

THE ORIGIN OF ALLEGORY AS A STYLISTIC DEVICE

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the article is to discuss about a stylistic device which is called "allegory" and its origin. Moreover, it shows that "allegory" can be mentioned as both stylistic device and literal device. Also, this is a great stylistic tool which has two classical and religious types.

Keywords: allegory, classical allegory, religious allegory, stylistic device, literal device

INTRODUCTION

In linguistics, there are various terms that indicate the priority of sentences, that is, sentences that are more prominent in terms of meaning and contain the main part of the meaning. They are widely used as expressive devices, stylistic devices, stylistic signs, stylistic devices, tropes, "figures of speech" and other names. almost all of these stylistic units can be neutrally opposed to the main meaning. in some cases, stylistic meanings can be said to be automated. Because they lose their meaning in the text and give the text an additional artistic meaning. It is known that the process of automation, for example, the use of language data to facilitate communication, is natural without knowing their place in linguistics. This process makes the communication understandable and easy, helps the listener to quickly imagine the meaning of the speech. This process can be called decoding process. The word "decoding" comes from the English word "decode", which means to understand the meaning of a written text. But when the stylistic meaning is involved, the reader's perception of the language is tested, that is, the same concept can be understood in different ways.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

It can be said that stylistic tropes and the meaning of the text are partially related to each other. Here the question arises, what is a stylistic device? Why does it distinguish between the original and figurative meanings of the language? Before answering these questions, we need to dwell on the concept of "expressiveness". The issue of "expressiveness" is one of the issues that has been discussed among linguists for several years. In the etymological sense, expressiveness can be understood in a unique way, depending on the position of the given compound in the sentence. That is, the true meaning of the sentence can be revealed with expressive meaning.

Stylistic tropes and means of artistic image are studied by the science of stylistics. Stylistics is a science that studies specific styles found in certain literary genres and the works of individual writers. This discipline studies not only the unique style in works of art, but also the unique styles in poetry, oral speech, and mass media language in modern linguistics. Specific figures in the field of stylistics, in any given text, whether it is written or spoken, increase its expressiveness, that is, its effectiveness. It helps the reader to quickly understand the original meaning.

Tropes are words and phrases used figuratively. They reveal imagery and expressiveness in speech and artistic discourse, and also help direct feelings. Stylistic devices are used only when there is an emotional impact on listeners or readers. It is impossible to present oneself, a product, a company

without using special language tools, because these special language tools make a great contribution to the visualization of the given product. The basis of figurative expressiveness of speech is the word, and many words are used not only in the direct lexical sense, but also have their meaning. Animal characteristics are transferred to the description of a person's appearance or behavior - timid like a bear, timid like a rabbit. In this process, polysemy occurs in the speech (polysemy), i.e., the word is used in different senses.

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

The term "trope" is derived from the Greek word "tropos" which means "circulation". Many words and complete turns of speech are often used figuratively rather than literally. Not to express the concept they represent, but to express that there is some connection between the first concept and the second. Every reader can understand this based on his knowledge and level. We can prove these points with the help of various examples.

For example: in texts, expressions: "a person smiles, - cries, - washes himself", all words are used in their meaning; in the expressions: "morning smiles", "the heart is crying", "the earth is washed", the verbs are used in a figurative sense, it can be understood that the actions and states of nature are expressed, not human actions. That is why all words and phrases used in a figurative sense are called tropes (figurative means of speech). Let's analyze each in detail.

Originally, allegories depicted certain objects representing human characters. For example: cross - faith, scales - justice, hips - greed, anchor - hope, lion - strength. Basically, the characters of fairy tales and fairy tales are allegorical: they represent clearly defined characteristics, devoid of ambiguity and mystery. In allegory, the external, objective layer of the image, as in personification, plays a descriptive role, the meaning of the allegory is not the same, they can be different depending on the imagination of the writer and the skill of using words, and depending on the level of knowledge of the readers. For example: in many fairy tales, the wolf is an allegory of aggression, and the fox is a symbol of cunning, greed and trickery. However, in some fairy tales, parables or cartoons, the wolf also represents an allegory of greed and ignorance.

As mentioned in the above, allegory is a Greek word, which means to cut off. 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, 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 shows 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 - 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 is not only a stylistic trope, it also serves as an artistic device, a rhetorical device, and a speech device. 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.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, 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.

Literary devices show the unique aspects of literature. In a broad sense, spoken literature expresses ideas through language recognized, defined, interpreted and analyzed by students and embodies various concepts in the minds of students. Writers use various means to convey their meaning in a comprehensive manner. Undoubtedly, the most used of them is allegory. This artistic and stylistic tool has been appearing in various forms in artistic texts and works for several centuries.

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. Allegory is often used by research writers to add more meaning and interpretation to a literary or fictional work, making the characters multi-dimensional and their direct gives a great opportunity to express their meanings. He attracts the listeners and invites them to think logically.

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