Descriptive Words in the Epic "Lison Ut-Tair"

Turahonova Hosiyat[1]

[1] EFL teacher of Namangan Institute of Engineering Technology, txosiyat@yahoo.com

D. M. Khoshimova [2]

[2] Research advisor: DSc of Philology, Head of The Department of Foreign Languages of Namangan Institute of Engineering Technology

Annotation:

In this article, a brief theoretical basis of figurative language and their use in the epic "Lison ut-tair" is given. Figurative language is widely used in fiction and consists of lexical-stylistic units that ensure the effectiveness of the artistic text, its artistic value, and its preservation in the mind of the reader. We can see how they were used in Alisher Navoi's epic "Lison ut-tair" in this article.

Keywords: Figurative language, image, metaphor, metonymy, hyperbole.

INTRODUCTION

We know that figurative language is one of the most researched and debated topics in linguistics. Therefore, it will be difficult to imagine examples of fiction without figures of speech. They play an important role in making the artistic work, take a place in the reader's heart and keep it in his memory for a long time. The means of artistic representation are one of the factors that enhance the expressiveness and emotionality that represent the defining feature of the artistic language.

Similarity in the transfer of a sign that characterizes one object to another object, i.e. it is used in a figurative sense without affecting the nominative meaning of the word, rather than a simple statement without any lexical-stylistic coloring. It will have a much stronger range of influence. The skillful use of words, not their literal meaning, but the possibility of imagery creates an artistic and aesthetic purpose.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Many linguists and literary scholars have conducted their scientific research on artistic visual media such as B. Tokhliyev, R. Kongurov, A. Boboniyozov, E. Kilichev, Sh. Rakhmatullayev and others.

We can be aware of the scientific works of M. Mirtojiyev, N. Arutyunova, M. Black, J. Lakoff and many other scientists that revealed the philosophical-theoretical foundations, logical analysis, linguistic, semantic and cognitive features of visual media.

However, the problem of English translations of visual aids used in Alisher Navoi's epic "Lison ut-Tair" has not been researched yet.

Alisher Navoi's epic "Lison ut-Tair" (The Language of the Bird's) is a work full of symbolic symbols, stories are rich in images with various forms of metaphor, and the writer wrote about it in "Muhokamat ul-lugatayn" "Because of "Lison ut –tair" I am singing with the inspiration, I am showing the secrets of the truth in a metaphorical picture with the gesture of the bird's language."

Also, the expression of artistic visual means in "Lison ut-tair" can be an effective way to make the work popular with the all people, because the images in this work are figurative symbols, which appeal to both young and old readers alike. The older reader understands that birds are used in a metaphorical sense, and in fact people are meant by them, the call to perfection, such as not becoming a slave to the ego, self-awareness and for the younger reader is affected by the challenge that has acquired spiritual, educational and educational significance through the image of birds means turning away from a number of vices, such as pride and laziness..

In this case, visual means serve to create a spiritual connection between the reader and the work. E. Bertels, Ibrahim Hakkul, Sh. Sharipov, Z. Mamadaliyeva, R. Jumayev and other scientists have conducted scientific research on the epic "Lison ut-Tair". A different aspect of our research to these studies is that it is focused on the research of the problems of the translation of the figurative devices used in the epic "Lison ut-Tair" into English, aspects such as the scope of the use of the types of figurative devices such as metaphor, metonymy and hyperbole, and how it is reflected in speech of the characters are researched.

It is known that the lexical-semantic, pragmatic, linguocultural characteristics of the language of Alisher Navoi's works have been studied to a certain extent. Studying the works of the great poet allows us to learn about the life of that time and to discover aspects that are not known to us. At this point, it is appropriate to quote the opinions of Shuhrat Sirojiddinov, one of the founders of the science of "Navoi studies", regarding the study of Navoi's works: "...Which has an extremely strong influence on the formation of the spiritual world of young people on the ground of nationalism and humanitarianism, and at the same time is a key to understanding the laws of formation and development of Uzbek classical literature and Uzbek national spirituality - forming a healthy way of thinking in young people by studying Navoi's work, which plays a key role, creating comprehensive knowledge about the most important period in the history of Uzbek literature, and helping to make their spiritual world perfect are important issues".

RESULTS

In fact, we set out to research the lexical-semantic and artistic-stylistic aspect of Alisher Navoi's epic "Lison ut-Tair", which is one of his works created in the last years of his life. In this work, all forms of artistic visual tools are skillfully used in the artistic expression of characters, places, natural scenery and description of given stories. When we statistically analyzed the image examples found in the text of the epic narrative, we found out that there are more than 500, and in most cases we witnessed the use of metaphors, similes, personifications, and exaggerations.

It is known to us that tropes strongly express the meaning in the text and serve to increase the artistic potential of the work of art. In the lexical-semantic analysis of the epic, we selected tropes, metaphors, metonymy and exaggeration, and paid attention to the extent to which they were expressed in the work and restored in translations.

In our linguistics, the words used in a figurative sense are called tropes, and they form the basis of the creation of an artistic text. Metaphor is one of the artistic visual tools studied in Eastern and Western linguistics and literary studies from ancient times to the present day. It is based on science that other forms of migration arise on the basis of metaphors and that there are two main types of metaphors: linguistic metaphors and private-author metaphors.

DISCUSSION

We can see that one of these two types of linguistic metaphors mainly fulfills the function of calling and naming and does not provide any artistic coloring or emotional expressiveness in the development of events in the epic: "They were all disappointed that such a king could not be found. This incident left a **heavy mark** on their hearts" ("Lison ut-tair" prose statement 2008; 9). The word "heavy footprint" used in this example is a metaphor, a metaphor often used in everyday life. "Heavy" literally means "weighty". As a result of our analysis, the lexical unit "trace" is semantically "a reflection of something left as a result of the touch or pressure of something on the level (surface) of something, which represents it." it turned out. So, if something is more firmly embedded on the surface of something, it leaves a heavy mark. In the given example, one of the figurative meanings of the word "heavy" is: to touch hard, to offend, to express the meaning of "... no matter how hard they try, the fact that they cannot find a just king as their king is a sad event in their hearts. " used as. "This event remained in their hearts as a sad event" without expressing it in the original sense, but in order to ensure artistic and stylistic coloring, the phrase "heavy mark" is expressed by transferring the meaning of the text, served to be simple and concise. We can find this phrase in the universal lexicon in a portable sense.

CONCLUSION

In a conclusion, using figurative language gives artistic value to each artistic work. We can not imagine any literacy text without figurative language. It decorates the text, provide the reader with fantasy, preserves the events in the story in the memory of the reader. We researched a work of Alisher Navoi. One of Alisher Navoi's last works is "Lison ut-tair"("The Language of Birds"), it is fully consisted of figurative language such as : metaphor, metonymy, hyperbole, personification, simile etc. These means serves to stay in the heart and memory of a reader.

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