



METAPHOR AND POLYFUNCTIONALITY OF NOUNS

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Introduction:

It is known from linguistic materials that metaphor (Greek metaphora - transfer) is a lively, widespread and productive type of polysemy. Metaphor is the transfer of the name of one object to another object, taking into account its similarity in some way.

Metaphors are divided into three different groups according to the degree of prevalence in the language, and each of them has polyfunctionality. These include:

1. Metaphorical names. This group of metaphors includes words whose figurativeness is not noticeable, and whose bright figurative meaning is blurred. The original meaning of the word Arafa means: "the day before Ramadan or Eid al-Adha" (O'TIL-5; I, 93). For example: false eve, true eve. At the same time, this word is used as a derived noun in the sense of "the day before a holiday or a solemn day, in general, time" and performs the function of nominative. For example: If we asked if it would snow on New Year's Eve, our hopes were dashed ("7x7" newspaper). In the example of the day of the eve is approaching, the word eve has acquired polyfunctionality. Because in this example, the word eve performed the function of an adjective, that is, it became adjectival.

2. Universal figurative metaphors. The portable, figurative meaning of such metaphors is clearly known. They express not the correct, official, naming meaning of something, object, event, sign, but the figurative, in other words, figural meaning. Such metaphors are also polyfunctional. For example, the word fire means "burning gas at high temperature". In the text, it can mean "unbridled enthusiasm, fire in his heart, enthusiastic": Sobirjon is a fiery guy. Suddenly they cut the alfalfa in the field ("Hordiq" newspaper).

3. Individual-methodical or authorial metaphors. Although such metaphors are also figurative, they include transfers that have not become a universal "property" and are used only in the works of a certain writer or poet, that is,



occasionalisms. For example: "Let's be careful of stoners," said Kimsanbek ("Bekajon" newspaper).

Each of the lexical-semantic groups of nouns performs a specific task in the realization of metaphors. Because the semantic features of words belonging to any lexical-semantic group make it possible to clarify the main ways of transfer by means of metaphor. Such ways include the following: 1) shape similarity; 2) move the sign.

The names of existing objects belong to the noun class. The names of such objects are nouns with concrete meaning. There is also the fact that when there is a need to express a specific meaningful concept with another concept, that is, to transfer the meaning, the shape of those things-subjects is taken into account. Such a designation is especially dependent on the emergence of new inventions. Because it becomes impossible to create new words to express every created thing and its parts. In such cases, the solution to the problem is often solved in a metaphor. For example, we emphasize that the word foot, which represents one of the body parts of people or living organisms, is metaphorized and used in a figurative sense. Let's pay attention to this text: That fireball that I saw appeared from somewhere. It circled the house three times and landed in the middle of the iron on the side of the leg of the chorpoyam. This time, I didn't see my reflection in it, only my legs got sizzling hot (newspaper "7x7").

It is clearly understood from the text that the word "foot" is used primarily in its original meaning (a member of walking, standing). At the same time, it is also used in a figurative sense: "the part of the bed that rests on the ground." This definition is also applied to such parts as tables, chairs, chairs.

Thus, on the basis of a metaphor, the word "foot" has acquired the meaning of "a part of objects such as a table, a chair, a chair that rests on the ground", and it can be included in the "metaphor - noun" category. Because the figurativeness of this meaning is completely imperceptible.

The concept of "spreading part that rises from the ground and serves to stay suspended in the air, located on both sides of the base" is directly related to the airplane. He reminds us of the "flight organ of birds and insects." That is, this part of the plane resembles a bird's wing. Let's compare: A bird flies with its wings.

It seems that, as a result of the metaphor, based on the similarity in shape, the zoological term (wing of a bird) is used as a technical term (wing of an airplane).

According to the linguistic evidence, it was found that the word "wing" in its original meaning can express a number of other concepts based on similarity. These include:

1. "Gate, door, window, etc."



2.«A device installed on the wheels of a car, tractor, bicycle, etc. to protect them from something»: The right wheel and wing of the Mercedes-Benz that hit a tree were badly damaged (Postda newspaper).

From the given evidence, it became clear that the word "wing" with a concrete meaning expresses different denotative concepts based on the similarity of form. At the same time, it was found that this word expresses concepts with a connotative meaning. These include:

1. The word "wing" has acquired a socio-political meaning in the context of relevant lexical units. For example: the Liberal Party is the left wing of the Duma, etc. The word "wing" has its own stylistic significance as it does not have a synonym in this sense. Because it is used more often in the journalistic style of written speech.

2. The word "wing" is used in the sense of "power that serves as a support and helps" due to its abstract similarity, not formal. For example: I have a son and a daughter. They are my trusty wings. Yes, it's the same ("7x7" newspaper).

In order to determine the polyfunctionality of metaphors created on the basis of formal similarity, it is considered necessary to give some more examples. In this case, the "economy regime" was followed, that is, we give examples that confirm the original meaning of the word and its metaphor.

An example of the original meaning of the words cauldron and skirt: If you walk close to the cauldron, the blackness is high, if you walk close to the bad, the calamity is high (Proverb). He wiped the skin of his wrinkled forehead with the hem of his cloak (Oybek).

An example of the metaphors of the words cauldron and skirt: Karimboy did not even know that he was full after eating the treats on the table ("7x7" newspaper). It is not possible to water the furrow after the circulating water reaches the skirt (Khonadon newspaper).

After the meaning of words belonging to the noun family is transferred based on their similarity in form, their polyfunctionality becomes more and more clear. These include:

1. Like a metaphorical word, a metaphor derivative is also used in a new denotative sense.

2. In contrast to a metaphorical word, the meaning of a metaphorical derivative changes radically, that is, it begins to be used in a different sense.

3. The stylistic nature of the metaphorical word changes, that is, metaphorizing words begin to show "activity" in different fields (such as a zoological term - a technical term).

4. New words can be created based on a metaphorical word.

5. A metaphorical word, of course, serves to acquire connotation.



One of the most common linguistic phenomena in the Uzbek language is that some of the words belonging to the noun group also mean "sign". Such words do not mean a sign in their original meaning. However, when the name of something is used figuratively as a sign due to its similarity to another thing, the meaning of the sign is realized. It is known that steel is one of the hard metals. When it is said to produce steel, this word is used in its original meaning. At the same time, this word can acquire a connotative meaning on the basis of metaphor. For example: Our steel power is in our unity (M. Shaikhzada). The lands that raised steel rains are blue and blue... (H. Olimjon) In this place, the word steel means "strong, strong, powerful". Because the fact that a person has such a characteristic is compared to the hardness of steel. A change in meaning can occur when words belonging to the noun group perform the function of adjectives, that is, when they become adjectives. At this point, we will limit ourselves to giving some micro-textual examples that confirm the reality of this type of metaphor: steel castle, steel hands; diamond strings; text lines; silver heart; iron discipline; stone pear and others.

So, nouns can acquire a new meaning in a metaphorical way even when they become adjectives. Such a situation is one of the additional proofs of the polyfunctionality of words.

When talking about the metaphorical derivation of words from the noun family, the following cases should be noted: 1) words have only one additional meaning; 2) words have two or more meanings. This situation affects the nature of the resulting migrations. For example, the derivation of the words included in the first column can be used either denotatively or connotatively. Both types of meanings are reflected in the words in the second column. Naturally, such cases affect the criteria for determining the polyfunctionality of words.

Depending on their meaning, words consisting of a single move can be divided into two groups: 1) move with denotative meaning; 2) migration with connotative meaning.

1. When the meaning of existing words is copied and used to express existing or new things or their parts, first of all, it means a special denotative meaning based on their denotative meaning. For example, on the basis of the seme "side branches" of the word budok, the meaning of "dispersed parts, branches of something" is also understood. King Nuh bin Mansur, the last branch of the Samani family, was a sick man (M. Asim).

Intestine means "organ of human and animal digestion of food". It is also used metaphorically in colloquial speech and means "a tube made of rubber or tarpaulin, a hose" (O'TIL-5; II, 249). For example: Two dexterous young men took the keg to the cooler and began to pour beer into cups with a rubber hose (S. Ahmad).



The fact that such words are used only in one derivative sense, i.e. in the denotative sense, can be explained by the fact that they are used less in speech.

2. Some words can acquire a connotative meaning by means of a metaphor due to requirements such as speech beauty, imagery, aesthetics. We will give examples.

"Substance used for painting" is called paint. This is its denotative meaning. Its metaphorical derivative is used in the speech of the owners of such fields as art and philology in a connotative sense. For example: The color of the language of the artistic work is clearly visible in all kinds of similes, similes, metaphors, etc.

In order to create a clearer picture of such metaphors, we present the following comparative examples:

Farhads sweat day and night in this, // A stone that cannot withstand the blows of texts (Uygun). - Mountains will become wax from your intensity (H. Olimjon).

Rare stones such as turquoise, lapis lazuli, and emerald were very popular and valuable in the East (M. Mirboboev). - Poured into the imagination of the fog, // Pagoda cloud, turquoise sky (H. Olimjon).

Metaphorized words with multiple meanings can be divided into groups based on the meaning they express. These are the following: 1) words with denotative meanings;

2) words with connotative meanings; 3) words with mixed meanings.

1. Words with denotative meaning. Words with a concrete meaning are often used in a new sense on the basis of a metaphor, and are also used as words with a concrete meaning.

Let's pay attention to the following example: In general, teachers remember artists, appreciate them in their lifetime, and often receive news about them ("Hordiq" newspaper). Although the denotative meaning of the word teacher in the example is used in a denotative sense, it has acquired polyfunctionality with the meaning of "educator, coach".

It turns out that the word worker, whose original meaning is denotative in this example, also has a denotative meaning in the derived sense: If you are an ordinary working girl in a factory, what is there in Tashkent? Who is staring at you? ("Hordiq" newspaper)

2. Words with connotative meaning. In the Uzbek language, there are words that, unlike the above, are used only in one connotative meaning, apart from their original meaning. Here are some examples for proof: Ergash threw the board in his hand onto the trash without hesitation (A. Mirakhmedov). In the example, the word waste is used in a denotative sense. In the following example, this word is used connotatively, i.e. "lowly, bottomless, naughty": Brother Akrom, who was



angry, said: "Hey, you are a waste person, not even suitable for fertilizer" (J. Sharipov) .

3. Words with both denotative and connotative meanings. The polyfunctionality of the words of this column is that their metaphorical translations have, firstly, denotative, and secondly, connotative meanings. Such a situation also confirms the richness and richness of the words in the Uzbek language. Because people try to make speech easier by assigning several derived meanings to one word.

For example, let's take the word қилтанақ. Its denotation (original meaning) means "a needle-like thin long bone of a fish". For example: My child, be careful not to get stuck in your throat (A. Qahhor).

Cereal crops such as wheat, barley, and rice become dry after ripening ("Botany"). In the example, the word qiltanaq is used in a denotative sense. Because it means the name of one of the members of the indicated plants, therefore, it acts as a nominative.

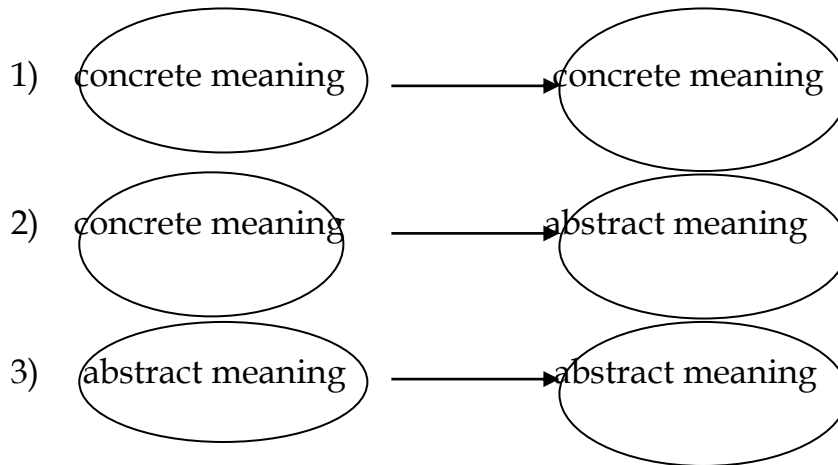
The same fish and plant are used to refer to a very thin, slender person based on the resemblance to the thinness (even thinner than a needle) of the limb: I was surprised that my son fell in love with this skinny girl ("Bekajon" newspaper). Instead of the word qiltanaq in the example, you can also use the word qilitiriq: qilitiriq kiz.

It seems that the word qiltanaq is used in a figurative sense and has a connotative meaning. It differs from the above meanings in that it is unique to the artistic style of written or oral speech.

When referring to the vocabulary of the Uzbek language, one can be sure that many words are used metaphorically, even in several denotative or connotative meanings of the same word.

When paying attention to the linguistic material, a noun with a concrete meaning in the figurative sense represents both the function of a noun with a concrete meaning and the meaning of an abstract noun with a concrete meaning. The same can be said about abstract nouns.

In conclusion, what has been said can be shown as follows.



I. From concrete meaning → to concrete meaning. In life, the names of objects often have concrete meanings when their meaning is transferred by metaphor.

As in other languages, in the Uzbek language, the acquisition of figurative meanings of animal names is a non-linguistic factor that occurs frequently. Concreteness is manifested especially when such names are transferred to people, individuals. Such a situation leads to the transition of the denotative meaning to the connotative meaning, which confirms the polyfunctionality of a lexical-semantic group of nouns, more precisely, the names of animals.

Metaphorization such as "animal name → personal name" can be divided into two types: 1) "animal names → positive personal names";

2) "animal names → negative personal names".

1. The names of several animals are used to express the meaning of "an exemplary person with good qualities and characteristics".

The word falcon, which is a type of predatory bird, is a falcon trained by hunters to hunt birds because of its dexterity and agility. used for For example: Mamajon is a falcon guy, I am very active

(Q. Mohammadi).

Khoroz means "tanti, valiant, spares nothing": today Polatbek picked one hundred and twenty kilograms of cotton. Wow, this kind of work is done by a cocky young man ("Bekajon" newspaper).

Kochkor means "great bully, great bully": the ram boys of our country are preparing well for the wrestling championship ("Sport" newspaper).

Toti means "very beautiful, beautiful, naughty": Sira takamas toti girl's song (from Sozlashav).

2. Negative paradigmatic metaphors formed on the basis of the paradigm "Animal name → negative person names" are also used:



Eagle means "predator, evil person": even if he is well-behaved, even a scorpion cannot escape from his claws, this is an eagle man (Hordiq newspaper).

Donkey - in the sense of "ignorant, uninterested in something, clueless": Hey donkey brain! If you give your place to this old man, will you feel better? ("Bekajon" newspaper)

"Dog" means "protecting the interests of others, serving blindly, oppressing others." "Has Shukur been blessed with a dog?" said Fazil ("Hordiq" newspaper).

Fox means "very cunning, cunning": Honestly, this old fox cannot hide anything from the ground (T. Malik).

Names of body parts of people or animals can also be used metaphorically. For example, the following metaphors in works of art confirm that zoological names, in addition to the above, also serve as defining components of the names of human body parts: Farewell to you, two big eyes! (H. Olimjon) Your swallow's eyebrows cut my heart, // My youth fell like rain (Saodat Fayziyeva).

The vocabulary of the Uzbek language is also distinguished by the large number of words expressing the names of inanimate objects. In the native language, the names of inanimate objects are often used figuratively. In this, the lexical-semantic group of household items, which play a major role in human life, plays an important role.

One of the household items is called scissors. In the following example, this word is used in a denotative sense: To cut a nail with sharp scissors. However, in the microtext, the word kachi means "they gave each other a girl and got a girl". For example: Mother, we will be coming tomorrow, if you see how well you have prepared (From Conversation). It seems that the combination качи куда has a denotative meaning.

The word shovel actually means one of the household items. At the same time, spade represents the meaning of "the front two blades in the upper row" in the combination of teeth. This combination is also used in a denotative sense: a very clear sign that allows you to know the age is spade teeth (N. Mavlanov).

The word "kigiz" means "thick mat made of wool". It also acts as a determinative in the compound. With this, the word felt has a denotative meaning in a portable way. For example, Felt clothes, I changed you to // Yorim (H. Olimjon).

The secondary, derivative meanings of such household words in the examples mean denotative meanings.

At the same time, it can be seen that a number of words from another lexical-semantic group are also used in a derivative sense. Here are some examples of such words:



One of the meanings of the word *tuvak* is "conical earthenware vessel". It also expresses the derivative meaning of "grown in *tuvak*" as part of the *tuvak* flower compound.

The denotation of the word *bud* is as follows: "A flower that has not yet opened, the petals of which have not yet been written." This word is used in an artistic style and is also used in the sense of "like a bud, like a bud, like a bud" (of course, in a compound): , a young girl came in ("Darakchi" newspaper).

"A small, round bread closed in the oven" is the original meaning of the word *kulcha*. Since this subject has such a shape, it is also used in relation to a "face (face)" with such a shape, and has acquired a derivative - connotative meaning: After reading the letter, blood ran down Abdurakhmanov's dark face (M. Muhamedov) .

II. From concrete meaning to abstract meaning. A number of concrete words used in our vocabulary fill the "abstract noun" part of this wealth. The role of metaphor in this is huge. In this case, the denotation of a certain word expresses a different meaning. For example, one of the household tools is called a key. It is a word with concrete meaning: "Metal tool used for opening and closing a lock" (O'TIL-05). On the basis of its meaning "to open something", a mobile meaning was created: the word "man" sounds proud! // The key to spells is in his hands (T. Tola). "The key to sadness is in kindness," said Polatboy (Sanam newspaper) with a heavy heart.

We emphasize that in the following years, the keyword has acquired a new meaning. This is due, first of all, to the non-literary factor, i.e. the introduction of tests in our country: "The table showing the most correct answers to the test tasks given in the tests; list of correct answers" (O'TIL-5, 298): The children began to prepare for the tests. They checked whether the answers to the questions on the list were correct or not. Secondly, the keyword began to be used in a new sense under the influence of the indicated factor. It is known that at the end of the abstract of the dissertation, the key words or phrases that show its essence are given, which are also represented by the key word: The key of the abstract is fifteen words. should not exceed It is also worth noting that this concept is also expressed by a key phrase.

So, from the given evidence, this meaning of the word *key* is characterized by the characteristic of the book style.

III. From abstract meaning → to abstract meaning. One of the important linguistic features is that the process of metaphorization of abstract words, which mainly refer to concepts belonging to the noun family, has taken place and is taking place. For example, the word "breath" means "air taken in and out of the lungs", and when a sharp breath is called *duakhan*, it means "strong, excellent".



This indicates that the polyfunctionality of words belonging to the noun group is extensive. True, words with an abstract meaning seem more passive in the process of metaphorization than words with a concrete meaning. Nevertheless, this process is an additional factor confirming the polysematicity of words.

So, the polyfunctionality of words is evident in the metaphoric type of polysemy of nouns.