

Specific Characteristics of Metaphor in Poetry

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Abstract: This article provides insights into the specifics of metaphors, classification, functions of thoughts in perception, specifics in the arrival of metaphors in the composition of poems, and their significance. The article highlights the manifestation of metaphors in the poetry of the national poet of Uzbekistan Usman Azim, the conclusions about the ways in which the Figurative meaning exist in analysis of several poems of the poet. References to cognitive and semantic analysis of metaphors that come in poetic verses are covered.

Keywords: Metaphor, types of meaning transfer, poetry, analysis, perception, cognitive knowledge, semantic analysis.

Introduction: We all know that the language of the nation performs a social function as a tool for the exchange of ideas. In the current development of the Uzbek language, the services of not only our linguists, but also our writers and poets are invaluable. Many issues in the development of the language are being solved by scientifically and theoretically substantiating them and exerting a social impact on them. The introduction of new areas into linguistics has set the task of studying the lexicon of our language and its grammatical structure in a deeper and more comprehensive way.

Special attention is paid to collecting and studying information about metaphors, which occupy a key place in the linguistic source of the Uzbek language. The issues of meaning transfer have been relevant for every era. Therefore, the scientific and cultural heritage of great creators, the relationship of the national language with other languages, knowledge and perception of the world through lexical units, and the scope of reflection of the thinking, perception, and values of the native speaker are becoming relevant.

A number of monographic studies have been carried out by Uzbek linguists on the study of semasiology and linguocognitology, which have developed as leading and new directions in modern linguistics. Scientific works on the study of metaphors in the Uzbek language have been carried out by M.Mirtojiyev, N.Mahmudov, Sh. Safarov, M.Yuldoshev, D. Khudoyberganova and

others.

Many studies have been carried out to investigate metaphor from a linguistic point of view, to determine its place, structure and semantics in the language system. The main function of metaphor is the use of linguistic units (words, combinations) to express another concept or object, deviating from their usual denotative meaning. It is often used to express imagination, thought and emotion. Metaphors make it easier to understand and visualize concepts. With the help of metaphor, abstract and complex concepts can be expressed more clearly and vividly. Because of their lexical nature, metaphors are a stylistic tool that expresses the subtleties of language. The use of metaphor in the lexical system develops the language by creating new words and expressions and by giving new meanings to existing words. Metaphor, usually in the artistic expression of reality or experience, reflects the process of generalizing material, of transferring a concrete object or concept to an abstract idea. In this process, the poet's artistic intention, the scope of his thinking and the level of his aesthetic judgement become clear.

In the process of linguistic analysis of poetic works, it is necessary to identify lexical units that demonstrate the author's mastery of language, realize emotional-expressive semantics in a convex manner, and reflect on the extent to which they serve the author's artistic and aesthetic purpose. In this article, we will make

observations about the emergence and perception of metaphors through the poems of Osman Azim. In Osman Azim's poems, the poet's passionate feelings are set in motion, the poet animates an image in each poem and transfers his feelings and mood to it. Whether it is an inanimate object or a part of nature, the poet gives it life and makes it move.

In his poetry, Usman Azim discovers symbols and images for himself by using elements of nature. Among the poetic arts, such poetic arts as simile, animation, characterization, repetition are actively used, which create unique poetic landscapes, serve as an important tool to enhance the artistic and aesthetic impact of poems, and to express various subtleties of meaning. By using these tools in poetry, the poet brings the described unity into the inner world of the reader reading the poem, introduces him to his experiences and feelings.

METHODS

Metaphor is a linguistic tool that helps to understand poetic works quickly and easily. Our creative poets use this tool effectively. Such units are adapted to perform certain tasks in terms of linguistic cognition. Metaphors also have special semantic and cognitive characteristics. In modern linguistics, metaphor is considered to be the basis of such mental processes as explanation, evaluation, acceptance and perception. A person not only expresses his thoughts through metaphors, but also uses their different connotations, thinks through metaphors and perceives the world in which he lives through metaphors. Metaphors help us to change the linguistic picture of the world in the mind of the recipient, to introduce familiar phenomena into new categories. The perception of metaphors in the human mind is a cognitive process, which indicates the presence of knowledge in the cognitive mind of people. For example, the metaphor of time as a flowing river is perceived in human thought as being endless and boundless, like a flowing river.

Having found a place in the hearts of many readers, Usman Azim's works have become one of the main names of modern Uzbek poetry. Therefore, we have chosen the poems used in the works "A Piece of Sky" and "Election" as the objects of our article, and the metaphors in them have been analysed. The selected materials were classified on the basis of the field theory method, and linguistic-cognitive analysis methods were used to study the problem.

RESULTS

Usman Azim is one of the representatives of modern Uzbek poetry, and the role of metaphors in his work is incomparable. No matter what topic his poems are on, no matter what image they depict, they reflect the

poet's pain, sorrow, and most importantly, the eternal pain and eternal sorrow of man. When we read the work of Usman Azim, we enjoy every image created by the poet, and the similes amaze our hearts. Usman Azim's poetry is rich in metaphors. The metaphors created by the poet in artistic speech increase the artistic and aesthetic value of the poetic text. Sometimes we can also find similes in the metaphors used by the poet. In this, it is unique in that it is not "the thing that is likened", but "the thing that is likened" that is new. For example, we can see the associations in the following line.

Shavqat yo'qdir g'ussa ro'zida,

Bo'ldi. Ketdim. Qolmadi sabr.

Tashqarida asfalt ustida

Behush yotar sovuq dekabr. [Usmon Azim, 1995: 31]

Here, the poet uses the metaphorical adjective "cold December lying unconscious" ("behush yotar sovuq dekabr"), describing the cold December lying unconscious on the asphalt outside. The poet animates the phrase "cold December", that is, the month of December with cold weather, through the word "unconscious". Personification is a form of metaphor based on the comparison, similarity between the living referent of the generating meaning and the inanimate referent of the derived meaning. [M. Mirtojiyev, 2010: 98].

Namxushgina tumandan yana

Kichraymish bu dunyo qafasi.

Muzladingmi, sharfni ol, mana,

Shamollama, mana, nafasim.

"Namxush tumandan dunyo qafasi kichraygani" is a metaphorical combination, the poet is afraid of the "breath" catching a cold and spreads a scarf. The art of "reviving" appears through the word "breath". In addition, the metaphorical combination "the unpleasant mist" can also be an example of a synesthetic metaphor.

Usman Azim surrounds the idea he wants to convey with beautiful curtains through the types of meaning transfer used in his poems, encouraging the reader to think and observe. The emergence of linguistic units in this way enhances the artistry of the poetic text.

Vaqt kelar - dunyoning boqchalaridan

Tutunday tarqaydi o'lik xitoblar.

Zamonning yuksak did tokchalaridan

Yiqilib tushadi yolg'on kitoblar.[Usmon Azim, 1995: 131]

This poem, which is one of the poet's poems on social

themes, uses metaphors such as “dead speeches”, “shelves of high taste”, “false books”. Osman Azim thought that one day, when people have high taste, books without truth written on them will fall from the shelves, and he expressed this through metaphorical units. Dead speeches disappear like smoke, only truth remains in the world. In this line, the poet also made a wonderful transfer of meaning. He revived the word speech through the word dead, which expresses personification, that is, he wanted to say non-existent, meaningless speeches.

DISCUSSION

Vujudimda bezovta tashvish-

She'r bo'yini ufurgan havo.

Ruhimdagi so'ngsiz o'zgarish-

Navo!Navo!..Tushkunsiz navo-

Dard oralab yo'qlikka yetish. [Usmon Azim, 2022: 6]

- Vujudimda bezovta tashvish

Here the poet expresses his mental state figuratively. “Anxiety in my body” is not just ordinary anxiety, but anxiety that covers the whole body, disturbing from the inside. This anxiety occupies not only the mind, but the whole body, that is, it is expressed that the emotions are strong.

- The harmony between “body” and “anxiety” indicates that anxiety is not only perceived mentally, but also physically.

- “anxiety” is described not as a simple state, but as a feeling that permeates the whole being. Inner anguish, spiritual unrest - these emotions awaken emotional thinking.

- She'r bo'yini ufurgan havo

This line is very figurative and poetic. When it is said that “the air that blew the poem's neck” is said, it is as if the air is filled with some spiritual power, and the poem itself is breathing from that air.

- Personification (animation): The poem “blows its neck” — through this, the poem is animated. The poem is also described as a living being.

- Image: Air is a symbol of spirit, inspiration, passion. The poem draws strength from this inspired air and comes to life. This expression figuratively expresses not only about poetry, but also how it is created, from what mental state it emerges.

Through these two lines, the poet figuratively and artistically shows the process of spiritual unrest and the coming into life of poetic inspiration. Anxiety is described as the inner pain that inspires the poem, and air is the source of the poem's breath of life. In this

verse, beauty emerges through the depth of emotion, figurative expression, and the art of humanization.

CONCLUSION

- metaphors serve to define poetic works from a linguistic and cognitive perspective, give them a special spirit, and express the idea expressed in the text in a connotational sense, as well as to point out certain specific aspects of the character of the image in the creation of various artistic works.

- metaphors are a product of folk thinking, which reflect not only the language, customs, values, but also the views of the people on life and the world. If we pay attention to metaphors in the Uzbek language, the qualities inherent in the Uzbek people are clearly manifested in metaphors.

- cognitive analysis of metaphors based on consistency allows us to determine the ideas of representatives of this people about a certain concept, the world and existence;

- metaphors in poetic texts can be used as an element that performs an aesthetic function;

- Metaphors in poetic texts help the reader to name one concept by another, expanding its characteristics using metaphorical methods, and thereby helping the reader to better understand the poetic text and its cognitive aspects.

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