

METAPHOR AS A CRITERION OF MENTALITY (ON THE MATERIALS OF KARAKALPAK AND ENGLISH WRITERS WORKS)

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Abstract: If we want to understand how metaphors might have a functional role in generating new hypothesis we should be aware of three things. First we should notice the difference between a metaphor and its related metaphorical utterances. Second we should be aware that metaphors are always untrue. Lastly we should distinguish metaphors from analogy or simile, mainly because analogies usually are true.

The article deals with the study of Linguacultural analysis of metaphors in the works of English and Karakalpak writers — metaphor in the poetic works of the famous Karakalpak poet-classic of the XIX-th century Ajiniyaz. Individual genuine metaphors are of a great importance, because they are coined by the poet and show the peculiarities of the individual style of the poet.

Keywords: metaphor, language metaphor, figurative metaphor, individual genuine metaphor.

Karakalpak poets of the XIX-th century who made great contribution to the development of the Karakalpak poetry and the East poetry as well. His poetic works are well-known not only to the Karakalpak people, but to the Uzbek, Kazakh, Turkmenian and other peoples. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov, appreciating the talent of the poet, writes that “The bright lyricism of Ajiniyaz is the unfaded artistic monument of the youth, beauty and good” [1, 1].

Metaphors, like all stylistic devices, can be classified according to their degree of unexpectedness. The famous Karakalpak scholar, professor E. Berdimuratov distinguishes three types of metaphor: 1) language, trite metaphors, which are commonly used in speech; 2) figurative metaphors, which are absolutely unexpected, unpredictable and 3) individual, genuine metaphors which are subjective, they are usually coined individually by certain writers and poets [2, 23]. In the lyrical poems by Ajiniyaz there are different types of metaphor [3]. In the following lines we can see metaphors:

1. Сарғайып көринген дағның қулағы,

Дегрәсинде әлұан-әлұан булағы ... [2, 113]

The mountain's ear, yellow and round,

With colourful clouds around.

2. Дәўлетің жылдан, Меңеш, жылға толсын,

Өзіңнің өмір жасың ұзын болсын... [2, 223]

Menesh, let your life be long,

I wish you luck in my song.

3. Мақтанғандай бул қағаздың жүзине... [2, 105]

It's worth praising on the paper's face...

4. Қара дағның уша басы,

Қарлы болур, қарсыз болур. [2, 131]

On the top of the mountain

There is white snow,

Or there snow there is no.

rds made me sad). Individual genuine metaphors deserve attention for the investigation, they differ from the common-used language metaphors by additional connotative meanings. In his lyrical works Ajiniyaz writes not only about the humanistic ideas, moral ideas, dreams and sufferings of the people, but also about the beauty and charming of the Karakalpak women. In the poems devoted to love and women “Gozzallar”, “Bir periy”, “Harkimsening yari bolsa”, “Bir Janan”, “Beri kel”, “Bozatauli nazalim” we find a lot of examples of metaphor and some techniques of versification used by the great Uzbek poets Alisher Navoi, Mashrab and others. In his poems we find the rhyme “Khachu” which was widely spread in the oriental versification and many allusions on Farhad and Shirin, Leyli and Medjnun from the books of A. Navoi. The lyrical works of Alisher Navoi became a “guiding star” for Ajiniyaz [4, 14–15]. Ajiniyaz used different types of metaphor, describing and creating the portraits of beautiful girls and women:

Жаңа зордан сөнген жүректің отын,

Қайтадан жандырып кеттің, сәўдигим [2, 26].

The fire in my heart

Put out just now,

You blazed up in my heart

Again my beloved, now.

Өмир гүлим, кеўил тоғым,

Жүрегиме салған шоғым,

Көрмей сөнбес жанған отым,

Қәдирданым, сен қайдасаң...

Тақат етпей шыбын жаны,

Жүректің гилти қайдасаң... [2, 58]

Where are you, my dear?

Your're a flower in my life,

You make me happy

Blazing up a fire in my heart

The soul is intolerant

Where is the heart's key?

I ask you, thee.

In the lines given above there are individual genuine metaphors: сөнген жүректің отын (the fire in my heart put out just now), жүрегиме салған шоғым (blazing up a fire in my heart) жүректің гилти (the heart's key), жанын алсын жәллад көзи (caught by suffering eyes,) тутанды (the passion blazed up), which have the subjective character and we can see them only in the poetic works by Ajiniyaz.

Metaphors are one of prose and poetry's most common [literary devices](#) in English literature too. Below is a list of famous metaphors from literature:

1. **Sonnet 18 (1592)**: William Shakespeare's "[Sonnet 18](#)" features an extended metaphor, comparing an unseen lover to a summer's day.
2. **Romeo and Juliet (1597)**: Shakespeare's tragedy features several metaphors. When Romeo sees Juliet at the beginning of the famous balcony scene, he speaks the iconic

line, “But soft! What light through yonder window breaks? It is the East, and Juliet is the sun!” Upon seeing Juliet alight upon her balcony, Romeo uses metaphor to compare her visage to the sun.

3. **“The Sun Rising” (1633)**: John Donne’s [poem](#) uses [hyperbole](#) and figurative language to draw a metaphorical link between the narrator’s relationship and the sun.
4. **“‘Hope’ is the thing with feathers” (1891)**: Emily Dickinson’s poem “‘Hope’ is the thing with feathers” makes a direct comparison between the feeling of hope and a bird. Dickinson uses figurative language to personify the concept of hope and paint a vivid picture of a living, breathing, ebullient force that lives within her. The lines include: “‘Hope’ is the thing with feathers/ That perches in the soul/ And sings the tune without the words/ And never stops/ at all.”
5. **“The Road Not Taken” (1915)**: Robert Frost’s poem “The Road Not Taken” features an extended metaphor about decisions and pathways that can define a person’s life.
6. **“Metaphors” (1960)**: In the poem “Metaphors,” author Sylvia Plath builds a nine-line picture of a pregnant woman through the use of a variety of metaphors. The nine lines correspond to the nine months of pregnancy, and each introduces a visual metaphor for a pregnant woman.

In addition to literature, metaphors appear in music, including in song titles like “Love is a Battlefield” by Pat Benetar or “You Ain’t Nothing but a Hound Dog” by Elvis Presley. Many great thinkers and orators incorporated famous metaphors into their public speeches and writing, including John F. Kennedy, Albert Einstein, and George Orwell.

In conclusion:

A good metaphor is a valuable tool for a writer and one of the many literary devices that can evoke powerful images and connections in a reader’s mind. The use of metaphors can creatively express literal meaning through figurative language.

References:

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