# SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPORTANCE OF METAPHOR IN LINGUISTIC SCIENCE

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**Abstract**. This article provides detailed information on the nature and types of metaphor. The article introduces the explanatory dictionary of the word metaphorical and analyzes several metaphorical terms in the Uzbek language. And, of course, we will see how it is used in sentences, what artistic coloring it gives to sentences when it is used. It also sheds light on the specific characteristics and meanings of "metaphor" in our culture!

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Metaphor is a technique that is often called hidden comparison. A metaphor, like a simile, compares two objects or phenomena, and those that actually have little in common. It is precisely because the parallel turns out to be unexpected that metaphor is considered a means of artistic expression. Metaphor is a technique that is often called hidden comparison. A metaphor, like a simile, compares two objects or phenomena, and those that actually have little in common. It is precisely because the parallel turns out to be unexpected that metaphor is considered a means of artistic expression. But, if you think about it, the analogy is quite accurate.

Firstly, the abyss is something immeasurable and mysterious. With information, it's about the same: no one is able to master even a tenth (hundredth? thousandth? millionth?) part of the scientific literature created over two thousand years. And if you remember that there is also an artistic... Secondly,the word "abyss" does not evoke the most pleasant associations. It is rather something dark and dangerous, like in Lovecraft's stories. Any monsters can hide in the abyss. It's the same with the sciences: they not only expand our horizons, but also show what crazy things a person is capable of in order to achieve his goals. Or how hard he has to suffer until a great scientist/inventor/politician comes and solves some problem. Open a History textbook on a random page and you will be taken to a chapter about conspiracies, uprisings, torture, executions and wars. Or - about natural epidemics –How does a metaphor

work? A metaphor can be constructed in two ways. The first method is using the grammatical basis (subject and predicate). For example, "the eyes are shining", "the soul is singing", "the muscles are playing" ... In theory, the conjunction "as if" can be placed between the subject and the predicate: the eyes seem to shine, the soul seems to sing. In practice this is not necessary. The metaphor is already hard to miss. The second way is using an addition, which is in any case except the instrumental. Most often - in the genitive or accusative: "point of (what?) point of view", "break (what?) heart". But if you have the instrumental case in front of you, for example, "dust flies in a column," then this is already a comparison. The situation is complicated by the fact that there is Another concept is "extended metaphor".

Metaphor is a unique phenomenon and therefore arouses great research interest. She is being studied from different positions: from linguistic, literary, philosophical, psychological, etc. At the present stage of development of linguistic science, metaphor is actively studied from lingo-cultural, lingo-cognitive, psycholinguistics, ethnolinguistic points of view. Metaphor, which is one of the ways of understanding the world around us, is an integral element of language. From ancient times to the present day, it has attracted special attention as an object of scientific research. Previously, metaphor was considered as a means of creating imagery in language, a stylistic device, a way of "decorating" speech. However, in recent years, the study of metaphor has moved to a qualitatively new level. The number of studies on this topic has sharply increased, which can be explained by new perspectives for considering metaphor not only as an element, but also as a reflection and result of mental processes. This article is devoted to the study of metaphor in both Russian and English languages. the process of metaphorizing the meaning of word Russian and English languages.

Metaphor abounds in both sign and spoken languages. However, in sign languages, languages in the visual-manual modality, metaphors work a bit differently than they do in spoken languages. In this paper we explore some of the ways in which metaphors in sign languages differ from metaphors in spoken languages. We address three differences: Some metaphors are very common in spoken languages yet are infelicitous in sign languages; (b) Body-part terms are possible in very specific types of metaphors in sign languages, but are not so restricted in spoken languages; (c) Similes in some sign languages are misreferred in predicative positions in which metaphors are fine, in contrast to spoken languages where both can appear in these environments. We argue that these differences can be explained by two seemingly unrelated principles: The Double Mapping Constraint (Meir, 2010), which accounts for the interaction between metaphor and iconicity in languages, and (Croft's 2003) constraint regarding the autonomy and dependency of elements in metaphorical constructions. We further argue that the study of metaphor in the signed modality offers novel insights concerning the nature of metaphor in general, and the role of figurative

speech in language. Sign languages are both visual systems and linguistic systems. We might expect metaphor to work in a similar way in languages in general, building on the properties shared by all human languages. Yet if modality does play a role in shaping metaphors, as suggested above, then metaphors may work differently in the two types of languages. Examples of metaphors in genealogy, poetry, song lyrics, and advertising. Some people think of metaphors as less than the sweet stuff of songs and poems - Love is a pearl or a flower or a butterfly. But in reality, we all speak, write and think with metaphors every day. It cannot be avoided: metaphors are baked into our language. Here are some examples from various metaphors, advertisements, poems, essays, songs, and TV shows.

A metaphor is a figure of speech that makes a comparison between two different things that have something important in common. The word "metaphor" comes from the Greek word metaphor meaning "to move" or "to walk across." Metaphors mean "a word, image, thought, or situation that has a different meaning

Some metaphors are so common that we can't even see that they are metaphors. Take, for example, the well-known metaphor of life as a journey. We find it in advertising slogans: "Life is a journey, a good journey." (United Airlines) "Life is a journey." (Nissan) "The journey never stops." (American Express) Life is a journey' (Hugo Boss Perfume )You can see such beautiful words as "bow eyebrows, arrow eyelashes, bud lips, pearl teeth, moon-faced, only in Uzbek literature. It is characteristic of Uzbek poets and Uzbek writers. Words have two different meanings. The first is called the original meaning, and the second is the figurative meaning. As for the first type of meaning, it is called a word with its own meaning, if the meaning of the words means the same when they appear alone or in the text. If the individual meaning and the meaning in the text are different, then this word is used figuratively in the text.

To the question of how we can find the use of a word literally and figuratively, we answer this way: it is very easy to use the words in the text individually. If a word has the same meaning when it appears alone or in the text, it is used in its own sense or has a different meaning when it is alone means it can be used figuratively. We can explain this to you with the help of several examples. For example: Let's use the word "cold" in the sentence "Don't think cold, my friend." The word "cold" is used in its own sense for air and water. When the words "cold intention", "cold breath", "cold person" appear in sentences, the word "cold" is used figuratively out of its meaning. In this sentence, "I'm full for one six", let's use the word "six" alone. When the word "six" is used alone, six means something iron, and it is not something that can be eaten. the word also means two different meanings when it is used alone and when it occurs in the text, and it is used figuratively in the text. Here we have learned two different meanings of words, native and figurative, and how to find them. DISCUSSION AND RESULTS Questions and tests asking us to find words with a figurative meaning

torment us from the time of application. There are many questions like this in DTM tests, so it is necessary to study figurative words and their types.

1. METAPHOR. "A metaphor is a specific other for the purpose of explaining something or an action a literary concept that uses the property of an object" - John Stephen describes. [1] Let's find out what are the relationships we study: 1 External similarity relation. 2 Relationship. 3 Whole and part relationship. 4 Task similarity relation. There are four ways of transferring meaning: 1 Metaphor 2 Metonymy 3 Synecdoche 4 Responsibility These are a sequence of ways of transferring meaning. In addition, there are also types of transfer of meaning, such as irony and subtext. We will talk about these after giving information about four different methods.

In using similes and metaphors to enrich our writing, we see that these figures of speech are more than just decorations or embellishments. Metaphors are also ways of thinking that offer our readers (and ourselves) new ways of exploring ideas and seeing the world. After exploring the creative metaphors below (and there are many more), try your hand (and head) at creating some new forms of your own.

"Love is the wild card of existence." (Rita Mae Brown, Daily)

"Love is in the first place a homeless man who searches for treasure in the middle of the rain and finds no one with gold coins, slowly filled with chocolate, and even if his heart is broken, he is hungry and can't complain.

Taking into account the importance of the use of types of transfer of meaning in the formation of oral and written speech, L. S. Vygotsky notes that "There is a huge difference between oral and written speech." Because "firstly, written speech is more abstract than oral speech, and secondly, as a result of the change of the usual motivation in oral speech, that is, intonation and the absence of the interlocutor, the reader in written speech focuses not on the speech itself, but on the hidden meaning behind the words. 10. That is why enriching written speech with expressiveness and meaningfulness creates a number of problems for students. Also, when creating a written speech, the student not only learns theoretical information about the tools that increase the attractiveness and effectiveness of the speech, but also learns how and in what way to translate it into the text. will also have to puzzle over input routes. In the textbook "Methodology of teaching the mother tongue" about the fact that studying the types of transfer of meaning, along with the development of speech culture, also affects the richness of the student's speech, "...the words of the Uzbek people" and is manifested in the use of metaphorical words, simile, qualification, revitalization, metaphor, exaggeration, and rhetorical interrogatives. These visual tools of the language give beauty, charm and variety to the speech

B. Rakhmonova says about metaphor: "metaphor is the main phenomenon that causes lexemes to become multi-meaning in the language of artistic works. Metaphor, as the most common way of creating figurative meaning, is one of the important factors

of artistic speech and the art of speech. Forming a figurative meaning in speech on the basis of the semes contained in the seme is typical for almost all words that do not have such a nature. Even auxiliary words can create figurative meanings by drastically changing the task semes. If they marry "if" to "unless", a born son, his name is "if only"""³ the phenomenon of metonymy has been studied by many scientists and various classifications have been given. For example, scientist E. Kilichev defined metonymy in his book "Lexical Tools of Artistic Representation" as follows: "Metonymy is a form of polysemy. Words denoting objects or events acquire a new portable meaning through metonymy. and subject-things and events representing completely different concepts are assumed to be internally and externally close, connected, and connected in space and time. Also, in this work, metonymy is based on comparison, only in metaphor the signs of similar objects are compared. - there are also opinions about combining the signs of objects that are not similar to each other.

Scientist Mirtojiyev writes, "The phenomenon of polysemy in language has attracted the attention of scientists since ancient times. Before our era, they studied it from the point of view of philosophy and methodology. According to our linguists, Chinese and Indian scientists, and at the beginning of our era, the Greeks also dealt with this issue. The use of words in different meanings is also studied in the works dedicated to the riches of the ancient Turkic language. Observing such a phenomenon in the works of Mahmud Kashgari's "Devoni lug'otit turk" and Alisher Navoi's "Muhabbat-ul lug'atayn" possible the occurrence of words in different meanings is determined during the analysis of literary texts. The use of a word in a sense other than its meaning is referred to in linguistics and literary studies as a trope. R. Kongurov explains such a phenomenon in the artistic language as follows: "In order to increase the artistic value, expressiveness, and expressiveness of a literary work, it is a trope to transfer the name and sign of one thing to another, or to use words for this purpose, in a general figurative sense. called»? In world linguistics, there are several views on the classification of words that form a figurative meaning. For example, French linguist J. Maruzot divides figurative words into three types: metaphor, metonymy, and synecdoche. The Russian linguist L. A. Bukhalovsky divided the phenomenon that creates a figurative meaning into six types: metaphor, task-relatedness, emotionality, metonymy, as folk etymology, association. L. A. Bukhalovsky considers synecdoche to be a form of metonymy.

The ambiguity of interpretations of the concept of metaphor is explained by the fact that it is a linguo-cultural phenomenon that allows the formation of new lexical meanings in the language. The metaphor is designed for the figurative and emotional effect it creates. Many linguists have paid attention to the "hidden" comparisons that create the background of metaphors. In poetry and prose, metaphor was not only a means of lexical expressiveness, but also a way of constructing images.What words do

on the basis of their literal meaning must be possible for them in metaphor. A metaphor directs attention to the same kinds of similarities, if not the same features, as the corresponding comparison. But then everything these unexpected parallels and subtle analogies to which metaphors push us must depend on nothing else, as from the literal meaning of the words. The author emphasizes that metaphor and comparison are only two types of techniques among an infinite number of means that force us to compare and contrast, drawing our attention to certain phenomena of the surrounding world. Usually only when a sentence is perceived by us as false do we give it the status of a metaphor and begin the search for deep implications. Perhaps this is why the falsity of most metaphorical expressions is obvious, and all comparisons are trivially true.

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