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STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE EXPRESSIONS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Abstract: Figurative expressions, also known as stylistic figures or rhetorical devices in linguistics, are powerful tools that enhance the logical and aesthetic functions of language. These expressions play a significant role in literary and artistic discourse by not only enriching the language but also reflecting cultural and psychological aspects of a community. Figurative expressions, such as metaphors, metonymies, personification, similes, and others, contribute to deepening the meaning and impact of communication. The analysis of figurative expressions in both English and Uzbek languages provides valuable insights into the structural and semantic properties of these devices, as well as their cultural and linguistic nuances. This article presents a detailed structural analysis of figurative expressions in English and Uzbek, comparing their syntactic, morphological, and semantic characteristics.

INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDAGI BADIIY IFODALARINING STRUKTURAVIY TAHLILI

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MAQOLA HAQIDA

| **Kalit so'zlar:** Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi figurativ ifodalar, metafora, metonimiya, shaxsiylashtirish, taqqoslash, ramziy ma'no, sintaktik va morfologik farqlar, madaniy tafovutlar, tarjima muammolari. | **Annotatsiya:** Tilshunoslikda stilistik figuralar yoki ritorik vositalar deb ham ataladigan obrazli iboralar tilning mantiqiy va estetik funksiyalarini kuchaytiruvchi kuchli vositadir. Bu iboralar adabiy-badiiy nutqda nafaqat tilni boyitish, balki jamiyatning madaniy-psixologik jihatlarini ham aks ettirish orqali muhim rol o'ynaydi. Majoziy iboralar, masalan, metafora, metonimiya, personifikatsiya, o'xshatish va boshqalar muloqotning ma'nosi va ta'sirini chuqurlashtirishga yordam beradi. Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi obrazli iboralarni tahlil qilish ushbu qurilmalarning strukturaviy-semantik xususiyatlari, madaniy va lingvistik jilolari haqida qimmatli ma'lumotlarni beradi. Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi ko'chma iboralarning sintaktik, morfologik va semantik belgilarini solishtirib, ularning strukturaviy tahlili batafsil bayon etilgan. |

СТРУКТУРНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ОБРАЗНЫХ ВЫРАЖЕНИЙ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

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О СТАТЬЕ

| **Ключевые слова:** Фигуральные выражения в английском и узбекском языках, метафора, метонимия, олицетворение, сравнение, символизм, синтаксические и морфологические | **Аннотация:** Образные выражения, также известные как стилистические фигуры или риторические приемы в лингвистике, являются мощными инструментами, которые усиливают логические и эстетические функции языка. Эти выражения играют |

различия, культурные особенности, проблемы перевода.

значительную роль в литературном и художественном дискурсе, не только обогащая язык, но и отражая культурные и психологические аспекты сообщества. Образные выражения, такие как метафоры, метонимии, олицетворения, сравнения и другие, способствуют углублению смысла и воздействия коммуникации. Анализ образных выражений как в английском, так и в узбекском языках дает ценную информацию о структурных и семантических свойствах этих приемов, а также об их культурных и языковых нюансах. В этой статье представлен подробный структурный анализ образных выражений в английском и узбекском языках, сравнивающий их синтаксические, морфологические и семантические характеристики.

Structural Features of Figurative Expressions

Figurative expressions serve as artistic elements within discourse that are created through specific structural devices. In both English and Uzbek, these expressions often utilize various syntactic, morphological, and semantic strategies to convey deeper meanings. The structural characteristics of figurative expressions in these two languages share some similarities but also reveal unique features due to differences in their linguistic systems.

1.   **Metaphor and Metonymy**

Metaphor and metonymy are essential structural devices in both languages. These figurative expressions extend the meaning of words and phrases by connecting them to other concepts.

In English: "The heart of the city" (referring to the central area of the city, implying its significance and vibrancy) is a metaphor that equates the city's center with the human heart to emphasize its importance.

In Uzbek: "Shaharning yuragi" similarly uses a metaphor to convey the idea of the city's central hub as its "heart." The structure and meaning are essentially equivalent, demonstrating the cross-linguistic use of metaphor.

Metonymy, where one term is substituted with another related term, is also common in both languages:

In English: "The White House announced" (meaning the President or administration of the United States) – the term "White House" is used metonymically to refer to the leadership.

In Uzbek: "Qora uy ma'lum qildi" – this metonymy is directly translated, with "Qora uy" referring to the government or the ruling body, similar to the use of "White House" in English.

2.   **Personification**

Personification assigns human qualities to non-human entities, a common structural device in both languages. The structural implementation of personification can be observed in both English and Uzbek, although the linguistic expressions may vary slightly.

In English: "The wind whispered" – personification of wind, giving it human-like characteristics of whispering.

In Uzbek: "Shamol so'zladi" – an equivalent structure, personifying the wind by attributing it with the ability to speak.

3.   **Simile and Symbolism.** Simile, where two unlike things are compared using "like" or "as," is widely used in both languages. Symbolism also plays a crucial role in figurative expressions, providing deeper meanings.

o In English: "As brave as a lion" – this simile compares a person's bravery to that of a lion.

o In Uzbek: "Sher kabi jasur" – an equivalent expression, comparing bravery to a lion in both languages.

Structural Differences Between English and Uzbek Figurative Expressions

While the structural features of figurative expressions in English and Uzbek are largely comparable, there are notable differences due to the distinct grammatical, syntactic, and cultural aspects of each language.

1.   **Syntactic Differences**

In English, figurative expressions tend to be more concise and direct, often utilizing short, clear structures. In contrast, Uzbek figurative expressions are sometimes more elaborated and descriptive, using additional syntactic constructions.

In English: "The sky is crying" – a simple and straightforward personification.

In Uzbek: "Osmonning ko'zlaridan yosh to'kilib turibdi" – a more elaborate version, with additional descriptive elements, offering a more extended metaphor.

2.   **Morphological Differences**

English figurative expressions often involve minimal morphological change, whereas Uzbek makes use of rich morphology to create figurative expressions. In Uzbek, suffixes and prefixes are frequently employed to form new meanings.

In English: "A cold heart" – a metaphor with no morphological modification.

In Uzbek: "Yovuz qalb" – using morphological affixes to intensify the negative connotation of the heart.

3.   **Cultural Differences in Figurative Language.** Figurative expressions in English and Uzbek reflect cultural and historical influences. English metaphors may lean on Western cultural symbols, while Uzbek metaphors are more likely to draw from Central Asian and Islamic cultural heritage.

In English: "A cold heart" – often used to describe someone who is emotionally distant or unfeeling.

In Uzbek: "Yovuz qalb" – while this also refers to a cruel or unkind heart, the emphasis may carry a different weight based on local cultural norms and history.

The structural analysis of figurative expressions in both English and Uzbek reveals significant similarities and differences, particularly in terms of syntax, morphology, and cultural connotations. Both languages use metaphors, similes, metonymies, and personifications to enrich the meaning of discourse, but the way these expressions are constructed reflects the unique features of each language. A thorough understanding of the structural characteristics of figurative language in both English and Uzbek provides insights into the ways these languages express complex ideas and cultural nuances. This analysis can also aid in overcoming translation challenges, ensuring that figurative expressions maintain their impact and meaning when moving between languages. Furthermore, it highlights the importance of studying figurative language in a cross-linguistic context, offering a deeper understanding of both linguistic structures and cultural frameworks.

Figurative Device	English Example	Uzbek Equivalent	Structural Features	Analysis
Metaphor	*"The heart of the city"*	*"Shaharning yuragi"*	**Syntactic**: Noun phrase (N + of + N), direct metaphor. **Morphological**: No affixation, direct metaphorical meaning.	Both English and Uzbek use the metaphor "heart" to describe the central, vital area of the city. The structure is nearly identical in both languages, reflecting shared conceptual metaphors.
Metonymy	*"The White House announced"*	*"Qora uy bayonot berdi"*	**Syntactic**: Noun phrase with metonymy (place as representative of the entity). **Morphological**: Simple, no affixation.	Both languages use metonymy to refer to political entities (the White House = U.S. President or government, Qora uy = Uzbek government). The structural formation is almost identical.
Personification	*"The wind whispered through the trees"*	*"Shamol daraxtlar orasida pichirladi"*	**Syntactic**: Personification using a verb implying human action ("whispered"/"pichirladi"). **Morphological**: Simple verb conjugation.	Both languages employ personification of natural phenomena (wind), attributing human qualities. The structures are similar, but Uzbek provides

Figurative Device	English Example	Uzbek Equivalent	Structural Features	Analysis
				additional descriptive detail.
Simile	*"As brave as a lion"*	*"Sher kabi jasur"*	**Syntactic**: Use of simile with comparative word ("as"/"kabi"). **Morphological**: Adjective + comparative (as brave/sher kabi).	Simile structure is almost identical, with both languages making a comparison using a cultural symbol (lion). The syntactic structure is clear and directly comparable.
Symbolism	*"The cross represents sacrifice"*	*"Oy go'zalni va poklikni anglatadi"*	**Syntactic**: Noun phrase with abstract concept being symbolized. **Morphological**: Basic noun structure.	English and Uzbek both use symbolic language to convey abstract ideas through cultural symbols (cross and moon). The expressions reflect cultural differences in symbolic meanings.
Hyperbole	*"I've told you a million times!"*	*"Men yuz marta aytganman!"*	**Syntactic**: Exaggeration of frequency with a large number. **Morphological**: Number noun.	Both languages use hyperbole to express exaggeration of an action (telling many times). The numerical expression in both is similar, emphasizing exaggeration.
Irony	*"What a wonderful day!" (during a storm)*	*"Qanday ajoyib kun!" (bo'ron paytida)*	**Syntactic**: Irony through positive structure used in a negative context. **Morphological**: No morphological change, only contextual meaning.	Irony is expressed in both languages by using a positive phrase during a negative situation, showing how context shapes meaning despite the structure remaining unchanged.
Alliteration	*"She sells seashells by the seashore"*	*"Daryo dardini dilda his etish"*	**Syntactic**: Repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words. **Morphological**: Simple word forms.	Both languages use alliteration as a stylistic device for rhythm and emphasis. The alliterated sounds differ but serve the same poetic function.

Explanation and Analysis:

1. **Metaphor:**

English: "The heart of the city" and Uzbek: "Shaharning yuragi" both utilize "heart" to symbolize the central or most important part of the city. The structure is syntactically similar, using a noun phrase in both languages with minimal morphological change.

Cultural Note: The metaphor is universally understood across cultures, but the conceptualization of the "heart" of a place can vary in terms of emotional or symbolic weight.

2. **Metonymy:**

English: "The White House announced" and Uzbek: "Qora uy bayonot berdi" both use metonymy to refer to a governing body (the U.S. government and the Uzbek government, respectively). The structure in both languages is syntactically and morphologically simple, relying on substitution.

Cultural Note: Both expressions are culturally specific to the political systems in the respective countries, though the structural similarity shows how metonymy functions similarly across languages.

3. **Personification:**

English: "The wind whispered through the trees" and Uzbek: "Shamol daraxtlar orasida pichirladi" both personify the wind as capable of whispering. The syntactic structure is similar in both languages, with verbs implying human-like actions.

Cultural Note: While the structure remains similar, the interpretation of natural elements (e.g., wind) can carry different symbolic weight depending on cultural context. The additional description in the Uzbek version may reflect a more poetic or ornate style.

4. **Simile:**

English: "As brave as a lion" and Uzbek: "Sher kabi jasur" both use the lion as a symbol of bravery, a common cultural metaphor. The syntactic structure is similar, with the comparative word ("as" in English, "kabi" in Uzbek).

Cultural Note: The use of lions as a symbol of bravery is universally understood in both languages, though different animals or symbols may be more prominent in other cultures.

5. **Symbolism:**

English: "The cross represents sacrifice" and Uzbek: "Oy go'zalni va poklikni anglatadi" both use symbolic imagery to convey abstract ideas (cross for sacrifice and moon for beauty/purity).

Cultural Note: Symbolism can differ significantly across cultures. The cross in English often carries religious significance, while the moon in Uzbek culture symbolizes purity, beauty, and even longing, reflecting different cultural associations with these symbols.

6. **Hyperbole:**

English: "I've told you a million times!" and Uzbek: "Men yuz marta aytganman!" both exaggerate the frequency of an action. The structure is simple, using a large number to emphasize the exaggeration.

Cultural Note: Hyperbole is used in both languages for emphasis and is typically understood as a rhetorical device to emphasize frustration or repetition.

7. **Irony:**

English: "What a wonderful day!" (during a storm) and Uzbek: "Qanday ajoyib kun!" (bo'ron paytida) both use irony by expressing positive sentiments in a negative context.

Cultural Note: Irony is a universal rhetorical device, but the context and delivery may vary based on the culture's approach to sarcasm and humor.

8. **Alliteration:**

English: "She sells seashells by the seashore" and Uzbek: "Daryo dardini dilda his etish" both use alliteration for poetic effect.

Cultural Note: Alliteration is a stylistic device used for its rhythmic quality and memorability, often in songs or poetry. The sounds differ based on linguistic features of each language but serve a similar aesthetic function.

The table above illustrates the structural similarities and differences in figurative expressions between English and Uzbek. Both languages use a wide array of rhetorical devices like metaphor, simile, personification, and metonymy, with the primary differences emerging in terms of syntactic complexity, morphological structures, and cultural context. Through this comparative analysis, we can see how both languages use figurative language to convey complex ideas, evoke emotions, and create vivid imagery, while also reflecting the unique grammatical and cultural characteristics of each language.

Understanding these structural features can aid in translation, helping to maintain the meaning and impact of figurative expressions across languages, while also highlighting the importance of cultural nuances in communication.

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