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**ТИЛ ВА ТИЛ О'QITIШНИНГ ЗАМОНАВИЙ МУАММОЛАРИ**

**(Инглиз тилшунослиги кафедраси олимаси  
М.Қ.Абдуллаева таваллудининг 80 йиллигига  
бағишланади)**

**мавзусидаги Университет миқёсидаги ОНЛАЙН  
илмий-амалий анжумани материаллари  
ТЎПЛАМИ**



**БУХОРО – 2020**

**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ ОЛИЙ  
ВА ЎРТА МАХСУС ТАЪЛИМ ВАЗИРЛИГИ  
БУХОРО ДАВЛАТ УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ  
ИНГЛИЗ ТИЛШУНОСЛИГИ КАФЕДРАСИ**

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## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF METAPHORS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

*Shukurova M.A.*

*Bukhara state university, teacher of English linguistics department*

*Yo'ldosheva Molinur (student of group 11-3 lng-19)*

Stylistics is a branch of general linguistics. It has now been more or less definitely outlined. The types of texts are distinguished by the pragmatic aspect of the communication are called functional styles of language (FS); the special media of language that secure the desirable effect of the utterance are called stylistic devices (SD) and expressive means (EM). SD must always have some function in the text, besides they bring some additional information. The conception that words possess several meanings gives rise to such SDS as metaphor, metonymy, irony, epithet and others. A metaphor is a literary figure of speech that uses an image, story or tangible thing to represent a less tangible thing or some intangible quality or idea; e.g., "Her eyes were glistening jewels". ... In this broader sense, antithesis, hyperbole, metonymy and simile would all be considered types of metaphor. Thus, a metaphor is a conscious and intentional intensification of typical semantic properties of a word: "Oh, Rain" - said Mor. He enveloped her in a great embrace. (I Murdoch). The dictionary meaning of the verb "envelope" is "to wrap up, cover on all sides". The contextual meaning is "to embrace" Here we can give example of the Uzbek: Insihonda u sayrab ketdi. The dictionary meaning of the verb "sayramoq" is "qushlarning sayrashi, yoqindi yoki yoqimsiz ovoz chiqarishi" The contextual meaning is "tinnasdan so'zlash, yaxshi javob berdi".

The typical features of proverbs and sayings serve as the foundation for an SD which is called epigram, i.e. brevity, rhythm and other properties of proverbs constitute a generative model into which new content is poured

Sweet is pleasure after pain (J. Dryden)

What the eye does not see, the stomach doesn't get upset (J.K. Jerome).

O'zing tashna bo'lsang, obi juy ketar

Ko'zing tashna bo'lsa, obro'y ketar (X.Daxilaviy)

Aytur so'zni ayt, aytmas so'zdan qayt. (A.Navoiy)

While speaking about SD we must always remember: the force of one and the same SD may be different. In some cases the emotive charge may be vary

strong, in others it may be weak. It depends on the use of a SD in one and the same function. Due to the overuse of the SD it may become hackneyed, trite and loses its freshness and brightness;

English examples of metaphors: The best pens of the world; A sweet smile; Buttoned strictness of his coat; With his mousing walk.

Uzbek examples of metaphors: Buloqning ko'zi; Tog'ning yon bag'ri; Oq oltin, saugori ekran; O'ychan oqshomlar; Solkovuldek yuzlar

In the first case we have trite SDs, in the second-fresh, genuine SD.

"Henry was a lion on the battlefield". This sentence suggests that Henry fought so valiantly and bravely that he embodied all the personality traits we attribute to the ferocious animal. This sentence implies immediately that Henry was courageous and fearless, much like the King of the Jungle.

The term "metaphor", as the etymology of the word reveal means transference of some quality from one object to another. From the times of ancient Greek and Roman rhetoric, the term has been known to denote the transference of meaning from one word to another. It is still widely used to designate the process in which a word acquires a derivative meaning. Quintilian remarks: It is due to the metaphor that each thing seems to have its name in language. "Language as a whole has been figuratively defined as a dictionary of faded metaphors.

Metaphors like many SDs must be classified according to three aspects:

- 1) The degree of expressiveness,
- 2) The structure i.e. in what linguistic form it is presented or by what part of speech it is expressed,
- 3) The function, i.e. the role of SD in making up an imagine.

Metaphor is not just a figure of speech, but a way by which we perceive the world. "Language is essentially metaphoric", because metaphor is widely used in our daily life, lives in our language, and above all, is in our thought and behavior. We can feel metaphor everywhere, at any time, since it is a way of thinking. So it will be a good try to teach English vocabulary by making use of metaphors. They are powerful cognitive tools for our conceptualization of abstract vocabulary categories. The most important feature of metaphor is its relatedness between things and categories. For example, the word "leg" can be used to refer to legs of human beings, legs of a chair, a bed, a table, and so on, which basically means "the support of things". Metaphor and analogy both work by bringing together two concepts from different conceptual domains, whereas metonymy works by using one element from a given domain to refer to another closely related element. Thus, a metaphor creates new links between otherwise distinct conceptual domains, whereas a metonymy relies on the existing links within them.

Metaphors are one of the most extensively used literary devices. A metaphor refers to a meaning or identity ascribed to one subject by way of another. In a metaphor, one subject is implied to be another so as to draw a comparison between their similarities and shared traits.

Some linguists distinguish between what they call translation, based purely on the meaning expressed by linguistic signs, and involving recourse to extralinguistic information. In fact, the two are very closely intertwined and in most cases effective translation is impossible without an adequate knowledge of the speech – act situation and the situation described in the text.

The purpose of using a metaphor is to take an identity or concept that we understand clearly (second subject) and use it to better understand the lesser known element (the first subject). Example: "Henry was a lion on the battlefield".

In conclusion, metaphor is not just a figure of speech, but a way by which we perceive the world. "Language is essentially metaphoric", because metaphor is widely used in our daily life, lives in our language, and above all, is in our thought and behavior. In the same sense, metaphor is an important way of language change and development. We can feel metaphor everywhere, at any time, since it is a way of thinking. So it will be a good try to teach English vocabulary by making use of metaphors. They are powerful cognitive tools for our conceptualization of abstract vocabulary categories. The most important feature of metaphor is its relatedness between things and categories. And we have come to the idea that it is very difficult to imagine the language without stylistic devices especially metaphor. The transformative power of metaphor is what ultimately defines the basis of the poet's ability to communicate a profound idea, what Percy Bysshe Shelley referred to in his "A Defense of Poetry" as, "intense and impassioned conceptions respecting man and nature." Such ideas lie beyond the more literal words and images.

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## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF STRUCTURAL-GRAMMATICAL FEATURES OF NOUNS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

*Shukurova M.A.*

*Bukhara state university, teacher of English linguistics department  
Khayrullayeva Arzabonu (student of group 11-1 TNA -19 (ing))*

The noun is the central lexical unit of language. It is the main nominative unit of speech. As any other part of speech, the noun can be characterised by three criteria: semantic (the meaning), morphological (the form and grammatical categories) and syntactical (functions, distribution).

### 3-ШУЪБА: ГЛОБАЛЛАШУВ ДАВРИДА ҚИЁСИЙ ТИЛШУНОСЛИК ВА ТАРЖИМА МУАММОЛАРИ

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