ORIGINAL ARTICLE

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

ISSN: 2692-515-x, Impact Factor: 9.23

American Academic publishers, volume 6, issue 01,2026

Journal: https://www.academicpublishers.org/journals/index.php/ijai

METAPHORS IN PROVERBS ABOUT NATURAL PHENOMENA AND THEIR COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

This thesis examines the linguistic and cultural analysis of metaphors used in proverbs about natural phenomena in English and Uzbek. In addition, the topic highlights the meanings of the metaphors used in proverbs, and the similarities and differences between proverbs in Uzbek and English with examples. The purpose of this thesis is to show how the interrelations of the two peoples and, in particular, natural phenomena are expressed through proverbs. The sources for the thesis were articles and opinions of representatives of the field.

Keywords

Translation studies, linguistics, proverbs, metaphors, cultural context, natural phenomena.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной диссертации рассматривается лингвистический и культурный анализ метафор, используемых в пословицах о природных явлениях на английском и узбекском языках. Кроме того, в теме освещаются значения метафор, используемых в пословицах, а также сходства и различия между пословицами на узбекском и английском языках с примерами. Целью данной диссертации является показать, как взаимосвязи двух народов и, в частности, природных явлений выражаются через пословицы. Источниками для диссертации послужили статьи и мнения представителей данной области.

Ключевые слова

Переводоведение, лингвистика, пословицы, метафоры, культурный контекст, природные явления.

INTRODUCTION

Translation studies is a complex and multifaceted scientific field that ensures interlingual communication, which is closely related not only to linguistics, but also to other disciplines such as cultural studies, literature, sociology, philosophy. In today's era of globalization, as the importance of interlingual and intercultural communication increases, the role of translators is becoming more relevant and necessary. From this perspective, scientific research in the field of translation studies, in particular, the study of metaphorical expressions, proverbs, phraseological units, cultural appropriation, and their specificities in translation, is of great importance. In translation, it is necessary to take into account not only lexical compatibility, but also semantic, cultural and stylistic aspects. This study aims to study precisely such complex aspects, analyzing proverbs based on translation theory and seeking to reveal their linguistic and cultural characteristics in the translation process. Proverbs, especially those related to natural phenomena, deeply reflect the people's attitude towards the environment, ecological thinking, and philosophical views.

DISCUSSION

Metaphor is one of the most widely studied concepts in linguistics, based on the creation of new meaning by representing one thing or phenomenon in terms of another. According to G. Lakoff and M. Johnson's conceptual metaphor theory, metaphor is not just a literary device, but

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a cognitive structure of human thought (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980). For example, metaphors such as life - journey, problem - obstacle, situation - weather are actively used both in everyday language and in proverbs. Images of nature are one of the most active and ancient forms of these conceptual metaphors. Proverbs in the Uzbek language are formed on the basis of the life experience of the people accumulated over the centuries, and many of them are explained through images of nature. Below we will focus on some examples:

In Uzbek, “Yomg`irdan keyin oftob chiqadi.”

In English, “After the rain comes the sun.”

This proverb uses the metaphor of rain as a problem and sunshine as a relief or positive change. Proverbs of this type reflect the ideas of patience, hope, and perseverance.

In Uzbek, “Bulut chiqmasa yomg‘ir yog‘mas.”

In English, “If there are no clouds, there will be no rain.” This means that every outcome can have a precursor. Concepts are expressed in a cause-and-effect relationship.

In Uzbek, “Shamol bo‘lmasa, daraxtning uchi qimirlamas.”

In English, “Without wind, the tip of the tree will not move.” This proverb expresses the idea that no event occurs without a direct cause. In these proverbs, phenomena observed in society are expressed through natural phenomena through analogy, that is, metaphor is the basis.

English proverbs also use images of nature, expressing deep meanings about human life, emotions, time, and opportunity:

“Every cloud has a silver lining.” There can be a positive opportunity within any problem. Here, the cloud is used as a symbol of the problem, and the silver lining is used as a symbol of hope.

“Make hay while the sun shines.” It is about the need to use opportunities correctly and in a timely manner. The sun is an image of opportunity, and haymaking is an image of action.

“After the storm comes a calm.” The idea is that after hardship comes peace. Storm is a metaphor for trouble, calm is a metaphor for peace. In English proverbs, nature metaphors emphasize more on personal life, time management, and optimism. Proverbs are a high example of national thought, through which the people's attitude to nature, society, and life events is revealed. From this point of view, a comparative analysis of proverbs in Uzbek and English is an important scientific task. We will pay attention to the similarities and differences between proverbs about natural phenomena in English and Uzbek:

In both languages, proverbs figuratively express events in human life through natural phenomena (rain, sun, clouds, wind). Natural phenomena are often presented through the contrast of problem (rain, clouds) and hope (sun, peace). Proverbs promote values such as patience, hope, caution, and action as a general idea. In terms of cultural context, collective and social relationships are dominant in Uzbek proverbs, while individual thought, action, and initiative are dominant in English proverbs. In terms of climatic influence, Uzbek proverbs are more likely to feature images of a hot, dry climate, while English proverbs are more likely to feature images of a rainy, humid climate. In terms of style of expression, English proverbs are short, rhythmic, and often in the form of aphorisms. Uzbek proverbs, on the other hand, are more likely to feature figurative images and folk wisdom.

CONCLUSION

Metaphorical images created through natural phenomena reflect the unique aspects of people's thinking, worldview, and aesthetic taste in each language and culture. These metaphors, on the one hand, express the inextricable connection between man and nature, and on the other hand, show how national mentality, values, and traditions are reflected in language. Although

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such metaphors found in Uzbek and English proverbs are often based on similar natural phenomena, they are formed differently in the climatic, historical, cultural and social context of each language. Studying such proverbs is not only important for developing lexical-semantic wealth in language learning, but also for understanding intercultural differences and finding the right equivalents in the translation process.

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