



GENERAL AND SPECIFIC METAPHORICS: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation Metaphor is not only an integral part of language; it also represents the culture, human cognition. In this article, the difference between general and specific metaphors, their functional analyses and implications in different discourses are discussed. General metaphors encompass conceptual metaphors that appear consistently through various cultures while specific metaphors convey contextualized and distinctive meaning pertaining to culture, history and linguistic tradition. By comparing metaphors in English and Uzbek, the study highlights the impact of metaphoric expression in literature, mass media and various discourse. According to the results of the study, metaphors develop cross-cultural understanding, enhance cognitive and linguistic creativity.

Key words: Metaphors, conceptual metaphors, linguistic creativity, cultural cognition, cross-cultural analysis, mass media discourse, literary metaphors, comparative linguistics.

UMUMIY VA XUSUSIY METAFORIKA: INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARI MISOLIDA TAQQOSLASH

Annotatsiya Metafora nafaqat tilning ajralmas qismi, balki madaniyat va inson tafakkurining ifodasidir. Ushbu maqolada umumiy va xususiy metaforikaning farqlari, ularning funksional tahlili va turli diskurslardagi ahamiyati muhokama qilinadi. Umumiy metaforika turli madaniyatlardagi umumiy tushunchalarni ifodalovchi konseptual metaforalardan iborat bo'lsa, xususiy metaforika esa madaniyat, tarix va lingvistik an'analar bilan bog'liq bo'lgan kontekstual va o'ziga xos ma'nolarni aks ettiradi. Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi metaforalarni taqqoslash orqali ushbu tadqiqot metaforik ifodaning adabiyot, ommaviy axborot vositalari va turli diskurslardagi o'rnini yoritadi. Tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra, metaforalar madaniyatlararo tushunishni rivojlantiradi, kognitiv va lingvistik ijodkorlikni oshiradi.

Kalit soʻzlar: metaforika, konseptual metaforalar, lingvistik ijodkorlik, madaniy tafakkur, madaniyatlararo tahlil, ommaviy axborot vositalari diskursi, adabiy metaforalar, taqqoslama tilshunoslik

ОБЩАЯ И ЧАСТНАЯ МЕТАФОРИКА: СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ НА ПРИМЕРЕ АНГЛИЙСКОГО И УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ

Аннотация Метафора является не только неотъемлемой частью языка, но и отражением культуры и человеческого мышления. В данной статье рассматриваются различия между общей и частной метафорикой, их функциональный анализ и значение в различных дискурсах. Общая метафорика охватывает концептуальные метафоры, встречающиеся в разных культурах, в то время как частная метафорика передает контекстуальные и уникальные значения, связанные с культурой, историей и языковой традицией. Сравнивая метафоры в английском и узбекском языках, исследование подчеркивает влияние метафорического выражения в литературе, средствах массовой информации и различных дискурсах. Согласно результатам исследования, метафоры способствуют межкультурному пониманию, а также развитию когнитивного и лингвистического творчества.

Ключевые слова: метафорика, концептуальные метафоры, Лингвистическое творчество, Культурное мышление, Межкультурный анализ, Дискурс в СМИ

INTRODUCTION

There is more in metaphor than poetic imagination and rhetorical flourish([1.8]). Metaphor is an important tool that heavily tied to cognition and imagination and enable people comprehend abstract concepts through everyday experiences they encounter. Initially, metaphor are thought to be ornamental device that is used only as rhetorical device, however, recent research proved that it is also fundamental to thought and communication. As scholars, Lakoff and Johnson [(1.8)] mentioned that our conceptual system is largely metaphorical, the way we think, what we experience, and what we do every day is very much a matter of metaphor. Similarly, Kovecses Z argued that metaphor plays a role in human thought, understanding, and reasoning and, beyond that, in the creation of our social, cultural, and psychological reality([2.13]).

The use of metaphors in all spheres of life allows people comprehend more complicated and abstract ideas in an easier approach with familiar experiences. It is fundamentally tied to society, culture and individuals' intellectual landscape. For example, the metaphor "Life is a journey" conveys the meaning of progress, direction, moving forth or back as a conceptual framework. Meanwhile, although in Uzbek, the similar word patterns are not used in conveying the same meaning, there is the same metaphors which expresses with other words, such as "hayot-bir daryo".

As can be seen, metaphors are used across various domains and this article explores the nature of general and specific metaphors, exploring their role in discourse and their shaping meaning in different domains, focusing especially in Uzbek and English languages.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODLAR.

The comparative study of metaphor employs qualitative method which analyses metaphoric expressions in literary texts, social media and everyday conversations in both languages. Initially, the research relies on data collection. Metaphorical expressions have been collected from various resources such as literary work, TV programs and social media posts in Uzbek and English. As literary work, metaphors in the novel “Animal Farm” by George Orwell are analyzed and compared with Uzbek equivalents. Also, western media CNN employs metaphorical expressions which can be used in Uzbek in softer way. Similarly, on LinkedIn, several war or economic metaphors are consistently used. Metaphors gathered from above-mentioned resources are classified into general and specific metaphors based on their conceptual structure. This approach of research methodology ensures deep understanding of the function of metaphors in different landscapes, examining their universal and culture-specific characteristics.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.

1. General Metaphors in general

Universal conceptual metaphors that organize human mind in a variety of academic fields and cultural situations are referred to as general metaphors. These metaphors relate abstract or difficult concepts to well-known experiences, which aids in understanding them. These metaphors can be found in a variety of fields, such as ordinary communication, media, literature, and economics.

For example, metaphors like "time is money" and "life is a journey" are common in various languages. They conceptualize human events in terms of economic value (efficiency, saving, squandering) or movement (advance, barriers, direction). Examples in both Uzbek and English:

"Life is a journey" → Like a journey, life has goals, challenges, and a path.

"Time is money" implies that time is a valuable resource that can be saved, spent, or wasted.

Equivalents in Uzbek:

Like "Life is a journey," "Hayot yo'l" (Life is a road) emphasizes development and direction. "Vaqt oltin" (Time is gold) => Reflecting the economic metaphor, time is valuable and should not be wasted.

Common Metaphors in Various Literary Discourses:

Animal Farm by George Orwell critiques authoritarian governments using political metaphors. For instance: "All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.([3.15])" Equality metaphor: reveals the manipulation of ideology by ruling elites and the corrupting of power. In politics and economics, war and conflict metaphors are commonly

used in BBC news headlines. "The government is battling inflation." "A trade war has been launched between the US and China."([4])

"Inflyatsiyaga qarshi kurash" (The fight against inflation) is the equivalent in Uzbek. These metaphors influence public opinion by framing economic trends and policy discussions as conflicts.

Social Media Conversation: In online discussions, metaphors help make abstract ideas more relatable. "Twitter is a battlefield of opinions." "Social media is a double-edged sword." Equivalents in Uzbek: "Twitter fikrlar jang maydoniga aylandi." (Twitter has become a battleground for viewpoints.)

"Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar ikki qirralli qilich." (Social media has two sides.)

These metaphors serve as cognitive tools that influence how people in many cultures see time, life, power, and social systems. They are not limited by language boundaries.

In the literary work "Animal farm" by Orwell in Chapter 1, one notable metaphor is: "With the ring of light from his lantern dancing from side to side." The phrase "ring of light... dancing" is a personification metaphor where light is described as if it has human-like movement. It suggests an unstable, wavering state, possibly symbolizing Mr. Jones' drunkenness or lack of control. The dancing light could also metaphorically foreshadow change, as light and darkness are recurring themes in Orwell's work, often symbolizing knowledge vs. ignorance. Its Uzbek equivalent is "Shamchirog'i miltiraydi" (The candlelight flickers.) This metaphor is often used in Uzbek to signify uncertainty, instability, or something coming to an end—similar to how the flickering light in Orwell's metaphor symbolizes Mr. Jones' instability and foreshadowing his downfall. Another one is "Hayot charxpalakdek aylanadi" (Life turns like a Ferris wheel.) This metaphor represents constant movement, unpredictability, and change, much like the dancing light foreshadowing revolution in Animal Farm. "Shamol esmasa, daraxtlar qimirlamaydi" (If there is no wind, the trees do not move.) This means change happens for a reason—just as Orwell's light metaphor implies an upcoming shift in power.

Specific Metaphorics

Unlike general metaphors, specific metaphorics have their roots in linguistic, cultural, or historical traditions. They might not have a straightforward equivalent in another language and are frequently exclusive to a certain community.

Examples of Particular Metaphors in Uzbek Literature and Culture and English:

"Yurak gullagan bog'" (The heart becoming into a garden in blossom)

Meaning: Inner tranquility, love, or emotional depth.

Context: Used in Uzbek poetry to characterize a caring and loving individual.

"The heart is a field of flowers," which is less prevalent, is the English equivalent. "Hayot charxpalakdek aylanadi" Meaning: Life has ups and downs and is cyclical.

In contrast to the Uzbek metaphor, which conveys steady, inexorable cycles, the English phrase "Life is a rollercoaster" suggests rapid, unforeseen shifts.

Specific Metaphors in English: "Heart as an engine" Meaning: Reflecting an industrial mentality, the heart functions as a mechanism that drives life. Uzbek Contrast: Uzbek analogies associate nature—rather than machines—with emotions. For instance: "His heart is an engine running on adrenaline." "The brain as a computer" Meaning: A technological view of intelligence is reflected in the way that memory and thought are processed like a machine.

Uzbek Contrast: In Uzbek metaphor, such as "Aql charog‘i" (The lamp of wisdom), intelligence is compared to light or wisdom. Western political metaphors in the media and social discourse: "The economy is on life support." ← Likens a medical emergency to an economic catastrophe. "The president pulled the plug on the project." → Offers a solution, such as shutting off a machine.

The differentiation between general and specific metaphors illustrates the several levels at which metaphorical thinking functions. Specific metaphors enhance language with situational and cultural subtleties, whereas broad metaphors offer a common cognitive framework. In disciplines like linguistics, literature, and media studies, this duality emphasizes the significance of metaphor study. English and Uzbek metaphors are compared to show how various languages use metaphor to reflect their distinct historical and social situations.

CONCLUSION

Metaphors are essential for cultural expression, communication, and thought processes. Our understanding of linguistic innovation and meaning-making is improved when we comprehend the interaction between general and specific metaphors. Both universal and culturally specific aspects of metaphoric thinking are highlighted by the comparison of Uzbek and English metaphors. Future studies can investigate the ways in which metaphors change in various disciplinary and cultural situations.

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