

**COMPARING THE ANALYSIS OF METAPHORS BOTH IN ENGLISH
AND UZBEK LANGUAGES BASED ON THE NOVEL “SISTER CARRIE”
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Abstract: *this article provides brief general data regarding metaphors and comparison of metaphors in two languages. Moreover, differences and similarities of metaphors in both languages are discussed in the following paragraphs of the article. In order to demonstrate the morphological point of the topic, a number of simple samples are given and explained in a straightforward way. Since, metaphors are one of the main key components of literature works and they are frequently used in colloquial speech in our daily life. As metaphors cannot be clearly grasped by their structure, most people have a lot of misunderstanding while comprehending them. Obviously, it occurs when a non-native speaker of language starts a conversation with native speaker of the English language.*

Keywords: *metaphor, concept, common source domains, ideal source domain, productive source domain, common target domains, metaphorical use, metaphorical purpose, unidirectional.*

**СРАВНЕНИЕ АНАЛИЗА МЕТАФОР, КАСАЮЩИХСЯ
АНГЛИЙСКОГО И УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ, НА ОСНОВЕ РОМАНА
«SISTER CARRIE» ТЕОДОРА ДРАЙЗЕРА**

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Аннотация: *эта статья содержит краткие общие данные о метафорах и сравнение метафор на двух языках. Кроме того, различия и сходство метафор в обоих языках обсуждаются в следующих пунктах статьи. Чтобы продемонстрировать морфологический смысл темы, дан ряд простых примеров, которые объясняются простым способом. Поскольку*

метафоры являются одним из основных ключевых компонентов литературных произведений, они часто используются в разговорной речи в нашей повседневной жизни. Поскольку метафоры не могут быть четко поняты их структурой, у большинства людей возникает много недоразумений при их понимании. Очевидно, это происходит, когда не носитель языка начинает разговор с носителем английского языка.

Ключевые слова: *метафора, концепция, общие исходные домены, идеальный исходный домен, продуктивный исходный домен, общие целевые домены, метафорическое использование, метафорическое назначение, однонаправленный.*

From the linguistic point of view, metaphor is classified as comprehending one concept in terms of another concept. For instance, we discuss different topics and start a conversation about daily topics. A brief definition to this term can be expressed in the following way: conceptual domain (A) is conceptual domain (B), which is what is called a conceptual metaphor. In studying the most on common source domains, Zoltan Kovacs has found that the most systematic comprehensive survey is provided by the Cobuild Metaphor Dictionary. He has supplemented the list of sources offered by this metaphor dictionary with some additional ones from his survey of metaphor research. Below, his briefly mentioned the most frequent sources are illustrated.

The Human body

The human body is an ideal source domain, since, for us, it is clearly delineated and (we believe) we know it well. This does not mean that we make use of all aspects of this domain in metaphorically understanding abstract targets. The aspects that are especially utilized in metaphorical comprehension involve various parts of the body, including the head, face, legs, hands, back, heart, bones, shoulders, and others. Some examples follow: the heart of the problem; to shoulder a responsibility; the head of the department

Health and Illness

Health and illness are, of course, aspects of the human body. Both the general properties of health and illness and particular illnesses frequently constitute metaphorical source domains. Some examples include: a healthy society; a sick mind; She hurt my feelings.

Animals

The domain of animals is an extremely productive source domain. Human beings are especially frequently understood in terms of (assumed) properties of animals. Thus, we talk about someone being a brute, a tiger, a dog, a sly fox, a bitch, a cow, a snake, and so on. But the metaphorical use of animal terms is not limited to human beings, as indicated by the example "It will be a bitch to pull this boat out of the water." In this instance, the term bitch denotes any difficult situation. The body parts of animals are also commonly used in the metaphorical conceptualization of abstract domains. This way of understanding nonphysical domains is also very common in languages of the world, as Heine and his colleagues show.

Plants

People cultivate plants for a variety of purposes: for eating, for pleasure, for making things, and so on. In our metaphorical use, we distinguish various parts of plants; we are aware of the many actions we perform in relation to plants; and we recognize the many different stages of growth that plants go through. Here are some examples: a budding beauty; He cultivated his friendship with her. The fruit of her labor; Exports flourished last year.

Buildings and Construction

Human beings build houses and other structures for shelter, work, storage, and so on. Both the static object of a house and its parts and the act of building it serve as common metaphorical source domains. Some examples follow: a towering genius; He's in ruins financially. She constructed a coherent argument.

Machines and Tools

People use machines and tools to work, play, fight, and for pleasure. Again, both the machines and tools and the activities related to them show up as metaphorical expressions, as illustrated by the examples below: She produces a book every year.

Games and Sport

People play and they invent elaborate activities to entertain themselves. Games and sport are characterized by certain properties that are commonly utilized for metaphorical purposes. For example, many games have rules and this property occurs in examples such as "He plays by the rules" and "We want an even playing field." Additional examples from the domain of games and sport include: to toy with the idea; He tried to checkmate her. He's a heavyweight politician.

Money and Economic Transactions (business)

From very early on, people living in human society have engaged in economic transactions of various kinds. These transactions often involve the use of money and commodities in general. The commercial event involves a number of entities and actions: a commodity, money, handing over the commodity, and handing over the money. Our understanding of various abstract things is based on this scenario or parts of it. Below are some examples: Spend your time wisely. I tried to save some energy. She invested a lot in the relationship.

Cooking and Food

Cooking food as an activity has been with us ever since the beginnings of humanity. Cooking involves a complex process of several elements: an agent, recipe, ingredients, actions, a product, just to mention the most important ones. The activity with its parts and the product serve as a deeply entrenched source domain. Here are some examples: What's your recipe for success? That's a watered-down idea. He cooked up a story that nobody believed.

Heat and Cold

Heat and cold are extremely basic human experiences. We feel warm and cold as a result of the temperature of the air that surrounds us. We often use the heat domain metaphorically to talk about our attitude to people and things.

In the same way as the source domains apply to several targets, the targets also have several sources. Target domains are abstract, diffuse, and lack clear delineation; as a result, they "cry out" for metaphorical conceptualization. I can

only survey here the most common target domains and their most important sources.

Emotion

The domain of emotion is a par excellence target domain. Emotion concepts such as anger, fear, love, happiness, sadness, shame, pride, and so on are primarily understood by means of conceptual metaphors. The source domains of emotion concepts typically involve forces. Thus, we have examples like, She was deeply moved.

Desire

As regards metaphorical conceptualization, desire is similar to emotion. It is also comprehended as a force, not only as a physical one but also often as a physiological force like hunger or thirst. It is also often understood in terms of heat. Some examples include: The jacket I saw in the shop window pulled me into the store.

Morality

Moral categories such as good and bad, as well as honesty, courage, sincerity, honor, and their opposites, are largely understood by means of more concrete source concepts. Among these, economic transactions, forces, straightness, light and dark, and up-down orientation are especially important, as the examples below indicate: I'll pay you back for this.

According to our analyses based on the novel “Sister Carrie” by Theodore Dreiser, we have found a number of differences and similarities. Below, examples are discussed:

Table 1. Typological analysis of metaphors

English	Uzbek	Analyses
The city has its cunning wiles no less than the infinitely smaller and more human temper	Ulkan shahar – <i>makrning koni</i>	Here we can see the difference in structure. Metaphor is only used in the Uzbek language
Books were beyond her interest – <i>knowledge a sealed book</i>	Kerrini mutolaa sira ham qiziqtirmas – <i>bilim olami uning uchun berk edi</i>	Here we can see similar sentences. Metaphor is used in both languages
Caroline, or Sister Carrie as she had been half affectionately termed by the family, was possessed of a mind rudimentary in its power of observation and analysis	Karolina yoki oilada erkalab atashganlaridek “jajji” Kerrining <i>aqli hali tiniq emas edi</i>	Metaphor is only used in the Uzbek language
A half-equipped little knight she was, venturing to reconnoitre the mysterious city and dreaming <i>wild dreams of some vague, far – off supremacy</i> which should make it prey and subject, the proper penitent, groveling at a	Jajji Kerri bamisoli shaharga baxt izlab chiqqan, yaxshilab qurollanmagan va fotihga o’lja bo’lgan bu shahar oyog’im ostida yotibdi hisob, deb <i>erishilmagan g’alabalarning mubham</i>	Metaphor is used in both languages.

woman's slipper	<i>orzusida yurgan</i> kichkinagina ritsar edi.	
Whatever touch of regret at parting characterized her thoughts, it was certainly not for advantages now being given up	U ota-onasi bag'ridan ketayotganida <i>nimagadir yuragi uvushdi</i> , biroq bunda har qalay hozirgina o'zi yuz o'girgan hayotning afzal tomonlarini hayoliga ham keltirmadi	Metaphor is used in the Uzbek language

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