

ZOOMORPHIC IMAGES IN METAPHORICAL THINKING

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Abstract. This article is devoted to the role and use of metaphors, or zoo metaphors, which are of great importance not only in linguistics, but also in fiction literature. Also, the article describes the characteristics of a metaphor, a narrow range of metaphors, and basic metaphors. Through the information provided below, we will clarify the reasons for the use of animal metaphors in fiction and in the works of poets and writers.

Keywords: *metaphors, constructs, functions, delivery, ruthless, consider, goatee*

Metaphor (from the Greek metaphor - perenos) is the use of words that describe certain classes of objects and objects for the purpose of characterizing them and naming them, which belong to the second class and are not related to the common or implied. Modern researchers consider metaphorical expressions as one of the most important means of constructing language, its expansion, as a way of connecting natural language and the language of science, and also identify other aspects of the use of metaphors. Being "ubiquitous" and "everything permeating", metaphor is found in various spheres of human life.

Tropes at the lexical level are extremely important in the literary text, they are the most active means of expressing the artistic content. Metaphor is especially important and widely used as a means of artistic imagination in our language based on the results. Linguistic, substantive and methodological features of metaphors are widely studied in Uzbek linguistics. The use of a name that already exists in the language for a new meaning based on a certain similarity does not only perform the function of simple nomination, but also performs the function of influencing the listener (expressive) and expands the expressive possibilities of the language. One such transfer is metaphor. Metaphor is one of the issues that should be worked out more thoroughly in Uzbek lexicology and stylistics. Transference of meaning based on the general similarity between objects is a metaphor, where the main (main) sign is the similarity between things and events. Metaphor is considered to be a very complex phenomenon

of meaning transfer, and it has attracted the attention of both linguists and literary scholars at the same time.

Linguists approach this transfer of meaning from the point of view of revealing the characteristic features of semes and senses in polysemantic words, analysis of events that create transferable meaning, while literary scholars study different means of image in polysemantic words (the they consider it to be the factors that cause the comparison, qualification, metaphor. In both directions, the goal is the same, and that is to study the multiple meanings of the word and its methodological possibilities. Studying the meaning of the word is an important role for lexical methodology based on the results. Linguistic, substantive and methodological features of metaphors are widely studied in Uzbek linguistics. The use of a name that already exists in the language for a new meaning based on a certain similarity does not only perform the function of simple nomination, but also performs the function of influencing the listener (expressive) and expands the expressive possibilities of the language. One such transfer is metaphor. Metaphor is one of the issues that should be worked out more thoroughly in Uzbek lexicology and stylistics. Transference of meaning based on the general similarity between objects is a metaphor, where the main (main) sign is the similarity between things and events.

Metaphor is considered to be a very complex phenomenon of meaning transfer, and it has attracted the attention of both linguists and literary scholars at the same time. Linguists approach this transfer of meaning from the point of view of revealing the characteristic features of semes and senses in polysemantic words, analysis of events that create transferable meaning, while literary scholars study different means of image in polysemantic words (the they consider it to be the factors that cause the comparison, qualification, metaphor. In both directions, the goal is the same, and that is to study the multiple meanings of the word and its methodological possibilities.

The study of multiple meanings of the word plays an important role, first of all, for lexical methodology. Because, in order for one word to have different meanings, it is necessary to pay attention to its stylistic color and meaning when using it in oral and written speech. Therefore, the transfer of meaning, like synonymy, homonymy, and other lexical devices, creates humor, humor, laughter, and various puns. In such cases, the literal and figurative meaning of the word collide, resulting in an unexpected new meaning. These subtle shades of meaning of words are widely used as an important descriptive tool in fiction. Therefore, a metaphorical relationship is based on commonalities between two objects or events in the description of a certain event under certain conditions. The phenomenon of modern political metaphors carries linguistic and cultural character and cannot be separated from the political and economic side of the nation in isolation from the traditional and self-consciousness of the nation.

It is known that words are divided into two: words with a real meaning and words events, but also describe those objects and events. Figurative meaning is based on the correct meaning of the words in the language. Words with figurative meaning are used in all styles except scientific and formal style. The figurative meaning of words is realized only in the context. One type of these figurative words is metaphor, and just as there is a diversity of opinions among linguists, metaphors are also given different rates and opinions. Calling one word another on the basis of the similarity of two things is called a metaphor (from the Greek metaphor-to move), and it strengthens the meaning serves. By using metaphors in the works of writers or poets, it makes it possible for the reader to easily imagine the characters in the work or the events and thoughts in the work. Metaphor is also a literary device that compares imaginary opposite words and ensures the creation of the second word through the first word. Through this method, metaphor, writers use an unknown concept to reveal and connect abstract ideas or enhance meaning through a known concept. In addition, he attracts the attention of the reader by making his work interesting.

Metaphor is an extremely complex phenomenon, and its classification is carried out in several stages according to several different signs. Types of metaphor elements according to their relationship. As we know, a metaphor consists of three elements: a theme, a means of expression, and a basis for comparison. In the above example, the following metaphors apply; in the metaphor of a hundred-headed wolf, a hundred-headed fox, in the words wolf and fox, the word wolf expresses the meanings of ruthless, strong, greedy, cunning, the fox is a means of expression, cunning, cunning theme. In the above sentence, by comparing the centurion to a wolf and a fox, the poet portrays him as the strongest man in the village and He insists that he is the most cunning person. The main thing is that it depends on the ability of the writer to use metaphors and to distinguish them from the means of artistic representation, as well as the specific purpose of using this means. The reason is abstract to the reader. Clear delivery of concepts or creation of multi-meaning sentences and sentences with one's own words plays an important role in eliminating misunderstandings that the student may encounter during the book reading process earns and attracts the reader writers and poets use metaphors to add color and richness to their artistic content, and they do it very well. In the works, we can observe strong metaphors that have their own meaning, and they play an important role in a sentence, and without that metaphor, the meaning of the sentence will not come out.

In English fiction, we can find many metaphors with animal names, and they are mostly used figuratively by the poet or writer, rather than in their meaning. I will try to analyze metaphors related to animal names in English literary works based on the above information. "Lions on the Beach - Lions on the Beach. "Lions on the beach (In

this sentence, the writer used to express the character's feelings in a different unexpected way). Santiago dreams of playing with lions on the beach in Africa. Lions are symbols of youth and life, reminding Santiago of his childhood. Santiago struggles to overcome old age and the fear he now has of the competitive young fishermen in his village. not strong enough to follow. Leos help him remember happy, successful times and find peace and hope despite his current disappointments. "It resembled the face of a sheep, and voice, too, had a sheep-like quality," He resembled the face of a sheep, and his voice also had a sheep-like quality. In this sentence, "sheep" is metaphorical and gives the following meanings; he has a sheep's face and a sheep's voice. The word "sheep" comes in the meaning of old, old, ugly. He had a sheep's face and a sheep's voice. (In this sentence, we can observe that through the metaphor of "sheep" the narrator expresses the face of Goldstein with white hair and goatee through the metaphor of sheep.

"He is a dark horse." "He is an invisible man." Among English peoples, if you want to describe a person, if there is very little information about him, and he is a loner, they say horse. "Black sheep" Usually, the color of sheep in Europe and America is white or yellow. Therefore, a person who stands out in any group, the white flock of sheep, is compared to the only black sheep that stands out. (used in relation to a person who stands out in a certain group).

When the views of different scholars are summarized, they all show that the above-mentioned situation implies that the metaphor can be expressive or non-expressive. Expressive metaphors are broad, non-expressive metaphors can also remain personal. For example, calling the faucet of a teapot the nose of a teapot or calling the lights of a car the eyes of a car can be a one-time act. The examples given above show that the mark is not regular, that is, it is not one-time or many-time. Expressiveness and views about the non-informativeness of metaphor are the result of ignoring the linguistic norms underlying any metaphor. Consider the following examples: Expressive metaphor is a fountain of freedom in everyone's eyes. "I came to the village to spread the seeds of knowledge and enlightenment." Non-expressive metaphor "The chicken standing in the doorway is crying by the hearth." If we compare the non-expressive metaphors of the doorway or the head of the hearth with the expressive metaphors of the fountain of freedom and the seed of knowledge, they have not become non-expressive, in fact they have never been non-expressive. When the modern author brings the term "spiritual" into his speech, the goal is to provide an upbeat style, not to prove religious views. In our opinion, this basis is very simple and lies in the naming process.

Consequently, from the information and examples given above, I understood that metaphor can be used to connect two opposite or dissimilar things and to make the writer's thoughts clear and concise. Especially to writers of animal names and

metaphors during their animation comes in very handy and increases the color of the work. In addition, I must say that a writer or a poet uses metaphor to attract the reader's attention and to reflect his thoughts in a bright second background. we use it a lot to express our thoughts, and I understood very well that one of the main tools of skiers is metaphor. metaphor as a linguistic phenomenon accompanies language and speech everywhere; many linguists deal with metaphor; they consider the metaphor from different points of view and give their own definitions of the phenomenon in language. In this research, we follow the opinion of A.P. Chudinov, who defines metaphor as the main mental operation that combines two conceptual fields and creates an opportunity to use the possibilities of structuring the source sphere with the help of a new field.

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