

LINGUOCULTURAL (LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL) FEATURES OF ALLEGORY

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Abstract

Linguistics is one of the oldest and most relevant fields, and it can be said that it is a mirror of the whole nation and people. Literature can also show the art of the nation at a high level. We can say that the joint study of culture and linguistics has created a new direction in this field. This is the field of Linguoculturology. This article is a study of linguistic and cultural specific features of allegory. Therefore, he analyzes the similarities and differences between the Uzbek and English fairy tales.

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INTRODUCTION

Language is crucial part of humans' life as it is shown every sphere of life and all parts of a person's intelligence. People differ from animals with their intelligence as well as their communication skills although animals have a way to get in touch with each other; still the communication of them is not intelligently.

Culture is potentially essential in nations' life as it shows the people's life, historical background, traditions, literature and many other parts of their life. Linguistics and culture can be put together as both of them are main illustrators of the language.

METARIALS AND METHODS

Allegory is a Greek word that means to cut. This trope is also based on the figurative meaning of words. With the intention of creating a clear idea of abstract concepts, the creator describes them by means of things that are close to them. This in turn enriches the speech and gives it an attractive artistic color. Allegories are found mainly in folklore, fairy tales, parables, riddles, and proverbs. It gives more attractive color and meaning to the rich artistic texts of folklore. This stylistic trope can be studied in a unique way in different fields, but its meaning-making and figurative expression always show its strength.

The use of allegory is also used to give humorous, satirical meaning to the speech, to give a good meaning to irony. They are based on the sound similarity of words or their ambiguity, or the two cases are related to each other. The use of allegorical stylistic tropes in folk art is distinguished by its political, educational, and mass significance. Because by means of fairy tales and parables, it is possible

to educate another layer of society and show them the right way if any layer of the society is severely criticized.

It is no exaggeration to say that allegorical expressions have been created since the beginning of language and are developing together with language. Because, as the language and its words and phrases become richer, the stylistic tropes and their use are renewed and developed by themselves. We can express the stages of development of allegory in English textual studies as follows:

1. Classical allegory - this type of allegory can first be seen in the works of Homer. Take Homer's "Iliad" for example, Deimos represents "threat" and Phobos represents and illuminates "fear". The story of the Iliad is about Achilles, the great Greek warrior, and his rage that leads to his own destruction. In parallel, the story depicts the efforts of the Trojan warrior Hector and his struggle to protect his family and people, and these images are enhanced through allegorical means.
2. Religious allegory - i.e. initially didactic stories in religious works and holy books were conveyed to people with the help of allegoric means and some stylistic tropes. This made it easier for them to understand the ideas and to be interested in them.

Allegory, as a stylistic trope, shows the writer how to connect the story in the work with the original story. Also, this stylistic trope is a literary device used to easily explain complex ideas. Allegory allows writers to create a certain distance between themselves and the issues they are discussing, especially when these issues strongly criticize political or social reality, the role of allegory is invaluable. Allegory can be considered both a stylistic trope and an artistic tool, because in both cases the writer chooses a unique way to explain the text or speech.

Allegory is not only a stylistic trope; it also serves as a tool:

1. artistic medium
2. rhetorical device
3. means of speech

Moreover, an allegory is an oral or written story or poem that usually contains characters and events that represent ideas or beliefs about human life. An allegory used as a sentence can also represent a historical or political situation. Symbolic figures and actions in allegorical fiction often speak truths about human nature and existence, and may also be depicted in visual arts, such as paintings or computer graphics. According to sources, the word "allegory" is derived from English and Greek, meaning to speak figuratively, from the Greek *allos* meaning "other" and *ēgorein* meaning "public speaking". Means bread. It can be seen that allegory is also widely used in rhetoric.

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

In the stylistics of the Uzbek language, allegory is considered to be vague, and it is based on the figurative meaning of words. That is, the meaning of the words given in the text loses its original meaning and creates a new meaning. An example of the effective use of allegorical tools is the work "Zarbulmasal" by Muhammadsharif Gulkhani. Gulkhani's work "Zarbulmasal" is one of the large-scale parables, which expresses the relationship between Butterfly and Owl. It is clear that the allegorical stylistic tool of Gulkhani's "Zarbulmasal" has been effectively used in terms of the size of the volume, the connection of events such as a narrative or story, the giving of parables and proverbs related to these events, the complex plot line and composition.

This work of the writer and the parables contained in it are different from other parables and are closer to the Indian epic "Kalila and Dimna". In his work called "Zarbulmasal", Muhammadsharif Gulkhani critically and artistically expressed the most actual issues of that time. The progress of the ugly development of the feudal class, the deterioration of the behavior of this class, the destruction of the country are expressed in allegorical images in the work "Zarbulmasal".

Culturally discussing, these both works mentioned above can illustrate obviously differences between allegorical literal masterpiece “Zarbulmasal” by Muhammadsharif Gulkhani and Indian epic work “Kalila and Dimna”. Both works include a great number of stories based on real life utilizing animals and tools as main characters of the play. Linguistically speaking both of works are valuable masterpiece of the whole people of the world as these works include didactic upbringing for not only children but also for elder people too.

Allegories explore the difference between visible and invisible things in life. Literary historians consider this work to be the foundation of Western philosophy. Another example is Aesop’s The Tortoise and the Hare. Most of Aesop’s fables and stories are allegorical, but The Tortoise and the Hare is the most famous. This story tells the story of a slow and steady tortoise in a race against a confident hare. As the overconfident and arrogant Hare goes to sleep, the Tortoise slowly passes him and wins the race. The hidden message behind this story is that slow and steady is almost always the best way to win a race. It has been repeated many times over the centuries and is often the main theme of children’s books.

As a form of artistic image, allegory and stylistic tools related to it are often found in folk tales and proverbs. If we pay attention to the details of the fairy tale “Ur tuqmoq” (Hit the stick) , we can see that the animals and objects participating in the fairy tale come to life and communicate with people. That is, the main characters of the fairy tale are the table that brings food to the old man and the old woman, the king of white-hearted storks who helps them by giving them “open table, hot jug and stick”, and the rich man who replaces the old man’s magic items when he falls asleep. In the fairy tale, it can be seen that allegory and animation are widely used. For example, the stork speaking and expressing gratitude, and the old man giving gifts to reward him for his good deeds represent generous and rich people, while the gifts given by the stork, the open table instantly preparing food, the hot humcha producing gold coins, and the greedy thief It refers to the character of the hammer brought to life for punishment, the agile woman, the hardworking man and the defenders of the law.

If we study this work from a linguistic and cultural point of view, during the research we saw the presence of this fairy tale in the English folklore. There are several similarities and differences between this tale in English and this tale in Uzbek. These similarities and, on the contrary, differences can show the linguistic and cultural characteristics of the works. In the fairy tale “Ur Tokmok” the main characters are an old man, an old woman, a miser and a liar, and a stork; In the form of the fairy tale in English literature, the main characters are a poor woman and her three sons and a lying thief. When we read and analyze the fairy tales, we notice the peculiarities of the two nations. We see that the Uzbek people use the table for eating and pay special attention to the table. In English culture, we find that the table is mainly used for eating in the following parts of the fairy tale:

Tom worked very hard for one year. When the year ended, the kind man gave him a table. It looked old and dirty, but it was a magic table “say to the table, “I am hungry”, then wonderful wood will appear on it by magic” said the man, with a smile. “You are very kind” said Tom to the man and he left. He went from country to country, from city to city and he was always happy. He carried his table on his back. When he wanted food, he put the table down – in the street, by a river, under a tree. He said to the table, “Table, I am hungry” and lovely food appeared.

In this passage, the woman’s eldest son, Tom, tells the magic table, “The table made me hungry.” After that, delicious treats appear on the table. In the version of the fairy tale in Uzbek literature, food appears on the table. These features partially demonstrate the unique customs of the two nations. That is, in the Uzbek nation, the table is important while eating, and in the English nation, the table is important. Reading and analyzing these two tales, one can understand the peculiar aspects of English and Uzbek people, Eastern and European civilization.

CONCLUSION

As mentioned above, allegory is an artistic tool that enriches the meaning of the text and makes it possible for the writer to create a meaningful and easy-to-understand text. At the same time, it is also considered a rhetorical tool, that is, it helps to create a clear and specific impression on the audience. In fact, a rhetorical device is a linguistic device that uses a certain type of sentence structure, sound, or meaning pattern to evoke a certain response from the audience. Each rhetorical device is a separate device that can be used to create an argument or to make an existing argument more compelling. Repetition, allegory, figurative language, and even rhetorical questions are examples of rhetorical devices. Allegory is unique among these tools.

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