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THE ANALOGIES AND METAPHORS USED IN ABDULLA ARIPOV'S “HAJ DAFTARI”

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the analogies and metaphors used in the poems in Abdulla Aripov's collection of poems "Haj daftari". The stylistic functions of the analogies and the means involved in their emergence are described. The specific functional-semantic features of metaphors are revealed. Metaphor refers to the phenomenon of a change in the meaning of a word based on the similarity between an object and an event. It is widely used as a means of figurative expression in oral and written speech, as well as in artistic and journalistic methods, as well as in ordinary speech. The essence of Abdulla Aripov's poems is that the artistic image is more polished and beautiful in the decoration of the unique means of expression of speech: analogies and metaphors.

KEYWORDS: *Metaphor, Metaphorical Meaning, Analogy, Grammatical Analogy, Logical Analogy, Expressiveness, Figurativeness.*

INTRODUCTION

In the process of speaking, as well as in fiction, the speaker or writer expresses the idea expressed through linguistic units, adding words in portable meanings in addition to their own meaning in order to reveal the individual characteristics of the image. In addition to their linguistic function, words have additional meanings. The use of words in such senses gives a speech or a work of art a figurative, expressive color, reveals the expression freely and fully, and ensures the aesthetic pleasure of the listener or reader. Metaphor refers to the phenomenon of a change in the meaning of a word based on the similarity between an object and an event. It is widely used as a means of figurative expression in oral and written speech, as well as in artistic and journalistic methods, as well as in ordinary speech. However, the metaphors used in ordinary speech are different from artistic metaphors. This is because in linguistics, the factors that give rise to the phenomenon of metaphor are divided into linguistic and artistic metaphors in terms of the way in which speech is expressed in one form or another. According to B. Umurkulov, “Language metaphor differs from artistic metaphor in the form of similarity: if language metaphor is a migration based on direct or explicit similarity between two objects, artistic

metaphor is based on similarity between objects. , lies figuratively. Hence, the artistic metaphor differs from the metaphor of language in that it expresses an idea in the first place. The similarity is hidden in the artistic metaphor."From this point of view, it can be concluded that the language metaphors used in the colloquial style (for example, the use of the word skirt in the figurative sense as the foot of a mountain, the foot of a field) , in particular, has lost its imagery because it is often used in the speech process in relation to the artistic metaphors used in poetry.

The main task of the metaphor, in addition to giving imagery to the literary text, is to clearly embody all aspects of the image described by the author in the imagination of the reader, to ensure the brevity and clarity of thought. Abdulla Aripov's poetry is considered to have opened a unique direction in the world of literature with its unique richness of metaphors and analogies. In the poems of the poet, emotional experiences, images of nature, the struggle between good and evil are always described in a comparative, analogous way. In particular, this is evident in the poems of the poet, which are included in the collection "Haj daftari". In this collection, the poet compiles poems written during the Hajj pilgrimage, each of which is guided by the themes of Allah, the Prophet and Hajj. Although the metaphors used by the poet in the collection are mostly artistic metaphors, there are also analogies that are considered metaphors of language today. For example:

Unless the man is a wolf to each other

They ate each other's heads every time.

The expression of man as a wolf in these verses is an artistic metaphor. Because the metaphorical meaning is artistic and, of course, figurative. Or:

No, there is still mercy in the world

No, it's still a cradle of love

Repent, repent, repent only

Only the door of repentance is open to you

The combination of the cradle of love and the door of repentance in the verses is used as a metaphor, and is an example of an artistic metaphor with its imagery.

When a person is born,

The people swarmed with joy.

Respecting the happy baby,

Of course they are wrapped in fluff.

Months, years have passed, many dates have passed,

The baby has also reached old age

When the day is over, he is a slave again

It's wrapped in a piece of fluff.

In this poem "Jealousy" the author uses the word fluff in two different ways as a metaphor. The word "fluff" in the first four verses literally means a blanket, and the word "fluff" at the end of the second verse means a shroud. Apparently, the author was able to express two different concepts in a figurative sense through a single word through his unique wording skills.

Abdulla Aripov's poems included in this collection also skillfully use the art of simulation. By analogy, two or more things and events expressed in words are compared, the similarities, qualities, and commonalities between the features are compared, and some of the features of the thing-event described are more vivid, deeper, and more impressive. Simply put, based on the similarity between an object and an event, it is called a simile to show the sign, the essence of the other through one of them in a fuller, clearer, more exaggerated way. Imitation is one of the oldest and most widely used visual aids. [2, p. 99] The artist uses analogy to express the image of expression in an artistic way, to reveal its individual features, to reflect its mood, to depict landscapes. The peculiarity of analogies is that they play a decisive role in the definition of any idea, in the complete representation of the image. Another feature of analogies is that a particular analogy is used to illuminate different images.

How many deserts, how many rivers,

One day a caravan entered Mecca

Hastening like a river to the sea,

The Ummah set out for the Ka'bah.

In this quartet, the entry of pilgrims into Mecca is like a river flowing into a river. And here, if the subject of the analogy is the ummah, the standard of the analogy is the valley, the basis of the analogy is the state of haste, and the formal indicator of the analogy is the suffix. There are many such analogies in the poems of the poet, which always have an artistic and aesthetic value in the poem, provide emotional expressiveness and expressiveness of the image. The most commonly used grammatical form of analogy in the poems included in the collection. For example, "Fate has become like a millstone ...", "A man scattered like particle on the earth ..."

He once called out to the Messenger:

"Although I am a stone thrown by God."

You always wish me victory,

It's like I'm a military leader.

In this quartet, though, the connectors seem to be a formal indicator of the analogies cited. The lyrical protagonist is likened first to a stone thrown by a god and then to a warrior at the end of the verses.

Our side inscription is on the stone of destiny

One of us is on the collar and the other is on the collar

The Messenger of Allah, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, said:

We are all equal, like the teeth of a comb.

We can see two similarities in this quartet from another poem in the collection, Equality. The resemblance of the people in the second line to the collar and sleeves is done without any grammatical symbols. In the last sentence, which is equal to the comb teeth, the analogy is done using a grammatical tool such as.

Apparently, both metaphors and metaphors underlie the meaning of comparisons. Both means of expression have expressive, figurative features. However, metaphor is more powerful than metaphor. The essence of Abdulla Aripov's poems is that the artistic image is more polished and beautiful in the decoration of the unique means of expression of speech: analogies and

metaphors. We have considered the analogies and metaphors used by the poet only in the example of the Hajj Book. Such metaphors are very common in the poet's poetry. This is a proof that the poet used these types of means of expression very effectively and skillfully. Abdulla Aripov's work is full of such metaphors and images analogies and metaphors are the most recognizable among the means that are extremely rich in analogies and define its uniqueness.

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