THE STUDY OF METAPHORS

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Abstract: This article provides information about the study of metaphors in world and Uzbek linguistics, its definitions, the meaning of metaphors in speech, their formation, differences from analogies, general and individual metaphors.

Key words: word semantics, derived meaning, metaphor, general metaphors, individual metaphors, analogy, speech, affectivity of speech, individual style.

Introduction

The first views on metaphors in linguistics appeared in ancient times. Thinkers of the ancient world recognized that in order to create metaphors, a person must have a good knowledge of the laws of nature and spirituality, in which he must have a broad outlook, the ability to think deeply about the world and human. Hence, Aristotle argues that metaphors among verbal transformations differ from other artistic means of representation, since they require the most creativity, and he believes that any word in our speech was formed through metaphors. Cicero evaluates metaphors as abbreviated analogies, as a phenomenon that gives special decoration to speech, polishing, enriching, elevating. Quintilian said it was a gift from nature that could be used by anyone.

In the process of classifying the formation of derivative meaning in words, Russian linguists A.Reformatsky, N.Shansky, and D.Shmelev divided metaphorical words into metaphors, metonymy, synecdoche, and function, and recognized metaphor as the most active in increasing the educability and effectiveness of the language of fiction. O.Akhmanova describes the metaphor as follows: «A trope consisting of the use of words and expressions in a figurative sense, based on analogy, comparison, etc». The classification of figurative phenomena in Uzbek linguistics also almost coincides with the classification in Russian linguistics.

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In Uzbek linguistics, a metaphor is recognized as a type of words and phrases used in a figurative sense, based on the similarity of things and events to give imagery and emotion to speech. Preliminary information on this issue can be found in the scientific works of such scientists as R.Kungurov, M.Mirtojiev, M.Mukarramov, E.Kilichev, M.Yuldashev. In addition, articles were published on the reasons for the appearance of the metaphor, its linguistic features.

A metaphor is a movement based on the similarity of two things or events used to provide images, the effectiveness of speech. The linguist R.Kungurov explains the metaphor in the following way: «A metaphor can also be called a hidden analogy, but this is different from a simple comparison. If a simple comparison is always formed from two main terms (that is, what is being compared, with what it is being compared – the comparative and comparable object), then only the second term remains in the metaphor-the analogous term, and the similar term is omitted, but it is clearly perceived from the context, which means that the subject described in the metaphor is perceived through this second term». A.Avlichev explains: «Metaphor is a special phenomenon of using the "word in the text». There is no metaphor in the text that is not formed and lacks the necessary contextual connection. Therefore, any study of a metaphor, any definition of its «mechanism» or «function» in any context, must take into account the true features of the broad text». A.A.Potebnya defines «metaphor as a shortened analogy», and E.Kassirer developing her idea, says that «many analogies come from a metaphor». M.Mirtojiev: «Metaphor is the most active phenomenon of the formation of the derived values. According to linguistics, it is based on the similarity of the origin of the derivative and the referent of the meaning of the derivative». Indeed, the formation of figurative meanings of words in a particular language and the appearance of descriptive means, such as metaphor, metonymy, and synecdoche, which are connotative-expressive semantics that are part of the semantic content of these words, show the possibilities of this language.

In Uzbek linguistics, dissertations were defended on the topic of metaphor, which is the most productive phenomenon of word transfer. One of these studies was conducted by S.Hajiyev. The scientist summarizes the definition of metaphor in world linguistics and

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concludes: «Metaphor» is a Greek word meaning «movement, move». A metaphor is a speech mechanism in which a word denoting a particular object or group of events is used to name an object that belongs to a different class or group, but is in some sense similar to the first object. When a term is used in a broader sense, it is assumed that the word is used in any figurative sense." The dissertation deals with the main theoretical issues of the phenomenon of metaphorical migration in the cognitive-semantic, sociolinguistic and cultural directions at the present stage of the development of linguistics. In particular, in lexicology of linguistics, words as a source of new meanings, in stylistics, rhetoric and aesthetics, metaphor as a means of artistic expression, in pragmatics, metaphor as a separate, distinctive form of speech activity, in psycholinguistics, metaphor as an association and the study of metaphor as a method of thinking and cognition, in logic, philosophy, epistemology and cognitive psychology, as well as metaphors in our language (Uzbek) are compared with metaphors in Russian, French, English and Spanish.

Researcher M.Yakubbekova notes that the poetic essence of a metaphor that occurs in a literary text consists in naming a person, thing, event, action and situation with a certain character, that «a new metaphorical name should be «speaking», and the artistic essence should be: 1) distinguished from ordinary pronouns by its purposefulness; 2) the difference should be accepted and approved; 3) the phenomenon of metaphorization should cause pleasure».

G.Kabuljonova's dissertation «Systematic linguistic interpretation of metaphors» is devoted to the evaluation of metaphors in our language from the point of view of modern linguistics. In this study, the linguistic essence of the metaphor, the nature of the system and its role in the system of related events are widely covered. The research reveals the reasons for the metaphor, the nature of the system, the connection of the metaphor with related events, and differentiates common features between the objects on which the metaphor is based.

Another of the works on metaphors in Uzbek linguistics is A.Hasanov's dissertation «Lexical and stylistic means of ensuring the art of the language of Abdulla Kahhor's stories». The dissertation describes in detail the lexical and stylistic means that provide the art of the

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language of Abdullah Kahhor's stories, in particular, the writer's ability to use metaphors. Interestingly, the researcher investigated metaphors using the example of one writer. Researcher A.Hasanov explains this as follows: «Although metaphors have found their theoretical basis in Uzbek linguistics, the practical aspects of metaphors used in the work of a particular author have not yet been sufficiently studied. After all, metaphors are an important visual tool that provides the individual style of the writer, the art of the work». In his work, the scientist divides metaphors into two, based on the views of such scientists as R.Kungurov, M.Mirtojiev, M.Mukarramov, E.Kilichev, M.Yuldashev, Sh.Abdurakhmanov: «Metaphors are divided into permanent and individual (private-author) metaphors according to their characteristics. In our opinion, permanent metaphors include: a) linguistic metaphors formed in the process of primary nomination; b) artistic metaphors can be included that are formed in the process of secondary nomination, but as a result of repeated repetition in the language become a linguistic phenomenon within the framework of the usual meaning. In short, they can be called **linguistic metaphors** and **traditional artistic metaphors**».

Analyzing the examples taken from the stories of A.Kahhor, the scientist notes that although metaphors are figurative and expressive in a certain sense, expressiveness is not strong in linguistic metaphors. A.Hasanov carefully analyzed the individual metaphors in the stories of A.Kahhor, tried to determine the unique style of the writer and proved by examples that the author effectively used the lexemes of nouns, adjectives, verbs in the process of creating separate metaphors.

It should be noted that metaphors are an important linguistic tool in a literary text that provides the art of a work. «Therefore, in the artistic style, the poetic metaphor becomes not only an important visual tool, but also an element of artistic thinking, an aesthetic phenomenon. It goes beyond the artistic design of speech and rises to the level of a means of figurative expression of emotions and thinking. With the help of metaphor, we now not only «see» the object of the image, but also feel it, as if we are experiencing it ourselves. This not only affects our feelings and minds, but also saves the writer from making a long statement». Therefore, metaphors are an important visual tool that provides an individual style and skill of each artist, the art of work. «Individual metaphors, which are the creative property of each

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writer, are the best examples of visual means, which is also a distinctive feature of the artistic style».

In general, the appearance of metaphors, which are one way to convey meaning, depends on the cognitive activity of the person and is initially formed in the person's thinking, with the result that the metaphor arises as a result of recalling something specific in his imagination to express what he sees. Therefore, the creation of rare metaphors in our language requires great skill from the artists words.

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