

METAPHOR IN THE POETRY OF ENAKHON SIDDIKOVA

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Annotation

In this article, the people's poet of Uzbekistan Enakhon Siddikova studied the peculiarities and lingo culturological aspects of the metaphor in poetry.

Keywords: metaphor, Uzbek poetry, national values, National originality.

Introduction: Metaphor is one of the main ways to know the existence, to reflect in the language, to name and classify, to express impactful speech, to paint on it. "Metaphorization means the loading of new multifaceted tasks and responsibilities on the basis of the law of conservation, similarity of things and phenomena in existence, compatibility, ontological possibilities for existing words and phrases without looking for a new means of expression in the language." The metaphor came into being in rhetoric in the ancient world in accordance with the task of impressiveness and creativity of speech, and the world of humanity conquered all spheres. The whole power of language is embodied in metaphors. Even the most powerful image tools rely on metaphors.

People's poet of Uzbekistan Enakhon Siddikova demonstrates in her poetry her unique and unique palette of patriotism, self-sacrifice, reflection, clarity and sincerity, which is reflected in the spiritual world and spirituality. In the era of human feelings, joys and suffering, life problems, anecdotal dreams, in which the poet takes a pen, there are elegant tattoos of pure and pretty a selfless and impressionable woman's soul. The lines that are clean, the Wormwood is ripe, the sincerity is blowing spell the heart of the reader.

Heaven-born your own time,

Gardi's threshold pure your Kaba.

Amber IFAR gives even Khas, thorn,

Every cocaine is good news of the truth, joy,

Do the same Country pedestal!

The poet gives birth to her native flesh, although it is an ordinary hut, to paradise, to the Holy Kaaba of the garden of the threshold, to every herb, like the Gospel that comes from the truth. Her poems about Motherlands are the songs of proud, sung in the honor of the land. As a rule, when assessing the potential of the creator, it is implied that he has her own tone and style. The experience of life and feelings gained by the creator in the process of observing the world, the creative mastering of the evolutions in it, allows the universe to be seen, perceived, and perceived in its own colors. According to scientists, " metaphor is a form of scientific thought... metaphor is the transfer of expressions. Above, we witnessed the migration of word-meaning expressions with the help of metaphors in the creativity of the poetess. No matter what genre the poet creates, it remains the main principle of creativity, glorifying the motherland and the dearest soil, describing the complex inner world of contemporaries, striving for a deeper study of the human psyche. Of course, the creator gives both the subject and the scribbles and feelings to life itself. The poet chooses images and realities according to Her worldview, spiritual and spiritual world, aesthetic ideal, subtle interpretation of Her talent. Especially proud in Her poems on the theme of Motherland, he sometimes makes Sharp conclusions, although Her feelings of loyalty are strong. In the poem with the title "O Tree" the poet says:

My hand doesn't touch to your body,

I can not like to one rod.

Unaware of Her bring your child

Teach to live without cheats!

The tree in the poem is the image of Motherland. Curls on Her body – traces of the past. The poet compares those who do not know the value of the motherland, those who do not understand the sense of loyalty to the unaware, bring your child.

People's poet of Uzbekistan E. The feeling of affection for the people and the land in the heart of Siddikova became an inexhaustible yellowing, thanks to the love that the people themselves

gave her. The places where Uzbek pride and pride are expressed are respected and in harmony with Navoi's genius and creativity. Speaking about the past, present and future of our people, he expresses Her boundless love and respect for Her people with a sense of indebtedness from the genius of Navoi. The poem of the poet with the title "Soul from the body does not go, even if it goes men" such lines begin:

The light of your face is already from the homeland,
Have you planted a flower, say, to the porch of the maidens.
Tell, which is a day going away with,
Next to the Lord Navoi!

the the question exclaims E. Siddikova is a unique, repeatedly horny, poured out example, irradiated in the spiritual world, in the pure world, moving to our hearts, a higher goal, which makes hearts believe. The metaphor of light on the face means sacrifice to the motherland, true childhood. Life-school, life-book. The lessons learned from her grew up Enakhon Siddikova in the symbol of Father's kindness, mother's loyalty, gave inspiration to her elegant soul, clarity of thought and wings to her dreams. The poet's steps in the world of creativity were deepest, and the wings of inspiration were incredibly broad and powerful. Her poems, winning the love of the hand, are truly discoveries of the soul. In Her poem "Navoi" there are such lines of grass:

One sunshade is an Equinox poem is blue,
One honor, among the Uzbek names
The lighthouse of freedom is Navoi.

The creativity and personality of Navoi compares in light to The Sun that shines like everyone else, the philosophical breadth of "one limb goodness", the Omani, which is one limb freedom. Metaphor is a multifaceted process. M. Yoldoshev says that it is necessary to distinguish between two types: "linguistic metaphors and private – author metaphors». It is known that the linguistic metaphor is associated with language development. "Since such metaphors basically perform the function of attribution, naming, they do not reflect stylistic coloring, expressiveness, consequently, the subjective attitude towards the subject in the speech they express."

In the work of the people's poet of Uzbekistan Enakhon Siddikova we meet several types of metaphors. That is, the oriental expression of the metaphor, the way of thinking, is firmly established in Her works. Because it is the discovery of a profound meaning-essence, the correct understanding of poetic skill, the deeper illumination of the spiritual impulses of the artist, the senses of the soul, in the process of creativity, that is, the discovery of the artistic – aesthetic world. The poetess Mendes Fergana to Flourish and houses to the wedding hall in the poem "Fasli Bahor":

Season spring in the hearts of tunes,
Flourishing Time these days beautiful Fergana.

My native people, roll from your Navruz,
Feast on every street, your house wedding.

The author can not hide Her admiration before the beauty of Her land, the glorious power of Her people. Free from dry rhetoric in the poem "sixteenth", he describes Her sincere love and pride in an impressive style in the lines of color. There is what the poetess, who knew the blood his hometown sanctified the soil, says:

Her people are saints, genius for me,
Honesty is a whole provision made of purity.

Creativeness him Her life,
Feyzo, the blessings are six feet deep.

The poet gives a certain state-mood, thought –provoking metaphors, ensuring the figurative nature of poetic speech, achieving a vivid and expressive output of expression, reflecting lyrical warmth, excitement. It compares Her people to the field of blessings, to the saint, to the ganja of Her life, to the enthusiasm of the Sixties to create, to make the land flourished. It is understood that metaphor serves to express meaning, emphasize, increase aesthetic sensitivity, expand the coverage of contemplation, portray the author's intention in bright paints.

After all, language has always been a label of a nation, a people, an nation, a tribe or a seed. Even in the sources of antiquity, it was learned that in order to know the moral attitudes, values of peoples, one must learn Her language. The fact that language is a weapon, a tool, a form of culture, no one doubts today. True, despite the fact that there are a lot of controversial opinions about the fact that language is either a weapon of culture, either a tool or one of its forms, there

are no opinions that it is a separate existence from the three. Therefore, the essence shows the commonality of language and culture. In the Bible, too, there is a hint that the saying "before there was a word" should begin with the word itself, the interpretation of everything and events.

In the poem of the outstanding poet Enakhon Siddikova, the word and its meanings are distinguished by their internal declension, the soundness of their metaphors. The poet skillfully uses not only words that are characteristic of the artistic style, but also their lingvopoetic features, applying them with a deep sense of the sides of the meaning. In Her poems, the metaphor gives the expressiveness of painting style, the image is thoughtful. The poet likens the slightly bent branches of the apple tree in the poem "White apples" to the Agha-nest born of a mother, to the "Blessed Saint-father:

As brothers of born-trees,

Keeps shoulder to see.

If you go out on the road, it's like your father

Pray for the Saints.

As a result of the need to connect linguistic units with living life and examine them, new scientific paradigms were formed as a result of the inalienable connection of linguistic science with other related disciplines, and now the question of language and cultural commonality began to be seen again on the basis of the new requirements and needs of the period. In the work of the people's poet of Uzbekistan Enakhon Siddikova draws the reader to the fact that the metaphor is in harmony with national values, national vision and national culture. In the poem "to my granddaughter Akbarjon", the poet describes the world in which the Immaculate infant takes Her first steps:

Life -

An unread book.

Letter Sentry,

Autograph in Mangle,

You read it, my child.

Comparing life – an unread book, fate with a divine letter inscribed on the forehead, the poetess advances the subtle spiritual aspects of life and destiny and creatively uses the language of the people. In order to make a strong impression on the reader about observation, reality reveals spiritual latitudes.

As long as there is a language, there is also a national vision and it will continue to be polished in harmony with the period. The adaptation of any living being to the period and environment, the acceptance of their effects, as well as the "attitude" to them in due time, is also a sign of development and progress. If necessary, the development of the national vision of existence on the basis of globalization should also be regarded as a growth factor. Enakhon Siddikova's poems about Motherland and yurt, independence, genius of ancestors, national and spiritual values educate young people in the spirit of loyalty to the motherland, are attentive and aware in their relations to information attacks and educate them in the spirit of preventing ideological gaps in the influence of information storms. National shame in the poems "O friend", "after the rain", "my heart is mine", "Let there be a book in your hands", anxiety, on the basis of ensuring the priority of feelings of self-esteem, there is an aspiration to preserve the aspects of national self-preservation and evaluation as a pledge to progress on the ground of ensuring the formation and development of such qualities as objectivity in assessing the positive characteristics of universal values in the process of globalization.

It can be said that the National originality in the native language is fully reflected. People's poet of Uzbekistan, a mature spectator of modern Uzbek literature, talented poet Enakhon Siddikova skillfully used the diverse opportunities of our language. The poet deeply understands the philosophy of the people, the metaphor in Her poems is deeply expressed by the words of the people of each line. Among other visual means, he is creative in metaphor, in many places gives him a new Polish and makes a great contribution to enrich Her Uzbek poetic speech by creating a unique original style.

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