



## METAPHORS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LITERATURE IN THE EXAMPLE OF 'FAMILY'

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**Abstract:** This article offers different situational moments of metaphors which can be met in the context of family in two nations. The purpose of this article is the variety of metaphors in the topic 'family' and difference in use. Both nation have their own culture and beliefs and they utilize the metaphors according to the cultural approach.

Keywords: familial situations, meaning, family norms,

### Introduction

For scientists working in various disciplines, metaphor is a never-ending mystery. It is typically viewed as either a concept-building tool or just a speech ornament. We accept the first premise and treat metaphor as a tool for modifying the meaning of a particular concept. We give a viewpoint in this article that is based on Wittgenstein's ideas about language games and family resemblance. Members of two idea families are connected to one another by associations, which in a particular situation take on an analogous meaning and serve as the foundation for metaphors. From the perspective of players in a common language game, we refer to these members as the "most appropriate representatives". Our method deviates from other viewpoints in that it emphasizes the importance of context in metaphor comprehension. A metaphor is made up of two parts that are joined together but often do not come from the same lexical category. For instance, "A jail is where I work." The first concept (ground) conveys meaning to the second concept (target). They are referred to as tenor and vehicle, frame and focus, and principal topic and the secondary subject of the metaphor, depending on the point of view.

In order to identify the metaphor keywords based on the discrepancy between their contextual and basic meanings, we first used the metaphor identification process (MIP) suggested by the Pragglejaz Group (2007). The linked metaphors were then translated into English in the paragraphs that followed.

View from the standpoint of substitution: A metaphor is thought of as a phrase used to replace a literal expression. This point of view has its roots in Aristotle's "Poetics" book. In the aforementioned illustration, "jail" stands in for a literal definition of the "job".

Additionally, depending on the context, some idioms can be taken metaphorically or literally, as in "My son is still a child."

### Family-related metaphors

A metaphor for describing its dynamics that makes use of familial ties. This is frequently applied to teams and organizations that want to foster a family-like atmosphere, as Catherine Casey served as an example of. This presupposes intimate friendships, a sense of duty, loyalty, selflessness, dedication, kinship, and shared sufferings, for instance. In order to regulate behaviour, it also borrows from family norms and roles. It is marked by a clear hierarchy, the

suppression of certain behaviours, obedience to those in authority, and paternalism.

In Casey's study, she used psychoanalysis to better understand how workers adopted family member responsibilities.

Every society is made out of families. The smallest but most significant component of society is the family. After all, families' presence determines the existence of the people who live in society. In light of this, it is crucial for family and society to have strong bonds and a mutual need for one another. (H. Abdukarimov, Ya. Nurumbekova. 2017) The need for efficient organization reflects the significance of accurate child education in educational institutions as well as in the household for the social, economic, and cultural growth of society.

The presence of grandparents, who have a high status and rank and are always respected, is one of the distinctive characteristics of Uzbek families. Grandparents are followed in all things after consulting them and before beginning work. These Uzbek familial traits are distinctive.

The specific recognition is given so that the distinctive features of "family education" can be fully appreciated. There will be an opportunity to think more logically about the role, weight, and significance of national cultural heritage in the educational process. Specifically, the woman's height and the husband's status in the family

Consider the reality that kids have rights and should respect their parents.

It has been time for many years to refine the principles that our forefathers imprinted in their hearts. Particularly in today's society that is changing quickly, ludicrous influences are growing.

"Issues of formation of national and universal values in the modern family and child upbringing" is a compilation of materials from the republican scientific-practical conference on the topic. It discusses how negative effects in people's lives and society are rising to an unprecedented level. The importance of the family in society cannot be overstated. The family is the foundation of the nation. Parents of our children should be able to pick up on some unpleasant behaviors that affect their appearance. Children are family for the purpose of news media, press, scientific conference news, and fantasy. If we improve the family's environment, it will get even better.

Both English and Uzbek literature are rich in metaphors which can be used in Literature and everyday life. Significantly, they differ from each other in their usage and meaning. For example, in English Literature: My family is a garden of fruit in the summer morning. Dad is the grape the greatest one of all. Mum is the soil that holds us together. My brother is the lemon the sourest of all. In these metaphors, we can see the culture of the family in which the dad is given more respect and is considered the leader and supporter of the family, and the mother is like a bond who can consolidate family relations.

The "family tree" is a metaphor for the history of our family.

If we were to depict our family as a graph, it would resemble a "tree," somewhat. The tree trunk would represent the grandparents. The branches would be the aunts and uncles. The kids and cousins would resemble the sticks and leaves.

These days, this analogy is so prevalent that using it comes naturally. It is a component of the everyday English we use.

However, you can still employ this metaphor in a tale or poetry by focusing on the "trunk" (grandparents), "branches," and "leaves" (parents, children).

A well-oiled machine runs my family.

Using a Simile My family runs like an efficient machine.

A well-oiled machine is a term used to describe anything that isn't actually a machine. We really do mean that they operate like a well-oiled machine.

This would imply that the family gets along well and doesn't often have problems like major disputes. A well-maintained machine also never malfunctions or stops operating! You may picture a family that functions like a well-oiled machine having a seamless morning ritual. Dad makes the lunches when he gets up. Mom sees to it that everyone is dressed. The children see to it that the beds are made. And everyone arrives on time each day at both job and school. In Uzbek culture, they say 'ota-qo'rg'on' which means 'father is a castle'. As the most respectful member of the family, fathers can protect the family from any harm and he is considered the main provider of the family in Uzbek culture. Also they say 'Otam-davlatim, onam-jannatim'. (My father is my wealth and my mother is my paradise). Parents play a great role in the society in bringing up the generation and children must be respectful and obedient to their parents. Later, when they become grandparents, they still have a dominance to control their grandchildren's upbringing.

My mother is an angel. Using a Simile My mother is like an angel of protection. Mothers look after us so well that we might refer to them as angels. Angels are protective beings who watch over us while we're in trouble. Many individuals think they have a guardian angel who is responsible for looking after us when we are in trouble. These angels resemble our mothers in many ways! When we are hurt, mothers will come to our aid like an angel and nurture us back to health. They are always watching out for us. Similarly, there is also such kind of metaphor in Uzbek culture, mothers are compared to angels and they say 'farishtali onam' or 'farishtadek onam' (*My mother is like an angel*).

In conclusion, there are a lot of metaphors in two nations and they are used according to their cultural differences. Still, they play a significant role in Literature and everyday contexts.

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