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METAPHORICAL THINKING IN POETRY

Submission Date: March 20, 2024, Accepted Date: March 25, 2024,

Published Date: March 30, 2024

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ajps/Volume04Issue03-16>

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ABSTRACT

This article talks about the influence of the period on literature, literary changes in the process of this influence, news. The concept of metaphorical thinking has been studied separately from the concept of metaphor. The role and essence of metaphorical thinking is revealed in poetry.

KEYWORDS

Poem, period, metaphor, metaphorical thinking, analysis.

INTRODUCTION

The 20th century was significant in the history of mankind not only because of wars and dangerous situations, but also because of significant development in science and life, social life and human thinking. Unprecedented possibilities of human thinking for its time are also related to this period. The emergence of new genres, the increase in the scope of approach, the uniqueness of views, the still unaccustomed form and expression of the psyche and feeling showed up in

world literature. Works created in various forms in different regions of the world have become equally relevant for humanity.

The traditions of classical poetry, which lasted several centuries in Uzbek literature, took a new look at the beginning of the 20th century. But it is inappropriate to look at it only from a formal point of view. It should be taken into account that these evolutions in terms of artistic thinking and poetic perception are related to

the changes in the life of the society, as well as human feelings. In the samples of works of the beginning of the century, the ghazals written in aruz weight were widely replaced by samples of works of the finger poem system. Until the end of the century, this system was updated, polished, and improved. If we compare the poems of the beginning and the end of the 20th century, we can see that there have been great changes and evolutions in this process. And literature, in harmony with the principles of development and changes of time and time, or being ahead of its time, shows its new colors. Ulugbek Hamdamov emphasizes that the era is reflected in the so-called mirror of poetry. "But this reflection is a product that has passed through the prism of the poet's personality," he says. "At the same time, poetry is not only a poet or a child of the era, but it is a universe born at the intersection of the internal factor - the poet, and the external factor - the era".^{[1]:23}

The influence of the period on poetry has been thoroughly analyzed by literary scholars. The evolution of poetry in the series of periods is also noteworthy. The system of finger poetry in "Devonu lug'otit turk" (Collection of Turkish languages. Mahmud Kashgari) reappeared centuries later, after ghazals and rubai's in classical literature, at the beginning of the 20th century. And the finger at the beginning of the century, as we noted above, is completely different from today's poetry. The reason is that the evolution of the

poem due to the period is taken for granted in this process. The period as an important social factor creates new poets, new poems, new views and identities. As the era affects the renewal of human thinking, it is natural that it also affects the metaphorical way of thinking. This situation is more clearly visible in the Uzbek poetry of the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century. Therefore, it is appropriate to study this phenomenon separately within the framework of metaphorical way of thinking.

When it comes to studying the nature of metaphorical thinking in poems, "Is there non-metaphorical thinking in poetry?" the first question that arises. However, considering the manifestations of thinking in poetry, especially artistic thinking, poetic thinking, mythological or epic thinking processes, it is also natural to have metaphorical thinking. Now the next question arises: In fact, is metaphor itself a thought phenomenon, a process or a tool? Or is it a reflection of the state of mind in words? Isn't there more intellect than emotion in metaphor? Or is it a synthesis of emotion and intellect?

Sometimes the artifices used in poetry or prose are collectively called metaphors. In her research, Gulbahor Qabuljonova, relying on the opinion of Aristotle, E. Cassirer, F. Wheelwright and other scientists, says that "in the definitions given to metaphor in general, there are many cases where it is

combined with related phenomena." [2:17-18]. The scientist says that the scope of this concept is extremely broad. This expansion can have two results. The first is positive. Conducting research in a wide range also gives great opportunities in understanding its nature. The second is negative. Extending the scope of the metaphor so much makes it difficult to describe and confuses it with other phenomena. [2:40] That's when it is necessary to distinguish metaphor from other related phenomena, to define their boundaries, even partially. In particular, in philosophy, linguistics, this type of migration has been extensively researched, and in these studies, it is emphasized that the essence of metaphor is naming. In particular, in textbooks and scientific literature, the essence of metaphor is the calling of one type of thing by another name. Poetic metaphor is not limited to naming. In fiction, metaphor also expresses. G.Qabuljonova shows these limits to some extent from the lexicological point of view. Even though his research is from the lexicological side, he also gives many examples from fiction in addition to colloquial sentences. However, most of the examples from fiction (mainly, poems) clearly state the metaphorical and metaphorical words and do not present the essence of this process of metaphorization. If, from the lexical point of view, the metaphorical nature of the poem is unclear, this should also be given in the analysis. It is also necessary to take into account that the analyst's point of view takes precedence. Because the reader's conclusion about

the work may be different. In metaphor, the relation between the analysis of the dictionary meaning of the word and the artistic analysis is actually the same. According to literary critic Obid Karimov, metaphor is created as a result of figurative thinking in poetry. He says: "Even though metaphor is a linguistic phenomenon, it fully manifests its feature only in poetic speech. [3:188] Note that it is emphasized that metaphor fully manifests its essence only in poetic speech. The difference between metaphor in lexical and poetic speech is understood mainly in artistic analysis, and in most cases through the senses of the reader.

The concept of metaphor is not limited to poetry or literature. In philosophy and linguistics it has been thoroughly studied. George Lakoff and Mark Johnson's work "Metaphors we live by" is one of the unique works in this direction. [4] George Lakoff is recognized by modern scholars as the most profound scholar of metaphor after Aristotle. The uniqueness of Lakoff's theory is that it considers metaphor in cognitive semantics. He looks at the metaphor, first of all, not as a figurative tool, but as a natural process, an everyday phenomenon. It also studies metaphor as a universal phenomenon, not just a linguistic one. True, the theories about metaphor in the book are unique. It is this book that is used as a basis for most of the research on metaphor in world science. However, applying these theories to poetic analysis would

require an analysis of the theory itself. Everyday speech, poetry, as well as ordinary language, have their own characteristics of metaphors, which, of course, require a special approach.

Thought is the object of study of the science of philosophy. It is natural that when metaphorical thinking is looked at from a philosophical point of view, things get a little more complicated. Since our goal is to study the nature of metaphorical thinking in poetry, we should have at least a basic impression of thinking in philosophy. In general, since the object of study of all humanities is man, each science studies him within its own principles. In the same line, literature, especially poetry, explores its poetic form. When U. Hamdamov says that "in the center of every good poem is a person with his joy and anxiety, dreams and dreams", [1:25] he means the poetic state of human feelings and experiences.

In philosophy, in science in general, thinking is associated with the cognitive ability of the mind. But spiritual knowing, knowing with the heart, is usually neglected. "Thinking continues, improves the function of sensory organs and apparatuses, gives them a new quality, a new meaning and content. For example, the speed of sunlight, the movement of spaceships, scientific hypotheses, discoveries, discussions about planets, wonders of the earth are all products of human thinking". [6:8] So, does the process of self-knowledge of a person take place with the mind or

with the soul, which one has a greater share? Does the mind or spirit prevail in the reception of poetry? If we look at it from the point of view of philosophy, if thinking is considered a phenomenon of the mind, how can we accept the mechanism of metaphorical thinking? If we distinguish, compare or contrast "Logical thinking" and "poetic thinking" in this process, the mechanism of metaphor and metaphorical thinking in this process will become clear.

The thought comes from mind. It is thought that emotional, spiritual and mental organs in a person are continuously renewed. The wound of creative thinking is somewhat more interesting. "Creative thinking is associated with creative imagination. Therefore, a person finds answers to many questions in his practical activities with the help of his imagination. In particular, various assumptions, hypotheses, scientific hypotheses, discoveries, inventions in the field of technology are realized in this way, that is, with the help of imagination, the necessary results are achieved". [6:71] This process itself also covers several small processes. Seeing, maturing or reading, feeling, synthesizing knowledge about it, and then summarizing conclusions. This can be followed by conclusions that are abandoned in the generalization. Sometimes this process takes place in one or several seconds. It follows from this that although metaphor is also a process? Multi-stage process or multi-stage

intelligence phenomenon. Is it a metaphor phenomenon?

But we can't take metaphor only as a form of thinking or a product. If so, everyone would be able to write poetry. In particular, an erroneous conclusion also arises that a learned, thinking, thinking whole person can write poetry. It is obvious that this conclusion is wrong. Expression as a poet does not happen only with understanding. Then another legitimate question arises: when is metaphor a phenomenon of feeling? It is this question that makes it necessary to study the nature of metaphorical thinking. A poet needs experience, skills and knowledge to feel and perceive that momentary feeling, find a name for that feeling and express it through words in a metaphorical state. The process of metaphorical thinking is seen in this case.

If we take into account that metaphor is studied in other areas, in our everyday life, then poetry and metaphor can be separated from each other. A poem is not just a metaphor. And, conversely, not every metaphor can be a poem. It is true that the poem contains many figurative and symbolic words. In this sense, we consider a metaphor, conditionally, a part of the poem. Thus, metaphors in poetry are limited to lines and stanzas that contain figurative meanings. These thoughts, of course, apply to poems of one direction, one category and one form. At this point,

one should not forget that the entire poem itself can be a metaphor.

Each poet has his own style of expression. In the poem, this situation shows the poet's talent as well as his knowledge and thinking. As the Spanish philosopher José Ortega-i-Gasset noted, with the help of metaphors we reach the farthest boundaries of human thinking, we understand the invisible corners. "It allows us to reveal the essence of abstract concepts in our imagination through a concept that is close to us and easy to understand." [7:72] We try to observe the philosopher's thoughts. So, how can metaphorical expressions used in poetry to express ideas reveal abstract situations in human thinking? Finding answers to these questions reveals a unique mechanism of the nature of metaphorical thinking.

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