

## METAPHORICAL IMAGES IN THE POETRY OF OSMAN AZIM

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### ANNOTATION

This article scientifically analyzes the diversity of metaphorical images in the poetry of the People's Poet of Uzbekistan Usmon Azim, the poet's ability to create images. In the article, the author draws on the artistic analysis of metaphorical images in the poet's collection of poems "Autumn". The metaphorical features of the image of Autumn and the leaves associated with it are highlighted, focusing on the content of the image of Autumn, which is common in the poet's poems.

**Keywords:** *image, metaphor, metaphorical, metaphorical image, Autumn, leaf, human life, poetic skill*

Every creator appeals to metaphor in the creative process, that is, to recreate the world when he sees it, to feel it. It is necessary to study the process of creating a poetic image of the poet, the relationship between being and thinking, scene and emotion. Because every poet "develops an unexpected inner resemblance to us, as a result of which what we know is described in a completely new way before our eyes, revealing its invisible aspects to us" [1.B.71]. Hence, it is important to study the emergence of metaphorical images, which are the main feature of the artistic image, to correctly understand and analyze its function.

The poetry of the People's Poet of Uzbekistan Usmon Azim is rich in metaphorical images. In the poems of the poet, the harmony of nature and man, being and spirit, landscape and mood are expressed through metaphorical images. The poet speaks of trees and mountains, springs and rivers, birds and clouds, distant stars, beautiful flowers. In his poetry, garden (tree, leaf, root), mountain (field, steppe, rock), sun, dawn, rain, wind, star, birds (crane), flowers (tulips, roses, daisies), seasons are widely used.

In poetry, the seasons, especially Autumn, play an important role as a unique artistic image. Usmon Azim also writes "many" and "good" poems about autumn. He says in one of his literary conversations about the collection of poems "Autumn": "I look at the whole world from the world of autumn. That's why I called this book "Autumn", and I can proudly say that it is a very rare book. But not everyone understands ..."[2.48.]. His series "Autumn Garden I", "Autumn Garden II", "Autumn Garden III" and "Poems from Autumn Gardens" are dedicated to the Autumn season.

Found summer winds,  
The world is full of growth and prosperity.  
Young winds into the garden,  
Elegant autumn has come and gone.

Autumn has turned the tired world of "growing up" into a "treasure". But the reader, who imagines autumn only as a time of frost, cold wind, mezzanine, rain, and yellowing after flowering, awakens a warm mood through the elegant image of Autumn "carried" by the "young winds" about the uniqueness of this season. It should be noted that "for the poet, autumn seems to be not only the golden season of nature, but also the yellow love, the saffron leaves of the book of life, the pre-winter season. In short, autumn rises to the level of an image that serves to reflect the experiences of the heart of the poet Usman Azim in different colors and colors, trying to make a philosophical observation of this transient life"[3].

After the poet Abdulhamid Sulaymon oglu Cholpon, who started the direction of symbolism in the Uzbek poetry of the XX century, the poet Usmon Azim refers to the image of Kuz the most. If in Cholpon's work the tragedy of the nation, sorrows and griefs are expressed in the image of Autumn, in the poet's poetry a new poetic expression of this season is manifested. The fact that the Chinese poet Zhang Ketzo chose the line "Spring is coming ..." as an epigraph to the collection of poems "Autumn" shows the purpose of the poet. At the same time, in his poems about Autumn, the poet discusses man and his life, the world of existence and non-existence, life and death, while the image of Autumn reflects the clear and concise images of the inner world of man. Autumn is the epitome of man. The allegorical feature of this image is that the poet does not depict Autumn in the original, but vividly reflects the similarities to human life through the seasons of that year, especially Autumn. As the Russian scholar ND Arutyunova wrote: "... metaphor is not a means or a weapon, but the basis of poetic thinking" [4.16].

Autumn - Navoi office. Bedor.

Read. Cry. It hurts.

A row of autumn trees,

Tragic bytes written by Daho. [5.184]

It is well known that in poetry the stages of human life are compared to the seasons. The seasons have their own symbolism: spring and summer - youth and youth and goodness; autumn and winter - like old age, despair. It is significant that the poet likens the whole chapter to Hazrat Alisher Navoi's "Devon". In his famous Chor Devoni, the great poet arranges and names the stages of his life in comparison with the seasons. In the collection "Badoe ul-vasat" the poet collects poems about the autumn of life - childhood and post-adolescence. Realizing that a person will never return to childhood, that youth will never return, the torturous conclusion of a quarter of a year of life, the feeling of approaching old age is as difficult as reading and reading "Navoi devoni". The season of yellowing, withering, wilting after flowering in the series "A series of autumn trees" is a sad period in the life of every human being. That is why the poet uses the metaphorical image of autumn and autumn trees. The expression of the heart's feelings, sorrows and longings about man and his life is described in "tragic bytes". It should be noted that metaphor in the broadest sense means something in poetry, revealing the essence of an event, the other through an event, any form of figurative and indirect expression of thought, as literary critics have said: Metaphor plays an important role in the formation of artistic expression, the emotional scale of the word - melody, coloring, affectivity. "[6].

Osman Azim Autumn and related garden, leaves, hazon, kuzak, cranes also discover the artistic miracle of such elements as tree, meson, wind. In particular, the metaphorical image of the hazon represents not only a natural phenomenon, but also the signs of human age, aging, aging in the body, and the poet's use of the word "hazon" shows that he made extensive use of metaphorical possibilities: My heart is as dry as a leaf. " "What happens to the early hazon? As if I didn't know, I ask, "What happens to the early hazon?" As mentioned above, even the simple breaking state of a leaf emerges through a metaphor for a tragic image and effect, a comparison of a natural phenomenon and human life, an interpretation of living reality and artistic reality.

A leaf of life ended quietly,

A small melody gone forever.

God made me tremble so much,  
The air that wakes up when the leaves fly.

The end of human life is the tragedy of a leaf falling prematurely from a tree branch, its simple but clear resemblance. The protagonist trembles at the "air" of "a leaf" when he realizes that the "quiet life" of "a leaf" and "a little melody" will not be sung "forever". "Air" means non-existence: the question of whether human life comes to an end from the mixing of leaves with nothing, how much life is spoiled, the saving of the soul, whether this deposit wasted the spoils of the soul, raises deep pains. The poet illustrates the tragedy at the end of human life in the example of the breaking of this tiny little "leaf".

Suddenly a leaf flew from the branch -  
Landing on this leaf is endless.

Indeed, since the "leaf that flew from the branch" is buried in the ground every autumn ("Are the leaves not returning to the world!"), There is no way for man to return from eternity to perish. Through the metaphorical image of the leaf, the poet makes profound reflections on human life and its destiny, emphasizing that man should remember not only the spring of life, but also the Autumn of life, and do good deeds, not joy, until he comes and writes:

I will have a leaf in the fall,  
My heart is the yellowest leaf.

The leaf used by the poet is a symbol of a silent heart, which is a place for all the pains, dreams and aspirations, joys and pleasures of a person throughout his life; her jaundice is excruciating. Pain, on the other hand, is the fruit of longing, pain, suffering, the midwife of the poem that emerges at the end of it.

The poetic skill of any artist is manifested in his effective use of the means of artistic representation, as well as his application of artistic images. The poet creates beautiful and unique examples of the art of diagnosis, simulation and alliteration when using Autumn and related emblems:

The wind tore on the branch,  
A noisy scarf.  
The leaves flew into the air,  
Draw the Chinese letter.

As the poet himself said, "We have always had a criterion for learning from nature." That is why he wrote, "Your rains are a world, I am a drop of youth, compulsive," "Every verse of autumn recites verses, Every leaf is a hadith," "Autumn is left alone in the world," "The sky is blue." The sun shines, Autumn's sorrow has opened the light ", " Autumn enters Life, wanting to save money ", " There is no season called Autumn. The sadness in the garden, Time is the ruin of spring. "Philosophical observations about man and his life, human emotions and psyche are depicted in harmony with natural landscapes. In order for the reader to understand this poetic mood, this philosophical observation, it is, of course, important to apply new poetic expressions and semantic nuances to the semantic aspects of the word. As we have seen above, metaphorical images in the poet's work play an important role in enchanting his artistic ideas and goals, dreams and aspirations in his heart,

expressing his deep philosophical conclusions through extraordinary movements, images, as well as ensuring the originality of his work.

In short, the study and research of artistic images in Osman Azim's poetry, including the elucidation of the essence of metaphorical images, reveals the main artistic features of the poet's poetry, along with defining the poet's artistic idea and artistic skill.

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