



THE IMPORTANCE OF METAPHORS IN THE ARTISTIC TEXT

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information on the use of metaphors in the literary text, which are one of the methods of semantic transfer, and their importance and features.

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The science of Uzbek linguistics has made great strides over the past period. This is evidenced by the fact that the problems of all levels of language are raised and scientific research is carried out. If it is enough to know the lexicon and grammar of the language to understand the content of any text, it is necessary to know the specific linguistic and poetic laws of the literary text in order to understand the content of the literary text.

As you know, words have a figurative meaning in addition to their original meaning. When words are used figuratively, they not only name objects but also describe them and events. The figurative meaning is based on the correct meaning of the words in the language. Portable words are used in all styles except scientific and formal. The figurative meaning of words is realized only in context.

Although it is acknowledged by all experts that a new meaning is formed on the basis of a name change, there are different views on the events that lead to the name change and their type. Some literatures list two types of events that lead to name changes, while others refer to more types of such events. Most linguistic literature (especially in recent publications) cites four types of phenomena that lead to name changes: metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, and function.

In the literary text, lexical level tropes are of great importance, they are the most active means of expressing artistic content. Especially among the nomads, metaphor as an important and widely used tool has emerged in our language as a result of artistic imagination. The use of a previously existing name in a language for a new meaning based on a certain similarity not only serves the function of a simple nomination, but also serves the function of expressing the listener and expanding the possibilities of expression of the language.

Since the mid-nineteenth century, many fields of science, such as linguistics, philosophy, logic, psychology, semiotics, have been associated with understanding metaphor not only as a nomadic or artistic medium, but also as one of the important mechanisms of human thinking, especially figurative thinking. also researched within the framework of his interests. In Uzbek literature, the notion of metaphor as a nomad has disappeared, and its place in the work of art, artistic thinking, the defining feature of the creative style began to be studied in the 80s of last century. Since the 1970s, Uzbek linguistics has published a number of works devoted to the study of ambiguity and figurative meanings of words. In this regard, the services of linguist M. Mirtojiev should be especially noted. There has also been a study of the place of metaphor in linguistics from a linguistic point of view. These studies have included metaphor as a means of generating metaphorical meaning, and have focused on identifying aspects of metaphor that are different from other means in a system of metaphorical means. G. Kabuljanova studied metaphor and its linguistic nature in a separate monographic plan.

In the Uzbek language, metaphor is considered as one of the ways to develop lexical meaning and is considered as a type of migration based on similarity. Sh. Rakhmatullayev pays attention to the possibility of syncretic use of metaphor with other types of migration:

metaphorical-functional, metaphorical-metonymy, metaphorical-synecdoche, etc. In the metaphorical combination of an airplane wing, the bird's wing resembles not only a function but also a shape. Therefore, it can be called a functional-metaphorical transfer of such cases.

According to A. Avelivech, metaphor stems from the following needs of the speaker: first, to name something, and secondly, the need to "speak" of the name when it is called. The term nomenclature here refers to two different phenomena that are essentially different from each other.

1. Naming an anonymous object.
2. Renaming a named object (secondary).

Naming an anonymous thing, as the name implies, means naming something in the context.

What is the need for a secondary name? This need arises when the existing noun fails to provide the same speaking conditions from the point of view of the speaker. The secondary nomenclature also expresses the subjective attitude of the speaker, resulting in the formation of a connotative meaning of a word or combination that has a metaphorical figurative meaning. Secondary naming is important in the following respects: it makes the speech short and concise, it defines it.

If a particular word does not have the opportunity to participate in the same process (secondary), it will not be able to participate in this process. This ability is an integral part of the semantics of a word - its ability to achieve relative independence. That is, the semantics required for the secondary nomination become brighter, independent, and syntagmatically related to another word that has a proportional semantics. The result is a secondary nomination.

As the focus on component-semantic analysis began to develop in Uzbek linguistics, there was a desire to apply these methods of analysis to the study of the nature of metaphor. Z. Tohirov, one of the representatives of this trend, evaluates the metaphor as a pragmatic semantics of the lexeme semantics. It also sees the difference between metaphor and analogy only in form.

Metaphors appear in one way or another in all forms of poetry as a means of expressing the poet's thoughts in a way that affects the reader. In poetic texts, linguistic means serve an important methodological function, depending on the subject matter of the poem, depending on the purpose for which the writer has set himself. Such tools are also important in stylistic work as a means of expression, as an aesthetic phenomenon that creates the originality of the artistic text, creating the color. If these types of tools are used appropriately in the text, the image chosen by the author in the play will be reflected in the paintings in front of the reader or listener. The metaphors used in the literary text, by their expressive nature, affect the emotions of the reader, entertain him, and put him in different moods. Metaphors also save a person from expressing their thoughts in long sentences using the means available in the language. With the help of metaphors, the author's thoughts are expressed in a short and clear, simple and figurative way.

The study of literary texts is the individualization of the author's speech and

character speech of Uzbek artists, the use of expressive images in the creation of portraits, various landscapes and poetic images, the use of linguopoetic tools, lexical and phraseological resources, units of folk language, their Uzbek literary language. plays an important role in determining the appropriate contributions to the enrichment of the treasury.

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