

THE USE OF METAPHORS IN B.GENJEMURATOV'S WORKS

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Annotation. *The article provides information about the metaphors used in B. Genjemuratov's works. The issue of studying the poet's works in the linguopoetic aspect has been considered.*

Key words: *Linguopoetics, terms, style, lexeme, trope, metaphor, stylistic figure.*

The value of a literary work is primarily determined by its artistic language. Artistic expression is the main criterion of any literature and is studied from the perspectives of both literary criticism and linguistics. The figurative meanings of words are regarded as one of the main factors that ensure artistic quality. When analyzing the language of a literary work, it is necessary to identify how the writer or poet has used the artistic means of language in the work, how words and word forms have been employed to create artistic imagery, the individual mastery of word usage, and the peculiarities of style. Only in this way can the linguistic peculiarities of the writer, the individuality of style, and the specific features of the literary language be revealed [2:262].

In a literary work, stylistic devices such as simile, epithet, metaphor, metonymy, and synecdoche play a special role in the creation of a character's image. They describe the external appearance, inner world, and character traits of the hero in an artistic manner, enriching the language and producing an emotional-expressive impact on the reader.

In the language of poetry, words that are outwardly beautiful yet inwardly profound are frequently employed. These are referred to as poetical words. They express human emotions and perceptions, possess emotional-expressive force, and serve as a fundamental basis for artistic embellishment. In both writing and speech, the brevity, artistry, and sharpness of expression are achieved through the various stylistic devices available in the language.

Artistic literature is considered a form of social consciousness that nurtures the spiritual world of a person, guides them towards finding their place in social life, and purifies them. Poets are distinguished and valued in their creativity not by similarities, but by the linguistic peculiarities that make them unique and original. Indeed, every poet or writer has their own style and mastery. In this regard, the contemporary master of artistic expression, B.Genjemuratov, is a poet who skillfully and appropriately employs the artistic devices of language.

If we consider the peculiarities in his works from a linguopoetic perspective, we can observe that the tropes ensuring the imagery of poetic works are employed with great mastery. It is possible to conduct a very profound analysis regarding the metaphors that frequently occur in literary works. It should be noted that, in linguistics, metaphor is understood as transferred meanings that arise on the basis of some similarity. Through this method, metaphors are also created as one of the main means of artistic depiction in literature. These distinctions manifest themselves in the figurative character of metaphors, which are used as one of the artistic devices in literary works.

In his research, Sh.Abdinazimov pointed out that metaphors in the poet's creative works enhance the expressiveness and imagery of poetic language: "Individual stylistic metaphors possess an additional layer of figurative meaning. Therefore, masters of artistic language, alongside employing universally national and figurative metaphors, also make extensive use of individual stylistic metaphors in their works" [1:81].

Metaphor is a figurative comparison of the past and present states of an object. It is the figurative use of meaning when a feature belonging to one object or phenomenon is transferred to another on the basis of certain similarities: "Hár basqan qádemim – tas jol, temir jol. Gúlge bólingen jol, geyde kómir jol, [4:10]."

The poet's poem, which begins with "Allahuw akbar, allahuw akbar...", masterfully embodies an entire philosophy of life. In this context, the lines "tas jol, temir jol" symbolize the hardships encountered at every step of life, while in the subsequent stanza, these life struggles are likened to a boatman rowing against the waves. In the following lines, we also see the depiction of a traveler setting out on a journey: "Qayıqtıń qabırǵasın shaynadı tislep, Hásettiń adamxor akulaları [4:12]. Sabrshıdam kesası shimpildegende, taplamaq bolǵanda dóhmet padasın [4:11]." In these poetic lines, we observe the portrait of a traveler tormented by the troubles of the world. That is, the "altın nur" here is understood as the sun. This can be inferred from the concluding lines of the stanza: "Bul niǵmetler Arshı aǵladan eken." Further, the poet emphasizes the fleeting nature of life: "Ómirim aǵıp atır Kún, Tún arası – Seniń shapalaǵıń ... Seniń qushaǵıń. [4:18]."

In the poem titled "Dúr-dúr silkinbekte temir qanatlar", the poet vividly depicts the contrasts of life. Through the symbol of a bird spreading its wings high in the sky, despite hardships, he represents the image of noble human beings. That is, the difficulty of living as a truly good person in this world is conveyed in the lines: "Bildim: jollar ushın ayaqlar kerek, Jolǵa sıymaǵanǵa – keń qulash qanat!", further reinforced by: "Quslarmız! – Qanatlılar jolǵa sıyar ma?! [4:20]."

In another line, life itself is portrayed as a struggle: “Ómir – gúres, onín tosiqlarında, Dushpanğa atqan oq, dosqa gúl ediń ... [4:21].” In his work “Jaqsı adamlardıń júregi”, B.Genjemuratov employs the words “oq” and “gúl” as metaphors for human nature. The truth of life is expressed here: one can be a gift for close friends, while for enemies one may be like an arrow shot in opposition. Furthermore, in the poet’s “Zámin tawdağı Ázim Súyin aytımları”, several metaphors are presented: “Taw bórisimen. Bul shól bórisi: B.Genjemuratov ... azıwı altın puwlımsañ,tiller – tilla suwlımsañ ... Ázim Súyin [4:27].” During one of my conversations with the poet, I inquired with interest about the history of writing this poem.

B. Genjemuratov explained not only the history of writing this poem but also the reason for employing the particular metaphor. The choice of the “bóri” metaphor stems from its unique qualities, which are not found in other animals. As a symbolic representation for the Karakalpak people, the poet widely used this metaphor in his other works as well:

... Mına gúl dúnyanıń turmağı gúman
balqıtılmasa eger
júregi temirler. [4:60].”

In these lines, the metaphor “gúl dúnya” represents a happy and prosperous era, while “júregi temirler” metaphorically refers to heartless or cowardly individuals.

In conclusion, the poetry of B.Genjemuratov during the years of independence stands out for its vibrancy, richness of ideas, thematic diversity, and stylistic variety, as well as its high level of artistic expression. From a linguopoetic perspective, a comprehensive study of his works remains one of the most significant scholarly tasks of our time. In this article, we attempted to examine the peculiarities of metaphor usage in the poet’s works, as well as to analyze his individual stylistic metaphors from multiple dimensions.

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