COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE EXPRESSIONS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES (BASED ON TROPES)

Shukurova Pokiza

Termez University of Economics and Service,

1st year master's student, Foreign Language and Literature

Abstract: This article conducts an in-depth comparative analysis of figurative expressions, focusing specifically on tropes in English and Uzbek languages. It explores the intricate functioning of metaphors, metonymies, hyperboles, similes, and synecdoches, while investigating their linguistic structures, cognitive significance, and cultural peculiarities. The study reveals both universal features and culture-specific variations in the usage of figurative language, emphasizing the role of tropes in reflecting worldviews and shaping intercultural understanding.

Keywords: Figurative expressions, trope, metaphor, metonymy, simile, synecdoche, comparative analysis.

Аннотация: Статья представляет собой всесторонний сравнительный анализ образных выражений, особенно тропов, в английском и узбекском языках. Рассматриваются лингвистические структуры, когнитивное значение и культурные различия в использовании метафор, метонимий, гипербол, сравнений и синекдох.

Ключевые слова: Образные выражения, троп, метафора, метонимия, сравнение, синекдоха, сравнительный анализ.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola ingliz va o'zbek tillarida obrazli ifodalarning, xususan troplarning keng qamrovli chog'ishtirma tahlilini taqdim etadi. Metafora, metonimiya, giperbola, taqqoslash va sinekdoxa kabi troplarning lingvistik, kognitiv va madaniy xususiyatlari o'rganilgan.

 Kalit so'zlar: Obrazli ifoda, trop, metafora, metonimiya, taqqoslash, sinekdoxa, chog'ishtirma tahlil.

 Figurative language serves as a vital means of expressing complex and abstract ideas by linking them to tangible experiences. Tropes, as fundamental elements of figurative language, play an essential role in enhancing communicative effectiveness and enriching linguistic expression. English and Uzbek, despite being linguistically and culturally distinct, both utilize a wide range of tropes that reflect their respective worldviews and traditions. This paper aims to perform a comprehensive comparative analysis of figurative expressions in these two languages, identifying similarities, differences, and cultural influences on their usage. The research methodology employed in this study is descriptive and comparative. The analysis is based on authentic materials including literary texts, idioms, proverbs, and colloquial speech from English and Uzbek sources. Each trope type is analyzed in terms of its structural features, semantic functions, and cultural connotations. Special attention is given to identifying underlying conceptual metaphors and metonymic patterns that are culturally motivated.

 Metaphor Metaphors in English tend to be highly abstract and often conceptualize life experiences in economic, war-related, or journey terms. Examples include "Time is money" and "Life is a journey." In Uzbek, metaphors are more closely tied to natural phenomena, familial relations, and agricultural life, as seen in expressions like "Hayot daraxtdek" ("Life is like a tree") and "Vaqt olovdek" ("Time is like fire"). Metonymy In English, institutional and

spatial metonymies are prevalent, such as "The White House" representing the U.S. government or "Wall Street" for the financial industry. Uzbek metonymies often derive from kinship terms, body parts, and everyday objects, reflecting a communal culture, for instance, "Qo'l qalamga yetdi" ("The hand reached the pen") to symbolize starting to write.

Hyperbole Hyperbole is used extensively in both languages to create dramatic emphasis. English speakers often use hyperboles in casual speech (e.g., "I'm starving!"), while in Uzbek, exaggerated expressions like "Ming marta aytdim!" ("I told you a thousand times!") are similarly common and intensify emotional expression. Simile English similes often employ a formulaic structure using "as" or "like" (e.g., "as busy as a bee"). Uzbek similes frequently use folkloric elements and comparisons with nature (e.g., "Sherdek jasur" - "Brave like a lion"). Uzbek similes tend to be more poetic and culturally rich, drawing from traditional life experiences. Synecdoche Both languages use synecdoche, where a part represents the whole. English examples include "all hands on deck," referring to all crew members. In Uzbek, similar constructions like "ko'z ko'rdi" ("the eye saw" meaning "I saw") are widespread, showing the importance of human experience and perception. Discussion The study reveals that while universal cognitive mechanisms underlie figurative language use in both English and Uzbek, the choice of source domains and cultural interpretations varies significantly. English figurative language reflects a society oriented towards individual achievement, abstraction, and technology. Conversely, Uzbek figurative language is deeply rooted in agricultural life, family structures, and community bonds. Tropes in Uzbek often carry emotional warmth and cultural symbolism that mirror the collective values and historical traditions of Uzbek society. These differences highlight the importance of cultural context in shaping figurative meanings.

Moreover, the differences in metaphorical thinking show the influence of the environment, history, and socio-political structures on language. For instance, the prominence of journey metaphors in English reflects mobility and individual pursuits, while nature-based metaphors in Uzbek signify harmony with the environment and communal living. This comparative study underscores the significance of figurative expressions as cultural signifiers and cognitive tools. Understanding how different languages employ tropes enriches linguistic competence and fosters intercultural sensitivity. Educators, translators, and linguists can benefit from deeper insights into the similarities and divergences between English and Uzbek figurative languages. Future research could explore the evolution of figurative expressions in modern contexts influenced by globalization and technological advancements.

REFERENCES

1. Lakoff, G., & Johnson, M. (1980). Metaphors We Live By. University of Chicago Press.
2. Kovecses, Z. (2005). Metaphor in Culture: Universality and Variation. Cambridge University Press.
3. Bekmurodov, A. (2017). O'zbek tilida obrazlilik vositalari. Toshkent: Fan.
4. Gibbs, R. W. (1994). The Poetics of Mind: Figurative Thought, Language, and Understanding. Cambridge University Press.
5. Bobojonova, G. (2021). Ingliz va o^yzbek tillarida ko^ychimlarning turlari. Tashkent.
6. Barcelona, A. (Ed.). (2003). Metaphor and Metonymy at the Crossroads: A Cognitive Perspective. Mouton de Gruyter.