

Formation of Connotative Meaning in Literary Texts on the Basis of Metaphor and Metonymy (In the Example of the Poetry of A. Oripov and E. Vahidov)

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ABSTRACT

This article briefly describes the connotative meanings of the lexical units used in the poetry of A. Oripov and E. Vahidov. Expression of connotative meaning in poets' poems by lexical methods is studied on the example of poets' poems.

It is a means to express the meaning of movement in the artistic text and in the speech process, to express a certain concept through a form and meaning that did not appear before, and to strengthen the artistry, imagery and effectiveness. The expression of connotative meanings in works of art is a tool that increases the impact of the text in prose works or poetic works and gives aesthetic pleasure. Words have a figurative meaning in addition to their original meaning. It also performs the task of describing objects and events through figurative meaning. In most of the linguistic literature, four types of transfer of meaning are mentioned: metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, and task association. "Metaphor is derived from the Greek word, which means transfer, copy, metaphor. In a metaphor, the similarity of a certain subject or event with some aspect or some sign of another subject or event is determined. In this case, it is based on the similarity of the objects' color, shape, movement - character of the situation, place and time." Metaphors make speech figurative, evoke emotion, aesthetic pleasure in a person, serve to create an image, and are able to elegantly express all aspects of our native language, down to the most subtle points of natural phenomena in human activity. The best examples of the transfer of meaning through metaphors can be found in the works of many artists in Uzbek literature. Including in the works of A. Oripov, we can find the best examples of metaphors. Almost all of the poet's poems are described in harmony with man and nature. It is natural that metaphor appears in the poet's poetry at different levels: poetic movement, poetic image, and the entire poem. A lyrical mood is imprinted in the nature scenes painted by A. Oripov, in which the

subjective image is more important than the objective image - the forgetting of reality. Therefore, when the poet uses each word, he acquires a great emotional value. In the poet's poem "Cancer", we can find a beautiful metaphor:

Cancer is the time of the wind.

Mudar ghurkas in the mulberry tree

It's as if he suddenly hit the sky

Poplars that stand without words

There is a beautiful view of the connotative meaning, i.e. metaphor, in the phrases such as "mudrar g'urrakrak", "falakka doq urar" used in the poem. Here, in units such as the humming of the grunts and the war of the sky, features such as humming and shouting characteristic of humans have been transferred to things. This increased the figurativeness and emotionality of the poem. Metaphors at the image level can also be seen in the next paragraphs.

I saw your mangle stiffened with sweat,

Merciless when you put it in the fire

I saw you lose yourself on the hill,

It's good that you are stunned.

Here there are metaphors such as "burning fire", "losing oneself" and "laughing". When we look at metaphors among themselves and in the context of other words that surround them, an image is created. This image has two supports: one is a farmer who sweats his forehead in spite of cancer, and the other is the sun standing on the top of the cane in admiration of his determination. A. In Oripov's poems, the commonality of man and nature is so vividly expressed that the poet artistically embodies such phenomena of nature that cannot be seen with the naked eye. In the work of the poet, wind, moon, stars, rain and snow are found in his poetic texts. The main image in his poem "The wind of my country" is the wind. That is:

How many winds have I turned my face to,

They smelled different breaths

In this poem, through the metaphor of the wind, a person comes like the wind and leaves just as quickly. Represents the coming and going of a person. The works of A. Oripov and E. Vahidov have many similarities, and beautiful examples of metaphors and metonymies can be found in their works. Along with the use of metaphors, E. Vahidov also created beautiful examples of metonymy. Metonymy is also based on closeness and connection rather than on the similarity between different subtleties of meaning in artistic texts. It is a tool that increases the level of expressiveness of speech. Metonymies appear in different forms, and in artistic texts in different forms:

Metonymy in spatial form

A temporary form of metonymy

There are also such forms as logical metonymy.

So, metonymy is the exchange of one word with another, which is semantically related to the first one. Metonymy, which is considered one of the types of migration, occupies an important place in the work of E. Vahidov. When analyzing the poet's poems, the phenomenon of metonymy served as a linguistic tool from the places where the national spirit and values were expressed.

If Uzbek does not read Navoi

That's why the golden head is a head

Bedil stayed and kissed Demyan Bedni

That's why black hair is a malla.

In the above verses taken from the Uzbek poem "Navoiyin oqimay koysa", "Navoiyin oqimay koysa", "Bedil" and "Demyan Bedniy" are not individuals in the singular, it is intended to love and read the works created by them. and metonymy is created. In this very poem of the poet, we come across several metonymic phenomena. Generally speaking, in this poem we do not understand the personality of Navoi, but the immortal work he created. In addition, there are many metonymies related to place names in the poet's poems.

Olim Chirchik is the host today.

Ahangar, Bekobod did it - yu offer

In these verses, he refers to the people living in this place through the names of the places. In the works of E. Vahidov, the role of migrations in the expression of the national spirit, the creation of metonymies through beautiful words, serves to enrich the language with unique units and pictorial expressions and to raise the spirit of the people. The main task of fiction is to provide aesthetic education to a person. As we have mentioned above, migrations have an incomparable role in the acquisition of tone, clarity and perfection.

Samples of fiction in one way or another instill the national-spiritual spirit into the human mind, and in this regard, the unique masterpieces of artists such as A. Oripov and E. Vahidov, and language tools are of great importance in the full and perfect performance of these works. Studying and analyzing their works in all aspects helps to reveal important aspects of artistic works.

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