

Interpretation of Agricultural Terms in Metaphors (in English and Uzbek)

HUSHNOZA ABDUVOKHIDOVA
Namangan State University, Namangan, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

Metaphor is a literary technique that makes the text richer and more emotional. Metaphor is an implicit comparison of one object or event with another based on analogy. Metaphor is a widely used both in literary language, particularly in poetry and in everyday speech), and serves to give what is said a different meaning than it would have in its literal sense. A metaphor can be used to embellish a description (aesthetic purpose), provoke a humorous effect, surprise, irony, among many other options. In simple terms, a metaphor is the understanding or revealing of one thing in terms of another. This article provides an overview of metaphor interpreted by linguists and scholars and highlights the use of agricultural terms in metaphors compared in English and Uzbek languages.

Keywords: Metaphor, terms, agricultural terms, concept, comparison, absolute metaphor, dead metaphor, extended metaphor, implied metaphor, mixed metaphor.

INTRODUCTION

We use idioms, metaphors and some phrases in literature, but also we can use it in every life. A metaphor is a figure of speech that makes a comparison between two non-similar things. As a literary device, metaphor creates implicit comparisons without the express use of “like” or “as.” Metaphor is a means of asserting that two things are identical in comparison rather than

just similar. This is useful in literature for using specific images or concepts to state abstract truths.

Metaphors are often used in poetry and literature to add depth and meaning to a text. They refer to make a point, to add emotion, or to create a visual image in the reader's mind. Metaphors are often used to describe love and other intense emotions. For example, someone might say, "my love is like a rose" to describe the beauty and perfection of their partner. Alternatively, someone might say, "my heart is like a stone" to describe the pain and emptiness they feel after a break-up.

Metaphors can also be used to describe abstract concepts. For example, "time is a thief" is a metaphor that suggests time is something that can be stolen from us, or that it is something that can be wasted.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Metaphors can be powerful tools in writing, but they should be used sparingly and with care. Metaphors can become clichéd and lose their impact. However, when used well, metaphors can add depth, meaning, and emotion to your writing. Metaphor is a widely used procedure both in literary language (particularly in poetry and in everyday speech, and serves to give what is said a different meaning than it would have in its literal sense. A metaphor can be used to embellish a description (aesthetic purpose), provoke a humorous effect, surprise, irony, among many other options. In simple terms, a metaphor is the understanding or revealing of one thing in terms of another; "the crucial feature of the metaphoric mode is the effort to comprehend an unfamiliar, frequently intangible aspect of reality in terms of, or in relation to, more familiar, tangible aspects" (Gill, 1991).

Some scientists Lakoff and Johnson (1998), inform that metaphors are not the result of literary sources, but fruit of mind. Till them many would argue that this cannot be right. Metaphors is usually investigated by literature scientists as a linguistic expression. We don't want to oppose of course, we simply going to say tht this was only one aspect of investigation it. The most

thing is how we create metaphors, what urges us to produce, what aspects affects us when we form certain metaphors. These questions were blank. But our conceptual system is not something aware of. Most of the little thing we do every day, we simply think and act more or less automatically along certain lines. Johnson and Lakoff (1998) states that “ The most important claim we have made so far is that metaphor is not just a matter of language, that is, of more words. The metaphor of an “earthen bowl” as a theory of food and agriculture can “embody” these values such that broader change might be achieved through embracing the idea and practice of theories as nourishing and theorizing as hospitable (Campbell, 1998).

Other Shakespeare, Goethe and Moliere helped to shape their languages, giving the members of their own linguistic communities new vibrant visions of the world, and if writers’ words of phrases, rhythms, rhymes and metaphors continue to stimulate the way we express ourselves in every day conversation today, it is because the vitality of those authors’ worldviews has not died within our language. So many scientists argue and give their opinions.

Up to now, metaphors has been primarily studied by philosophers, literary critics, psychologists and linguists such as Aristotle, Hume, Vico, Max Black, Richards and others who have done work on metaphor over the past two thousand years. And also metaphor has been thoroughly investigated by Uzbek linguists too. Some scholars dedicated their research on general meaning transfer (“ko’chim”), while others selected one specific type of meaning transfer such as metaphor (sometimes called as “istiora”).

The most common and widely used way of transferring meaning in our speech is metaphor. A metaphor is a transfer of a name (word) based on the similarity between things or concepts. Metaphor (Greek *metaphora*- transfer) is the transfer of the name of one subject to the name of another subject based on a known similarity between them. Many linguists touched upon the theme meaning transfer, and they defined it more or less on their way. If we observe some of them, we can encounter reasonable approaches. According to Qobuljonova (2000), lexeme is the

essential unit of language. It serves to name the objects existing in the world. It doesn't only limit itself with naming, but also it has functions such as passing the knowledge to generations, realize, affect to the listener. She claims that in learning the world it is important the role of comparison. New thing or event is always compared to previous realized thing and event. And one of the linguist Mirtojiyev (1963) pointed out the types of metaphor. Namely simple and extended as to formation, also literary and linguistic metaphors. Qobuljonova (2000) also highlights that in scientific research metaphor is two forms: the occurrence of language and speech.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Nowadays, an increasing number of cognitive scientists, including cognitive linguists, engage in the research on metaphor. Because of metaphor plays a role in human thought, understanding and reasoning beyond that in the creation of our social, cultural and psychological reality. Later, he began to pay attention to the use of metaphors and their types. Many linguists began to study its types. We know that there are 5 forms of metaphor. Metaphor describes time, emotion, behaviour and love. There are five types of metaphors distinguished:

1. **Absolute Metaphors** compare two things with no obvious connection to make a striking point
2. **Dead metaphors** have drifted so far from their origins that we do not know what they are comparing anymore - even though we use them all the time.
3. **Extended metaphors** lengthy, intended to create deep comparisons.
4. **Implied metaphors** compare two things without using specific terms
5. **Mixed metaphors** mix two common or idiomatic comparisons together.

We can find many agricultural terms in fiction. They are not only for the development of one field; they also have a place in

linguistics. We know that in the process of every metaphors, at least in part, it is simulated according to its action, form, or character. Metaphors are used in every language, but in the process of analogy, it is necessary to focus mainly on the origin of that language and the values of that people. For example, if we take metaphors in Uzbek and English languages.

In English

As red as a turkey cock

In Uzbek

xo'rozni tojidek qizil

Both metaphors have the same meaning in both languages, and in both languages, they are expressed as the same thing.

As an obstinate as a mule –

eshakday qaysar

In the metaphors we are looking at, it is being compared to the same animal, and in both of them it is being compared knowing the stubbornness of the donkey. We can apply this analogy to people who are very stubborn and do what they say.

When pigs fly

tuyani dumi yerga tekkanda

As we can see in this metaphor, the meaning comes from the fact that the meaning is never the same in both. However, the animals used are different, the British used a pig, and the Uzbek language used a camel, but we know that both of them do not have this ability.

In English language: "When pigs fly" is an adynaton, a way of saying that something will never happen. The phrase is often used for humorous effect, to scoff at over-ambition. There are numerous variations on the theme; when an individual with a reputation for failure finally succeeds, onlookers may sarcastically claim to see a flying pig. Other variations on the phrase include "And pigs will fly", this one in retort to an outlandish statement.

Uzbeks say, "When the camel's tail touches the ground", "when the red snow is burning", "on Thursday", the English use the phraseological unit "when pigs fly". Although the lexical

units in both phraseological expressions, especially "camel", "red snow" and "Payshanba" do not completely match, the main idea is an action, an event that will never happen. Most words in phraseological combinations are used as secondary elements. The main task here is to find a stable combination that expresses the same idea in the translated language and has the same stylistic meaning. As can be seen from the examples, in most cases, when there are no equivalents of phraseological combinations in the original, it is recommended to completely replace the image when the same image is not used. It is desirable to find a stable combination in the translated language that is similar in stylistic expressiveness to the original phraseological unit.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, every languages wealth of each nation, including phraseological combinations, reflects its history, culture, traditions, lifestyle, mentality and characteristic features. The same ideas for everyone are expressed in different ways by different peoples. In the process of using metaphors, attention is mainly focused on similes, and it is important to illuminate what is to be expressed. Each language is expressed to increase colourability. Terms in agriculture are not only used in that field, but are widely used in other fields as well.

REFERENCES

- Abduvohidova, H. (2022). DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE CONCEPTS OF TERM AND TERMINOLOGICAL LEXICON. *Zamonaviy dunyoda innovatsion tadqiqotlar: Nazariya va amaliyot*, 1(24), 214-216.
- Campbell, M. (1998). Dirt in our mouths and hunger in our bellies: Metaphor, theory-making, and systems approaches to sustainable agriculture. *Agriculture and Human Values* 15, 57–64. <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1007436408238>
- Gill, J. (1991), *Merleau-Ponty and Metaphor*. Atlantic Highlands, NJ: Humanities Press
- Lakoff, George, and Mark Johnson. *Metaphors we live by*. University of Chicago press, 2008.

Mirtojiev, M. (1963). About some issues of homonymy. *Issues of literary studies and linguistics.-Tashkent.*

Qobuljonova, G. K. *Systematic linguistic interpretation of metaphor.* Diss. Ph. D.-Tashkent, 2000.

HUSHNOZA ABDUVOKHIDOVA

LECTURER, NAMANGAN STATE UNIVERSITY,
NAMANGAN, UZBEKISTAN.

E-MAIL: <ABDUVOKHIDOVAHUSHNOZA@GMAIL.COM>