

COGNITIVE-PRAGMATIC STUDY OF METAPHOR-FORMING LINGUISTIC UNITS IN THE UZBEK AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

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КОГНИТИВНО-ПРАГМАТИЧЕСКОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ МЕТАФОРООБРАЗУЮЩИХ ЯЗЫКОВЫХ ЕДИНИЦ В УЗБЕКСКОМ И РУССКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

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O‘ZBEK VA RUS TILLARIDA METAFORIK TIL BIRLIKLARINI KOGNITIV-PRAGMATIK O‘RGANISH

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Annotation: This article analyzes the cognitive-pragmatic aspects of metaphor-forming linguistic units in the Uzbek and Russian languages. The interpretation of metaphor from the point of view of cognitive linguistics and pragmatics, its connection with human thinking and cultural worldview are highlighted. It is shown how the metaphor system in the Uzbek and Russian languages is formed in various semantic fields and how it is connected with national thinking. It is also analyzed how metaphors serve to increase the effectiveness of speech from a pragmatic point of view.

Key words: Metaphor, cognitive linguistics, pragmatics, Uzbek language, Russian language, speech effectiveness, semantic field, cultural thinking.

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируются когнитивно-прагматические аспекты метафорообразующих языковых единиц в узбекском и русском языках. Освещены интерпретация метафоры с точки зрения когнитивной лингвистики и прагматики, ее связь с мышлением человека и культурной картиной мира. Показано, как формируется система метафоры в узбекском и русском языках в различных семантических полях и как она связана с национальным мышлением. Также анализируется, как метафоры служат повышению эффективности речи с прагматической точки зрения.

Ключевые слова: Метафора, когнитивная лингвистика, прагматика, узбекский язык, русский язык, речевая эффективность, семантическое поле, культурное мышление.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada o‘zbek va rus tillarida metafora yasovchi lingvistik birliklarning kognitiv-pragmatik jihatlari tahlil qilingan. Kognitiv tilshunoslik va pragmatika nuqtai nazaridan metafora talqini, uning inson tafakkuri va madaniy dunyoqarashi bilan aloqasi yoritilgan. O‘zbek va rus tillarida metafora tizimi turli semantik sohalarda qanday shakllanganligi va uning milliy tafakkur bilan bog‘liqligi ko‘rsatilgan. Shuningdek, metafora nutqning ta’sirchanligini oshirishga qanday xizmat qilishi pragmatik nuqtai nazardan tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Metafora, kognitiv lingvistik, pragmatika, o‘zbek tili, rus tili, nutq ta’sirchanligi, semantik maydon, madaniy tafakkur.

INTRODUCTION

(ВВЕДЕНИЕ/KIRISH). Language is the most important tool of human thinking, through which people form their ideas about the world. Metaphor, as an integral part of language, is considered not only an artistic style, but also one of the main mechanisms of the human thinking system. Metaphors in the Uzbek and Russian languages are formed in various contexts, especially as a result of cultural and historical thinking. This article analyzes the cognitive and pragmatic aspects of metaphorical linguistic units in the Uzbek and Russian languages.

Metaphor is an integral part of human thinking and communication, which is studied through various scientific approaches. Historically, metaphor has been considered more as an object of analysis in literary studies, but in modern linguistic studies its role in the language system is being studied in depth. Below, the main theoretical approaches to metaphor, its cognitive and pragmatic properties, and semantic structure are considered in detail.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

(ЛИТЕРАТУРА И МЕТОД/ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METOD). Aristotle (4th century BC) explained metaphor mainly as a figure of speech. He stated that metaphor is the creation of a new artistic image by calling one object by the name of another. For example, metaphors such as «the poet is a muse» were used to make speech beautiful and impressive. This approach has been dominant for many centuries, and even in the 18th-19th centuries, metaphor was studied mainly within the framework of literary studies. By the 20th century, Richards (1936) proposed that metaphor be studied in two main components:

a. Tenor – the main object of the metaphor (e.g., the concept of «life»).

b. Vehicle – the image that is likened to the main object (e.g., «road» or «journey»).

For example, in the metaphor «Life is a journey», «life» is the tenor, and «journey» is the vehicle. This approach opened up new possibilities for understanding the internal structure of metaphor.

The cognitive metaphor theory (CMT – Conceptual Metaphor Theory) put forward by Lakoff and Johnson (1980) proved that the main function of metaphor is not only the decoration of artistic

speech, but also the formation of human thinking [5]. They divided metaphors into two main groups:

Conceptual metaphors – the main model of perception of the world in human thinking. For example, the concept of «Time – money»: «I need to save time», «I will not waste my time». Pure linguistic metaphors – figurative expressions that arise only at the level of language units. This approach showed that although metaphor depends on language, its foundations are formed in human thinking. Each language and culture has its own system of metaphors, which reflect the worldview and historical experiences of society [2].

DISCUSSION

(ОБСУЖДЕНИЕ/MUHOKAMA). In the 21st century, the role of metaphor in verbal communication began to be studied more widely. According to the pragmatic approach, metaphor is not only semantically important, but also plays a central role in communication. Metaphors are formed in the language system in connection with lexical units related to different areas [3].

Today, metaphor research is being studied in connection with the sciences of linguistics, psychology, artificial intelligence and neuroscience. Neurolinguistic research shows that in the process of understanding metaphors, the human brain activates different areas. In artificial intelligence, computer linguistics and semantic analysis models are used to automatically analyze metaphors.

Theoretical study of metaphor confirms its important role in language, thought, and speech. Research, from classical approaches to modern cognitive and pragmatic approaches, shows that metaphor is an important mechanism of human thought and communication, and is an integral part of the structure of national culture and language [4].

Metaphors in Uzbek and Russian are an integral part of human thinking, they are actively used in various semantic fields. Through metaphors, people understand complex concepts, create new ways to understand reality, and achieve effective communication in the process of speech. This section analyzes in detail the formation of metaphors in Uzbek and Russian, their main manifestations, and their connection with national thinking [1].

Metaphors are taken from various sources, and are usually based on the following main factors:

a. Influence of nature and environment. Metaphors related to the desert and steppe are widespread in the Uzbek language:

«Life has become dry like a desert» (life is full of difficulties)

In Russian, metaphors related to the sea and forest are more common:

«Life is a stormy sea» (life is a difficult and changeable process)

b. Social and historical factors.

The Uzbek language contains more metaphors related to farming and craft traditions:

«Ilm – bu hosil» (knowledge is the result of labor).

In Russian, historical military metaphors are widespread:

«Битва за знания» («battle for knowledge»).

c. Religious and spiritual factors [6].

In Uzbek, Islamic influence is noticeable, and metaphors of light and darkness are widely used: «Ko‘ngli yorishdi» (joy and understanding appeared).

In Russian, religious metaphors that emerged under the influence of Orthodox culture are often found: «Душа поет» (the soul is happy) [7].

RESULTS (РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ/NAIJIJALAR).

Metaphors are divided into different groups depending on the semantic fields. In Uzbek and Russian, there are the following main types of metaphors:

1. Metaphors related to nature and life processes.

Natural phenomena are widely used in explaining life processes.

Uzbek: «Hayot daryo kabi oqib o‘tadi».

Russian: «Жизнь – это река, несущая нас»

In these metaphors, the duration and variability of life are associated with the flow of water [3].

In Uzbek and Russian, metaphors are found in various semantic areas and are associated with national thinking, history and culture. This analysis shows that metaphors are not only a means of artistic expression, but also a fundamental component of speech and thinking. Through metaphors, people express their worldview and effectively organize communication [4].

CONCLUSION

(ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ/XULOSA). Metaphors in Uzbek and Russian are widely used not only in artistic speech, but also in everyday communication. They are one of the main tools that reflect human thinking and national worldview. The cognitive-pragmatic approach allows us to deeply understand the role of metaphors in language and thinking.

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