



LEXICAL-SEMANTIC METAPHORS

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ABSTRACT

This article presents an analysis of the types of lexical-semantic units involved in the composition of the metaphor. This type of metaphor is common to all peoples, and they are named in different terms.

KEYWORDS

Metaphor, semantic units, diagnosis, personification.

INTRODUCTION

So far, metaphors are analyzed according to the different characteristics. In this article, lexical semantical types of metaphors are researched. Let's start directly with it types.

1) Personifying metaphors

This type of linguistic tool can also be called "anthropomorphic metaphor". In the East, especially in Uzbek literature, this type of metaphor is called "niqto", that is, personification, and it is separated from the metaphor structure. Sometimes, in other sources in the West, it is noticeable that it is used as "personification".

Romanita Jumanka focuses on the type of metaphors in English language discourse and divides the personified metaphor into several groups depending on its characteristics.

T. Hanbi emphasizes personalizing metaphors as the most used type and says that the characters that exist in a person are transferred to things and places. However, he conducted his research in the field of marketing, which is considered a part of the economy. Nevertheless, his definition of personified metaphor is consistent from the point of view of linguistics, literary studies, and philosophy. Ahmed Hasani Yasin, a researcher at the Department of Translation,

University of Tikrat, has thoroughly researched the linguistic aspects of personified metaphor in his article. We will give two examples to prove the above idea:

a) “Companies can be learning organizations” (Kompaniyalar tashkilotlarni o’rgana olayapti. – J.I) (T. Senge). In this given example, the human activity is being carried out by the companies, that is, the inspection activity is performed by the employees in the company, and the company refers to the employees working in it. One of the special cases of "synecdoche" (Greek: synecdoche) and "metonymy", that is, the transfer of meaning, in linguistics is involved here.

b) “My car whines in pain as it climbs up steep hills” (Mening mashinam xuddi baland tepalikka chiqib ketayotgandek og’riqdan ingramoqda. – J.I) (Ahmed Hasani Yasin). In this example, the feeling of pain that can be felt by living beings is used in relation to inanimate iron, and a personified metaphor is created by displacement.

“Хава” (havas) va “нафс” (nafs) mavhum otlar bo’lgani uchun, reallikda ularni “дин оғрысы” (dionat o’g’risidir) deya atash bir qarashda tushunarsiz. Lekin, anashu ikki mavhum otlarni majoziy ma’no tomondan olib qaralsa, shoir ularni “dionat o’g’risi” deya atab baytda shaxlashtirilgan metafora hosil qilgan. Lekin, barcha jonlantirish san’ati vositasida ifodalangan jumlada metafora mavjud emas.

2) Synaesthetic metaphors

Ulmen, who followed French, English and American literature of the 20th century and collected several poems that formed synesthetic metaphors in them, gave some information about this metaphor.

Synesthetic metaphor is based on the senses of sight, hearing, touch, taste, and smell.

Drawing on Sean Day's Synaesthetic and Synaesthetic Metaphors, Ulman makes an interesting point about the use of emotion. According to Ullman, there are fewer metaphors related to smell and cognition, and more metaphors related to the act of hearing and seeing. According to Ullman, there are fewer metaphors related to smell and cognition, and more metaphors related to the act of hearing and seeing.

a) “Sweet smell” (Yoqimli hid – J.I). Based on the translation of the word "smell", it can be understood that it refers to the sense of smell. But even if "sweet" refers to the feeling of full knowledge, this word has been transferred from its original meaning to another meaning. If the word "sweet" was translated in its meaning, it would have been allowed to translate the sentence.

b) “Loud colors” (Yoqimsiz yorqin ranglar – J.I). In this example, although colors are related to the sense of sight, they are used together with the word (loud) related to hearing. Such an intervention caused the creation of a synesthetic metaphor.

The two examples above are taken from Sean Day's article. In his article, he emphasized the synesthetic metaphor in English.

3) Jonli (Animating) metafora

A living metaphor is created by reviving nature and its phenomena. At first glance, a living metaphor looks like a personified metaphor. In both cases, inanimate lexemes are transferred with human characteristics. However, in a living metaphor, the representation of these characteristics is assigned to nature and its

phenomena. For example: "laughing sun". In this example, a human action is used to describe a thing in nature, i.e. the sun. In Western literature, such a combination came in a figurative sense in the form of "The sun smiled upon" (Quyoshi kulgan - J.I).

4) Maxsuslashgan (Concretizing) metafora

In 2002, Henrik Enckell's doctoral dissertation entitled "Metaphor and the Psychodynamic Functions of the Mind" focused on specialized metaphor. In this type, a concrete descriptor is used for an abstract object. We chose the phrase "Fat income" as an example. In the example, "income" represents an abstract thing, while "fat" gives a metaphorical meaning to the word account. The unit "Wounded love" is also a specialized metaphor. It is difficult to imagine love in the true sense of the word.

CONCLUSION

Summarizing the subgroups belonging to the above-mentioned type of metaphor, we can see that this type often assigns a metaphorical meaning to certain words and word combinations. Therefore, the lexical-semantic units that make up the metaphor create a temporary figurative expression in a certain sense.

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