

## METAPHORES IN THE WORKS OF NAZAR ESHONQUL

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### Abstract

The article discusses the nominative, polysemantic and figurative features of words. methods of the origin of the metaphor, which is one of the main types of figurative meaning, are studied and it is analyzed through the works of modern Uzbek writer Nazar Eshanqul, dividing it into three types in terms of word categories.

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It is known that a work of art has a character that gives aesthetic pleasure and excitement to every reader. At the same time, the status and role of language elements in increasing its effectiveness is high. Not everyone can use language elements intelligently. In fact, you can find a way to the hearts of many people through it. In order to find a way to the reader's heart in works of art, creators use methods of directing their visual thinking. They are able to widely use figurative and polysemantic lexemes in relation to other people. Because through these events it is possible to have a verbal influence on any person.

In world linguistics, phenomena that create figurative meaning are studied in several types. For example, the French linguist J. Maruzo divides figurative meanings into metaphor, metonymy, and synecdoche. Russian linguists A.A.Reformatsky and D.N.Shmelev divided the phenomena that create mobile meaning into four groups.

Uzbek is one of the languages rich in polysemy phenomenon. "The fact that there are many opportunities for the creation of polysemantic words in a certain language and the extremely advanced polysemy in the language does not create any difficulties for the exchange of ideas. Its development is the result of interrelated understanding of objective existence, their comparative study, and the reflection of progress in language. That is, polysemy is a sign of civilization. We considered it correct to take a positive approach to this phenomenon, because the number of polysemous words in any language is a sign of its development and richness. One of the phenomena related to polysemy is the occurrence of lexemes in speech through figurative meaning. This phenomenon also occupies an important place in our language. A figurative meaning is a word that expresses a different concept besides the nominative meaning. Mobile words are also figurative or derived meanings.

Metaphor opens the way to describe or express not only the external appearance of the image, but also the situations in his mental world based on an extraordinary artistic judgment that the listener or reader

did not expect. Therefore, metaphors differ from other artistic representational tools in that they require the most creativity. Creating a metaphor requires the creator to have a broad worldview, to think deeply about the world and people, and to have a good knowledge of the psyche and nature.

The most common type of metaphor is a metaphor. Almost everyone uses this phenomenon every day in the process of communicating with others or reading works of art. It is known that transferring the name of one subject to another subject by simulating external signs, characteristics and qualities of action is called a metaphor. The word metaphor is Greek and means metaphor-to transfer. Metaphor is a product of associative thinking. Through it, any person with broad thinking names and reflects what he sees and forgives in the surrounding existence in his speech, relying on the framework of thinking. It is not just reflected in the speech, but is expressed as a coloring function and serves to have its effect on the listener. "Metaphor arose in ancient times in accordance with the effectiveness and creativity of speech and conquered all areas of the human intellectual world. All the power of language is embodied in metaphor. Even the most powerful tools of influence rely on metaphors. According to José Ortega-i-Gasset, "metaphor is an incomparable tool of thought, a form of scientific thinking...metaphor is the transfer of expressions."

A metaphor is based on the similarity of external signs, actions and properties of two things. By transferring the meaning of one to the second object, a derived meaning, that is, a metaphor, is formed.

As we mentioned above, metaphor is mainly based on the relative similarity between things, signs, and actions. Therefore, if we are to study metaphor in terms of word groups, we found it appropriate to study it by dividing it into the following types:

1. Metaphors expressed through noun phrases.
2. Metaphors expressed through adjective phrases.
3. Metaphors expressed by verbs.

In the article, without moving away from the theme of metaphor, we will analyze the metaphorical movements used in the works of the representative of modern Uzbek literature, Nazar Eshankul, in terms of word categories. Metaphorical translations of nouns used in the works of N. Eshankul:

1. *Chunki og'riq lazzatidan ta'tigan, ko'chasi bir marta o'tgan kishi usiz yashay olmasligini anglardi.* "Og'riq lazzati" story. (There are 2 noun metaphors used in this sentence: *og'riq lazzati*, *og'riq ko'chasi*. There is no pleasure in pain and no pain. Through these thoughts, the artist tried to draw the events taking place in the work in the mind of a person and was able to realize an abstract concept).
2. *Ular og'riq uchun tug'ilgan, og'riq va azobning oliy maqomiga erishgan edilar — ularni og'riq va azobdan boshqa holatda tasavvur qilib bo'lmasdi.* "Og'riq lazzati" from the story. (The metaphor of the noun group used in this sentence is the word *maqom* in the combination of the status of pain and suffering with a marked and unmarked demonstrative. The *maqom* is neither in pain nor in suffering).
3. *Uning azob-uqubatga benihoya qobilyatli ekanligi, san'ati ham o'zining nafis va go'zalligi bilan ajralib turishi haqida yozishardi, darvoqe, uni nafosat olaminig so'nmas guliga qiyoslashar edi.* "Og'riq lazzati" from the story. (The metaphor used in this sentence is the world of the world of sophistication).
4. *Men o'zim o'stirgan terakni qanday yonishini ko'rishni istamayman.* "Ajr" from the story. (In this sentence, the name of the object is transferred to the person. The characteristic that unites them is that the poplar tree was also a seedling first, it grew big over a long period of time, and for this it took a lot of efforts of the gardener. For parents, a child is also just like a poplar, it takes time, is always given love, and is considered to have found love in its hands since its infancy. The gardener

who nurtured the poplar from its sprouts cannot silently watch its burning. Neither can a parent silently watch the suffering of their child, they cannot bear it at all. Through this metaphorical movement, the creator was able to have a strong verbal impact on each reader).

5. *U farog'atning oliy cho'qqisida turib o'zini tomosha qilayotganlarni bepisand kuzatib turar, o'zi esa hamon lazzat diyorida parvoz qilardi.* "Og'riq lazzati" from the story. (In this sentence, two nouns are used as metaphors: the highest peak of pleasure, the land of pleasure are the words of the highest peak and country in the word combinations. The metaphor of the highest peak is used in conjunction is in adjective+noun form).
6. *Sening og'ushing oftobning yotog'iga o'xshaydi, badaningdan behisht yalpizining bo'yi keladi.* (In this sentence, the word "bed" performed the function of metaphorical transfer of nouns)
7. *Tunlari cho'chib uyg'onib ketar ekanman hozirgina meni uyqu osmonidan haydab tushirgan tush kalxatining chaqchaygan ko'zlarini eslashga behad harakat qilardim.* "Qalb to'zoni" from the story. (In this sentence, there is a metaphorical transfer of two nouns: the sky of sleep and the hawk of dreams are the words sky and hawk in brikmas).

## II. Metaphorical movements related to adjectives in the works of Nazar Eshanqul:

1. *Cholning sovuq yuzini esladimu istihola qildim; biroq yo'q deya olmadi.* "Maymun yetaklagan odam" from the story. (In this sentence, the word "cold" has brought about a metaphorical transition related to the category of adjectives).
2. *Trolleybusni quvlab o'tayotgan yengil mashinalar ba'zi-ba'zida bir-birini ogohlantirgandek quvnoq signal berib qo'yardi.* "O'pqqon" from the story. (In this sentence, a metaphorical translation of one adjective group is used: "happy" is the word "happy" used to determine the quality of the signal in the signal combination).
3. *Mahkum g'oz qotib o'tirar, arra suyaklarini kesib o'tayotgandagina ko'zlarini yumib olar, yuzi qop-qora ter aralash burishib ketar, biroq tezda ko'zini ochar va o'sha siniq tabassum bilan olomonga jilmayib qo'yardi.* "Og'riq azobi" from the story. (In this sentence, the word broken used in the combination of broken smile represents a derivative meaning).
4. *Ichimda bu ham anavi cho'qqi soqolning bittasi bo'lmasa edi, degan juda shilimshiq xavotir paydo bo'ldi.* "Qora kitob" from the story. (Metaphorical transfer of adjective category - slimy anxiety).
5. *Ulkan ishlar haqida o'ylaydigan odamning bo'lmag'ur narsalarni xayol qilishi uyat., Tun panjaralari"* from the story. (In this sentence, the word "huge" performed the function of metaphorical transfer).

## III. Examples of metaphorical translations of verbs used in Nazar Eshanqul's works:

1. *Shahar to'rtinchining yangi mo'jilarini hazm qilib ulgurmasdi.* "Og'riq lazzati" from the story. (There are two types of words used figuratively in this sentence. The word "city" is also a derived meaning, but it is an example of the reflection of figurative meaning through metonymy. a metaphorical move about — *hazm qilib ulgurmasdi*)
2. *Samandar ko'ngliga oqib kirayotgan shu taxlit kechinmalardan o'zini mast bo'lib qolgandek sezardi.* "Yalpiz hidi" from the story. (The metaphorical translation of the verb group used in this sentence is the compound flowing. Flowing is not a characteristic of the abstract concept called experience).
3. *Quyosh ufq ortiga yashirindi.* "Yalpiz hidi" from the story. (The metaphorical translation of the verb group used in this sentence is the word *hid*)

Metaphorical movements related to the noun group are more productive than the other two types, but a person with a large vocabulary is able to use each type effectively and well. "The intellectual character

of the speaker plays an important role in communication. As a result of his intellectual capacity, he sees the correlation and similarity between one type of things and events and another type of things and events. Finds a qualitative similarity between them. Finding inner similarities between outwardly dissimilar phenomena and calling one by the name of the other on this basis is the result of high intellectual potential. Nazar Eshanqul is one of those artists. In the process of reading his works, we can directly witness that he is a master of words. By using metaphorical words in his works, he is able to have a beautiful figurative speech effect on the reader, and he is able to embody in our thinking any features of the process, place and objects that took place in the work. Nazar Eshanqul's works are one of the works rich in metaphorical metaphors. We cannot imagine his works without these tools. These tools, which determine the value of a work of art, are limmo-lim in his works. For this reason, each of his works has the value of comprehensive research from a linguistic point of view.

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