APPRECIATION – A METAPHORICAL INTERPRETATION IN THE NOMENCLATURE REPRESENTING A VAGUE / PRECISE CATEGORY

Abstract: The article discusses the role of metaphorical interpretation in the nomination process and the theory of nomination in general, the essence of the approximation nomination and the metaphor involved in this process is also described.

Key words: metaphor, metaphorical nomination, the role of metaphor in approximation nomination.

Language: English

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Introduction

The metaphor of the M.P. Brandes painting is as good as the figure and the instrument is the original object of the nomenclature, the original and the original object [1].

V.N. Telia sees the metaphor as unique to the secondary lexical nomination, which "reflects the new nominative means of presenting a new task to describe" [2].

In lexicology, the metaphor is considered as a source of new lexical meanings: Karakamar (mountain range in the south of Uzbekistan), Altinsay, and so on. and, accordingly, these lexicalized units are included in the dictionary accordingly. Therefore, the active participation of metaphor in the nominal theory cannot be doubted. The word is about the metaphor's involvement in the approximation nominative process.

Approximation (lat. Approximare - "approach") is a linguistic concept that has been discovered in recent years under the influence of mathematics.

This term, related to the category of ambiguity (accuracy / ambiguity) in linguistics, has been included in the science in order to complement the terminological lacunae related to the close semantic locus [3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9].

At the beginning of 90s of XX century V.V. Buzarov and E.G. Linova suggested not only expressions of approximation of vague quantitative relationships in speech (more toys, less bread), but also approximate, precise signs of actual and imagined realities and pages of real world [4]. Approximation replaces the approximate (approximate) nominal name, insufficient knowledge of the objects, inadequate perception of the subject and their characters, inadequate vocabulary of the lexical nomination, or the lack of proper lexical nomination, memory impairment, it places itself on the intra- and extralinguistic factors such as the rush of the speaker and the neglect of his speech, and extends the nominal capacity of the language. The functional-semantic nature of approximation brings it closer to the category of accuracy-uncertainty.

Discussion

From a cognitive point of view, uncertainty is defined by a variety of factors. These include: the speaker's insufficient knowledge of the denotation, the enthusiasm of the author, and the eccentricity of the speech (mainly the euphemism), the inability of the speaker to convey his thoughts clearly. Semantic uncertainties give rise to approximation, although artificial and natural. The ambiguity is manifested not only in the lexical-semantic scale (relational expressions of independent meaning and space), but also in the structure of the syntactic scale. However, according to Sh.Bally [3], small syntax units have the ability to name and name the surrounding
environment and represent qualitative transformations at the level of the discursor (meaningful environment that reflects the objective reality of the environment). Discourse, in turn, opens up in a particular case, at the level of the modus (perceiving and evaluating the individual's perception and expression level).

Archakova R.A examines the approximation of substantive denotations in artistic discourse with two types of nomenclature and nonsensical character: 1) something new and 2) something that causes anxiety (that is, is happening), and the corresponding conclusions will do. These types of devices are called scientist approximators. And the spiritual-syntactic scale that shapes approximators is recorded as analytics.

The complexity of defining the nomenclature nomenclature according to the actual / uncertain category of reality is complicated by the factors listed above. It is necessary to take into account the real and surreal, and the relative forms of perception of reality. Thus, an assumption or surreal expression is expressed through input constructs and corresponding verb forms, such as loadings, singular links, and relative forms of perception, with similar constructions, corresponding forms of diamond. In most cases, the category of ambiguity also creates the author's variations in speech (all the time, somehow, some, etc.).

The probability of the syntactic scale in expressing uncertainty is narrower than the lexical-semantic scale. Consequently, the ambiguity is of two main (a) inner (bodily) and (b) external (outward) substantive features, and both of these require details. Accordingly, in most cases, visual aids, landscapes, and figurines do not participate in the expression of uncertainty about the details of real reality. On the contrary, a metaphorical mechanism will be launched to facilitate a clearer understanding of the reality in the subconscious activity of reflection in reflection of the inner world (the inner world), its notions and perceptions. As a result, the metaphorical expression generated by relatively compact, meaningful syntactic devices simultaneously interprets the existing perceptions of reality and seals a previously unknown concept into a new cognitive landscape.

As it was said, approximation nomination occurs not only in the above mentioned language, but also by means of transitions that help to form a certain image and perception of reality. In this case, the reference to the interpretation reflecting the common similarity (metaphor), the whole / part (synecdoxa), and the general relationship (metonymy) is intensified. Consequently, the participation of interpretations (interpretations, descriptions, interpretations) increases with the degree of uncertainty. In this case: (a) the presence / absence of relevant experience and skills related to the situation. Compare:

1. Эхтимол, Қосим ота хармондан қайтиб, унини келишини қутмай, сунада нос қечиб муддат ўтирганди. Ў.Ҳошимов, Мухаббат. (The crowing rooster in their yard may also have been standing in front of it, stretched out its neck. Perhaps Kasım's father was returning from the threshing floor and was sitting on the platform, waiting for his arrival. O.Hashimov, “Love”) - The projected image is based on a previously existing reality template qualification (external factor: no migration).

2. Мунира етти ёвдомада, саккаёндами опа-сылғин баравар қўйштал бўлинганди. Ў.Ҳошимов, Бахт. (When Munira was seven or eight years old, her sisters were bluebirds. U. Hashimov, “Happiness”) - There is a memory of a past event, but details are ambiguous (external factor: no migration).

3. Шоирда-да, алла сафер кўришганимизда (мабий, ўша дамда ҳаёл кўп Сендан бўлан) кўпларимга ғалати синчовчилик билан тикелайлидек бўлган-й!.. Дўстмуҳаммад, Ҳижроним мингдир менинг. (It was as if the poem had a strange look in my eyes when we first met (naturally, at that time my mind was in you! H.Dustmuhammad, “I am a thousand”) - There is a memory of past real events, but details are ambiguous (external factor: no migration).

4. Сени илк дафъа учратганимда, айимдим-ку, ичида юз бергандо, туфомини, офатми ... нима учун қийёй ич мана ишондай нурли туфоми офата ҳушиашим керак?! Х.Дўстмуҳаммад, Ҳижроним мингдир менинг. (When I first met you, I said, it was a flood ... a flood, a disaster ... why should I compare such a radiant feeling to a disaster? H.Dustmuhammad, “I am a thousand”) - details of human experiences (internal factor: metaphorical nomination). By moving the gauge to a precision by the metaphor of the emotion of the flood, disaster, light-emitting metaphor.

5. Қизнинг сон толғалары Тирканинг юзига тегиб турар, аллачек нотанини, алим толди ҳис андиқ, унинг бутун қуёлду таранг топириб, оғлари титрар, қизнинг елкалари ҳам биланар-билиниб силилайтигини ҳис қилиб турарди. Ў.Ҳошимов, Мухаббат. (The girl's hair was touching her cheek, her face was strangely strangulated, her legs trembling, and her shoulders were shaking. O.Hashimov, “Love”) - details of human experiences (internal factor: metaphorical nomination (unfamiliar, tasty feeling)).

6. Бойиқ қайноқ ҳислар ўринни аллахқандай ёввойи қўя эгаллади-йо, тарқақлаб юборди ун. Ў.Ҳошимов, Мухаббат. (The wild feelings were replaced by some wild power, and they shook him. O.Hashimov, “Love")

7. Бильмадим, ўша дамда ғулдагик ҳисларим жиҳубишга қелдими, ишни, ҳавотир ва армон аралиш тушунчасиз бир малд ҳақилга тирадими: “Мен ўз оқиқка лойиқламан?” деган шублали савол юраклида ҳанжародеқ ботдо. Х.Дўстмуҳаммад, Ҳижроним мингдир менинг. (I
do not know, at that time my childhood feelings were troubled, and a puzzling question of excitement, anxiety and longing aroused in my mind: "Am I worthy of this whiteness?" - H.Dustmuhammad, "I am a thousand") - Internal Factor: The tendency arises, the question is my interpretation with the help of metaphors deep into my heart.

In most cases, the units that produce the approximation nomination are expressed in separate cataporic means rather than within a single sentence. In this case, similar formulas, such as day formants, can serve as substitutes for clarifying uncertainty: Suddenly, he noticed that someone had hit something with a sharp tip on his leg. It looked like a spear or a sword. M.Egamberdiev, "Yellow dragon attack".

It is evident that these means of expressing uncertainty actually give a clearer picture of what is actually understood by the speaker and thus a dynamic shift in the human mind from uncertainty to clarity.

The use of descriptive-euphemistic features of euphemisms in approximative nominations is also a common occurrence in speech, which is often attributed to the artistic potential of the author's approach. After a two-year hiatus, a hog named Homid, who martyred an innocent man who had led me to the dark dungeon and dragged me through the gates, after failing his wildest wishes, drove me out of the gate with a false spelling letter.

Сыз билан мени коронғи зиндонларға туышарб, дор осталарға тортқан, бунун үшін үлінің әуесі шағынна тапсырға еттен алынған кейін мәнім тұлғамды соқта малқұат өзінің тұрғаға арқылы көршілтырған мұқамдық бұлған өшір үздің ішінде өзіңің өзіңіз қойға қалдыңызға қарсы сағат өрісіңіз, икі әйелдік қарасын түнді өзіңізді неңдөйт, икі әйелдік сары жарыктың сүңілдің өрімділерін билдің түрліккенін колдаған, жоғары мұқамдасын, күтіп жатып тұсуға тиісті.

Margilan despite the winter. When your grandmother looked at my mother-in-law, I thought I was going to miss her. Your husband has no faith in the earth or in the sky, and for fifteen days he has not even touched my hand in cold water. A. Kadiri, The Past Days.)

Conclusion
In conclusion, approximators are mainly intended for artistic speech, reflecting the individual speech of the author and the perception of the world accordingly. It is based on the category of clarity / ambiguity, which provides the main characters that are used to convey their views, ideas and opinions to the reader, and represents parts of the author's conceptual world. Idiosubs represent a characteristic feature of the linguistic identity between the text and the universe. Nevertheless, individual-choice approximators, by the circumstances, do somewhat to fill the lexical-semantic lacuna that is not present in the dictionary through metaphors, and the analytics produced by approximators help to clarify the ambiguities.

References:

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