

Life Detail and Metaphorical Image Interpretation

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Abstract: In this article researched about the role and importance of metaphor in poetry, analyzed on the example of poems by the poetess Khalima Akhmedova. It is especially significant for the fact that metaphors drew the image of the lyrical hero in his psyche to scientific analysis.

Key words: Metaphor, Artistic Image, Lyrical Hero, Image Of Psyche, Likeness, Revitalization.

Halima Ahmedova skillfully uses metaphors in her work, which are an artistic image and a means of expression. The image of the soul, which allegedly moved to the poem, draws his urine like an artist, seals it in the frame like a filmmaker. And in these images, the role and significance of the metaphor is significantly known.

The metaphors used in a literary text, with their affective nature, influence the feelings of the reader, making him enjoy, putting him in different mental states. In addition, metaphors save a person from expressing his thoughts through long sentences in the context of the means available in the language. With the help of metaphors, the thoughts of the creator find their expression in a short and clear, simple and figurative way.

The metaphor opens the way to describe or express not only the appearance of the image, but also the circumstances that lie in its spiritual world on the basis of an extraordinary artistic judgment that the listener or reader did not expect. Therefore, metaphors differ from other means of artistic image in that they require the most creativity. Creating metaphors requires the creator to have a broad outlook, to be able to think deeply about the universe and man, to have a good knowledge of the psyche and nature.

The revival, which is especially part of the metaphor, has become important in the poetry of the poetess in the creation of an artistic image:

*Cloud landed at the ends of the trees,
crumpled spring that pulls sad.*

Of the sky full of Swallow pleasure

Discretion as if it were out of hand. (Page 63)

The creator, describing the cloud in the first stanza, transfers meaning based on the similarity of State. The cloud's stay in the blue seems to have landed like a bird at the ends of the trees. In fact, when you observe the landscape of nature, the cloudy sky, thermulated to the trees from far away, the cloud does not seem to land in the sky, but at the ends of the trees. This can only be understood through the eyes of a creative person. The revitalization described in the next stanza increased the power of the image and influence in the literal sense of the poem: the fading of the gardens, that is, yawning, makes the reader feel the manifestation of a state characteristic of the same person in his consciousness. In addition, since metaphor is a product of associative thinking, its range of meaning is not one-layer, but multi-layered, multi-meaning. Although there are no thoughts in the poem about the early days of spring, the poetess reading it makes a conscious sense that through the crude pull of the gardens - the revitalization of the image, the greenery has stepped into the universe.

And the application of the image of a swallow in subsequent verses further proves the creative purpose. And in the last verses it is expressed that the desire of Heaven is not in itself. That is, as you read these verses, suddenly before your eyes is a delight-a spring sky full of enthusiasm: the expression of the birds-swallows flying as if they were beating a charmer, and celebrating spring. That is why the poetess, observing the above natural phenomenon, skillfully expresses in the poem the situation when the Swallow was waving wings in power over the sky.

The poetess also gives a striking example of revitalization in her poem " learning:

*How can I hide my timid eyes,
If my soul forgets the name of the sun.
Why do my veins drink every moment
Head up the smiles of darkness?!(Page 131)*

The metaphor "The Sun If I forget the name of my soul" in the second verse of the poem refers to the lyrical hero's psyche, his past and passing days. What are these days?! The sun is alien to these days. We know that the sun is-light, light. As he ascends to the blue, the universe begins to enter bright colors, with which a breath of vitality Awakens. Darkness begins to flutter in pieces under its spear - like raindrops. So the soul of the lyrical hero is forgotten by the sun, there is no Dawn in his creatures. Although broken light wash. Darkness evokes panic in a person. The creator says:"let the Snow Maiden hide my eyes," says in the first stanza. Moved into the eyes of the fear of his whole body, he is tempted to walk on paths without light. Darkness has swallowed so old that it is immersed in his blood that it flows solemnly, raising its head in the veins of the lyrical hero.

In the third, fourth rows: "how many veins ich every moment the head raised to the throbbing of darkness?!"in the world of the creator of the metaphor, the domination of darkness, its triumph over even solemnity, eternal days, quiet feelings are visible, embodied in your mind.

This is how the image of the dawn, permeated with childhood memories, is animated in the poem of the poet, "my mother said, turning yellow rose branch", which begins:

*Smiling scattered the smell of flowers
And would open the path of happiness to the ditches.
I got up early and washed like my mother every day
Rejoice in the world in a mountain of compassion.(Page 42)*

As the poet imagines the dawn's throw through the eyes of a child, he revives it through the metaphor of "smiling smelly smelled of flirtatious." The second line also vividly describes the dawn opening the waterway to the ditches. The creator does not use the word water in the poem, but makes it look like "happiness". We know that the poetess is a village girl. Rural life, lifestyle is not alien to him. With Dawn, the peasants go to the field with a hoe increasing to the shoulder. They control the water path in the ditches to the owners. And the poetess likens this to the"path of happiness". Indeed, in the field, the sustenance of the peasant and the people grows in taste from the waters in this ditch. It is happiness that when it is formed,it enters every household as a provision. The revival of "washes" in the third stanzas, the likenesses "uncle of compassion", "disappointment of the world" are unique finds.

Morning is a prayer, a circuit of miracles. The world is good-he is evil, right-he is curvature, loyalty is betrayal, faith and Satan, and reward-he is the space where sin collides. In mysticism, under the Sufis, the world is a reality in which carnal hatred and satanic desires are concentrated. The universe was created so full of spots in her heart. These spots will be purified by the mercy of God every morning in the mountain of mercy repeatedly, while there is a request for forgiveness. The poetess refers to this in the last verses. Khalifa Ali (r.a) there are also such blessed words:" there were two sects on Earth. One left, one left. The messenger of Allah Mukhammad (s.a.v)is. The Rest Is Forgiveness."

When the poetess draws the image of the winter season in her poem, which begins with "happiness far from me", with this season, the heart is hurt, and the flock, which has landed on the hair of life, harmoniously complements each other. The poem begins with boiling metaphors, and until the last lines this method of artistic image and expression continues:

*Happiness tensioning away from me,
Joy wanders away from me.
Turn my heart into the sun,
If Sky is it is true the sky. (Page 148)*

Metaphors" tensioning happiness, wandering joy " Express to the heart of the lyrical hero the alienation of these feelings, that these feelings are wandering, not yet finding the Creator - their owner. He exclaims, looking at the sky, and pretends: "turn my heart into the sun." Hence, the creative soul needs light , light; it wants to feel boiling sensations. The metonymy of Heaven also expresses the truth in this. Allah

and the space in which he decides is the sky. In the last stanza, the migration of meaning was observed on the basis of relevance.

*I felt,
They come with laughter,
My window freezes in the eye spell,
And a whipped scrub in the heart of being
the day when he will take you somewhere. (Page 148)*

The image of winter begins to enter the poem with the above verses. The creator will revive the winter, from the penetration of which with laughter you will feel the bitter Breath of being. And from this breath(rest)the patterns falling on the windows resemble a spell poetess. In the third and fourth lines, it makes a real great analogy: fill nature and make the snow you like look like a "whipped love"and the state of its melting after the end of the day "take away somewhere." The frenzy that came out with the bosom of nature is now beginning to creep into the life of the poetess at the end of the poem:

*And now it clicks Frost my tongue,
And the cloud closes the heart of the sky.
I'll fill up on the kiss of hope again,
The lip of life that the flock has overtaken. (Page 149)*

Frost in the poem is the approach of old age. Cloud - the embodiment of fear, suspicions, sky-the heart of the creator Without Borders. Although winter has visited the gardens of life, the soul of the poetess is still full of hope, that is, hope is-thirst for Vitality. That is why the creator does not give in to old age, there is doubt about the approach of life suicide, and there is still hope in the heart. He lives with this hope. Until a drop of light in his body turns into the Sun, that is, at least in the last season of this life, he will not have the power to let the blood in his veins freeze forever until he is satisfied with himself and finds himself and lives in love with the truth. That is why he begs to the God is creator: "turn my heart into the sun." The above poem also ends with metaphors that are permeated with such a pleasure of living, burning. In most of the poems of the poetess in her collection called "green", such an artistic goal is hidden:

*My blood,
Stand without freezing, stand without freezing,
Love my life,
Until my heart turns to the sun,
A drop of my light, which is a safe soul. (Page 149)*

The issues of methodological originality in the poetry of the poetess, the skill of using metaphors in his work, his views on man, Life, Society and being are manifested in a special way.

It is represented mainly in three different ways:

- a) through the lyrical image that gives rise to the poetic text;
- b) through experiences that are a factor in the occurrence of the lyrical image;
- C) through the means of images that make forgiveness an example of art.

The creative aesthetic ideal is manifested in the coverage of samples of art and literature. In this coverage, the role of metaphors in influencing the feelings, consciousness of the reader and enriching the world of imagination is incomparable

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