

Some Sociolinguistic Characteristics of Anthropomorphic Metafores

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Abstract

The following article deals with the sociolinguistic features of anthropomorphic metaphors, places of expression, social significance, speech necessity, possibilities of expression, and the reasons of their formation.

Key words: *metaphor, sociolinguistics, sociopragmatics, anthropomorphic metaphor, social significance, text, body parts, man and language, language and society.*

Introduction

Anthropomorphic metaphors inanimate themes that include the names of parts of the human body (somatonyms). Such metaphors are semantically universal and form the most ancient core of the dictionary. A comparative study of these metaphors shows that most of these words have a peculiar form. It is noted that there are different indicators of Latin nomination in different system languages. Possessive Case Russian and English constructions (table leg, clock surface) correspond to Azerbaijan izafet constructions (mountain chest “mountain slope”, and others). Recently, there is a growing interest in linguistics in the anthropocentric direction, which focuses on the systematic study of the human factor. The image of the world is the basis of human life and is a system of knowledge, images and ideas about the world, “it defines the principles of human life and their values, defines the norms of behavior. The worldview is reflected in the language that forms the lexical picture of the world” [1, 230].

Literature review

While classifying metaphors in Uzbek linguistics, the researcher A.Khojamkulov also distinguishes its anthropomorphic type of them:

Anthropomorphic metaphor. It is a metaphor based on the name of a person and the objects that belong to him (body part, clothing), and the meaning of lexemes such as *foot, hand, mouth, tongue, tooth, ear, head, collar* are metaphorically transferred. Today, the issue of language learning in relation to speech, including society is becoming more urgent. True, metaphors serve to convey the idea to the interlocutor in an understandable, figurative way. As long as a person lives in a society, he or she uses language incessantly in his daily activities. It is related to the issue of metaphorical migration of body parts and its sociolinguistic significance.

As members of society assimilate the being that surrounds them, they relate to each phenomenon studied with things that are very familiar to them, especially body parts. Of course, the basis of this connection is the similarity between them. For example:

The foot of the mountain - the skirt of the shirt - the head of the street, the collar of the ditch, the teeth of the saw, the foot of the chair, the arm of the reel, the eye of the tree, the ear of the pot, the face of the water, the armpit of the sea, the nose of the river, the ear of the ditch, the mouth of a cauldron, the edge of a lake, the slope of a mountain, the embrace of nature ...

Each nation distinguishes the diversity of the world by its mouth and names its parts. The oral nature of the constructed worldview is “determined by the denial of individual, group, and national (ethnic) verbal and non-verbal experience” [5,6]. V. von Humboldt rightly pointed out that “language is a system of signs that directly reflects the national and cultural perception of the world around them by individuals, as well as directly influences the behavior and activities of individual peoples” [3,6]. In this context, the anthropomorphic metaphor, which is a semantic universal, awakes a great interest.

Research Methodology

Social linguistics (social linguistics) is a scientific discipline that studies problems related to the social nature of language, its social functions, the role of language in society, the mechanism of influence of social factors on language. Linguistics, sociology, sociopsychology and ethnology are developing. It examines the problems of social differentiation of language at all levels of its structure (including the nature of the relationship between language and social structures); language nation (refers to the concept of national language in the study of the whole world); and typology describes cases of separation of social functions, as languages, regional and social dialects, linguistic styles, regional and other languages. Types of communication are used by communities for serving in a particular administration of communication, as territorial association; social aspects of multilingualism; speech politics; linguistic and cultural interactions; social aspects of the formation of languages, interdunart languages and interethnic communication; methods of overcoming language disorders; legal regulation of national-linguistic relations, and died languages as well.

Sociolinguistic methods are based on theoretical and social research methods of mass research, surveys, tests, oral surveys, interviews, external observations. Macrosociolinguistics analyzes the processes and attitudes of states, large regions, and large social groups (for example, education, age); microsociolinguistic processes are studied in relation to subgroups. It develops general problems of linguistic relations, and experiments.

Sociolinguistic experience examines the theoretical and practical aspects of teaching local and foreign languages, taking into account the social conditions of the learner of the target language; training of practitioners, measures to organize the state language policy, and verification of previous assumptions, including the widespread use of quantitative and statistical data, and analysis of special data.

Sociolinguistics (lot societatis - society and linguistics) - linguistics, sociology, social psychology and et ethnography. A scientific-theoretical field that develops in the field of science and studies a set of many problems related to the social nature of language, its social functions, the mechanism of influence of social factors on language and the role of language in society. Some of these problems (e.g., “language and society”) are also studied in the

context of general linguistics. The interdisciplinary status of sociolinguistics is reflected in the set of concepts it uses. Thus, the language community, which is considered to be the basic concept of sociolinguistic analysis is defined on the basis of both social and linguistic features.

One of the most important concepts of sociolinguistics is the concept of linguistic situation, which is defined as a set of living forms of a language (languages, regional common languages, regional and social dialects) that provide a sequence of interactions in certain ethnic units or administrative-territorial associations. There are groups of exogloss (sets of different languages) and endogloss (sets of subsystems in a particular language) of the linguistic situation. The most important issues that current sociolinguistics need to focus on include: the interaction of language and nation; the relationship and interaction of language and culture; the problem of the social aspects of bilingualism (bilingualism) and diglossia (the interaction of different subsystems of one language socially opposed to each other); the problem of language policy (a set of measures taken by the state, social groups to change or maintain the functional distribution of languages or language systems, to introduce new linguistic norms or to preserve old ones), and b. Since every linguistic phenomenon has its place in the expression of thought, it means that it has a social significance. Metaphor is important for fiction, both for scientific research and for popular science speech. In this sense, the study of anthropomorphic metaphors from a sociolinguistic aspect is also of scientific importance.

Conclusion/Recommendations

In conclusion, the metaphors associated with the human body are numerous, the main reason being that there is no clearer example for the speaker to describe a new phenomenon than his own body parts. Sociolinguistics and sociolinguistic research as a science in Uzbekistan is still developing. Some sociolinguistic research in previous years was one-sided - based on the views and requirements of language policy at the time. Today's language policy promotes the development of the Uzbek language at the governmental level. There is a lot of discussion and negotiation on social networks about the state language and its prestige among the society. Most words in our language are formed through semantic migration paths, especially metaphors, which are of great importance here. The socio-linguistic nature of anthropomorphic metaphors should also be studied, which is why body parts lead to the formation of metaphors, and how society's reaction to this linguistic phenomenon requires special research. It is expedient to reveal the possibilities of expression of anthropomorphic metaphors not only in modern texts, but also in classical examples, in the context of folklore, and stable connections.

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