

SEMANTIC FEATURES OF ECONOMIC METAPHORS

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Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada ingliz va o`zbek tillari nutqida ishlatiladigan iqtisodiy metaforalar va ularning semantik tahlili, o`rganilganlik darajasi kabi muammolar yetarlicha ochib berilgan. Maqolada shuningdek, yetakchi olimlarning metaforalar haqidagi fikrlari ham joy olgan. Keltirilgan misollar O`zbekiston iqtisodiy axborotnomasi hamda bir qator ingliz tilida yoritilgan jurnallardan olingan.*

Kalit so`zlar : *siyosiy iqtisod, rivojlanish tendensiyalari, leksik qarz olish, hissiy obrazlar, ijtimoiy–siyosiy lug`at*

Аннотация: *В статье содержится достаточно информации об экономических метафорах, используемых в английской и узбекской речи, и их анализе, об уровне изучения. В статье также представлены взгляды ведущих ученых на метафоры. Примеры взяты из Экономического бюллетеня Узбекистана и ряда англоязычных журналов.*

Ключевые слова: *политическая экономия, тенденции развития, лексические заимствования, эмоциональные образы, социально-политический словарь.*

Abstract: *This article sufficiently describes the economical metaphors used in English and Uzbek speech and their analyses, the level of study as well. The article also contains the views of leading scholars on metaphors. The examples are taken from The Economic Bulletin of Uzbekistan and a number of English magazines and newspapers*

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 (LSG). LMGs together form a topic group of lexemes (LST). 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. Famous scientist D. According to Rothbart, metaphor theory relies on semantic field theory. The study of the economic

metaphors listed in our study by dividing them into meaningful groups opens the way to a deeper study of their semantic properties.

Metaphor researcher R. Hoffman expressed the following opinion about the use of metaphor in the speech of representatives of all fields: "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) botanomorphich 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 research, are included in the group of social (sociomorphic) metaphors from the above classification.

Russian scientist N. While researching the language of the economic sphere, 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.).
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. For example: ENGLISH EXAMPLE SIMILAR TO THIS Similar examples can be seen in English. 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 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, economy should feed, the gulf eating up the economy, energy step to economy, environmental step to economy, economy is thirsty, economy is starving, nurturing an economy, economy is taking medicine, fuel-hungry economy, feeding the black economy, feeding the wider economy, FEEDING BACK LOCAL ECONOMY, ECONOMY WEANING THE PROFIT, AN INVESTMENT-STARVED ECONOMY, AN ECONOMIC BOOM, ECONOMY IS BITING, ECONOMY SHOULD SWALLOW THE OFFER, THE ECONOMY WAS HUMMING, THE ECONOMY SPLUTTERED SUCKING ECONOMY, THE SLOW –GRILLED ECONOMY, PROMOTIVE A CIRCULAR ECONOMY.

In the economic metaphor 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. In English, you can also find a number of metaphors that combine the theme of money, such as monetary snake, monetary storm, monetary flexibility, monetary offensive. Market relations, labor market, foreign market, domestic market, wholesale market, online market, market economy, in English. Similarly, in economic metaphors such as bear market, to flood the market, keep the market afloat, buoyant markets, to conquer the market, marketing tactics, market ills, the unifying component is the market unit, and these metaphors belong to the thematic group of economic metaphors related to the market.⁴⁶

In economic metaphors based on semantic affiliation, formal similarity is hardly observed. Here, semantic generality is taken as the main criterion. Economic metaphors

⁴⁶ Теория метафоры: Сборник: Пер. с англ., фр., нем., исп., польск. яз. / Вступ. ст. и сост. Н. Д. Арутюновой; Общ. ред. Н. Д. Арутюновой и М. А. Журиной. — М.: Прогресс, 1990. — С. 6.

based on semantic affiliation are united into a thematic group based on semantic (spiritual) commonality.⁴⁷ 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.

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⁴⁷ Striuk N. Semantic Classification Of Metaphors In Ukrainian And English Inscriptions On Clothing. *Orbis Linguarum*, Volume 19, Issue 1. P. 23-33. doi: <https://doi.org/10.37708/ezs.swu.bg.v19i1.3>