

METAPHOR IN LITERATURE. ANALYSIS OF THE TERM THROUGH NOVEL “ANIMAL FARM” BY GEORGE ORWELL.

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Annotation: The article touches upon metaphor and using it in literature, such as prose. As we know, the word is considered the most important tool in literature due to its importance to make the meaning of your work clearer and more impressive. This article is dedicated to using this term in one of different genres and finding out reasons or aim of writers to use metaphor in their work. So as to do analysis, “Animal farm” by George Orwell can be a good example as it is about animal at the farm. The novelty of the article is finding different metaphors in one work, and analyze what purpose from using.

Key words: Metaphor, simile, auxiliary, formative affixes, subordinate clause, dominant clause, synecdoche

A **metaphor** is a figure of speech that, for rhetorical effect, directly refers to one thing by mentioning another. It may provide (or obscure) clarity or identify hidden similarities between two ideas. Metaphors are often compared with other types of figurative language, such as antithesis, hyperbole, metonymy and simile. One of the most commonly cited examples of a metaphor in English literature comes from the "*All the world's a stage*" monologue from *As You Like It*:

*All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their entrances ...*

(William Shakespeare, *As You Like It*) [7]

This quotation expresses a metaphor because the world is not literally a stage. By asserting that the world is a stage, Shakespeare uses points of comparison

between the world and a stage to convey an understanding about the mechanics of the world and the behavior of the people within it. [1]

Naming one word after another on the basis of the similarity or even difference of two things is called metaphor. In Greek “metaphore” means transfer which serves to reinforce the meaning of the word. When this term is used one word takes the name of something that has another similar property according to a smell, size, feature, shape, even smell and taste.

When the meaning of one word is transferred to another one, the basic or common feature of the former is not lost. Using metaphor can be met mostly in literature. Because with the help of it, author can express his ideas with emotive and clear way. That is why it is considered that writer and metaphore is friends. Metaphore is one of the most important literary tool which compare two different thing in an unexpected way in our mind.

A metaphor is a literary device that imaginatively draws a comparison between two unlike things. It does this by stating that Thing A *is* Thing B. Through this method of equation, metaphors can help explain concepts and ideas by colorfully linking the unknown to the known; the abstract to the concrete; the incomprehensible to the comprehensible. It can also be a rhetorical device that specifically appeals to our sensibilities as readers. [3]

To give you a starting point, here are some examples of common metaphors:

- “Bill is an early bird.” (means, person who wake up early)
- “Life is a highway.” (meaning that, life is considered long, wide and not clear like some roads)
- “Her eyes were diamonds.” (her eyes were sparkling) [3]

Is metaphor and simile similar?

We can see some writers of some writers wanting to use metaphor in their essays or work to attract reader or get high score. However, they will not get whatever than they have expected. The reason is simple. They do not know difference

between simile and metaphore. Some new language learners mix two different terms and use them without knowing.

Simile and metaphor are both figures of speech that draw resemblances between two things. However, the devil's in the details. Unlike metaphors, similes use *like* and *as* to directly create the comparison. "Life is like a box of chocolates," for instance, is a simile. But if you say, "Life is a highway," you're putting a metaphor in motion [3]

Life is a highway- metaphore

Life is **like** rainbow- simile

In order not to encounter any difficulties in diffirenciating these both terms, we should practice them through internet analysis:

She's **as** cute **as** a button. (In American English it means sweet and endearing)

It's **like** shooting fish in a barrel. (meaning is "easy to **do**")

He's **as** nutty **as** a fruitcake. (very strange, foolish, or crazy) [5]

Metaphor in literature

In different books it said that, for literature metaphor is necessary like drop of water. Because, most authors or writers are accustomed to use this kind of term so as to give color to their work or make it more impressive and attractive to their readers. Sometimes the metaphore that they use can be tranlator of their basic idea, and when it is take it from text, it will lose its meaning.

There some purpose to use metaphore in literature

- ✓ Metaphors can make prose more muscular or imagery more vivid
- ✓ Writers frequently turn to metaphors to describe people in unexpected ways
- ✓ Metaphors can help "visualize" a situation or put an event in context
- ✓ To entertain and tickle the brain, metaphor examples sometimes compare two extremely unlike things
- ✓ Metaphors can help frame abstract concepts in ways that readers can easily grasp [3]

If you are going to use any metaphor you should know why you are using, can differentiate from other types of literary devices, and be able to influence to your readers through impressive ideas. Because, giving such ideas that clear, precise or expressing more ideas by the help of less vocabulary is a key in order to avoid encountering misunderstanding while they are reading your work. As an example, one of the most popular novel “**Animal farm**” by **George Orwell** has been taken. In this literary work, through the speech of different animals, the author has used metaphor in a professional way.

Metaphoric analysis of “Animal farm”

1. “All through that summer the work of the farm went **clockwork**. The animals were happy as they had never conceived it possible to be. Every mouthful of food was an **acute positive pleasure**, now that it was truly their own food, produced by themselves and for themselves, not doled out to them by a grudging master.”

In this sentence metaphor is used so as to make prose more muscular or imagery more vivid meaning that author tried to describe situation more expressive with the help of literary device. This metaphor means everything at farm went smoothly and precise time (from 8 to 5)

In the next sentence, words “acute” and “positive” are used with word “pleasure” in order to express the feeling with an exaggerated way. In most literary works, we may encounter this kind situation as it is considered an important tool to attract the reader to that written work.

Beasts of England, beasts of Ireland,

Hearken to my **joyful tidings**

Of **the golden future time**.

Soon or late **the day is coming**,

Tyrant Man shall be overthrown,

In the poem that is given in the novel, we can see wide range of metaphors even in every line. With a help of it, writer tries to create vivid imagery that transcends literal meanings, creates atmosphere that can be easier to understand for reader. Metaphorical phrase is considered as a key to create imagination, and the writer is

able to convey emotions and impressions through metaphor. In the poem that is given in the novel, metaphor is used to support literary meaning of the work. There are more than two metaphors in a five lined poem, such as “**Joyful tidings**” and “**the golden future**”. These metaphors are one of the type of metaphor related its feature. Writer has used it make prose more muscular or imagery more vivid, meaning to describe the situation clearer, understandable for readers. Besides that, here writer has tried to entertain and tickle the brain, metaphor examples sometimes compare two extremely unlike things.

Another metaphoric example is “**The day is coming**”. As we know, verbs related to action is used for human or animals, not for non-movement items. But here we can see the author use metaphor to make is alive. And metaphors can help frame abstract concepts in ways that readers can easily grasp.

3. When Squealer went on to give further graphic details of Boxer's **death-bed**, the admirable care he had received, and the expensive medicines for which Napoleon had paid without a thought as to the cost, their last **doubts disappeared**.

“Death-bed” (o’lim to’shagi) in this phrase, metaphor is used to exaggerate the meaning of the phrase. The word “Disappeared” is one the type of metaphor.

5. **A cry of horror** burst from all the animals.

Writers frequently turn to metaphors to describe people or their feelings in unexpected ways as well as it can help “visualize” a situation or put an event in context. A cry of horror which means in Uzbek “qo’rqinch ko’z yoshlari” is considered to have make the text more impressive.

6. But no animal can escape the **cruel** knife in the end.

“**Cruel** knife” (in Uzbek **shavqatsiz pichoq**) metaphore is used to make this situation more interesting and effect on readers by using the word “cruel” than can be used for human out of the context. The writer has tried to turn to metaphors to describe people in unexpected ways that it can help “visualize” a situation or put an event in context in order the reader to understand the whole scenario.

Note: In the phrase “cruel knife” there are more than two literary devices: if we focus on state of knife, means that what kind of knife, it will be metaphor, but when the whole context is given attention, in that case it will be synecdoche. In other words, this with the help of “cruel knife”, writer has meant one person who is evil.

7. And remember, comrades, your resolution must never **falter**. No argument must **lead** you astray.

In this sentence, verbs related to action is used for non-movement items, namely, resolution and argument so as to make it alive. Here, metaphors can help frame abstract concepts in ways that readers can easily grasp. It is usual to use this type of metaphor in any literary works.

They had had **a hard year**, and after the sale of part and corn, the stores of food for the winter were none too plentiful, but the windmill compensated for everything.

The word “hard” is used for items according to its physical state, however, here, in the phrase “a hard year”, it is used so as to make the reader understand the state of the situation. Metaphors can help us to “visualize” a situation or put an event in context.

From these example it is seen that, write has tried to use different metaphors in different situation in order to make the novel more expressive and interesting. In novels about animals, it is common to encounter huge number of metaphoric expressions to make the context more alive.

Conclusion

As noted above, through metaphor, two dissimilar or unrelated concepts are connected, unexpected analogies are made in order to attract the reader’s attention, and the writer of abstract and incomprehensible situations delivers to the reader through the same method.

In fiction, many writers sometimes use metaphoric color to exaggerate the ideas they want to express. The reason is that the works attract the reader with their artistic function.

The use of similar artistic means is required, especially when animating animals or inanimate objects. Like other artistic means of depiction, metaphor is a very powerful tool. Because through the metaphor that you use, you create a bridge between the student's mind and your strong imagination, and by doing so, you can make every line interesting, vital, and allow the student to freely imagine the hero and the world in which he lives. A metaphor is a figure of speech that directly compares one thing to another for rhetorical effect that help to understand the context. At most basic, writer use metaphors to make a direct comparison between two different and things in unexpected situation.

According to the fact, metaphors have two clear purposes that will strengthen your writing:

To paint a picture—fast. Sometimes, what you need the reader to understand can't be described in a few sentences—you just need to show them what you mean. In such instances, a metaphor works best. For example, you might want to show why your main character is frustrated with his wife. Instead of spending time describing her tedious behavior, you can have your character compare her to the lights in their apartment—easily switched on and off.

To infuse some uncertainty into a situation. As much as a metaphor can help illuminate a thought or scene, it can also help to give it a touch of mystery. For example, if you'd like to hint to the reader that there's something ominous about a location, you could use a metaphor: "The forest at night was beautiful. The trees were black knife-slices, the moon a bone rising in the sky." [6]

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