

TROPE AS A PRODUCT OF ASSOCIATIVE THINKING

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Annotation

The article dwells on the semantic structure and formation of conceptual tropes from theoretical point of view. Trope can be considered as an important factor of speech acts. Trope actively contributes to the interpretation of the literary nature of the content from a stylistic point of view.

Keywords: lexical unit, metonymic neologism, semantic-stylistic changes, conceptual metaphor, trope.

The analysis of the formation of lexical units based on the symbolic characteristics of the meaning of words, the expression and stylistic means in the formation of essential logical meanings and the emergence of contextual meanings in literary texts, and the importance of expressive means in comparing the thorough analysis from a linguistic perspective has not been fully implemented in Uzbek linguistics. The classification and study of tropes according to the specific features of lexical units have been carried out in general linguistics. Because the internal potential of any language results in differences in structural, semantic, and conceptual aspects. For example, tropes such as metaphor and metonymy contribute to the interaction of dictionary and contextual meaning. Antiphrasis and oxymoron, among other tropes, are based on the contrasting characteristic of the word meaning. Therefore, the formation of new neologisms in the language is studied as a natural process of the development of human understanding, directly related to the development of society as a whole. The development of society is directly related to the development of language, and the formation of new lexical units in the language continues in an organized manner in the system of expressing contrasting phenomena. The formation of metonymic neologisms can be considered as an element of this organized process from a semantic perspective.

As a result of analyzing trope linguistically, until today, the absence of a comprehensive theory that encompasses all aspects of this phenomenon and provides a single theory capable of answering all questions indicates the complexity of this issue from linguistic, stylistic, pragmatic, and cognitive perspectives. Because the formation of new tropes in any language is based on the asymmetrical dualism inherent in linguistic expression, the recognition of the unique characteristics of the word in various ways is considered. The manifestation of the unique characteristics of the word in different forms is directly related to the interaction of the individual's perception with the collective consciousness of humanity. Therefore, the study of tropes, both linguistically and philosophically, requires the attention of researchers as a phenomenon that must be explored comprehensively [8].

From a philosophical perspective, it is possible to witness the emergence of completeness from incompleteness through semantic-stylistic and functional changes in language. For instance, the absence of harmony between the form and meaning of a word (incompleteness) is addressed by the language system in response to requirements such as the dynamism and variability of the communication process (completeness) [8].

In society, language serves the function of communication, and semantic-stylistic changes in language are preserved as unique characteristics of each language. From a psycholinguistic perspective, the

cognitive and reflective processes of humans are characterized by a tendency to use metaphors. This means that people often employ conceptual metaphors in expressing their thoughts and attitudes, especially in decision-making and the acceptance of resolutions. As a result, metaphors are regarded as products of experiential knowledge. Because the structuring of existing metaphorical complexes in language is closely related to the formation of metaphorical meanings, the understanding of metaphors is intertwined with these linguistic constructions. Human perceptions are in constant motion, transitioning from one form to another and engaging in dynamic interactions. This movement of perceptions, interacting with one another, contributes to the development and progression of human understanding, fostering continuous growth.

This dynamic interaction of perceptions not only characterizes the advancement of human understanding but also creates a foundation for the emergence of new conceptual paradigms, revealing the essence of new life principles. In recent years, researchers have conducted extensive analyses of various aspects of metaphors, highlighting the multifaceted and intricate nature of this linguistic phenomenon within the context of language studies.

The formation of conceptual metaphor is based on the complex process of interrelation between the source and target domains. When discussing events, phenomena, or concepts related to the source and target domains separately, such as using source domains like cause-and-effect, premetaphor, and others to express events, it is essential to achieve semantic coherence in their interrelation. In some cases, when the relationship between the source and target domains is highly intricate, understanding the semantics of conceptual metaphors may pose certain difficulties. In such situations, it becomes necessary to analyze lexemes that contribute to the composition of the source and target domains separately.

Stylistic metaphors, when examined in the context of an event where the simultaneous realization of the two meanings of a word occur, namely the nominative and existential meanings, may serve as evidence of the cognitive complexity of the formation of conceptual metaphors. Despite the various definitions given by linguists for conceptual metaphors, the general characteristics of semantic coherence between the source and target domains are recognized by researchers.

Taking into consideration that the basis for any metaphor is a systematic activity of comparison from a rational perspective, it is impossible to refute that the basis of conceptual metaphor is comparison to some extent. The formation of new conceptual metaphors in language is understood as a natural process. This is because the evolution of human perceptions is directly linked to the evolution of society as a whole. The formation of conceptual metaphors is considered to be a natural process. The development of society aligns with the development of language, and the formation of new lexical units in a language continues in an organized manner within the system of expressing contrasting phenomena. The formation of metaphors, on the other hand, may manifest as a complex element of this organized process from a semantic perspective. In this process, expressing one perception with various names or combining various perceptions under one name provides linguistic possibilities, much like associating different concepts with a single term, which, in turn, contributes to the broadening of the lexical possibilities of any language.

Various researchers have approached the analysis of metaphors due to their role in the formation process of linguistic structures, emphasizing the semantic complexity of the formation process. Conceptual metaphors, similar to stylistic metaphors, are considered as tools contributing to

communicative efficiency and they enhance the expressive nature of communication, thereby amplifying the impact of communication. Therefore, some researchers distinguish between metaphorical expressions used in everyday language and those employed in literature, highlighting differences in their functions. Writers and poets often demonstrate a high level of creativity in their works, utilizing metaphors to elevate the richness of the content and enhance the expressive power, leading to a significant enhancement in the artistic and emotional impact of their creations.

Metaphors created and crafted by writers, deemed as artistic products, may initially seem quite elusive, yet they hold significant power when it comes to expressive content in literary discourse. For instance, the metaphor crafted by Gabriel Garcia Marquez serves as an illustrative example of the potency of metaphors in conveying ideas: "Once he tasted some chamomile tea and sent it back, saying only, 'this stuff tastes of window.' Both she and the servants were surprised because they had never heard of anyone who had drunk boiled window, but when they tried the tea in an effort to understand, they understood: it did taste of window" [2].

The mentioned conceptual metaphor serves as a powerful instrument in revealing the level of the writer's individual skill in highlighting the hidden aspect of the window in a poetic manner. In other words, the creation of conceptual metaphors, regardless of the method used, plays a crucial role in expanding the semantic aspects of any language, providing a complete picture of linguistic expressions.

Language, as a means of communication in society, performs its function, and metaphorization can be preserved and developed as a distinctive feature specific to any language. Human perceptions are in constant motion, transitioning from one form to another, constantly transforming and adapting. This dynamic interplay of perceptions, in tandem with the constant evolution from one state to another, contributes to the overall advancement and development of human consciousness. This continuous movement of perceptions creates the foundation for the ongoing progress and evolution of human understanding. In the creation of this foundation, it serves the purpose of revealing the essence of the nature of new life principles based on the establishment of new societal norms.

In recent years, researchers have made various attempts to explore the different aspects of metaphor within the field of linguistics. The results of analyzing metaphor as a linguistic phenomenon show the complexity and multifaceted nature of this language domain. According to the findings of linguistic analysis of metaphor as a linguistic event, the absence of a comprehensive theory capable of addressing all aspects and providing answers to all questions highlights the intricate nature of this field from both a linguistic and a pragmatic perspective. The lack of a unified metaphor theory that can offer answers to all questions and serve as a comprehensive framework illustrates the complexity not only from a linguistic but also from a stylistic, pragmatic, and cognitive perspective. The formation of new metaphors in any language, reflecting its asymmetric dualism in language evolution, is considered to be as complex as the process of language acquisition. The existence of the phenomenon of a singular metaphor theory capable of addressing all dimensions of this intricate process reveals the complexity not only from a linguistic but also from a stylistic, pragmatic, and cognitive perspective. The mental constructs that come into play during human communication and the mechanisms that facilitate verbal expression in the process of understanding metaphors in the interaction of individuals reflect not only linguistic but also philosophical and ethnosociological aspects. Exploring the cognitive mechanisms that underlie the verbal expression of mental constructs

in the process of human communication not only requires linguistic analysis but also demands philosophical and ethnosociological research. The way any word acquires its own distinctive characteristics directly correlates with the human perception of unity. Metaphor, examined from linguistic, philosophical, and psychological perspectives, emerges as a phenomenon that requires the attention of researchers from various fields. [3,8,9].

The metaphorical transformation of lexical units indicates the multi-layered nature of the language nominative system. The metaphorization of ordinary lexical layers introduces specific features based on semantic characteristics. These distinctive features, according to semantic characteristics, manifest themselves in a way that reflects the development of a certain people, nation, or community up to the present day. The degree of development of the concept, which is closely related to the understanding of concepts, is also evident in a connected manner.

As a result of the human perception and conceptualization of the environment, conceptual metaphors are formed, and these metaphors are not the result of a simple semantic shift but rather the product of the conceptual shift caused by the perception of the world. Several researchers have demonstrated that conceptual metaphors arising from the understanding of concepts are not mere semantic shifts but rather the result of the transformation of conceptual structures [5,7,8]. According to the observations made, the metaphorization of lexical units is a result of the complex cognitive process that occurs in human thinking. For instance, when analyzing concepts such as moon, wolf, eagle, grass, and pigeon, which are commonly associated with the national identity of various peoples, from a cognitive perspective based on the ideas of J. Lakoff, the emergence of metaphorical meanings involves the participation of two cognitive domains: the source domain and the target domain. In this case, it becomes evident that the specific characteristics of a concept do not easily transfer to the second nomination [11]. For example, while the original content (outside the context) of the concept "wolf" may evoke associations such as "predator, eyes, etc." in human cognition, when this word is used in relation to humans, only those attributes that are compatible with the human image will contribute to the meaning. This selectivity, in terms of cognitive aspects, facilitates the transformation of meaning through the use of attributes that are congruent with the human image [1;72].

According to M. Black's theory, metaphorization involves four components: the source domain, the target domain, and the system of markers for both the source and target domains. Therefore, metaphorization is characterized by the interaction of two-dimensional objects, meaning both the source and target domains undergo semantic changes. Analyzing metaphors from a semantic perspective helps to provide an in-depth understanding of the theoretical foundations of cognitive and pragmatic characteristics of metaphors. Cognitive metaphors actively contribute to the interpretation of the conceptual nature of the content from a stylistic point of view.

Considering all of the facts it is important to note that trope primarily appeal to initial associations. In the case of two interconnected objects, the retention of similar attributes (the preservation of distinctive features not shared by the simultaneous counterpart) leads to semantic-stylistic changes based on the mutual influence and interference of the two concepts. In other words, the selection of corresponding attributes for the second object depends on the presence of matching characteristics. The degree of proficiency in this selection process contributes significantly to the expansion of the lexicon's nominative perspective.

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