

The Use of Allegory in Mysticism

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ARTICLE INFO.

Keywords: allegory, mysticism, holy Koran, Sulayman prophet

Abstract

Allegory is one of the essential sphere of linguistics as it is connected to several subjects like stylistics, literature, politics and many others. Therefore, the study of allegory is becoming crucial in cognitive linguistics. The purpose of the article is to conduct a little research on allegorical devices in religion stories. Moreover, it shows stories by Farididdun Attar and some of his stories.

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INTRODUCTION

The concept of allegory has the same meaning in Uzbek and English, although it has its own characteristics. Allegory is also widely used to express an idea more vividly, to give color to a work. Today, we can see allegories in various aspects of life and use them in speech. Because without this tool of artistic representation, the expression of thought becomes a little rough. We express thoughts through allegorical images in various fields, art, literature, music, color images. It is not an exaggeration to say that this method is the main tool for the listener to get the right impression of the given information, to form a sufficient concept.

If we look at the ancient history of allegory, we can see it first in the written literature of Western culture in Aesop's fables. In Uzbek literature, the first manifestations of allegory go back to ancient history, that is, early folklore works, a matter of harsh criticism of the conflict between the rich and the poor of that time, greedy and lazy rich, and cunning politicians. , is the basis of works of art.

LITERATURE REVIEW

There are many views of allegory as a means of artistic representation, and linguists and literary scholars have expressed their opinions about it. The oldest of them are Plato's "The Republic", Aristotle's "Poetics", Dante Allegheri, Geoffrey Chaucer, John Bunyan and many other western scholars and virtues, while in the east Harsha (Ratnavali's work), Li Bai, Iqbal and others Many scholars have conducted research on allegory and allegorical units.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The abundance of allegories in artistic media is an expression of how rich literature is. Allegorical units as a stylistic trope are widely used in various fields of art, especially painting, music, poetry, politics,

and mystical teachings. This tool, combined with methods such as simile, symbol, metaphor, deepens the meaning of the work and encourages the reader to think and draw a conclusion. The use of allegorical units in religious information and mystical narratives ensures that these texts have deep meaning. We can clearly see the widespread use of allegorical units in the teachings of Islam in various stories and narrations. For example, if we look at the stories of the Qur'an, we can see a lot of allegorical units in the stories of Solomon. According to legends, Solomon was the king of Israel and Judea in 965-928 BC. He is one of the prophets mentioned in the Qur'an, he was the son of Prophet David, and he ascended the throne at the age of 13. In addition, according to the legend, he ruled over all the worlds of human beings, animals and birds, understood the language of birds, and he used to raise several types of birds under him. Among these is the "hudhud" (a type of bird), which tells of Bilqis, a sun-loving princess from Sabo, Yemen. Solomon, peace be upon him, sent a letter to Bilqis, urging him to obey God alone (Surah Naml, verses 20-37).

Allegory and many other stylistic units are widely used, the story of Suleiman and the lame ant is presented in "Mantiq ut-Tayr" by Farididdun Attar. According to the story, Chun Sulaiman, when he reached maturity (prophethood) after reading a number of verses, said to an ant that was helpless under his feet:

"Oh, blood and dirt creature that is under my feet, how did you get like this?"

At that time the lame ant answered him:

- I am stuck in a narrow hole between bricks and dirt. All my pure hope in my life was cut off. Oh my god, it would have been better if I stayed under the dirt, but the worst thing is that this brick blocked the universe in my face. If you understand my situation, kindly look at me and reveal my face. Remove the barrier from my face so that all sides can be seen.

O king, I (Attar) have many sins and accusations and I cannot look at your face, but make me open-faced. After all, you are the best, my absolute. Although I have good and bad deeds, I will go to your grave with an open face.

This story can be interpreted in different ways, according to our opinion, the image of the ant in the story represents a servant, and the horn represents Allah, the ant is a sinner and his death is near, and he is asking Allah, the Creator, to forgive him, that is, to open his face and cleanse him of his sins. is asking.

Another such story is a story found on social networks, which drew our attention to the very skillful use of the allegorical unit. The story goes like this:

The wolf asked the dog:

"Have you ever bitten people's children?"

The dog answered:

- No.

- Have you ever betrayed them?

- No.

"Is it true that you guarded them when I attacked them?"

- True.

- Hey, my cousin, tell me now, what do they call people who are brave and smart?

- They praise such people and call them "wolves".

- Who do they call ignorant and lowly people?!

- ...

"We asked you to become a wolf with us!" You did not sleep! I attacked their children and livestock several times... As a result, they described their hero as a wolf! You must understand that people worship their executioners and look down on those who are loyal to them!

In this story, the characters of the wolf and the dog, who came to life just like people, clearly show the characteristics of humanity. They talk and exchange ideas like people in the story. In addition, at the heart of this story, with the help of allegory, one can feel the meaning of a deep human character.

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

The word "allegory" is used in Sufism in a language that expresses many meanings. Sufism is a direction that approaches the highest level of Islamic mystical culture and enlightenment. Allegory, in mystical texts, is used to illuminate the meaning conveyed by critical words, symbols, or editorial expressions. Allegory is widely used in the mystical field in the following cases:

- a) Expression of themes: In mystical literature, authors use allegory to express their religious, spiritual, and enlightenment concepts. Instead of expressing themselves in bold text, they convey their themes to learners using critical words or editorial image types.
- b) Criticism and description: In Sufi literature, situations described through critical words for practical issues and educational purposes are expressed through allegory. It is the same way of expressing ideas in complex expressions to arrive at meaning.
- c) Finding answers: Sufi texts can use allegory to express the relationship between mentor and murid, personal good or bad. They represent variability and disposition to realize relationships, goals, or levels of enlightenment.
- d) Interpretive Symbols: In mystical texts, allegory is used through symbols and symbols to express variability. It is used to facilitate the achievement of meaning and deepen the relationship between teachers and students.

Allegory is one of the many ways in which mystical texts express more spiritual concepts that need to be analyzed. When reading mystical literature, understanding the allegory and feeling its meaning is aimed at a specific goal. That is, its main purpose is to call people to virtue, to encourage them to do good deeds.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be said that the role of allegorical units in mystical teachings is incomparable. It is not without reason that allegory is widely studied in fields such as linguistics, literary studies, and stylistics.

Allegory is a form of symbol, which is the use of a symbolic word (image) that represents a concrete image instead of an abstract concept of an event or thing, that is, a vague concept (concept) is used by many people. a method of expressing known things with specific symbols. Also, an allegory expresses an abstract concept or idea through a concrete image. For example, the word "wolf" means evil, evil; The first examples of allegory are the use of the word "fox" to express cunning. Concepts of symbolism, allegory and myth are often used side by side. Because these three tools of artistic representation allow the writer to explain his opinion clearly, soberly and morally. If ever a literary genre was created for consumer research, we can call that literary genre unhesitatingly allegory. As mentioned above, this word is derived from the ancient Greek "allegoreo", which means to talk about another under one meaning. According to Barbara B. Stern's research, allegory means "to build upon." That is, to build another meaning on top of one meaning, to express it secretly.

In conclusion, the history of the study of allegory goes back to the very distant past, in particular, this

stylistic trope can be found not only in artistic speech, but also in every aspect of our daily life, in journalism, poetry, and religious books.

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