
**A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CONCEPTUAL METAPHORS IN ENGLISH
AND UZBEK NEWSPAPERS**

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to explore and compare the use of conceptual metaphors in English and Uzbek newspapers. A qualitative approach was used to analyze 20 articles from each language, selected randomly from different newspapers published in the last six months. The analysis was based on Lakoff and Johnson's (1980) theory of conceptual metaphors. This article showed that both English and Uzbek newspapers used conceptual metaphors to convey their messages, but there were significant differences in the types of metaphors used and their frequency. English newspapers used more metaphors related to war, sports, and business, while Uzbek newspapers used more metaphors related to political topics, family, and health. These differences can be attributed to the cultural and historical background of the two languages. The study highlights the importance of understanding the cultural context in which language is used and suggests that further research is needed to explore the use of conceptual metaphors in different languages and cultures.

Keywords: Conceptual Metaphor, Culture, Corpus Study, Source Domain, Newspaper.

Introduction:

Conceptual metaphors are an essential part of language, and they play a crucial role in shaping our thoughts and perceptions of the world. This study aims to explore and compare the use of conceptual metaphors in English and Uzbek newspapers. The study is significant because it sheds light on the cultural differences in the use of language and how these differences affect the way we perceive the world. Metaphor in cognitive linguistics is not limited to language rather it reveals people`s reasoning and thinking, as stated by Geary (2012) the metaphors are rooted in the mind of an individual before being incorporated into words. Therefore, according to contemporary theory, language does not mainly create metaphors but it is thoughts forming them based on the actions of people.

The metaphor has an important pragmatic function that is related to persuasion, teaching, and provides an explanation for complexity of scientific terms and expressions. The earliest studies of metaphor are associated with rhetorical power of persuasion. Other functions of metaphor are linked to thought processes, a mechanism for structuring conceptual characteristics by which the unfamiliar concepts can be interpreted (Mühlhäusler, 1995).

There are several aspects of branch of linguistics: General theory of translation, whose object is general notions typical of translation from any language.

Specific (or partial, in terms of Holmes) theory of translation that deals with the regularities of translation characteristic of particular languages - for example, translation from English into Uzbek and vice versa. Special (partial) theory of translation that pays attention to texts of various registers and genres.

There are two terms corresponding to the Uzbek word “tarjima”: translation and interpretation. Those who discriminate between the terms refer the term ‘translation’ to the written text, and the term ‘interpretation’ to oral speech. However, the terms are polysemantic: to interpret might mean “to render or discuss the meaning of the text” – an outstanding British translation theorist P. Newmark, for example, states that “when a part of a text is important to the writer’s intention, but insufficiently determined semantically, the translator has to interpret”. The term to translate is often referred to any (written or oral) manner of expression in another language.

Methodology:

The study used a qualitative approach to analyze the use of conceptual metaphors in English and Uzbek newspapers. The sample size was 20 articles from each language, which were randomly selected from different newspapers published in the last six months. The analysis was done using Lakoff and Johnson's (1980) theory of conceptual metaphors.

The findings of this study show that both English and Uzbek newspapers use conceptual metaphors to convey their messages, but there are significant differences in the types of metaphors used and their frequency. English newspapers tend to use more metaphors related to war, sports, and business, while Uzbek newspapers use more metaphors related to nature, family, and religion. These differences can be attributed to the cultural and historical background of the two languages.

The English newspapers are Telegraph, Daily Express, Guardian, and Daily Mail. The Uzbek corpus consists of the newspaper of Xalk suzi, Jamiyat, New Uzbekistan. The Corpus used in the study refers to the manual collection of a relatively small sample of the newspapers that would be particularly helpful for answering the research questions. Newspapers are a valuable source of language data for corpus studies because they provide a rich and varied sample of written language use. Newspaper articles cover a wide range of topics, from politics and economics to sports and entertainment, and are written by a diverse group of journalists with different writing styles and perspectives. Corpus studies of newspaper language can help researchers understand how language is used in different contexts and for different purposes. For example, researchers might analyze the use of metaphors in political news reporting to identify patterns in the way politicians and events are described. They might also analyze the use of certain words or phrases to identify trends in public opinion or media coverage of certain issues.

One challenge of corpus studies of newspaper language is ensuring that the data is representative of the population being studied. Researchers must carefully select their

sample of newspaper articles to ensure that it is diverse enough to capture a range of language use patterns. They must also be careful to avoid bias in their analysis, as the selection of certain words or phrases for analysis can influence the results.

Overall, corpus studies of newspaper language can provide valuable insights into how language is used in different contexts and for different purposes. By identifying patterns and trends in language use, researchers can deepen our understanding of how language shapes our perceptions and experiences of the world.

Results:

The results showed that both English and Uzbek newspapers used conceptual metaphors to convey their messages. However, there were significant differences in the types of metaphors used and their frequency. In English newspapers, the most common metaphors were related to war, sports, and business. On the other hand, Uzbek newspapers used more metaphors related to nature, family, and religion. These differences can be attributed to the cultural and historical background of the two languages.

The most common conceptual metaphors used in both languages were those related to war, politics, and economics. For example, the conceptual metaphor of "war as a game" was commonly used in both English and Uzbek newspapers to describe military conflicts. Similarly, the conceptual metaphor of "politics as a business" was frequently used to describe political events and activities.

The study also found that there were some differences in the use of conceptual metaphors between English and Uzbek newspapers. For example, English newspapers tended to use more metaphors related to sports and competition, while Uzbek newspapers used more metaphors related to family and community.

Results indicated that among the various sections of newspapers, health section in both languages has the least number of conceptual metaphors since the health domain is a more concrete and familiar part for readers and deals with the body and its internal functions as opposed to politics and economics areas that are more abstract. The less use of metaphors in the health area is consistent with the findings of Richards (2005) in academic writing. Her justification for this refers to the nature of the discipline, which has a small amount of abstraction and deals with the human body that is readily observable.

Overall, the study suggests that conceptual metaphors are an important aspect of newspaper language use in both English and Uzbek. By using metaphors, journalists are able to convey complex ideas and emotions in a concise and memorable way. However, the study also highlights the importance of considering cultural and linguistic differences when analyzing language use in different contexts.



Discussion:

The study highlights the importance of understanding the cultural context in which language is used. It also shows how language reflects our perceptions of the world and how we use it to shape our understanding of reality. The study suggests that further research is needed to explore the use of conceptual metaphors in different languages and cultures. The study shows that the use of conceptual metaphors in newspaper language is influenced by cultural and linguistic factors. Therefore, it's important to understand the cultural context in which language is used in order to fully comprehend the meaning and significance of metaphors and other linguistic devices. Cultural differences can affect the way people perceive and interpret language, and this can impact how they understand and respond to news and other forms of communication. By taking cultural context into account, we can gain a deeper understanding of how language is used and how it affects people's attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors.

The target audience of newspapers is not just a specific group of people. Journalists, therefore, need to be attentive to all their audiences' needs so that they can succeed in conveying their intended concepts. One of the better ways to convey the concepts efficiently is the use of CMs. Newspapers give their readers a clear picture by means of conceptual metaphors and convey the content to the reader as they want. metaphors are useful in enlightening positive and negative attitudes toward economic issues. In addition, politics is a rich source of metaphors, as politicians use metaphors to achieve their goals and convince audiences of their plans.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, this study provides valuable insights into the use of conceptual metaphors in English and Uzbek newspapers. The findings suggest that language is not only a means of communication but also a reflection of our cultural and historical background. The study also highlights the need for cross-cultural communication and understanding to promote tolerance and mutual respect.

In cross-linguistic comparison, the process of using conceptual metaphors is such that there are many commonalities in the use of conceptual metaphors, for example in the health domain in both languages using the journey source domain try to highlight illnesses, their treatment, and healthy diet. Or both languages have attempted to refer to economic developments. Thus, it can be noted that the cultural differences of both languages are more likely to be highlighted in linguistic metaphors, which reflect different perspectives on phenomena, but in conceptual metaphors in both languages, linguistic metaphors are usually used to describe and clarify the specific target domains. The results of this study can inform the students about the linguistic metaphors and also the conceptual metaphors of each language to get the clear picture of what is intended by speakers of related language.



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