

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI  
OLIIY TA'LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI  
FARG'ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

**FarDU.  
ILMIY  
XABARLAR-**

1995-yildan nashr etiladi  
Yilda 6 marta chiqadi

6-2025  
FILOLOGIYA

**НАУЧНЫЙ  
ВЕСТНИК.  
ФерГУ**

Издаётся с 1995 года  
Выходит 6 раз в год

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## МЕТАФОРА И ЕЁ ВИДЫ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ ФРАНЦУЗСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

## METAPHOR AND ITS TYPES IN MODERN FRENCH

## ZAMONAVIY FRANSUZ TILIDA METAFORA VA UNING TURLARI

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**Аннотация**

Многозначность слов позволяет одному слову выражать несколько понятий. Метафоры возникают в результате частичного отхода слова от своего первоначального значения и приобретения им дополнительного смысла. Метафора, наиболее продуктивный вид метафоры, позволяет нам понять взаимосвязь между предметами и событиями. Метафора во французском языке — фигура речи, основанная на аналогии, заключающаяся в использовании слов в переносном значении для обозначения предмета или события на основе сходства. В современном французском языке метафора имеет большое значение как с точки зрения обогащения словарного запаса языка, так и в создании образных выражений. Метафора, являющаяся продуктом человеческой мысли, используется не только в художественном стиле, но и в научном и публицистическом стилях. Метафоры во французском языке делятся на две группы: живые метафоры и лексические метафоры. Существительные, прилагательные, глаголы и наречия являются основными частями речи, которые склонны к метафоризации. В статье рассматривается метафора в современном французском языке, ее виды, лексические, грамматические и стилистические особенности. Мы обосновываем нашу идею примерами, взятыми из художественной литературы.

**Abstract**

The polysemy of words enables a single word to express multiple concepts. Metaphors arise as a result of a word partially departing from its original meaning and acquiring additional semantic layers. As one of the most productive linguistic phenomena, metaphor allows for the understanding of relationships between objects and events. In French, metaphor is a figure of speech based on analogy, involving the use of words in a figurative sense to denote an object or event on the basis of similarity. In modern French, metaphor plays a significant role both in enriching the lexical stock of the language and in creating expressive imagery. As a product of human cognition, metaphor is employed not only in literary discourse but also in scientific and journalistic styles. Metaphors in the French language are generally classified into two main types: living metaphors and lexicalized metaphors. Nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs are the principal parts of speech most prone to metaphorization. This article examines metaphor in contemporary French, focusing on its types as well as its lexical, grammatical, and stylistic features. The analysis is supported by examples drawn from works of fiction.

**Annotatsiya**

So'zlarning ko'p ma'noliligi bir so'z bilan bir nechta tushunchalarni ifodalash imkonini beradi. Metaforalar so'zning asl ma'nosidan qisman chiqib ketishi va qo'shimcha ma'no olishi natijasida vujudga keladi. Metaforaning eng samarali turi bo'lgan metafora obyektlar va hodisalar o'rtasidagi munosabatni tushunishga imkon beradi. Fransuz tilidagi metafora - bu o'xshashlik asosida ob'ekt yoki hodisani belgilash uchun so'zlarni majoziy ma'noda ishlatishdan iborat analogiyaga asoslangan nutq figurasi. Hozirgi fransuz tilida metafora tilning lug'at boyligini boyitish nuqtayi nazaridan ham, obrazli iboralar yaratishda ham katta ahamiyatga ega. Inson tafakkuri mahsuli bo'lgan metafora nafaqat badiiy uslubda, balki ilmiy va publitsistik uslublarda ham qo'llaniladi. Fransuz tilidagi metaforalar ikki guruhga bo'linadi: jonli metafora va leksik metafora. Ismlar, sifatlar, fe'llar va qo'shimchalar nutqning metaforizatsiyaga moyil bo'lgan asosiy qismlaridir. Maqolada zamonaviy fransuz tilidagi metafora, uning turlari, leksik, grammatik va stilistik xususiyatlari ko'rib chiqiladi. Fikrimizni badiiy adabiyotdan olingan misollar bilan asoslaymiz.

**Ключевые слова:** метафора, тип, функция, перенос, переносное значение

**Key words:** metaphor, type, function, transference, figurative meaning

**Kalit so'zlar:** metafora, tur, vazifa, ko'chirish, ko'chma ma'no

**INTRODUCTION**

Metaphor which has attracted the attention of many philosophers, as well as linguists and psychologists since ancient times, occupies an important place in the French language as the most

productive type of figure of speech. Metaphor is a Greek word meaning "transfer". The first definition of metaphor was given by Aristotle in his work "Poetics". In modern times in addition to continuing Aristotle's idea, there are also new studies and new approaches in the field of metaphor. Metaphor is of particular importance in enriching the vocabulary of the language, as well as in creating figurative expressions in artistic texts. Metaphor is a stylistic figure based on analogy. French linguists also have interesting ideas about metaphor.

#### METHOD

Pierre Fontanier (1765 – 1844) is the author of two books on tropes and stylistic figures. These works are considered the last rhetorical works in France. Fontanier, continuing Aristotle's idea, emphasizes that metaphor is a figure arising from similarity and notes the following types of metaphor according to their origin. (2.p.45)

1. between two living beings

*Achille est un lion*

2. between two inanimate objects

*La vie est un drôle cadeau*

3. between inanimate and living beings

*Si la tempête est une tueuse violente, le naufrage est un meurtrier froid [4,451]*

4. between animate and inanimate beings

*Mon corps est une prison.*

5. spiritual metaphor – between living and inanimate beings

*il n'écoute que sa colère. [2,47-48]*

César Chesneau Du Marsais (1676 – 1756) -in 1730 he publishes his work "Des tropes". In his opinion figures play an important role both in everyday life and in poetry.

#### DISCUSSION

In French metaphors are divided into two groups. Note that this division also exists in Azerbaijani. 1. General metaphors. 2. Stylistic metaphors [1, 27].

1. Lexical metaphors (or dead metaphors) - lexical metaphors have a nominative character, serve to name. In Azerbaijani linguistic literature lexical metaphors are also called general metaphors or language metaphors. It is known that there are many concepts in the language, but there are few words to name them. Therefore, based on a certain similarity between them, one word can name several concepts. Such metaphors are expressions that have lost their originality and have become fossilized in the language. Lexical metaphors, although they are metaphors in origin, are expressions that no longer express imagery, are easily understood by everyone and are reflected in the vocabulary of the language.

*Noura apparut au pied de la cascade.[5, 29]*

*Je battais en retraite, rejoignant au coeur de la forêt un lit de mousse sous un chêne.[5, 89].*

Fixed metaphors are a type of lexical metaphor. Fixed metaphors are expressions that are reflected in the vocabulary of a language. They include phraseological units, idioms and proverbs.

*J'empruntais les chemins des caravaniers.[5, 84]*

*Un rat d'égout ne se rêve pas rat des champs. [5, 13]*

2. Living metaphors - living metaphors are expressive, a product of the imagination of a writer or poet, and do not exist outside of context. In Azerbaijani these metaphors are called stylistic metaphors.

*Pleurer l'aurait soulagée, mais elle n'avait pas atteint le stade où les sanglots lavent le chagrin. Crying would have relieved him, but he hadn't yet reached the stage where sobs could wash away the sadness. [5, 37]*

There are several classifications of metaphor in modern French. The most commonly used are the following.

**Metaphore in praesentia – An obvious metaphor.** This type of metaphor involves both the main concept and the figurative device, that is, both the likening and the likened parties.

*Ce n'était pas une femme, c'était un paysage....* This is not a woman, this is a natural landscape.

## TILSHUNOSLIK

**Metaphore in absentia –Hidden metaphor.** Here a figurative device is used, the main meaning remains hidden.

*Puisque je quittais ce paradis naturel.... bu tabii cənnəti tərək etdiyimdən bəri...[5,68]*

**Metaphore filée – Extended metaphor.** These metaphors are broader. The metaphor used in the first sentence is explained in more detail in the other sentences.

*J'ai essayé d'expliquer à mes parents que la vie, c'était un drôle de cadeau. Au départ, on le surestime, ce cadeau : on croit avoir reçu la vie éternelle. Après, on le sous-estime, on le trouve pourri, trop court, on serait presque prêt à le jeter. Enfin, on se rend compte que ce n'était pas cadeau, mais juste un prêt. (2. s.78)*

Nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs are the main parts of speech that are most prone to metaphorization.

Noun metaphors are the result of animate and inanimate nouns being substituted for each other. Noun metaphors involve two substantives or two nominal syngams.

*Et Malatantra, mon soleil perpétuel. [4, 294]*

Such metaphors are used not only in fiction, but also in colloquial speech.

**Adjective metaphors.** Richly figurative expressions are created as a result of the metaphorization of adjectives.

*On m'a raconté qu'il pleuvait. Une pluie douce, molle, chaude.*

**Verbal metaphors.** The richness of the verb as a grammatical category in French makes it more prone to metaphorization. Actions of living beings are transferred to inanimate beings, creating figurative expressions. Verbal metaphors belong to hidden metaphors (metaphor in absentia) due to their structure. Here there is a connection between the subject and the verb.

*Les branches pleuraient....., les feuilles pleuraient... [4, 75]*

*La chance me sourit. [4, 151]*

*Mes lèvres s'enflammaient. Mes oreilles brûlaient.[4, 154]*

*Les Dieux du ciel nous aideront. [4, 208]*

*La vie le quitta. [4, 316].*

In literary language metaphor performs many stylistic functions.

- Animate or inanimate beings are presented in a special way
- So Serves to create a spiritual portrait or describe the inner world of a character.
- Explains social life events with figurative expressions.
- Serves to create a vivid description of natural phenomena.

### Summary

The vocabulary of the language is enriched in two ways: 1. due to acquisitions 2. due to the internal capabilities of the language. Metaphor plays an important role in the enrichment of the vocabulary of the French language due to the internal capabilities. Lexical metaphors are reflected in the vocabulary of the language. Vivid (stylistic) metaphors play an important role in the enrichment of the figurative system of the artistic language. Metaphor is widely used not only in the artistic style, but also in scientific, journalistic and everyday style. Metaphor also plays an important role in term creation.

### CONCLUSION

The conducted research shows that metaphor in modern linguistics functions not only as an artistic-aesthetic means of expression, but also plays a significant role in fulfilling the stylistic, semantic, and communicative functions of language. In French, the use of metaphor not only enriches the lexical possibilities of the language but also has particular importance in the development of thought and cognition. Through metaphor, human beings do not merely present the phenomena of the surrounding world in figurative forms but also explain abstract concepts in a clearer and more vivid way. The study materials demonstrate that metaphor operates in various spheres—literary works, journalistic style, everyday speech, and communicative contexts—both as a tool of depiction and as a means of influence. It presents animate and inanimate beings with special poetic shades, reveals the subtleties of human inner life, and explains social events through emotional descriptions. Thus, metaphor is not only an artistic device but also an important cognitive category that ensures the interrelation between language and thought. The role of metaphor in the development of language should be particularly emphasized: it enriches the

vocabulary of the language, generates new meanings, and reflects the specific features of culture. Moreover, metaphor enhances the emotional power of speech and creates stylistic and aesthetic diversity in the process of communication. In conclusion, metaphor remains a relevant research subject for modern linguistics and literary studies. Its artistic-aesthetic, cognitive, and communicative functions contribute to the dynamic development of language and open new perspectives for studying the interrelation of language and thought. Therefore, metaphor continues to maintain its importance in human cognition, intercultural communication, and literary-aesthetic experience.

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