

METAPHOR AND STRUCTURAL COMPOSITION

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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 analysis several metaphorical terms in the Uzbek language. And, of course, we will see how it is used in sentences, what artistic colouring it gives to sentences when it is used. It also sheds light on the specific characteristics and meanings of "metaphor" in our culture.

Keywords: *hidden, similar, meaning poem alerting transformed, empirical*

So what is this figurative meaning and hidden comparison? First, let's look at the definition from the literary encyclopaedia: "a type of trope, the use of a word in a figurative meaning; a phrase that characterises a given phenomenon by transferring to it features inherent in another phenomenon (due to one or another similarity of the related phenomena)." That is, a metaphor is a word or expression in a figurative meaning, and it is based on a comparison of an object or phenomenon with something similar to it. In this case, the veiled word itself is not called

An important reason for the enormous interest in metaphor over the past 20 years is cognitive linguistic research. Cognitive linguists accept the idea that metaphor is not just a part of language, but reflects a fundamental part of how people think, reason, and imagine. A large number of empirical studies in cognitive linguistics support this claim in various ways. Metaphorical language has the dual function of reminding us of ubiquitous patterns of experience while alerting us to new conceptual and aesthetic possibilities. For example, when the poet A. R. Ammons writes that a poem is a walk, he is using a metaphor to tell us what a poem is (i.e., a poem is a leisurely, perhaps unpredictable, purposeful journey of the mind and imagination). Many readers familiar with poetry may have never thought about poetry, so their future experience of reading poetry may be transformed as a result of understanding and appreciating the words of A. R. Ammons

Other readers may immediately recognise that they have already experienced poetry as a form of excursion, and have enjoyed the words of A. R. Ammon's precisely because they tap into a rich set of deeply held beliefs. In both cases, metaphor serves to illuminate the thematic relationships that define the world and our experiences

The traditional belief among many scholars is that metaphorical meaning is newly created and does not reflect pre-existing aspects of how people typically conceptualise ideas and events in terms of ubiquitous metaphorical schemas. But over the past 20 years, various linguists, philosophers, and psychologists have embraced the alternative possibility that metaphor is fundamental to language, thought, and experience (Gibbs, 1994; Gibbs and Steen, 1999; Lay-off, 1987; Lagos and Johnson, 1980, 1999; Johnson, 1987; Sweetest, 1990). These scientists, working primarily under a new disciplinary umbrella called Cognitive Linguistics, explored the idea that people speak metaphorically because they think, feel, and act metaphorically. This article takes a critical look at this important revolution in metaphor research

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. For example, the following metaphors are used in the sentence "The wolf of the village is also a centurion, and the fox is also a centurion" (A. Kharrar): the centurion is a wolf, the centurion is a wolf in the metaphor of a fox and a wolf, the word "wolf" is rude, represents the meanings of greedy, sly, fox is a means of expression, cunning, sly theme. At this point, it should be emphasised that transfer of name in metaphor is usually not built on the basis of quantitative equality. Only substantive equality is necessary. Also, this equality is defined relative. That is, one word that is used metaphorically cannot be said to replace exactly one word. In the example above, compare: the wolf is ruthless, greedy... So, not quantitative, but substantive equality is meant here, and this equality is also relative. Because the motifs in the word Boreel, which are the basis for comparison, can be different according to the requirements of the speech situation: character aspect, natural aspects, appearance, etc. Reflecting on this characteristic of metaphor, Dj. Miller says that the metaphor maker... may or may not have meant the exact words, which we will never be able to determine because they are not used. This relationship of metaphor elements can be further deepened. That is, not only a theme, but a means of expression is also not expressed by concrete words. Creeping is not a feature of a sentence, so there is a metaphor here. But what is imagined? There is no concrete answer.

It is only known that he is compared to some kind of creeping creature, that is, the creator of the metaphor does not specify his means of expression, but directs the recipient of the metaphor. It is up to the addressee to solve the metaphor in the end. It

turns out that the elements of metaphor are of two types according to the proportionality and concrete nature of their relationship: 1. The means of expression is proportional to the theme and concretely expressed (that is, the main elements of the metaphor are present) is a basic metaphor. The algorithm for creating a metaphor is quite simple: it is necessary to highlight several distinctive properties of an object or phenomenon, find objects with similar characteristics and “transfer” one or another characteristic to them. This technique is used by writers, but anyone can try it right now. What is happening at the moment or what objects surround you? For example, rearranging an apartment is like Tetris, tasks with an overdue deadline in the task manager are a fire. American linguist George Luckof, in his work “Metaphors We Live By,” argued that metaphor, although a prosaic or poetic expression, is also part of both everyday speech and thinking. This literary device is now an integral part of colloquial vocabulary. Some of the metaphors have become so firmly established in the Russian language that they have ceased to be noticed. This type is called “erased”: “forest of hands”, “chair leg”, “sun is setting”.

Using metaphors in everyday life helps you look at the situation differently, and in the process of communication, such hidden comparisons can defuse the situation and make it less formal (but remember the appropriateness and do not give your business partners puzzles that will lead to misunderstanding). Metaphors can be used in advertising and company blog texts to draw attention to a particular property of the object being described. This technique helps to revive the text due to its emotional impact on the consumer: he may have certain images and associated experiences. A comparison has a clear structure and usually contains comparative conjunctions, for example, “as”, “as if”, “as if”. Thus, the sentence is divided into two parts: the first indicates the object of comparison, and the second - its analogue. The difference between a metaphor and an epithet is that an epithet directly emphasises a feature of an object, while a metaphor hides it. For example

: • Epithet: bright rowan •

Comparison: rowan is like a fire •

Metaphor: rowan bonfire.

Types of metaphors are literary devices such as metonymy and synecdoche. Metonymy is the replacement of one word with another based on the contiguity of concepts. For example, in the expression “drank three glasses,” the contents are replaced with the name of the container. Synecdoche is the transfer of the general to the particular or from part to whole: “Everything sleeps - man, beast, and bird.”

Metaphor is a literary device that allows you to make the text more vivid and emotional. It consists in transferring the properties of one object or action to another. After all, hands cannot be made of gold, a heart cannot burn, and nerves cannot be

made of steel. All these definitions are used in a figurative sense, and we understand perfectly well what these examples mean

- : • golden hands - everything they do turns out well, and therefore valuable
- ; fiery heart - able to love and experience strong emotions;
- nerves of steel - calmness and prudence even in extreme conditions.

The first definition of what a metaphor is was given by Aristotle, and this was almost 2.5 thousand years ago. True, it sounded a little heavy, but the author is a philosopher: "Metaphor is an unusual name that is transferred from species to genus, or from genus to species, or from species to species, or from genus to genus." Yes, it sounds like a tongue twister, and very philosophical. But, in essence, it means what we have already said - this is the transfer of the properties of one object to another, which initially are not very suitable for it. Metaphors in literature Most often, metaphors can be found in poetry. For example, in Yesenia, almost every poem is a whole set of such metaphorical devices.

The fragrant bird cherry, hanging, stands, And the golden greens burn in the sun. It is clear that greenery cannot be golden in colour, but in this way the poet accurately and vividly conveys the radiance of the sun's rays on the foliage. And nearby, near a thawed patch, in the grass, between the roots, a small silver stream runs and flows. Again, the water cannot be silver, but we understand that it is very clean, and the murmuring of the stream resembles a chime silver And water cannot "run". The metaphor means that the stream flows very fast.

Types of metaphors in examples All metaphors are usually divided into several types: Sharp. This is the most common and brightest type. As a rule, these are just two words that are absolutely opposite to each other. For example, "wings of fire", "moon flower", "explosion of emotions".

- Erased. This is a metaphor that has already become so firmly established in our vocabulary that we use it without thinking. For example, "forest of hands", "life like honey", "golden hands", which we mentioned at the very beginning of the article.
- Metaphor-formula. It's even more a simple kind of worn-out metaphor. This some designs that we have already can't even divide by components and paraphrase. For example, "chair leg", "sock" shoe", "cup of being".

Exaggeration. A metaphor with which we intentionally increase the scale of what is happening. For example, "I told you a hundred times already," "millions of people can't be wrong," "the whole class fell laughing."

All of these types belong to simple metaphors. That is, they are small in design and, as a rule, only one word is used in a figurative sense. But there are so-called extended metaphors. These are entire pieces of text. And most often they can be found again in poetry. Let's turn to the already mentioned Yesenia for help: The golden grove dissuaded the Birch, cheerful language, And the cranes, flying sadly, No longer regret

anyone. Whom should I feel sorry for? After all, everyone in the world is a wanderer - He will pass, enter and leave home again. The hemp plant dreams of all those who have passed away With a wide moon over the blue pond.

Metaphor” is a term from philology, isn't it? Yes. In the sciences of literature and language, a metaphor is an expression with a figurative meaning, based on comparison, when something is described through the signs or actions of another object. Simple examples: golden hands, bottomless sadness, difficult relationships. And in a visual metaphor, such a comparison and transfer of meaning is laid down not by words, but by graphics and pictures. This term is used in cinema, painting and design. Visual metaphors are found in logos, icons, infographics, illustrations and advertising: they help convey ideas elegantly or attract attention.

Can I have an example? The most famous is the desktop with icons for folders and files. This metaphor was invented back in the seventies, when the first graphical interfaces were created. To make it easier for the user to handle the computer, the workspace and its elements were “compared” with familiar things from the real world. Conceptually, the desktop on the screen resembled the classic surface of an office table covered with cloth. Folder icons are on light yellow inserts in segregators, files are on sheets of paper.

Are visual metaphors needed to show virtual concepts as real things? This is one of their functions. There are a lot of metaphors in digital design - this helps make websites and applications clearer. For example, a gear image denotes a section with settings, an icon with a shopping cart represents a virtual cart, and a heart icon indicates a “like” mark. - But the scope of visual metaphors is much broader than interface design.

But the scope of visual metaphors is much broader than interface design. With their help, images, identities, and advertising creatives are created. In infographics and presentations, they are needed to better convey the meaning of the story and help people read and understand information faster. The festival's identity is based on a graphic representation of the wave and the ability of a watermelon to sound loudly when it is checked for ripeness. The result was a visual metaphor “a watermelon as a sound wave.

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