



The Role of Metaphorical Language in the Creation of Texts in the Uzbek Language

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Abstract: At present, metaphors are under scrutiny by different branches of linguistics worldwide. Nevertheless, when compared to other languages, the role of metaphors in text composition has not been thoroughly and consistently examined in Uzbek linguistics. This article delves into the distinctive features of metaphors in both literary and everyday communication.

Keywords: metaphor, text, artistic, discourse, linguistics, simile.

INTRODUCTION

Today, there is a special focus on broadening the reach of the Uzbek language, in addition to recognizing our national identity and boosting the morale of our people. Numerous initiatives have been undertaken to elevate the status of the Uzbek language and to enable it to be widely disseminated and studied on a global scale. During the ceremony celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of the Uzbek language being granted state language status, our President Sh. Mirziyoyev shared his thoughts on our native tongue. He emphasized that the Uzbek language, which is one of the oldest and most diverse languages in the world, is a symbol of our national identity and independent statehood, and is an invaluable spiritual and cultural asset. Furthermore, our President highlighted the importance of updating the "On the State Language" law to meet contemporary requirements. He urged us all to pay attention to the state language, as it reflects our independence, respect, and loyalty to our motherland. He emphasized that we should make it a rule of our lives to show respect and loyalty towards our state language.

Research methods. The investigation of terminology, specifically metaphors, in the Uzbek language has been extensively explored by M. Yoldoshev, N.M. Mahmudov, D.S. Khudaiberganova, M.M. Mirtojiev, R. Kongirov, Sh. Makhmaraimova, and G.K.Kabuljonova. The Uzbek language's potential for imagery is so abundant that the diversity of vocabulary is presented as a reflection. The expansion and restriction of meanings of existing words in our language occur through meaning migration. Additionally, names of things, phenomena, sign-properties, and actions-states in existence are also utilized as names of other things, events, sign-properties, and actions-states based on a certain foundation. In this instance, one name functions as the name of various things-events, signs-properties, and actions. The transfer of meaning in words is categorized into multiple types based on its foundation.

Results and discussions.

Objects, occurrences, and incidents The exchange of significance based on shared resemblance is referred to as a metaphor. When individuals consider metaphors, they typically envision words with imaginative connotations. Metaphors are one of the most prevalent methods of generating figurative meanings. In her research, D. Khudoyberganova stresses that when investigating the role of metaphors in text production, it is crucial to first examine the connection of a term or phrase with a

metaphorical meaning to the micro text reference. When a metaphor is used to convey a concept, it manifests in the text as a single term or a group of words, and it demonstrates the comparative connection of an object symbol or action state in a sentence employed in the text with another object symbol or active state.

According to common people and even scholars, literature and art are the origin of metaphors. They propose that metaphors are words or phrases that arose from the imagination and creativity of poets, writers, and artists. However, this does not imply that metaphors are exclusively found in fiction. In fact, we encounter metaphors in our daily lives. Hence, the question arises: what distinguishes the metaphors employed in ordinary conversations from those used in literature, artistic text, and poetry? Are artistic metaphors distinct from those used in everyday communication? Do they follow a particular structure? When Usman Nasir states in his poem "Heart," "The heart is my voice," he is not claiming that the heart is a musical instrument made of metal or wood. Similarly, in Said Ahmad's work, when he says, "He is a cunning fox, a swindler, an evil devil...", he is using figurative language to describe a person. The ability of writers to use metaphors effectively demonstrates their linguistic proficiency. When we analyze literary works, we cannot help but acknowledge that the authors have expertly utilized linguistic units. For instance, Abdulla Qahhor's novel "Sarob" contains over a hundred metaphors. Examples of metaphors can be observed not only in works of art but also in our daily conversations.

Metaphors:

"Hello," said the elderly voice, as the cane-wielding individual entered.

The old man exclaimed, "Hello," while placing both hands on his chest and grunting. One cup after another... gradually eroded the intimacy between Ehsan and the other person.

This conversation between "Tongak" and the professor is for the whole university.

It has been a while since metaphors have been a part of our daily conversations. For example, a person who talks excessively and laughs frequently can be called a "bag of nuts." A lazy person can be referred to as a "sheep." A mischievous boy can be likened to a "ball." A spirited and lively teenager can be compared to "fire." A granddaughter can be referred to as a "sugar plum." A parent can be called a "rock." Children are "the apple of the eye." A relative can be referred to as a "liver."

Spring-beautiful bride

Also human-like movement of inanimate objects or abstract it has become commonplace among the masses to describe words as real objects. An example:

The new year is coming (moving)

Time is running (it's moving)

My sleep is running away (it's moving)

The patient's pain is severe (being measured)

Metaphors are not only used by those in the literary field, but also by individuals in their everyday communication, and their meanings are easily understood. Typically, people without specialized knowledge tend to use metaphors more frequently, which is considered natural. However, a wise person carefully selects the appropriate metaphors, while an ordinary person uses them without much thought. Regardless, the speaker effectively utilizes the metaphor in both cases. Metaphors play a crucial role in preserving the cultural identity of a language. The specific metaphors used by each language user can reveal their national thinking, ideology, beliefs, and perspectives.

In conclusion, the lexicon and communicative capacity of the Uzbek language are unparalleled. The scrutiny of literary masterpieces, traditional tales, and colloquial speech corroborates the fact that our language is replete with emotive and migratory expressions.

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