

SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF PLANT NAME METAPHORS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

This article compares metaphors in two languages and provides a quick overview of metaphors in general. The following paragraphs of the article also explain how metaphors differ and are similar in the two languages. A number of basic explanations and short samples are provided to illustrate the topic's morphological point. Since they are one of the primary elements of literary works and are regularly utilized in everyday speech, metaphors. The majority of individuals struggle greatly when trying to understand metaphors since their structure does not allow for a clear understanding. It naturally happens whenever a non-native speaker of the language initiates a discussion with a native speaker of English.

Key words: methaphor, plants, aspen, family tree, bloom, lexical.

СХОДСТВА И РАЗЛИЧИЯ МЕТАФОРОВ НАЗВАНИЙ РАСТЕНИЙ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

АННОТАЦИЯ

В этой статье сравниваются метафоры в двух языках и дается краткий обзор метафор в целом. Следующие абзацы статьи также объясняют, чем метафоры различаются и похожи в двух языках. Чтобы проиллюстрировать морфологическую суть темы, предоставляется ряд основных пояснений и кратких примеров. Поскольку они являются одним из основных элементов литературных произведений и регулярно используются в повседневной речи, метафоры. Большинство людей испытывают большие трудности при попытке понять метафоры, поскольку их структура не позволяет четко понять. Это естественно происходит всякий раз, когда человек, не являющийся носителем языка, инициирует дискуссию с носителем английского языка.

Ключевые слова: метафора, растения, осина, родословная, цветение, лексика.

The name of a figurative meaning is given to it because of its link to the referent of the word's lexical meaning, such as an existing item, event, reality, action, situation, feeling, or indication. In other words, a word's lexical meaning influences the development of another word's lexical meaning.

The study's findings demonstrate that there are similarities and differences between metaphors for plant names in the English and Uzbek languages. For instance:

Deep-rooted is an adjective used to describe words or phrases in English that have been around for a while and are difficult to modify. However, an abundance of creativity is often not enough... we also have a deep-rooted understanding of the practical aspects of interior design.

The metaphor of the root name is also present in the Uzbek language - rooted but widespread. *Muhammad Rizo Pahlaviyning Eron Shahansholigidagi boshqaruvi paytida mamlakatda chuqur ildiz otgan turli islomiy aqida va odatlarni sug'urib olishga harakat qilgan.*

Also, he hit the root with an ax, which means that he completely destroyed it. For example: *U zulm ildiziga bolta urdi.*

“Roots and all” - The phrase "Roots and all" is strongly related to the notion that "the root of the problem" lies hidden underground. Because the roots are so challenging to reach, we frequently only remove the tree and leave the stump. The tree might, however, reappear from the roots. Therefore, "roots and to remove all" is a sign of a job well done. While it is typically used to remove something, it can also signify that something has been finished, in which case it is a job well done. We'll save the metaphor of the "root" until last. To examine the root and branch is to examine something that examines all of its components. A tree's roots and branches are two distinct but crucial components. The noun phrase "family tree," also known as "genealogy" or "lineage chart," refers to a family tree. This table depicts familial ties using a conventional tree structure. *Her family tree included a former prime minister and the governor of Tokyo.*

There is a proverb related to a tree in the Uzbek language. "Daraxt bir joyda ko'karadi" that is, it means that a person grows in one place or achieves success in one place. Here, the tree is used as a metaphor for a person. "Daraxt bir joyda ko'karadi", degan gapni ko'p takrorlar, unga amal qilishimizni uqtirardi. Bunga biz, yetti aka-uka, opa-singil, yanga-yu kelinlar amal qildik.

In addition, "terak" tree is used to refer to tall people. There is also the phrase “mirza terak”.

Plant a/the seed of doubt (in someone's mind)

To cause someone to doubt, worry, or worry (about something); introducing someone to a questionable or worrying idea. For example: *Every time you act suspiciously like that, it plants a seed of doubt in my mind about your fidelity.*

In the Uzbek language, there is a similar phrase that means to cast doubt. For example: *Uning ovsini er-xotinni urishtirish maqsadida ko'ngliga har xil shubha urug'larini sochardi.*

Also, the metaphors of sowing and planting come in the sense of sharing. For example: *Tarbiya ulug'ish - odob urug'ini ekan* (Alisher Navoiy)

In addition, the word clan in Uzbek also means kinship: kin-kind, clan-kin For example: *Xoqonlik boshqaruvi nimaga asoslangan edi? Hukmdorning hokimiyati urug'-aymoq udumlariga tayangan harbiy-ma'muriy harbiy boshqaruvga tayangan edi* (7-sinf "Tarix" darsligidan).

The grassroots refers to ordinary people in a society or organization, particularly a political party. For example: The feeling among the grassroots of the Party is that the leaders are not appreciating them.

Bark up the wrong tree

It comes in the sense of information that contains facts but means to have a wrong idea or to do something in a way that doesn't give you the information or result you need: *You are barking up the wrong tree, I can help you if you do not mind.*

Bed of roses means easy/easy life, easy option, favorable position, unchallenged situation, trouble-free living or comfortable situation. *Earning money is not bed of roses, you have to work hard!*

No rose without a thorns - There is no rose without a thorn, there is no pleasure without difficulty, that is, there is no rose without a thorn" means that in order to enjoy something beautiful and pleasant, one must endure something difficult or painful in order to achieve a good goal. *It is a very well-paid job and I know I will love it, but travelling for an hour and 30 minutes each day by train will be difficult. Oh well, there is no rose without thorns!*

In the bloom of youth - The most exciting and successful period of youth is its brightest and most beautiful moment. *I have a great plan for that age when I am in the bloom of youth.*

This expression is also in Uzbek language. There are even sung versions. Eng gullagan yoshlik chog'imda, sen ochilding ko'ngil bog'imda (Elyorbek Meliboyev)

There is another expression in the Uzbek language regarding youth, *o'n gulidan bir guli ochilmagan* which means very young.

The snake in the grass

A snake in the grass can be a cunning person, it seems harmless or even friendly, but in fact it is treacherous. In Uzbek language "qo'yinda ilon" corresponds to the

phrase, that is, a person who pretends to be a friend is actually an enemy. 'It was a slimy thing to do and now he is just a snake in the grass too' (New York post)

Trempe like an aspen leaf

Aspen leaves have long, straight stems that are easily blown by the wind. Hence the expression used when afraid or cold. In Uzbek language “itni dumidek titramoq” corresponds to the phrase, that is, to tremble. *He is trembling like an aspen leaf reason why too cold outside.*

For this purpose, we first defined the process of naming the plants itself and explained the patterns of it. Then, we selected the most popular association fields of naming plants - Religion, Animal, and Artifacts. We showed that the analysis of plant names within these fields can illustrate the unique asymmetry between the English and Uzbek language image of the world.

We came to the conclusion that the acceptable artifacts used to name a plant depended on the culture after analyzing artifacts as a part of plant names in English and Uzbek. For instance, English is more likely to use feminine toiletries and apparel while naming plants, but in Uzbek, artifacts typically connect to middle-class people's daily lives. The frequent usage of feminine traits in plant names is probably due to the higher social status of women in English society. The objects employed in Uzbek plant names suggest that in Uzbeks' everyday consciousness, plants are connected to those artifacts that are more significant. This is reflected in the Uzbek language's representation of the plant.

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