

The Use of Metaphors in Children's Poetry of the Period of Independence (On the Example of Poems by A. Obidjon, O. Damin, D. Rajab)

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Annotation: Metaphor plays a crucial role in literature and speech, enhancing imagery and promoting effective communication. M. Yuldoshev categorizes metaphors into three groups: typical metaphors, revitalization metaphors, and synesthetic metaphors. These metaphors not only influence objects, events, and phenomena but also impact the psyche of the lyrical hero and shape the reader's understanding of situations. Metaphorical units facilitate in-depth analysis of speech units and contribute to the emergence of new words and meanings in language. Poets like Anvar Abizhan, Olgor Damin, and Dilshad Rajab skillfully employ metaphors, creating complex and harmonious structural-semantic relationships. Metaphors in children's poetry aim to develop intellect, evoke emotions, and teach important lessons. The synesthetic form of metaphor is particularly common, requiring children to engage with the world and events around them. The use of metaphors in poetry expands speech consciousness, stimulates the imagination, and creates a new world in the minds of children. The combination of linguistic and artistic elements in metaphors highlights the poetic skill of the poet, while the primacy of emotional cognition contributes to the formation of vivid and memorable poetic works. The study of metaphors helps uncover hidden meanings and deepens our understanding of the poetic system and the poet's artistic world.

Keywords: metaphor, methodological means, literary text, speech, imagery, poetic work, speech effectiveness, conditional groups, typical metaphors, revitalization, synesthetic metaphors, distribution, in-depth analysis, linguistic and poetic research, new words, dialectical law, poetic system, poetic world.

Metaphor. This is one of the most widely used methodological means in a literary text (speech), which serves to increase the imagery in a poetic work and is of great importance in the development of speech effectiveness. Metaphors take an active part in objects, events, phenomena, similar processes, affect the psyche of the lyrical hero, the surrounding situations, possible situations. Therefore, metaphorical units open a wide path to the discovery of not only influence in the poetic system, but also the poetic world of the great poet. M. Yuldoshev, who is seriously engaged in linguistic and poetic research, prefers to study them in three conditional groups: 1) typical metaphors; 2) revitalization; 3) synesthetic metaphors¹. Their distribution in this form plays an important role in the in-depth analysis of speech units. Researcher G. Nasrullaeva notes: "Metaphor is one of the factors in the emergence of new words in the language, as a result of metaphorization, a new meaning is activated and the main meaning is weakened, the transition from a change in quantity to a change in quality occurs on the basis of a dialectical law that

¹Yuldoshev M. Secrets of the word shepherd. - Tashkent: Spirituality, 2002. - P.73.

normalizes the use of a new meaning and causes weakening main meaning. ²Therefore, any word performs the important task of discovering new meanings in addition to its own meaning. A shift in quantity towards a change in quality also contributes to the normalization of the new meaning. In poetic texts, this situation is reflected in a different perspective.

A. metaphors The usual form can be used in different situations, and also regulates the normalization of speech. It opens a wide path to rediscovering the variability that occurs in the psyche of children. The following poem is an example of a typical metaphor:

*Mouse in the nest
He became a sultan.
The pig serves him
Lashkarbosi - Coplon ³.*

This poem is called "Sweet Dream" and is praised for its beautiful comparison with the sleep of a mouse. The imagination of the student who reads this will develop even more, he will convince himself that the dream about the mouse-like animal does not come from his dream. He understands that one cannot promise work that he cannot fulfill, that a person can achieve great results with his own work and efforts. As a result, the compared object, things and events require the attention of the reader. He hurries to make it a habit to live, drawing the right conclusions from it. It can be seen that the poet managed to very skillfully describe the natural and familiar forms of comparisons " *Mouse*" - " *Sultan*" and " *Pig - Minister*".

B. metaphors The bright form is very common in children's poetry and serves to develop the intellect of students. After all, every important gesture, hint, comparison in it nourishes the mind and soul. Prepares for life, drawing certain conclusions from it. In the poetic bouquets of Dilshod Rajab, dedicated to children, we can observe the use of extremely colorful artistic and visual means:

*Smoke came out of the chimney
Houses are like trains.
To Eliotir -
Hurry, our trains.
until they stop
Until the cold snows come down.
Until the last stop
Until it reaches Navbahar ⁴.*

Titled "Winter Journey" from Dilshad Rajab's poetry collection "My Way to the Sun", the lyricist introduces readers to a vivid metaphor of looking at the smoke from the train chimney rising from every house. Here he assures that the trains moving in a hurry will not stop until the cold leaves, until spring comes, and their last stop is spring. Even children can realize this vivid fantasy in front of their eyes. In fact, the tradition of having mocking conversations and arranging poetic gurungs at home, near kungur stoves, has been preserved from our ancestors to this day. Because in the countryside children live with such enthusiasm. The poet sees it with his own eyes and describes it in such a way that children who are interested in everything will have a different reaction. As a

² Nasrullaeva G. Linguistic, cognitive and linguistic aspects of anthropocentric metaphor. Phil.fan.fal.doc...diss.authorref. - Fergana. 2019. -B.20

³Obidzhon A. The joy of children. -T.: "Uzbekistan". 2019. -B. 145.

⁴Dilshad Rajab. My path is towards the sun. -T: Cholpon Publishing House. 2019. -B.72

result, the movement of the train creates a more emotional coloring in the form of houses with smoke coming out of the chimney. Children whose hearts are full of joy realize the amazing mysteries of nature and learn the secrets of a reality that is more impressive than simple and mundane situations.

“Metaphorical meaning arises on the basis of a change in the ratio of denotative (name) and connotative (expression) senses in the main sense of the lexeme. The derived meaning can be at the sememe level (linguistic) or not (speech). Almost all lexemes that describe a person or name a person are used in a figurative sense, and most of them are linguo-socialized, that is, elevated to the rank of a sememe⁵. In fact, the metaphors used in the poems of Anvar Abizhan, Olgor Damin and Dilshad Rajab occupy a unique position due to their structural-semantic complexity and harmony. They don't just put black words together in a poem. After all, the growth and changes taking place in the psyche of children continue to move from simplicity to complexity, depending on age characteristics. Everyday reality, whether ordinary, living or synesthetic, is combined in one denominator to a single judgment (sema). It glorifies goodness, values industriousness and condemns such vices as apathy, laziness, indifference. Children gradually master such units of positive and negative meaning. In the poems of Anvar Obidjon, figurative means associated with the animal world are more common. Such a description implies the further improvement of the poetic skill of the poet:

*There was a Colt
Excited and stubborn.
From girls who steal
Mirror and comb.
Looking in the mirror
Let's go to.
Wondering
Goats and cattle⁶.*

This poem is called "The Tale of the Donkey," and the task of the child's imagination is to understand that the consequences of theft are not good. That is, children develop immunity against the cheerfulness and stubbornness of the foal. This emphasis manifests itself in different ways in the child's psyche. The combination of comb and mirror aims to bring out the whole character of the foal. In this form of living metaphor, the real aim is to develop the children's work ethic and correctness. Children begin to draw conclusions from the poem. That is, the reader receives a more lively poetic interpretation of the poem based on figurative images. At the intersection of image and imagination, it is proportion that prepares the ground for maintaining its position.

The primacy of emotional cognition in metaphor is manifested in a peculiar way in poetic works. It makes a great contribution to the creation of a new world in the minds of children, whether it be objects or phenomena in nature and the animal world. Such a description also requires the originality of the poetic style of the poets. In particular, in the existing chain of reality, the word descriptively affects the semantic construction, replacing one meaning with another. As a result language in system based on one nominative case derivative meaning manifestation doer second nouns (usually homonyms) occur _ will come. " ⁷Therefore, the didactic reason for the logical

⁵ Nasrullaeva G. Linguistic, cognitive and linguistic aspects of anthropocentric metaphor. Phil.fan.fal.doc...diss.authorref. - Fergana. 2019. -B.10.

⁶Obidzhon A. The joy of children. -T.: "Uzbekistan". 2019. - B. 1 66 .

⁷ Makhmaraimova Sh. Anthropocentric study of the metaphors of the Uzbek language. Doctor of Philology. diss., abstract.-Samarkand. 2020. -B.23.

accentuation of the image in poetic works and means of artistic representation expands the sphere of speech consciousness and orients the structure of the brain towards an attentive attitude to the phenomena of being.

C. The synesthetic form of metaphor is also often used in poetic texts. Thus, the formation of speech about the world and people in children's poetry also requires teaching them not to be indifferent to things and events:

Become a **magical force**

I wish you all the best.

And among the brave there are unworthy -

If I touch his head to the ground ⁸.

Such metaphors reflect the inner psychological psyche of a person. Because of his feelings and emotions, he misses the kindness of people and wants to lift *the poor to the heights next to the brave*. He wants to glorify courage and increase its value. Although the lyrical hero relies on his knowledge and strength, he is also more formidable and willing to become *a magical force* to get the job done quickly. The plot of the lyrical "I" requires the creation of a metaphorical connection and the transformation of the reader into such a bold, noble, courageous, fearless person. As a result, the basis that the poet wants to convey - courage, prepares the conditions for the formation of a metaphorical model.

It is worth noting that "just as any linguistic sign manifests its linguistic meaning in the communicative process, so the concept as an ideal, cogitative-intellectual phenomenon is formed in the communicative process and arises in this process on the basis of the means of language. In a certain case, the word embodies aspects of a multidimensional concept that are relevant for a given communicative process. Therefore, the meaning of the word is "responsible" for showing aspects of the concept that are necessary and relevant for communication and information. ⁹In the consistent connection of poetic verses, rhythmic fragments - with the versatility of the concept of "sign" - a multi-valued character develops. For example, in Dilshad Rajab's poem "Spring", several "symbols" acquire an active metaphorical meaning, thickening the interpretation and image:

Poured winter dew

The snow has melted.

Grow rich

The village spring has come

sparkle ,

Stone teeth **crunch** .

cast iron **roofs** ,

Kah-kah urar to comb.

This season is like a wedding

Laughter is everywhere.

Like a big fan

Tell a joke, tell a joke ¹⁰.

⁸Olgor Damin. Navo. -T. "East". 2012. -B. 44.

⁹Suyarova N. Classification, cognitive structure and lexicographic interpretation of metaphors with the denotative meaning "sign". Philol.fan.philosophy.doc.diss.author. - Against. 2021. -B.16.

¹⁰Dilshad Rajab. My path is towards the sun. -T: Cholpon Publishing House. 2019. -B.144.

In this poem, the usual, bright and synesthetic form of metaphor is harmoniously used, which is reflected in the spring scene. From the melting of white snow, turning into small flowers, and the sound of raindrops falling from copper roofs, the poet was able to masterfully describe the arrival of spring. The following stanzas fully reflect the synesthetic form. The transition of spring into different colors, the polishing of various things-objects are especially skillfully drawn. You see, children love such playful poems. The arrival of spring is welcomed as a big holiday. The object and its sign in unusual combinations prepare the ground for the emergence of attractiveness. "Soylar kular sharaklab" changes the usual form of metaphor and creates a synesthetic type. Streams usually begin to glow with the arrival of spring. As a result of daytime warming, the snow melts and the streams overflow. "Shine" shows the quality of the verb. The poet manages to convince innocent souls that spring does not come by itself. For example, "poets try to express reality in a new, unique way, without repeating another creator, and demonstrate their skills by using linguistic material in a unique way in poetic speech."¹¹In fact, the principles of reflecting metaphors in the spirit of a poem require a great search from the poet. Its purpose is to create concepts from unfamiliar words and phrases in the mind of the student, and it becomes clear that it is important to master the learning aspects as well as to have some fun in expressing them.

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