Comparative Analysis of Metaphors in the Economic Context of English and Uzbek Languages

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Abstract: In linguistics, words are studied in different ways. The semantic aspects of metaphors are so important in the widespread use of metaphors by the speaker. In the language system, lexemes also require each other; they are combined into certain groups based on their specific meanings. This article also discusses the main differences in the category of specific meanings in Uzbek and English economic context.

Keywords: common signs, lexemes, specific units, explanatory tool, zoomorphic metaphors, micro fields.

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Introduction:

It is known that existence is formed on the basis of a whole system. Its constituent elements are mutually dependent and mutually conditioned. In the words of Sh. Iskandarova, a point scientist, "The elements that make up the universe surrounding us are united into classes according to certain common signs, and the elements united into a class are separated according to their different signs in the structure of this class." In the language system, lexemes also require each other; they are combined into certain groups based on their specific meanings. Each lexeme forms a connected group of other lexemes with a specific unit... Such groups are called lexeme semantic groups (LMG). LMGs together form a topic group of lexemes (LMT). Learning language units based on field theory is important in learning vocabulary. Also, considering the lexicon of the Uzbek language as a macrofield, dividing it into microfields is very effective in creating ideographic and thesaurus dictionaries. Field theory allows to look at the language as a whole system consisting of certain units and to study it. [2] Famous linguist D. According to Rothbart, metaphor theory relies on semantic field theory. Researching the economic metaphors listed in our research object by dividing them into meaningful groups opens the way to a deeper study of their semantic features.

Literature Review:

Metaphor researcher R. Hoffman expressed the following opinion about the use of metaphor in the speech of representatives of all spheres: "Metaphor is very practical, ... It can be used as a descriptive and explanatory tool in any field: in psychotherapeutic conversations and conversations between airline pilots, in ritual dances and programming language, in art education and quantum mechanics ... Metaphor, wherever it is used, human behavior, knowledge and enriches his understanding of the language. It is understood that the metaphor is also used in the field of economics. Economic discourse is essentially metaphorical in nature, and at the same time economics serves as a model for metaphorically conceptualizing other fields.

Natalya Striuk, a researcher at the Donetsk National University, in her article on metaphors reflected in inscriptions on clothes and their semantic grouping, notes that metaphors can be divided into the following semantic groups:
1) anthropomorphic metaphors;
2) zoomorphic metaphors;
3) botanomorphic metaphors;
4) creature-based metaphors;
5) artifactomorphic metaphors;
6) ecomorphic metaphors;
7) emotional metaphors.

A.P. And Chudinov groups metaphors as follows:

a) anthropomorphic metaphor (means transferring human qualities);
b) metaphor related to nature (used to describe animals, plants, natural phenomena, person or subject);
c) social metaphor (concepts are given a new meaning, social environment, including crime, war, game, sports, theater, economy, etc.);
d) artifact metaphor (mainly materials, buildings, technical tools, household items, other forms).

Economic metaphors, which are the object of our study, are included in the group of social (sociomorphic) metaphors mentioned in the above classification.

Russian scientist N. Karpova notes that economic metaphors can be semantically divided into three thematic groups:

1. Economic metaphors describing general economic phenomena (economic situation of the country, individual manifestations of economic development, specific economic policy, etc.).[1]
2. Economic metaphors describing various aspects of business.
3. Economic metaphors describing business relations in the field of entrepreneurship.

When dividing economic metaphors into certain lexical-semantic meaning groups, the following two different approaches can be taken as a basis:

1. Economic metaphors based on formal affiliation;
2. Economic metaphors based on semantic affiliation.

In economic metaphors based on formal affiliation, the main criterion is to unite metaphors that have formal commonality, that is, that have a common component in the structure, into one thematic group. Based on this criterion, it is quite easy to divide economic metaphors into thematic groups. Therefore, the unity that unites them is clearly reflected in the expression plan of such metaphors. Such metaphors can be observed in the English economic context. For example: debt crisis, milestone of debt, the liquidation of government debt, the mountain of debt, the walking debt. In these examples, we can see that the unifying unit is debt, that is, debt and indebtedness. In another example, we can find economic metaphors related to the word economy: stifle the knowledge economy, strangling attempt to economy, economy is slowly strangled, to help resuscitate the economy, "breathing space" for the economy, economies need the kiss of life, breathe life into the economies, the economy should feed, the gulf eating up the economy energy step to economy, promoting a circular economy.

[5]
In the economic context of the Uzbek language, the presence of a monetary component in each of the economic metaphors such as money circulation, money flow, money circulation, money mass, nature of money, electronic money unites them into the thematic group of economic metaphors related to money. From the economic context of the English language, one can find a number of metaphors combining the theme of money, such as monetary snake, monetary storm, monetary flexibility, monetary offensive. Bear market, to flood the market, keep the market afloat, buoyant markets, to conquer the market, marketing tactics, market ills in English, market relations in Uzbek, labor market, foreign market, domestic market, wholesale market, online market, and in economic metaphors such as the market economy, the unifying component is the market (market) unit, and these metaphors belong to the thematic group of economic metaphors related to the market.[6]

Discussion

In economic metaphors based on semantic affiliation, formal similarity is hardly observed. Here, semantic generality is taken as the main criterion. Economic metaphors based on semantic affiliation are united into a thematic group based on semantic (spiritual) commonality. For example: economic metaphors such as black market, falling dollar rate, breaking money, currency exchange semantically merge into the lexical thematic group of financial services.

In the English economic context, metaphors are more commonly found in units such as money, market and market relations, economic issues, crisis. Because economic crises and inflationary processes are the main problem in the English world, topics focused on economy, economic development and debt are mainly in focus. For example: sash poor, the walking debt crisis, from cash to ash, lay off the pay offs, economy is in the loop, financial repression, the millstone of debt, no more money, gulf eating up the economy, the mountain of debt, an economic boom, debt crisis, galloping inflation, the roots of poverty, economic earthquake, financial cancer, endemic poverty, sick economy, economic plague, again economic blossoming, the seeds of development, to be rolling in money, to be flush with money, to be filthy rich, financial blossoming, windfall profit, benefits, economies weaning the profit, silver of hope for the economy, bird of gold opportunity.[2]

When dividing economic metaphors into semantically meaningful groups, we found it necessary to take as a basis four different metaphorical patterns (Figure 2.1):

I. Pattern of economic metaphors related to nature;

II. A pattern of anthropomorphic economic metaphors;

III. Pattern of sociomorphic economic metaphors.

IV. A pattern of artifactual economic metaphors.

Figure 2.1. Semantic classification of economic metaphor

I. ECONOMIC METAPHORS RELATING TO NATURE

Economic metaphors related to nature include metaphors related to natural processes. Such economic metaphors can be divided into the following lexical meaning groups:

**Zoology:** condor position; shark watchers; monetary snake; bear market; galloping inflation; vulture fund; swipe fees...

**Botany:** green shoots; to ripen the fruits; economic blossoming; to reap the benefits; the roots of economy; the seeds of development; to harvest

millions of dollars; the roots of poverty, economic bubble.

**Natural catastrophe:** economic earthquake; seismic ceiling; M&A drought; to flood the market; economic plague; monetary storm...
A natural phenomenon

An adverse, dangerous physical or chemical force, process or property. The Fund has no instrument to provide short-term liquidity to emerging markets facing capital volatility [GAS INSTABILITY]. (TIE Fall 2008, "The Firefighters of the IMF". P. 217).

An adverse, destructive natural event. The fast-growing economies watched the Western financial hurricane from afar.” (EC October 23rd 2008, "Into the storm").

The gulf is eating up the economy. The best satire is born from outrage: with war in the gulf eating up the economy... (UKGC_Jul/06, P. 62).

Energy step to economy. Sweden is to take the biggest energy step of any advanced western economy by trying to wean itself off oil completely within 15 years (UKGC_Feb/06, p 9).

An economic boom. The current charismatic president, has fostered an economic boom that has seen the economy growing at 5%... (UKGC_Jan/06, p 184).

The mountain of debt. They may think that the Bank will conclude after looking at the mountain of debt, the stuttering US economy and the rising pound that it is too risky to pull the interest-rate trigger. (UKGC_Oct/06, p 28)

Steering the ship through the storm. There are deep, dark clouds over our economy, our society, and our entire political system. Steering our country through this storm; reaching the sunshine on the far side cannot mean sticking to the same, wrong course.

Bird of golden opportunity. – But for some of the firms trying to tap this bird of gold opportunity, as Mc.Kinsey once called it, is an awkward truth that is making itself felt (Brightline Initiative. The Economist. January 13th 2018, p. 20).

Parts of the Economic System are Parts of the Plant. Parts of a plant such as the root and the branch are also used metaphorically to describe the development of the economic organization. Parts of the plants thus correspond to parts of the complex economic systems.

1) the branch of the company [FT]
2) the root of Net economy [FT].

When a plant reaches maturity, it blossoms and bears fruit. The concept of blossom is transferred to reason about the best stage of economic progress and development. The phrase, economic fruits means the beneficial consequences of economic activities.

3) Korea has a blossoming and diverse economy [CN].
4) Joint venture with overseas firms is flowering [CN].
5) If we share economic fruits, the system won't survive [CN]

Conclusion

In general, the series of semantic groups of economic metaphors can be continued as much as desired. So, metaphor knows no semantic boundaries. Carrying out a characterizing function in a sentence, a metaphor can have any indicative meaning, starting with a figurative meaning and ending with a wide range of appropriate meanings.

References


