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LINGUISTIC CULTURE AND THE PHENOMENON OF METAPHOR

Abstract: In the article, the field of linguistic and cultural studies and the phenomenon of metaphor and its types are considered one of its elements. It is analyzed on the example of Hashimov's short story "Spring does not return".

Key words: linguistic culture, culture, metaphor, stable metaphor, text-metaphor, individual-author metaphors, metaphorical unity.

Абстрактный: В статье область лингвокультурологии и феномен метафоры и ее основных элементов. Анализируется на примере рассказа "Гашимова Весна не возвращается".

Ключевые слова: лингвистическая культура, культура, метафора, индивидуально-авторские метафоры, метафорическое единство.

The work created in each language is based on the culture, past, traditions and customs of the people to which that language belongs. The reflection of the national culture is embedded in any work. After all, the language is the mirror of the nation.

At the end of the 20th century, one of the new fields of linguistics, the field of linguistic culture, appeared and developed. This field is a field that studies the mutual harmony of this phenomenon, language and culture. Viewing language as a tool that grows out of culture and is not only related to culture, but serves to express it, became the basis for further development of this field.

In the Uzbek language, the word culture (Arabic - *svilizatiya*) is used in the following meanings: 1) the achievements of the society in the industrial, social, spiritual and educational life; 2) achievements of a social group, class and people in a certain period¹.

Language cannot exist outside of culture as a set of socially inherited skills and ideas that characterize our way of life. Although language is considered a component of culture as one of human activities, it stands alongside culture as a form of thinking and a means of communication².

The phenomenon considered to be the carrier of this culture is, of course, language. This is done through works written in this language. Its lexical and grammatical structure, as well as its linguistic and cultural units determine how much the work will be read with love.

Today, linguistics studies the set of cultural values selected in a certain way, researches the lively communicative processes of speech creation and perception, the linguistic experience of the individual and the national mentality, systematically gives a linguistic image of the world scene, education is a form of knowledge acquisition, educational and it can be noted as a new philological science that ensures the fulfillment of intellectual tasks. So, linguistic and cultural studies is a complex science that reflects the interaction and interaction of culture and language and this process as a whole structure of linguistic and non-linguistic (cultural) units³.

Along with units of linguistic culture such as phraseological units, similes, lacunae, euphemism, symbol, the phenomenon of metaphor is one of the main units. By using this phenomenon in his work,

¹ An explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. II. - Tashkent. National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2006. -B. 521.

² Сепир Э. Язык. Введение в изучение речи –М.: Прогресс, 1993. –С. 185.

³ Воробьев В. В. О. статее лингвокультурологии// IX Международный конгресс МАПРЯЛ. Русский язык, литература и культура на рубеже веков. Т.2. –Братислова, 1999. –С. 125-126.

the writer can create a more understandable and beautiful image. Similarity of form or uniformity in the situation of the event serves as the basis for the emergence of the phenomenon of metaphor.

Metaphor (Greek. Metaphora- transfer). Transferring the name of one subject to another subject, taking into account its similarity in some way. Metaphor is one of the factors involved in the formation of new meanings of words. For example, the meaning of the words wing, bowl, eve in the combination of airplane wing, watermelon bowl, holiday eve is formed on the basis of metaphor⁴.

A metaphor. Transferring the name of one object to another object based on analogy; one of the types of conceptualization. Metaphors are expressed in speech in the form of words, phrases, sentences and texts⁵.

The artist creates in his work by using metaphorical combinations rather than simple images. Hegel writes about this: "A word used in its meaning is a self-explanatory expression, and a metaphor is a different expression⁶."

A very beautiful example of the use of metaphors can be found in the works of O'tkir Hoshimov. In particular, he used them very actively in the story "Spring does not return":

... The mornings that slept quietly in the bosom of the fog, the starry evenings that sparkled at the first frost began...⁷

In this sentence, a metaphor was created through the combination of foggy, cold, and cold evenings.

...There was silence in only one yard - on the edge of the village, right next to the river, and only one person was busy with his worries...⁸

In this sentence, a metaphor can be found in the example of compounds such as on the edge of the village, on the edge of the canal.

...The majestic walnuts at the edges are rustling and quietly reminiscing as if remembering the past spring, the blood-red leaves of the apricots are trembling with fear from being cut off...⁹

A metaphor is formed by the combination of leaves that are silently dreaming in this sentence.

Metaphors are mainly based on the similarity of a feature or form. Also, the use of words moving away from their meaning and figuratively can be an example of metaphor. According to N.D. Arutyunova, lies and truth are combined in a metaphor... A metaphor is not only a shortened simile, but also a contradiction¹⁰.

In the works of O'tkir Hashimov, you can find many types of such metaphors. For example, in the story "Spring does not return", heavy step, dim light, sharp smell, straight breathing, deep feeling, thoughtful tone, dull feeling, manly smile, simple smile, thin lips, warm affection, by the river, by the side of the road, on the village, autumn dress, the face of the river are all examples of metaphors as a result of the meaning of the word.

⁴ Azim Hajiyeu. Explanatory dictionary of linguistic terms. -T.: Scientific publishing house "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan", 2002, -B. 63.

⁵ D. Khudoyberganova. Brief explanatory dictionary of linguistic and cultural terms. -T.: "Turon zamin zia", 2015. -B. 31.

⁶ Hegel. -M., 1969.-C. 115.

⁷ Otkir Hashimov, Spring will not return. "Generation of the New Century", 2015. -B. 3.

⁸ Otkir Hashimov, Spring will not return. "Generation of the New Century", 2015. -B. 4.

⁹ Otkir Hashimov, Spring will not return. "Generation of the New Century", 2015. -B. 5.

¹⁰ Арутянова Н. Д. Метафора дискурс//Теория метафоры. –М.: Прогресс, 1990. –С. 5-32.

Text-metaphor. A text that implicitly refers to the similarity of two concepts or situations, the content of which is perceived associatively; a type of metaphorical units¹¹.

In text-metaphors, it expresses a new meaning, moving away from its main meaning, which is separate from the text. It is understood only in conjunction. O'. In Hashimov's short story "Spring does not return", this can be brought about by the combination of the river of passengers. The word "Daryo" in this combination is far away from its meaning and means "gang, group".

Metaphors, like similes, can be divided into static and individual-author metaphors. Static metaphors include world-is-a-theatre, world-is-a-book, love-is-a-fire, time-is-money, etc. k. is an example¹².

Due to his unique style, O'tkir Hashimov's work is dominated by the use of individual-author metaphors.

Metaphor is a universal phenomenon in language, which is characteristic of all languages. Its universality is manifested in space and time, language structure and its functions. The metaphor reflects the fundamental cultural values, because it is based on the national-cultural outlook¹³.

It is worth noting that the phenomenon of metaphor is of great importance in influencing the development of the field of linguistic and cultural studies, and also serves to show the features of our language more clearly in the works of writers.

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¹¹ D. Khudoyberganova. Brief explanatory dictionary of linguistic and cultural terms. -Т.: "Turon zamin zia", 2015. -B. 31.

¹² Usmonova S. Lingvomadaniyatshunoslik. –Т.: Bookmany print, 2022. –B. 130.

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