

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF METAPHORS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK TRANSPORT TERMINOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

This article examines metaphorical semantic transfer in English and Uzbek transport and technological terminology. Metaphor is analyzed not only as a stylistic device but also as an effective means of forming scientific and technical terms. The study focuses on the semantic similarities between English and Uzbek metaphor-based technological terms and classifies them into several semantic groups, including terms related to body parts, animals, natural phenomena, and objects. The article provides comparative examples from both languages and highlights how metaphorical transfer simplifies the understanding of complex technical concepts, enriches terminological systems, and facilitates memorization. In addition, the structural features of metaphorical technological terms are analyzed, showing that most of them are formed predominantly by nouns and, in rare cases, adjectives.

Keywords: *metaphor, metaphorical transfer, transport terminology, technological terms, semantic analysis, English language, Uzbek language, comparative linguistics, terminology, semantic groups, body-part metaphor, animal metaphor, natural phenomenon metaphor, object metaphor, linguistic analysis.*

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek transport hamda texnologik terminologiyasida metaforik ma'no ko'chishi masalasi tahlil qilinadi. Metafora nafaqat uslubiy vosita, balki ilmiy va texnik terminlarni yaratishning samarali usuli sifatida ham ko'rib chiqiladi. Tadqiqot ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi metaforik texnologik terminlarning semantik o'xshashliklariga qaratilgan bo'lib, ular tana a'zolari, jonivorlar, tabiat hodisalari va predmetlar bilan bog'liq bir necha semantik guruhlariga tasniflanadi. Maqolada har ikki tildan qiyosiy misollar keltiriladi hamda metaforik ma'no ko'chishi murakkab texnik tushunchalarni tushunishni osonlashtirishi, terminologik tizimni boyitishi va terminlarni eslab qolishni yengillashtirishi ta'kidlanadi. Bundan tashqari, metaforik texnologik terminlarning strukturaviy xususiyatlari ham tahlil qilinib, ularning aksariyati asosan ot so'z turkumiga mansub birliklardan, ayrim hollarda esa sifatlardan tashkil topishi ko'rsatib beriladi.

Kalit soʻzlar: metafora, metaforik maʼno koʻchishi, transport terminologiyasi, texnologik terminlar, semantik tahlil, ingliz tili, oʻzbek tili, qiyosiy tilshunoslik, terminologiya, semantik guruhlar, tana aʼzolari metaforasi, jonivorlar metaforasi, tabiat hodisalari metaforasi, predmetlar metaforasi, lingvistik tahlil.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье рассматривается метафорический перенос значения в английской и узбекской транспортной и технологической терминологии. Метафора анализируется не только как стилистическое средство, но и как эффективный способ образования научных и технических терминов. Исследование сосредоточено на семантических сходствах метафорических технологических терминов в английском и узбекском языках и классифицирует их на несколько семантических групп, включая термины, связанные с частями тела, животными, природными явлениями и предметами. В статье приводятся сравнительные примеры из обоих языков и подчеркивается, что метафорический перенос упрощает понимание сложных технических понятий, обогащает терминологическую систему и облегчает запоминание терминов. Кроме того, анализируются структурные особенности метафорических технологических терминов, показывающие, что большинство из них образовано преимущественно существительными и, в редких случаях, прилагательными.

Ключевые слова: метафора, метафорический перенос, транспортная терминология, технологические термины, семантический анализ, английский язык, узбекский язык, сравнительное языкознание, терминология, семантические группы, метафора частей тела, метафора животных, метафора природных явлений, метафора предметов, лингвистический анализ

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

The study employed the following research methods:

1. Comparative analysis method – used to compare metaphorical transport terms in English and Uzbek and identify similarities and differences in their semantic representation.
2. Semantic analysis method – applied to determine the source domain and target domain of metaphorical transfer and to classify terms according to their semantic motivation.
3. Classification method – metaphorical terms were grouped into semantic categories based on the source of metaphorical association:
 - o body-part metaphors;

- animal-related metaphors;
- natural phenomenon metaphors;
- object-based metaphors.

4. Structural analysis method – employed to identify the morphological and lexical structure of metaphorical terms and determine whether they occur as single-component or multi-component terminological units.

5. Descriptive analysis method – used to interpret the linguistic functions of metaphorical transfer and explain its role in simplifying technical concepts and enriching terminological systems.

INTRODUCTION

In modern linguistics, the issue of terminology occupies a significant place. As a result of the rapid development of science and technology, new concepts and terms constantly emerge, creating the need to adapt them appropriately to the language system. Especially in the fields of transport and technology, the terms used are expected to be simple, understandable, and close to human cognition. In this regard, metaphor appears as one of the most effective methods of term formation.

Metaphor not only enhances the expressive nature of language but also performs an important function in scientific and technical terminology. Through metaphorical semantic transfer, complex technical objects and processes are compared with ordinary concepts familiar to human experience. As a result, newly formed terms become easier to understand and memorize. For example, such terms as “headlight,” “footbridge,” “horsepower,” and “traffic flow” are formed on the basis of metaphorical transfer and constitute an essential part of transport terminology.

Metaphorical semantic transfer in English and Uzbek transport terminology demonstrates both common and distinctive features. In both languages, names of human body parts, animals, natural phenomena, and objects are actively used to express technological concepts. This reflects the semantic similarity of the terms and the universality of associative thinking in human cognition. At the same time, national and cultural factors also play an important role in the formation of certain terms.

The purpose of this article is to conduct a comparative analysis of the linguistic features of metaphorical semantic transfer in English and Uzbek transport terminology. The study identifies the semantic groups of metaphorical terms, examines their structural characteristics, and highlights the similarities and differences between the two languages.

DISCUSSION

Metaphor is the transfer of the name of one object or phenomenon to another object or phenomenon based on the similarity between them. In linguistics, metaphor is considered not only a stylistic device but also an effective method of creating scientific terms.

In transport terminology, metaphors perform the following functions:

1. To express a new concept in a simple and understandable way;
2. To make technical terms easier to remember;
3. To bring complex mechanisms closer to human understanding;
4. To enrich the terminological system.

For example, the English term “horsepower” was formed on the basis of comparing the movement power of vehicles to the power of a horse. The Uzbek term “ot kuchi” was also formed according to the same metaphorical model.

In both English and Uzbek, the origin of some technological terms is connected with metaphorical semantic transfer. In some cases, the metaphorical object semantically corresponds in both languages. For example, in Uzbek, the expression “trubaning og‘zi” is used as “mouth of the pipe” in English. Here, the word “mouth,” which originally refers to a part of the human body, is used as a technological term.

The metaphorical transfer found in technological terms that have equivalent counterparts in English and Uzbek can be classified into the following semantic groups:

I. Technological terms with metaphorical transfer related to body parts. For example:

In English	Equivalent in Uzbek	Object of the Metaphor
headlight	old chiroq	related to the seme “head”
body (of a car)	avtomobil korpusi	related to the seme “body”
backbone (route)	asosiy yo‘nalish	related to the seme “spine”
footbridge	piyodalar ko‘prigi	related to the seme “leg/foot”
armrest (suspension) arm	qo‘l qo‘yadigan joy osma tizim richagi	related to the seme “hand/arm”
shoulder (of the road)	yo‘l cheti	related to the seme “shoulder”
nose (of the aircraft)	samolyot burni	related to the seme “nose”
mouth (of the tunnel)	tunnel og‘zi	related to the seme “mouth”
neck (of the road)	tor qism	related to the seme “neck/throat”
artery (road)	asosiy qatnov yo‘li	related to the seme “artery”
vein (network)	ikkinchi darajali yo‘llar	related to the seme “vein”
heart (of the station)	vokzal markazi	related to the seme “heart”

(engine) heart	dvigatel yuragi	
(gear) tooth	tishli g'ildirak tishi	related to the seme "tooth"
(brake) shoe	tormoz qismi	related to the seme "foot/leg"

II. Technological terms related to animals. For example:

In English	Equivalent in Uzbek	Object of the Metaphor
tail (light) tail (section)	orqa chiroq orqa qism	related to the seme "tail"
horse (power) (iron) horse	ot kuchi poyezd	related to the seme "horse"
wing (of the aircraft)	samolyot qanoti	related to the seme "wing"
goose-neck (trailer)	egilgan tirkama	related to the seme "goose"
shark (fin antenna)	akula suzgichi antennasi	related to the seme "shark"

III. Technological terms related to natural phenomena. For example:

In English	Equivalent in Uzbek	Object of the Metaphor
(traffic) flow	transport oqimi	related to the seme "flood/flow"
Stream (of cars)	mashinalar oqimi	related to the seme "river current"
(traffic) wave	harakat to'liqini	related to the seme "sea wave"

IV. Technological terms related to the metaphorical transfer of objects. For example:

In English	Equivalent in Uzbek	Object of the Metaphor
bottleneck	tirband nuqta	related to the meaning "bottle"
(road) channel	yo'l yo'nalishi	related to the seme "channel"
(steering) wheel	rul chambaragi	related to the seme "wheel"

Technological terms with metaphorical semantic transfer can be classified into several types according to their structure and form relations. Some of these terms are single-component and do not require an additional explanatory component. For example, in the expressions "traffic wave" or "electric wave," even if the modifying part (traffic and electric) is omitted, the basic meaning of "wave" is still preserved.

However, some terms are multi-component (usually two-word) units, where the main part that causes the metaphorical meaning cannot stand alone. For instance, the original meaning of the term “horse power” cannot be expressed only by the word “horse.” In such cases, both components of the term complement each other.

In general, the structural components of technological terms with metaphorical meaning are mostly nouns, and only in rare cases do they include adjectives.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, metaphorical semantic transfer is one of the important linguistic phenomena in English and Uzbek transport terminology. Metaphor serves as an effective means of creating scientific and technical terms and makes it possible to express complex concepts in a simple and understandable way. As a result, the meaning of terms becomes easier to comprehend and memorize.

The results of the study show that many transport terms in both English and Uzbek are formed on the basis of metaphorical meanings related to human body parts, animals, natural phenomena, and objects. The semantic similarity of metaphorical terms in both languages confirms the existence of common associative connections in human cognition. At the same time, national, cultural, and linguistic features also play an important role in the formation of certain terms.

In addition, the structural analysis of metaphorical terms demonstrates that they are mainly composed of nouns. Some terms are single-component, while others consist of two or more components whose meanings emerge through semantic interaction between the components.

Overall, metaphorical semantic transfer contributes to the enrichment of transport terminology, the creation of new terms, and the development of scientific and technical language. This study is important for the comparative investigation of English and Uzbek terminology and may serve as a theoretical basis for further metaphor-oriented research in other fields of terminology.

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