THE CONCEPT OF METAPHOR IN THE XXI CENTURY'S ENGLISH AND UZBEK STORIES

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Abstract. One of the most effective ways to express reality through language is through metaphor. It is also a common method of understanding and knowing the actual world. One of the most expressive speech tools, metaphor effectively serves as a prism through which a person conducts an act of worldview. It is distinguished by its high information richness and semantic potential.Written language also uses metaphor as a linguistic phenomenon, in addition to spoken language. Metaphors are extremely important when they are used in artistic creations. Not a single author would describe heroes, other phenomena, or acts in vivid hues without using metaphorical transference. The following article is devoted to the study of the use of metaphor in English and Uzbek stories of the XXI century.

Keywords: metaphor, literary device, stylistics, poetry, prose, comparison, metaphor is a highly useful, western culture the phrase, metaphorical comparison, metaphorical comparison

INTRODUCTION

A metaphor is a form of speech in which two unlike things are compared. Metaphor is a literary device that, without explicitly using the terms "like" or "as," establishes implicit analogies. Declaring two objects to be identical in comparison, as opposed to merely similar, is done through the use of metaphor. This is helpful in writing when expressing abstract truths with particular pictures or ideas. In all literary genres, including poetry, prose, and drama, metaphor is essential. This is due to the fact that metaphor is an essential component of all language and communication, in addition to being a very effective literary device. Many cognitive theorists have researched and written about the importance of metaphor in the way we understand the world around us. For example, in western culture the phrase "time is money" is quite prevalent. This is not just a cliché, though; we talk about time in terms of wasting it, spending it, saving it, and so on. The metaphorical comparison of these two concepts ends up influencing the way people in cultures actually perceive time. It should come as no surprise, therefore, that there are examples of metaphor in literature from every culture. The use of metaphor allows authors to present unfamiliar ideas or situations in ways that the reader is able to comprehend by comparing unknown things to known things. This can be a good technique for fantasy writers or science fiction writers to make the worlds they create seem more familiar to the reader. Metaphors can also be used, however, to compare very common things to one another. For example, one of the most famous metaphors in literature is featured in this line from William Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet: What light through yonder window breaks? It is the East, and Juliet, the sun! (from act.2 scene 2) In this metaphor, Juliet is compared to the sun. In fact, this figure of speech claims that Juliet is the sun. Of course, the reader understands that Romeo does not believe that Juliet is literally the sun. Instead, the comparison demonstrates the idea that Romeo equates Juliet with the beauty, awe, and life-giving force of the sun. To Romeo, symbolically, Juliet and the sun are the same. Overall, as a literary device, metaphor functions as a means of creating a direct comparison between two seemingly different things. This is effective for readers in that metaphor can create an association between two dissimilar entities or ideas that, because of the metaphor,

illuminate each other and deepen the meaning of both. Metaphor is an essential figure of speech for writers of both poetry and prose.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

It's important that writers construct proper metaphors so that the comparative meaning is not lost for the reader. In fact, metaphors are dependent on the understandable combination of a principal term and a secondary term. The principal term conveys the concrete or literal entity, and the secondary term is used figuratively to add meaning. For example, in the metaphor "the car was a lemon," the principal term is "car" and the secondary term is "lemon". The use of lemon adds figurative meaning for the car. It can be observed that Uzbek storytelling is developing in two different methodological directions: traditional realist and modernist. Modern Uzbek writers, with the creative experiences of master Uzbek storytellers, as well as world storytelling, widely use modernist forms and methods characteristic of Western literature in terms of symbolic and metaphorical images and style, and create new artistic and aesthetic innovations in storytelling. They include a deeper insight into the hero's psyche, literary hallucinations, illusion-like images, new symbolicpsychological images, and even the interpretation of artistic-romantic textual images created by the writer's fantasy. Literary critic B. Sarimsakov dwells on the theoretical nature and characteristics of metaphor, metaphorical image, and in his book "Badiiylik asoslari va mezonlari" (Fundamentals and Criteria of Art) gives the following opinion: "Increasing the intensity of experience in a work of art is characteristic of a metaphorical image. Metaphor is the creator's negative attitude towards this or that thing, event also serves to express directly". Agreeing with the opinion of the scientist, we would like to emphasize that sometimes when naming an image in a work of art, a writer can not only express a negative attitude, but express an impartial and open attitude. However, as Bahadir Sarimsakov rightly pointed out, the metaphorical image mainly embodies a negative attitude. In addition, the stories of Sobir O'nar and Abduqayum Yo'ldosh are mainly built in traditional realistic style, and they are dominated by domestic, spiritual and social problems. For instance, Sobir O'nar in the story "Tarvuz" (Watermelon) reveals the essence of a person through the behavior and spirit of the image of Khudoyqul, who prefers money and wealth to the world over true friendship and inhumanity, by narrating scenes from everyday life. In the story, watermelon is a psychological symbol. The arrival of a watermelon at the house of Omondavlat's friend, the arrival of Xudoyqul's friends, the placing of watermelon on the table, and the throwing of watermelon in the garbage dump are all connected and served to express an important artistic idea in the story.

CONCLUSION

In our conclusion, Xudoyqul, in fact, with his meaning, outwardly shiny, but internally thin appearance restores the external state of the watermelon. We can say that Tarvuz is smooth, shiny, and motley, so Khudoyqul, by nature, is a symbolic representation of such a person, who by nature will finish any work in society smoothly with money. Culture related vocabulary of the writer shed a great light on the customs and traditions of the nation.

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