A COMPARATIVE INVESTIGATION OF METONYMY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation: This article explores the use of metonymy in both English and Uzbek languages, highlighting similarities and differences in how this rhetorical device is employed. Through a comparative analysis, it examines various examples of metonymy in both languages, including institutional and cultural references. The study reveals how metonymy functions in different linguistic and cultural contexts, providing insights into the underlying principles of associative meaning in English and Uzbek.

Keywords: metonymy, English, Uzbek, comparative analysis, linguistic devices.

Annotation: В статье рассматривается использование метонимии в английском и узбекском языках, выявляются сходства и различия в применении этого риторического приема. Путем сравнительного анализа исследуются различные примеры метонимии в обоих языках, включая институциональные и культурные ссылки. Исследование показывает, как метонимия функционирует в различных лексических и культурных контекстах, предоставляя представление о принципах ассоциативного значения в английском и узбекском языках.

Ключевые слова: метонимия, английский, узбекский, сравнительный анализ, лексические средства.

Annotation: Ushbu maqola ingliz va oʻzbek tillarida metonimiyadan foydalanishni oʻrganadi, ushbu vositaning qoʻllanilishidagi oʻxshashliklar va farqlarni ta'kidlaydi. Taqqoslash tahlili orqali, maqola ikkala tildagi metonimiya misollarini, jumladan, institut va madaniy havolalarni koʻrib chiqadi. Tadqiqot metonimiyaning turli tilshunoslik va madaniy kontekstlarda qanday ishlatilishini ochib beradi, ingliz va oʻzbek tillarida assotsiativ ma'noning asosiy tamoyillarini yoritadi.

Kalit soʻzlar: metonimiya, ingliz tili, oʻzbek tili, taqqoslash tahlili, tilshunoslik vositalari.

Metonymy, a figure of speech where a concept is referred to by one of its attributes or closely related elements, is a fundamental aspect of linguistic expression in many languages. It allows for the rich and nuanced conveyance of meaning through associative connections. This article explores and compares the use of metonymy in English and Uzbek, illustrating how each language utilizes this rhetorical device in unique ways while also highlighting some commonalities.

In English language, metonymy often involves substituting a term related to an entity for the entity itself. This substitution usually hinges on a specific relationship, such as cause and effect, part and whole, or a symbolic association. Some common examples include:

1.	**The White House**: Refers to the U.S. President and their administration. Here, "The White House" stands for the executive branch of the government, symbolizing authority and decision-making.

2.	**Hollywood**: Represents the American film industry. This metonymy uses the name of a district in Los Angeles to denote the broader industry of film production.

3.	**The Crown**: Symbolizes royalty or the monarchy. By referring to "The Crown," one is alluding to the power and authority vested in the monarch.

4.   **"The pen is mightier than the sword"**: Uses "pen" to represent writing or authorship, and "sword" to symbolize military power. This phrase suggests that intellectual efforts can be more influential than physical force.

Uzbek language also employs metonymy, although the forms and contexts can differ due to cultural and linguistic variations. Here are some Uzbek examples:

1.   **Toshkent**: This city name can be used to refer to the government of Uzbekistan. Just as "Washington" can refer to the U.S. government, "Toshkent" serves as a metonym for political authority.

2.   **Qoraqalpoq**: Refers to the Qoraqalpoq people or their language. This term can stand in for both the ethnic group and their cultural identity.

3.   **Milliy jamoa** (National team): In sports contexts, "milliy jamoa" can be used metonymically to refer to the national sports team as a whole, rather than focusing on individual players.

4.   **Xalq** (People): When used in political discourse, "xalq" can refer to the government or the ruling authority, reflecting the idea that the government represents the will of the people.

While both English and Uzbek use metonymy to convey complex ideas and relationships, there are notable differences in how these metonymic expressions are formed and used.

1.   **Cultural Context**: In English, metonymy often draws on historical or institutional symbols (e.g., "The White House"), whereas in Uzbek, metonymy can be more focused on geographic or ethnic references (e.g., "Toshkent" for the government).

2.   **Symbolic vs. Literal**: English metonymy sometimes employs symbols that are widely recognized and have a strong cultural resonance (e.g., "The Crown" for monarchy). Uzbek metonymy, on the other hand, frequently uses terms related to geographic locations or ethnic groups, reflecting the language's emphasis on regional and cultural identity.

3.   **Political and Social Institutions**: Both languages use metonymy to refer to political and social institutions, but the specific terms and references can differ based on historical and cultural contexts. For example, while "Hollywood" is a metonym for the film industry in English, "Toshkent" serves a similar purpose in Uzbek political discourse.

Conclusion

Metonymy serves as a powerful linguistic tool in both English and Uzbek, allowing speakers to convey complex ideas through associative relationships. While the specific expressions and uses of metonymy vary between these languages, the underlying principle remains consistent: metonymy enriches communication by leveraging relationships between concepts. Understanding these similarities and differences not only enhances our appreciation of each language but also provides deeper insights into how different cultures conceptualize and articulate their worlds.

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