



PHYTOMORPHIC METAPHORS AND THEIR TYPES

Egamberdiyev J.J.

Senior teacher, Andijan State University.

Abstract

We have different kinds of metaphors. One of them is metaphor which is used only by plant names. The term phytomorphic means all words denoting plants.

Keywords: metaphor, plant names, bush, branch.

Introduction

In phytomorphic metaphors we can use names of plants, their features, parts, harvest, products, activities done on plants and all other words denoting something about plants. For ex: root, leaf, fruit, to root out, to blossom, and in Uzbek данак, илдиз, ғунча, мева бермоқ, суғормоқ, гулламоқ, томири билан йўқ қилмоқ and others. As a result of our investigations we found out that phytomorphic metaphors are divided into six groups: 1) forms of plants: plant-кўчат, vegetable-сабзавот, bush-бута, and grass-майса. 2) parts of plants: root-илдиз, trunk-тана, stem-ўзак, branch-шоҳ, bud-қуртак, bark-пўстлоқ. 3) process of life activity: to root-илдиз отмоқ, to wither-қуримоқ, to blossom-гулламоқ, 4) activities done on plants: to plant-экмоқ, to sow-экмоқ, to weed-ўтамоқ, to uproot-илдизи билан кўпормоқ, to water-суғормоқ. 5) names of plants: rose-атиргул, oak-эман, vine-ток, узум, daffodil-нарғис, bluebottle-бўтакўз. 6) fruits and their qualities: apple-олма, bean-ловия, pumpkin-ошқовоқ, ғире-пишган, green-яшил.

Main part

According to the usage field of phytomorphic metaphors we divide them into three main groups:

- I. Metaphors denoting people and their life activities;
- II. Metaphors denoting imaginations about objects, animals, plants and dead nature;
- III. Metaphors denoting form, quality, quantity and other features of objects;

Phytomorphic metaphors in the first group denote almost all notions about people and their life. We may divide them into seven subgroups:

- 1). To this group we add metaphors denoting people's appearance, form, health, physical feelings: peanut-кичик жуссали инсон, a cauliflower ear – шалпанг қулоқ, ғире-қари инсон, almond eye-бодом кўз, in Uzbek we have more examples қадди шамшод, бодом қовоқ, лаблари гилос, юзи гул.
- 2). To this group we add metaphors denoting conscious activity and imagination about subjects. For example the word **ахмоқ** in the Uzbek language is expressed by the following nouns in English: **pumpkin-head, cabbage-head, banana-head, melon, and prune**. We use **ошқовоқ, думбул, қовун** in Uzbek as you know. The existence of ideas is also expressed as of plants: **the idea has been nipped in the bud by the local council; the idea had taken firm root in his brain.**



3). To this group we add metaphors denoting inner feelings and sensitive sorrow of people. To conceptualize feelings phytomorphic metaphors play the main role: for ex: The tender leaves of hopes tomorrow **blossom**. Love had **bloomed**, love had **blossomed**, and love had **died**. Мухаббат **ғунчалади**, муҳаббат **гуллади**, муҳаббат **сўлди**.

4). To this group we add metaphors denoting imaginations about characters and moral qualities of people and objects. **daisy**-ажойиб инсон, яхши одам, **tulip**-таассурот қолдрувчи инсон, **lemon**-бошқаларга ёқмайдиган инсон, **nut**-характери оғир инсон, **mushroom**-ғаразли, разил инсон, The only **flower** on earth is virtue (эзгулик).

5). Metaphors in this group mean the place of people in the society, their attitude to each other and other social events. For ex: Their happy relationship **flourished** for forty years; **to cultivate** new friendship; **to root out** corruption; The people who are not important in the society are described as **small potatoes**, **peanut**. And important people in the society are described as **top banana** and **pumpkin**. Useless people are often referred as **weed** (бегона ўт).

6). Another group of phytomorphic metaphors are words denoting people's physical and creative activity and its results. They also mean the names of professions. For ex: This observation was **to bear fruit** in later years; **fruitless** interview (самарасиз интервью), The **fruit** of our labor (меҳнатимиз меvasи), **water lily** - ўт ўчирувчи, **seaweed** – денгизчи савдогар, **blue bottle**-полициячи, **snowdrop**-ҳарбий.

7) The last group of words mean objects made by people. For ex: **onion** – гумбаз, **walnut-shell** – қайиқ, **lemon** – портлатувчи қурол and **pod** – балиқ тутиш учун саватча.

Metaphors in the second group denote objects, animals, plants and dead nature. We may divide them into four subgroups:

1). To name animal anatomy, for example: **bud**-шоҳ, **berry**-оққуш тумшугидаги майда доначалар, **melon**-моллюскалар қобиғи etc.

2). To express some illnesses of animals. For ex. **Fig**-от туёғидаги ўсимта, **grape**-от, эшак каби ҳайвонлар оёғидаги касалик.

3). To name some simple animals. For ex. **Olive**, **cactus**, **sea nettle**, **sea lily** mean different sea animals

4). To name everything as much as possible. For ex. **Knag** (бутоқ) means rock, **bloom** (гул) means a newly minted coin.

Metaphors in the third group denote form, quality, quantity and other features of objects. For ex. To say something much we use **mushroom** or **crop** (crop of films), to say something little we use **grain** or **bean**.

Root and **seed** mean the origin of something (келиб чиқиши, илдизи)
Cherry stone, **straw**, **husk** mean something of little value.
Plum means a good thing, something excellent.

In our future investigations we are going to learn more types of phytomorphic metaphors according to different usage of fields.



Academicia Globe: Inderscience Research

ISSN: 2776-1010

Volume 2, Issue 5, May, 2021

Used literature:

1. Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary.
2. Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary.
3. The Oxford Dictionary of Current English.
4. George Lakoff. "Metaphors we live by".