



The Role of Metaphors in Linguistics and Psychology, the Opinions of Eastern and Western Scientists on the Creation of Metaphors

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Abstract: A metaphor compares two different things and implies that they have similar characteristics. Metaphors can convey meaning with just a few simple words and evoke images, thoughts, and feelings in the reader's mind. Sometimes, using a metaphor can provide a better and more powerful description than using a few sentences or paragraphs to describe something. It also helps the reader to use their own imaginations and interpretations and to better understand the writer's work.

Key words: metaphor, CTM, cognitive linguistics, description, Milton, Lakoff, Johnson.

Introduction.

We use metaphors a lot in our daily life, but we have little understanding of its importance. It should be noted that metaphors make meanings clearer. Metaphors should not be confused with similes. The word metaphor in Latin means "to transfer", and in Greek "meta" is used in the sense of "between" and "phero" - to carry, to move. The history of the word metaphor goes back thousands of years. In ancient times, Greek poets Homer and Milton used metaphors in their works. In particular, one of Homer's most famous metaphors is the phrase "pink-fingered morning." This metaphor immediately conjures up in the listener's mind an image of pink streaks of light filling the horizon at dawn.

The role of metaphor in linguistics and psychology.

Linguists' interest in metaphor is related to the fact that language is a system that is constantly changing. In this system, metaphor is interpreted as a universal mechanism of semantic changes that ensures the introduction of new objects into the cultural and linguistic context, develops nominations for them and reveals their important features. J. Lakoff and M. Johnson, representatives of generative-transformational linguistics, showed that metaphor exists not only in poetics and rhetoric, but also in everyday life - in language, thinking, and actions. Therefore, our simple conceptual system in which we think and act is fundamentally metaphorical.

The structure of a metaphor, as well as their understanding, is determined by the entire sphere of culture, so its change leads to a change in metaphors that determine the type of perception and worldview, "logical" and "illogical" relations.

Psychologists' interest in metaphor is primarily related to the problems of the interrelationship of figurative and logical, thinking and language. A metaphor does not become a psychological event or event by itself. The human world is represented by material bodies and imaginary: feelings, thoughts, ideas. The need to talk about the imaginary world raises the question of how to define and reveal its content. It is no coincidence that one of the main ways of transferring concepts from one field to another is from concrete to abstract, from material to spiritual. In this constant change, not only the flexibility of the human mind is shown, but this transfer is also necessary for understanding the truth.

The level of study of the topic.

In Uzbek linguistics, since the 80s, a number of studies have been conducted on metaphor and its place in fiction, and its understanding as a metaphor has ended. In particular, it is worth noting Sharofiddinov O, Rasulov T, Akramov B, Rahimjonov N and others. It is also worth noting the research conducted by M. Mirtojyev. The linguist studied metaphor and its properties not only in linguistics, but also in poetry. It should be noted that G. Kabuljonova also studied metaphor and its nature in a separate monographic plan. From this point of view, it is worth noting that sufficient studies have been conducted about the linguistic nature of the metaphor, its functions and features in the artistic text. However, scientific research on the psychological mechanisms of its formation and understanding has not been carried out sufficiently.

The place of metaphor in psychology and linguistics was studied by M.O. Avanesyan, E.A. Krichevets from the CIS scientists. , Yaroshuk I.A. , Kalashnikova L.V. , Samigullina A.S. , Yurchenko I.V. , Arutyunova N.D. and others were engaged. According to them, metaphor is a figurative analogy that creates new concepts, views, images in the language, thereby strengthening the creative nature of human intellectual activity. Arutyunova, Vovk, Gusev, Telia, Novikov and others have stated that the functions of metaphor in literary theory and linguistics are fully described in their scientific research. Therefore, they believed that it is necessary to pay more attention to the study of metaphor and its psychological characteristics, rather than its linguistic nature.

It must be admitted that Western scientists have advanced a lot in this field. In this field, Richards I.A. Black M., Berggren D., Goatly A., Lakoff J., Johnson M. and others conducted a number of researches. Among these scientists, Lakoff J. and Johnson M.'s book "Metaphors We Live" was an "incitement" to further study the views on the understanding of metaphor and the psychological mechanisms of its creation by man.

Psychological mechanisms of metaphor formation and understanding.

Nowadays, we would not be wrong to say that the science of metaphor and its use is one of the main topics not only in linguistics, but also in psychology, philosophy and other fields. It is worth mentioning the psychological mechanisms of metaphor, its understanding and creation. This topic has been analyzed mainly by Russian and Western scientists and has been one of the hottest topics for several years. In particular, Avanesyan (2009), while analyzing this topic, put forward several new views on the understanding and creation of metaphor. This, in turn, creates a basis for the emergence of new views on the essence of metaphor and its characteristics. In his scientific publications on psycholinguistics, the Indian scientist Banaruee (2019) focused on the place of metaphor in our daily life, and emphasized that metaphors make the speaker's speech more colorful and attractive. In addition, referring to the psychological understanding mechanisms of metaphors, it mainly refers to two different groups of metaphors: the first group is abstract concepts, in most cases these abstract concepts are understood in terms of moving or non-moving events in three-dimensional space, and the second group is highly used metaphors that express certainty.

In the West, the interest in the mechanisms of understanding metaphors and its general features increased after the publication of the book "Metaphors we live by" by Lakoff and Johnson in 1980. The book's authors argue that metaphor is a fundamental mechanism of consciousness that allows us to understand and use more of our physical and social experience than we know. This book will be republished in 2003. In this book, the authors give their conclusions about how their theory of metaphor about human thoughts and how they are expressed in language has developed and taken a central place in modern cognitive science. According to him, most people see metaphor as a characteristic of language and not a thought or an action, and it is a matter of words. The authors, on the other hand, found that metaphors are widespread in everyday life, not only in language, but also in thought and action. According to them, the conceptual system of human thinking and action has a metaphorical nature.

Understanding metaphor involves the interaction between the meaning of the subject and the terms of the metaphor. In his book *The Language of Metaphor*, Andrew Goatly (1997) also analyzed recent psychological research, covering not only the cognitive but also the social and linguistic aspects of

metaphor. In his book *Metaphor and Emotion*, Zoltan Kövecses (2000) found that the concept of emotion is understood through a large number of conceptual metaphors.

Conclusion.

Linguists' interest in metaphor is related to the fact that language is a system that is constantly changing. In this system, metaphor is interpreted as a universal mechanism of semantic changes that ensures the introduction of new objects into the cultural and linguistic context, develops nominations for them and reveals their important features. Ortega and Gasset stated in their scientific articles that "Metaphor extends the 'arm' of the intellect, its role in logic can be compared to a fishing rod or a rifle." J. Lakoff and M. Johnson, representatives of generative-transformational linguistics, showed that metaphor exists not only in poetics and rhetoric, but also in everyday life - in language, thinking, and actions. Therefore, our simple conceptual framework in which we think and act is fundamentally metaphorical in nature.

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