

## THE CONCEPT SPHERE OF HERTA MÜLLER'S METAPHORIC CREATION

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### Annotation

Obviously, the image of a person and their characteristics is formed according to the dominant metaphorical model HUMAN is an ANIMAL. This conceptual metaphor is verbalized by linguistic metaphors characterizing animals, forming a system for describing a person's image in relation to the animal's description. Accordingly, the conceptual area ANIMAL is projected onto the conceptual area HUMAN.

**Keywords:** fear, misfortune, struggle, submission, food, state, power, society, poverty, life, greed, madness, hard-heartedness.

Referring to the content description and analysis of the HUMAN term, it becomes clear that all the terms grouped around it not only reflect the image of a person in a dictatorship, but generally the subjective-personal view of the world by the author, the peculiarities of the conceptualization of individual concepts the surrounding world.

It should be noted that "so far specific assignments of concepts to a certain area of the conceptual sphere and the schemes for their occurrence remain unclear", according to S.N. Plotnikova "Concepts are caused by each other (arise logically from each other in the conceptual space)"<sup>1</sup>

In the process of metaphorical projection into the conceptual sphere of the metaphorical target area, individual properties of the metaphorical source are highlighted, making it possible to identify the concepts of FIGHTING, LIFE, COURAGE, SOCIETY, STATE, POWER, MORALITY, MURDER, PERSECUTION, DESTRUCTION, CRUELTY, POVERTY, SUBMISSION, FEAR, UNHAPPINESS, MADNESS, GREED, HARDNESS, FOOD, DEATH. These concepts are reflected in zoomorphic or animalistic metaphors.

Taking into account the concepts that we have identified in G. Müller's discourse, we will demonstrate their logical emergence from each other in the conceptual space of the author's metaphorical creativity. Consider the causality of the following terms: SOCIETY, STATE, POWER, MORALITY, MURDER, PERSECUTION, DESTRUCTION, POVERTY,

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<sup>1</sup>Плотникова С.Н. Концепт и концептуальный анализ как лингвистический метод изучения социального интеллекта / С.Н. Плотникова // Вестник ИГЛУ. Ser. Philology. - 2012. - №2Ю (18). - С. 193-200.

FIGHT.<sup>2</sup>

In philosophical theories, society (SOCIETY term) is first “a certain integrity, a special subsystem of objective reality, the central, decisive element of which is a person” (HUMAN term) as the subject of history. Its main role in society "is realized in the form of an active attitude towards the world in the form of activity".

It is characteristic of internal philosophical thinking about society to single out such spheres as material and economic, social, political and spiritual. The philosophy of social politics (Aristotle, V.D. Zotov, N. Machiavelli, A.S. Panarin, etc.) is concerned with the study of the political sphere “which is currently experiencing a revival”. She is interested in "the relationship between politics and power, their social significance, the embodiment of politics in material and ideal forms, the problem of the state and civil society, political consciousness, its relationship to morality, religion, etc."

In the development of the philosophy of language, the problem of society and the state can be understood in the theories of W. von Humboldt, who views the state from the point of view of humanistic individualism. The scholar maintains a clear distinction between society and the state. From his point of view, society is important for the state, and man is more than a citizen, i.e. a member of the national association. According to him, the purpose of the state's existence is to serve society. As the academic emphasizes, "the state's actual room for maneuver is everything it can do for the benefit of society." In Humboldt's theory, the state should pursue no other goal than ensuring the internal and external security of its citizens.<sup>3</sup>

The sign of the specific political, economic and social conditions suggests the state as a form of organization and management of relationships. This confirms the interpretation of the lexeme of the state - 1) a country as a political system (with its institutions, citizens, 2) the government and administration of a country, 3) one of the countries of a state, federation. Thus, it can be argued that the lexemes of state, power, morality, murder, persecution, destruction, poverty, struggle lie in the same lexica-semantic field.

The semantic proximity of the considered concepts to each other can be represented as follows. The main idea behind this scheme is that in a conceptual hemisphere of the author's metaphorical creativity, there are derivative concepts that are in close proximity to the main concept originator. In the conceptual sphere of SOCIETY, the basic conceptual hyperonym that enters the discourse of a power figure is the concept STATE. Consider the causality of the terms SUBMISSION, FEAR, UNHAPPINESS, CRUELTY, GREED, MADNESS,

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<sup>2</sup> Хайрулина А.Р. Концептуальная метафора как механизм осмысления диктаторского режима в немецком художественном дискурсе (на материале произведений Герты Мюллер), Диссертация. 2013. - С. 162-182.

<sup>3</sup> Бахтин М.М. Проблема текста / М.М. Бахтин // Эстетика словесного творчества. - М.: Искусство, 1986. - С. 297-325, 421-423.

## FOOD, HARDNESS, COURAGE.

The study of the problem of submission (the notion of SUBMISSION) is presented in the theories of social philosophy. Aristotle points out that obedience to the law and its observance can be called righteousness. J.-J. Rousseau advocates the idea of the complete subordination of the citizen to the state and considers it necessary to lead people on the bright path of a happy life, to transform society on the basis of reason, equality, liberty and social justice.<sup>4</sup>

F. Nietzsche's elitist concept contradicts the socialists' idea of an "ideal state" that brings prosperity to as many people as possible. For Nietzsche, the difference between the man of freedom ("superman") and the man of submission is an ontological difference, and for him the true meaning of the story lies in the cultivation of a free spirit. But independence is the lot of the few, it is the privilege of the strong, and so it is unlikely that there will ever be such a state of history in history where everyone grows strong.<sup>5</sup>

In modern philosophical theories, the issue of subordination is directly related to power. The strength of power largely depends on the motives for subordinating the object. The motivation for submission is quite complex and may stem from: fear of sanctions; a long habit of obedience; cultural stereotype of life activity; interest in executing orders; belief in the need for submission; the authority of the power bearer among the subordinates; Identification of the object with the subject of power. Fear-based power (the concept of FEAR) is associated with the threat of sanctions. Threat, fear become the cause of human unhappiness (UNLÜCK concept). In the philosophical theories of Augustine, misfortune is called directing the desire to search for the highest - the observance of the eternal law. Happiness is a natural reward for love that doesn't disturb order.

When considering concepts such as rudeness, greed, insanity and sustenance, courage, modern philosophy views them as follows. The concepts of rudeness (the concept of CRUELTY), greed (the concept of GREED), insanity (the concept of INANNESS), indifference (the concept of HARD HEARTNESS) are socially condemned negative qualities of a person, and the concept of courage (the concept of MUT) is attributed to socially useful characteristics of a person. Nutritional needs are viewed in philosophy as biological needs, the psychological approach to the problem of subordination provides an appeal to the socio-psychological qualities of a person's personality. In this context, the concepts of fear, indifference,

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<sup>4</sup> Хахалова С.А. Метафора в аспектах языка, мышления и культуры / С.А. Хахалова. - 2-е изд., испр. и доп. - Иркутск: ИГЛУ, 2011 в. - 291 с.

<sup>5</sup> [www.duden.de](http://www.duden.de)

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