

SOCIOLINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF SOME ANTHROPOMORPHIC METAPHORES IN SCIENTIFIC TEXTS

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Annotation:

The article analyzes the linguistic, sociolinguistic, cognitive-pragmatic features of some anthropomorphic metaphors in scientific texts. In world and Uzbek linguistics, the advantages of studying anthropomorphic metaphors on the basis of scientific texts, anthropomorphic metaphors are analyzed as the main means of increasing the influence of scientific and economic texts.

Keywords:

Scientific text anthropomorphic metaphor, popular science speech, speech situation, society, language, sociolinguistics, pragmatics.

The scientific study of metaphor began with Aristotle and was then continued by his followers through his works. A. Richards, M. Blek, N. D. Arutyunova, M. Johnson, J. As Lakoff and other prominent linguists continued to study metaphor, they had a great influence on the definition of its place and role in language, dispelling scientific insights into the subject. Due to the predominance of an anthropocentric approach to language in modern linguistics, much attention is paid to the study of anthropomorphic metaphors in relation to different speech situations. Because metaphors have brightness, imagery, expressiveness, and emotionality, one of the primary functions of speech is to achieve impact rather than convey information.

In world linguistics, more attention is paid to the study of anthropomorphic metaphors in scientific and official texts. In particular, Russian linguists A. V. Myasnikova¹, N. D. Arutyunova², S. G. Dudetskaya, I. V. Pashkova, E. E. Pimenova and such as N. O. Samarkina have studied this issue in detail in their research.. Many linguists, argue that anthropomorphic metaphors play an important role in explaining complex concepts, describing the environment, in thinking and cognitive processes.

Sevindj Magerramova is based on metaphorical comparison, a person can compare the unknown with the known, and this shows his attitude to objective reality. It has long been argued that metaphorization is primarily applied to words that express the most recognizable concepts and objects from a person's immediate environment³.

In her article I. A. Arzhanova⁴, focuses on the functions of anthropomorphic metaphor in English economic speech. She points out that in modern English economic texts, anthropomorphic metaphors are explored as stylistically influential tools.. In this regard, the analysis of communicative-functional anthropomorphic metaphor in scientific, economic texts expands the list of tasks of anthropomorphic

¹ <https://lektsii.org/12-47199.html>

² Arutyunova, N.D. Metaphor and discourse / N.D. Arutyunova // Theory of metaphor / Obshch. ed. N.D. Arutyunovoy, M.A. Jurinskoy. - M.: Progress, 1990. - p. 5-32.

³ <https://gisap.eu/ru/node/7709>

⁴ <https://cyberleninka.ru/articale/e/n/functions-antropomorfic-metafor-in-English-economic-discourse>

metaphor to a certain extent, showing how important their descriptive and expressive potential is even in a journalistic text.

In this regard, I.A. Arjanova suggests the following strategy to describe what the Information recipient means to the speaker:

1) the recipient is aware that this statement is not verbal and that its misinterpretation may disrupt successful communication;

2) the receiver tries to connect the metaphor with a number of variant devices;

3) the receiver finds among the possible values the ones that best fit the given context and situation⁵.

Analyses show that the anthropomorphic metaphor is structured in detail and has a high pragmatic potential. His model consists of frames of "body," "body parts," "appearance," and "human character."

The use of metaphors in the field of energy also allows for a clear and understandable expression of thought. In such texts, too, meanings are shifted based on the similarity of personality, movement, and form. "*Gases as a **working fluid** in heat engines, gas vapor mixtures or water vapor as the **working fluid** because the working fluid must have the properties of expansion and contraction. In internal combustion engines, for example, air is the working fluid that receives heat energy from the combustion of the fuel and pushes the piston during expansion to do mechanical work*"⁶.

Or in the texts on geometry, human behavior is transferred to objects, inanimate objects:

*If any point of the given form **F** in space is **copied** in any way, a new form **F1** is created. If different points of the first shape move to different points of the second shape during bending (**reflection**), this **movement** is called geometric shaping.*

*The spatial similarity shift **reflects** a straight line to a straight line, light to light, cross-section to cross-section, and angle to angle. Also, this substitution **reflects** the plane as well*⁷.

The highlighted words have portable meanings in the context.

Linguistic theory also uses portable words to explain the essence of linguistic phenomena. For example, when studying the field of phonetics, there is a need for a figurative explanation of the processes associated with sounds. For example, "... abbreviations (phonemes' **absorption**) are based..."⁸ the word highlighted in this sentence has a metaphorical meaning. The phrase "The rate of **absorption** of ions depends on the amount of them in the environment" also has another figurative meaning that is different from the absorption of sound.

The active expression of anthropomorphic metaphors in scientific texts is also illustrated by the following example: "*No method **can compete** with chromatography, which is a method of physicochemical*

⁵ Arjanova I.A. A functional approach to teaching the adequate reflection of metaphor in the theory and practice of translation //

Integration of education. 2013. No. 2. . 136-142 p.

⁶ Khudoyberdiev T.S. etcbasics of thermal engineering Textbook for Higher Education Institutions. - Tashkent. Cholpon

Publishing House 2008

⁷ B.Q. Khaydarov. Geometry Part I Textbook for students of 11th grade of secondary schools and secondary special, vocational

education institutions 1st edition Uzbek Press and Information Agency "Uzbekistan" publishing house . 2017.

⁸ Eltazarov J. The principle of economy in language and contraction. Monograph. - Samarkand: SamSU, 2004. 29 pages.

research in terms of universality and effectiveness in the separation of complex compounds." Inability to compete is actually a human behavior. Its application to substances in scientific language leads to a clear, figurative, comprehensible expression of thought.

In short, the speaker made good use of anthropomorphic metaphors, realizing that they are an active linguistic tool in society, that any communication on various topics conducted by members of society can be effective and efficient. The study of the linguistic, stylistic, sociopragmatic and pragmatic functions of anthropomorphic metaphors in scientific texts contributes to the development of scientific language. In Uzbek linguistics, special attention should be paid to the study of metaphors in a scientific context.

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