristic, characteristics another lifeless to subjects moved pass more occurs. Russian and Uzbek in the language metaphors a lot cases to each other like goes, but to himself typical sides too a lot that it is emphasis it is necessary ND Arutyunova writes that "in order to describe the internal, psychological state, a person takes images from the outside world . "

As noted by VNTelia, "the meaning of the metaphor first lies in its ability to serve as a means of creating a linguistic picture of the world in statements about it, and then in the thesaurus of native speakers, which always serves not only as a repository of these spoken words o "means themselves, but also their associative forces".

It is known that the meanings of many phraseological units are concretized in artistic speech, because they are used to describe a certain person, character or to convey the characteristics of their behavior.

The history of the study of metaphor goes back many centuries and, as you know, begins with Aristotle. Philosophers, psychologists, literary scholars and linguists have attempted to penetrate into the essence of metaphor and create its theory. It should be noted that the attention of researchers in philology is primarily focused on the following. Metaphorical combinations in the text and the analysis of the use of metaphors in the works of writers of the first decades of the 20th century are especially often studied, because according to the observations of researchers, the "metaphorical style" is one of the important features of the literature of this period.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it should be said that in Uzbek and Russian poetry, there are original metaphors that are similar to each other and, on the contrary, there are original metaphors that are not similar at all. The poetry of Yesenin and Shavkat Rahman is similar in terms of artistic excellence. These show how high the artistic potential of both languages is. Especially, if metaphors in Russian and Uzbek languages are studied in relation to the

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artistic context, their cognitive-pragmatic aspects are clearly invisible.

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