

## METAPHORIC AND TRANSTALOGIC ANALYSIS OF ‘ANIMAL FARM‘

Gulomova Begoyim Elmurod qizi

*MA of Namangan State University*

*senior teacher : Lutfullayev Po’latxon Namangan State institute of Foreign  
Languages*

**Annotation:** *In linguistics, there has been a lot of research in metaphor done by various linguists, however, interest and deeply analysis of this sphere continue to be available. This article analyse the main concept on the metaphoric and transtalogic analysis in general. It is fukly developed with some scientific research analyses and deep insight on “Animal Farm” by George Orwell*

**Key words:** *metaphor, transtalogic analyses, methodologies, literal narrative, linguistic devices, abstract concept, allegoric portrayal.*

Metaphoric and transtalogic analysis are powerful tools used in literary criticism and interpretation to uncover hidden meanings and nuances within texts. At their core, both methodologies aim to transcend the literal narrative of a work, exploring the symbolic and metaphorical layers that often lie beneath the surface.<sup>54</sup>

Metaphoric analysis involves the identification and examination of metaphors present within a text. Metaphors, as linguistic devices, enable writers to convey abstract concepts or complex ideas by likening them to more tangible or familiar elements. By decoding these metaphors, readers can gain deeper insights into the themes, characters, and messages conveyed by the author.<sup>55</sup>

Transtalogic analysis takes this exploration a step further by considering the broader context in which a text exists. It involves analyzing the interplay between language, culture, history, and ideology to understand how a work transcends its original context and resonates with diverse audiences across

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<sup>54</sup> Webster M (2003). Collegiate Dictionary. U.S.A: Merriam Webster Inc.

<sup>55</sup> Richards IA (1965). The Philosophy of Rhetoric. New York: OUP.

Rokni M (2009). Retrieved November 2, 2010 from <http://harfhaye-man.blogfa.com/8903.aspx>



time and space. Transtalogic analysis seeks to uncover the universal truths and enduring relevance embedded within a text, highlighting its capacity to speak to the human experience across different cultural and historical settings.

Together, metaphoric and transtalogic analysis provide readers with valuable tools for unpacking the complexities of literary works and appreciating the depth of meaning they contain. In the case of George Orwell’s “Animal Farm,” these analytical approaches offer unique perspectives for understanding the allegorical narrative and the profound commentary it offers on power, politics, and society.

In George Orwell’s “Animal Farm,” the allegorical portrayal of a farm run by animals stands as a profound commentary on the human condition and societal structures. However, beneath the surface narrative lies a rich tapestry of metaphors and allegories that offer insight into political ideologies, power dynamics, and human nature itself. Through a metaphoric and transtalogical analysis, we can delve deeper into the layers of meaning within this timeless literary work, unraveling its complexities and revealing the universal truths it encapsulates.

To fully appreciate the nuances of “Animal Farm” and its underlying metaphors, it’s essential to consider how these elements are translated and interpreted in different linguistic and cultural contexts.<sup>56</sup> In this article, we will undertake a comparative analysis between the original English version of “Animal Farm” and its Uzbek translation. By examining how the metaphors and allegories are rendered in the Uzbek translation, we can gain insight into how the text resonates with Uzbek readers and explore any potential differences in interpretation.

One of the key aspects of this comparative analysis is to evaluate how effectively the translator captures the essence of Orwell’s metaphors and maintains their symbolic significance in the target language. Translating metaphors can be particularly challenging, as they often rely on cultural and linguistic nuances that may not have direct equivalents in another language. Therefore, assessing the fidelity of the translation in preserving the metaphoric richness of the original text is crucial for understanding how the allegorical narrative is perceived by readers in Uzbekistan.

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<sup>56</sup> Shaw H (1881). Dictionary of Literary Terms. New York: McGraw-Hill, Inc.



Furthermore, our comparative analysis will delve into the concept of transtalogic interpretation, examining how the themes and messages of "Animal Farm" transcend cultural and linguistic boundaries. While the novel is rooted in the socio-political context of early 20th-century Europe, its themes of tyranny, corruption, and the abuse of power are universally relevant. By exploring how these themes are interpreted and contextualized in the Uzbek translation, we can gain a deeper understanding of how Orwell's critique of authoritarianism resonates with readers in Uzbekistan, a country with its own complex history and political landscape.

Through this comparative analysis, we hope to shed light on the intricate process of literary translation and the ways in which it shapes our understanding of iconic works like "Animal Farm." By examining the intersections of language, culture, and ideology, we can uncover the universal truths embedded within Orwell's allegorical masterpiece and appreciate its enduring relevance in a global context.

#### **THE ANALYSIS OF SOME METAPHORS IN "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.

- "The work of the farm went clockwork": This phrase suggests that the operations on the farm were running smoothly and efficiently, much like the precision of a clock. It implies a sense of order and organization.

- "Every mouthful of food was an acute positive pleasure": This metaphor emphasizes the joy and satisfaction the animals experience in consuming food that they have produced themselves. It contrasts with their previous experience of being dependent on a human master for food, which likely lacked such pleasure.

- "Produced by themselves and for themselves, not doled out to them by a grudging master": This highlights the sense of ownership and autonomy the animals now have over their labor and its fruits. They no longer rely on a master who begrudgingly provides for them, but rather they are self-sufficient and self-reliant.

2. 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 o'erthrown,

1. **"Beasts of England, beasts of Ireland"**: Here, "beasts" symbolizes the oppressed animals, invoking a sense of unity among them. By mentioning both England and Ireland, it implies a broader appeal, suggesting solidarity among all oppressed creatures regardless of their origins.
2. **"Hearken to my joyful tidings"**: This phrase conveys a message of hope and anticipation. "Joyful tidings" suggests that the speaker is bringing good news or a promising vision for the future.
3. **"Golden future time"**: The term "golden" often symbolizes prosperity, wealth, or a utopian state. It represents the ideal future that the animals aspire to achieve, a time when they will no longer be oppressed.
4. **"Tyrant Man shall be o'erthrown"**: "Tyrant Man" metaphorically represents human oppression and exploitation. The animals see humans as tyrants who have oppressed and mistreated them. The phrase "o'erthrown" implies a rebellion or overthrow of this tyranny, suggesting the animals' desire for liberation and self-determination.

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.

1. **Graphic details of Boxer's death-bed**: Metaphorically, Boxer's death-bed symbolizes the culmination of his loyalty and hard work for the farm. It represents the ultimate sacrifice he made for the cause, mirroring the struggles and sacrifices of the working class in society. Squealer's emphasis on this scene serves to manipulate the animals emotionally, rallying their support and devotion to the regime.
2. **Admirable care and expensive medicines**: Metaphorically, the care and medicines provided to Boxer represent the promises of prosperity and well-being under Napoleon's rule. They symbolize the rewards and benefits that the animals are promised for their obedience and loyalty. However, this metaphor also highlights the disparity between the promises made by the ruling elite and the reality experienced by the masses.
3. **Napoleon paying without a thought as to the cost**: Metaphorically, Napoleon's willingness to pay without concern for the cost signifies his absolute power and authority over the farm. It symbolizes his unchecked control and disregard for the well-being of the lower classes, reflecting the exploitation and



oppression inherent in authoritarian regimes. This metaphor underscores the themes of corruption and abuse of power present throughout the novel.

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