

The Usage of Metaphor and its Emotionality

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Abstract — The article deals with the notion of metaphor and its history. It is concerned with the origin and development of metaphors in linguistics, its significance in human society, its use in speech styles, and its wide application in belletristic literature.

Keywords — *Component; Formatting; Style; Metaphor; The History Of Metaphor; The Theory Of Metaphors; Similarity Of Appearance And Logical Thinking; Emotionality In Metaphors.*

I. INTRODUCTION

It is considered that metaphor is one of the ancient notions and there were several opinions about the usage of metaphor since the ancient times. This is a phenomenon that it existed and has been taught in the world for nearly two thousand years. Looking through learning periods of metaphor, the study made by N. Mahmudov has a number of points: “Although the phenomenon of metaphor has been researching for two thousand years in the philology of the world, it is mainly investigated in stylistics, literacy and rhetoric. Indeed, metaphor has been survived as much as disconnected notion to science, terminology of science in recent years as in the past, the centuries-old adventure had stood out” [5]. Nevertheless, the metaphor has not lost its essence and has begun to take its place in linguistics, which is called a new approach to metaphor.

II. LITERARY REVIEW

With the emergence of language in humans, man began to name all things in existence, thereby developing the human mind and the emergence of various disciplines. Since

mankind has thought about linguistics, metaphor has become increasingly popular. In the antiquity, people were surprised by the fact that people did not call an object with its name but by various word choices. When a meaning is moved by a metaphor, it is not called by its name it was called with the same meaningful word on the base of similarities. We now call this metaphor what is the type of semantic change.

Indeed, one of the first definitions of a metaphor is found in Aristotle's Poetics, where the following interpretation of the metaphor is given: “A figurative word, or metaphor, is the transfer of an unusual name either from gender to species or from species to gender or from view to view, or by analogy” [1]. We note that later of these listed “transfer” groups, only the last of the selected groups, that is, from view to view, or by analogy, was marked by science as a metaphor, while the first three cited in Aristotle's quote groups of figurative words began to be called metonymy and synecdoche.

It is thanks to the works of Aristotle that the view on the metaphor as a very important nominative, cognitive and communicative component of the language developed and developed in the 20th century. For example, Marc Fabio

Quintilian, a Roman teacher of eloquence, author of "Instructions to the orator", the most comprehensive textbook of oratory that has come down to us from antiquity, notes that metaphor as a process (metaphorization) is an inherent human trait, and «the latest ignoramus break out in the most insensitive way» [6].

In describing the metaphor in the writings of the thinkers of antiquity, one cannot get around Mark Tullius Cicero (106 BC – 43 BC), which refers to a metaphor as a way of forming meanings that are missing in the language. In other words, we are talking about the transfer of similarity, as Mark Tullius Cicero notes, «due to the lack of a language corresponding to the concept of the word» [2].

By the turn of the twentieth century, with the advent of cognitive linguistics, the phenomenon of metaphor began to draw more and more attention to linguists, with new approaches to metaphor. The views of anthropological approaches to metaphor have been at the center of their research by such scholars as M. Osborn, W. Von Humboldt, J. Janes, E. Cassirer, N. F. Allifirenko, J. Lakoff, and M. Johnson. This is found in D. Khudoyberganova's article in Uzbek Language and Literature: «American researcher J. Jane emphasizes that abstract concepts are formed by concrete metaphors and selects images that are familiar with our senses and are familiar with our imagination that it creates a metaphor worthy of taking» [3]. With these ideas, we can see that the metaphor at this time has a place in linguistics.

Metaphor is a complex phenomenon that has attracted the attention of several linguists. According to N. Makhmudov: "In the twentieth century, and especially recently, with the formation of cognitive linguistics, the metaphor has changed, and the scope of its existence has expanded. If traditional understanding involves replacing one word with another, under the term metaphor, most researchers today recognize that metaphor is a manifestation of fundamental cognitive activity" [5]. Therefore, linguists have begun to interpret metaphors based on their own understanding, and their views on the phenomenon have differed.

III. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The metaphor shows the processes of analyzing human thinking from the linguistic point of view. This type of displacement is based on the transfer of a word from one subject to another. The substitution of one of these words to another is based on common external similarities. For example, when we observe metaphorical compounds adapted for such seasons as the Golden Autumn, the Emerald Spring, the Silver Winter (Uzb.: олтин куз, зумрад баҳор, қумуш қиш), we can see that gold was moved by the emerald greenness and the appearance of silver shimmering. The value of gold, silver, and emerald, in other words, is of no value in this, but the similarity between the colors mentioned is the basis of these words. But in most cases the metaphor is created not only on the basis of external similarity but also by logical reasoning. Movements in units like cold news, talking gibberish, and open-heartedness (Uzb. Совук хабар, бемаза гап, очик қўнгил) have been moved by logical thinking. After all, words that express such abstract concepts as

message, speech, or heart are not typical of cold, irrelevant, open-mindedness. It is only possible to attach them to spiritual, logical thinking. When a person hears such compounds, he begins to grasp their meaning through the mind, and to these units there is a psychological change in the human mind, that is, the positive or negative attitude to the listening unit – the semiconductor.

Although the metaphor is a multi-faceted phenomenon, it is not applicable at all levels of language. While the use of metaphors in artistic and conversational style is very strong, it is not difficult to notice that metaphors are rarely used in both formal and scientific ways. N. D. Arutyunova writes in her article on this issue: "When we address the current discourse, we see that the metaphor is invisible. It is awkward and difficult to use. In particular, telegrams do not use metaphors" [7]. Indeed, metaphors are not used in scientific data concerning scientific method. The metaphor is not used in scientific work, textbooks, and methodological manuals. The following article discusses the use of metaphors within this method: Metaphors are not used or rarely used in logical reasoning texts. This can be explained as follows:

- There is little need for people to talk about abstract topics;

- There is no need to describe everything that surrounds it in an oral abstract [7]. So, as has been said, the use of metaphor in scientific texts can be, or sometimes does not, at all.

Even metaphorical references in official papers do not. As the metaphor is emotionally charged, it is clear from the aforementioned statements that emotional and emotional terms are not used within the scientific and formal methods.

In the publicist style, however, the message and metaphor in the newspaper language is scarce. However, in order to make the speech more effective during outreach and propaganda, the use of various expressions and expressions, proverbs, words and perceptions is used to convey the emotions. Emotional, expressive, and commanding phrases are widely used. In the process, it is obvious that the metaphor also applies. For example: Dear Cotton growers, let us make a self-sacrificing contribution to the abundance of white gold! (Uzb.: Азамат пахтакорларимиз, оқ олтин ҳосили мўл бўлиши учун ўз фидокорона ҳиссамизни қўшайлик!)

However, the possibilities for working with literary style are very wide. Within this method, all types of discourse are reflected, both internal and external. The same applies to emotional expression. The use of metaphorical units in this style is quite extensive and extremely impressive and varied.

IV. MATERIALS AND METHODS DISCUSSION

Metaphorical expressions appear in conversational style. Emotional words are used in a lively speech. In this style, any expression is freely displayed. As this style of language is free, there are no restrictions on this style. Society changes and develops over time, and as we know, the lexical layer of the language is changed and renewed. In the course of such changes, any new information, new movements, or emerging words will be the first to be reflected in the communication

style. Different types of metaphors are also created - new movements, new ideas and new concepts. For this reason, metaphors are widely used in this style, and the use of metaphors is a very common phenomenon. The following is also true in the journal *Voprosy Yazykoznaniya*: That is, people who have been exposed to new events have tried to create new opportunities to describe them. ... The emergence of a new need for new actions, thoughts, feelings, abstract concepts has created new opportunities for expression in the language. Poor team culture undermined metaphorical expressions, too" [7]. Although these ideas are native to the Ugandan language, such an idea has been used since these changes are still happening and are still happening.

It is natural that human society is undergoing new changes through interethnic relations, and certain changes in the linguistic vocabulary. It is a clear phenomenon that metaphors are also multiplying. Here are some ideas to make: Creating metaphors for different languages is unique. Metaphorical expressions in languages do not overlap. The need for metaphorical expressions at a particular stage of human development is the basis for the enrichment and change of each language [7]. Hence, the metaphors enriched through the interactions of different peoples, that is, the word learned from another language may be metaphorically copied and used in a new sense.

S. Goibov states that metaphors are an important basis for the production of emotional expressions: There are many words in the language that are nominally free of stylistic paint, and in the literal sense, the brightest emotional expressive. Metaphor is one of the most important tools for creating such paint [3]. As mentioned earlier, although the metaphor is based on similarity, logical reasoning is at the forefront, and is an important marker of metaphor. But this does not mean that all metaphors are copied in the same way.

V. CONCLUSION

As we have seen, the metaphor is a phenomenon driven by the human mind. The rating sema of metaphorical

semantics, whether positive or negative, depends on how it is expressed in the speaker's mind. Because a person can use the metaphorically translated word in a negative or positive way at the same times. It depends on the meaning (positive or negative) of what is being transmitted to the human mind. We have already seen a number of examples of such displacements. The metaphor thus expresses the emotional sign of man's existence, his will. N. Makhmudov's conclusion also shows the importance of his work in linguistics: "In short, metaphors are a unique tool of scientific knowledge and are one of the key and effective factors in the formation of terminology of various disciplines. It is worth noting that the study of the mechanisms, cognitive and nominative possibilities, and linguistic-communicative features of metaphors in the semantic processes of the formation and development of rich terminology of the Uzbek language will contribute much to the rapid development of Uzbek anthropocentric linguistics"[5].

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