

SECTION 29. Literare. Folklore. Translation Studies.**Obidjon Karimov Yakubdjanovich**

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Namangan State Pedagogical University**METAPHOR IS THE MECHANISM OF POETIC'S THINKING***This article examines the place of metaphors in art and poetry.**Keywords: metaphor, poetry.*

While Aristotle was giving advice to the poets in his "Poetics", he explained that the poet should be experienced in metaphors and considered "it is impossible to adopt it; it is sign of the talent. After all, to create new metaphor is seeing the similarity" [1 . p.173]. So Aristotle, thought that the creation of metaphors is the talent, that`s why it was impossible to adopt it from others. Surely, the philosopher gives attention to "see the similarity ". Because, to see the similarity one should have the artistic view, and to see the similarity is the main task of the thought. Although, Aristotle didn`t consider it, the figure thought of poet is represented there. Because, metaphor is the result of figure thinking. However, the metaphor is the linguistic means, but it does this function in poetry. Metaphor is represented in poetry speech as the artistic figure. In spite of, metaphor doesn`t call the thing, but it explains and compares it with the events and makes the figure in the thought. It should consider that, this figure is only received in the poetry speech, around the speech means it becomes as nomination and naturally, is permitted as the meaning.

In this comparison one may know the great place and signification of metaphor and it`s place in the poetry. It is known that the art, especially, the poetry is the figure explanation. So, the metaphor is the little model of the art.

On Last season we saw, E Cassirer connects the genesis of the art, language and myths to the spirit, from the past they were connected to each other and that`s why their genesis should be thought in wholeness. After that, when the human learnt the abstract thought, the relation of them became weaker. In the result, the word lost its figure nature and became the name of the abstract events. But, by the mind of the scientist, there are one side where the spirit saves it`s character and is renovated more and more, it is the poetry. Because, the old poetry belonged to the myths, and they relate each other. Only the spirit which lives in the poetry can lead the mythological character, and now they cannot represent the character of the gods and hells. Despite of the poetry leaves them and the spirit can fly independently, the concrete events are behevered. In spite of, the artistic explanation becomes it`s new aesthetic life in the poetry [5, p. 41-

42]. As we see, while E.Cassirer relates the poetry to the spirit, he considered the nature of the figure in mythology and beginning of the aesthetic life.

Truly, when E. Cassirer said that the metaphoric view reborn in poetry, there are also metaphor, he considers the poetic thought in order to the mythological one. We came to this point during the comparison of the others opinion to E. Cassirer. For example, The Russian scientist A.Potabnya explained the regular peculiarity of the language by the meaning metaphoric. By the way, he distinguish the character and the meaning from each other [17, p. 341]. O.Freydenberg considers, that when the mythological thought disappeared, the metaphoric relation between them is represented. The scientists explain it as the structural changes in figure thought [8, p. 64-66]. So, the inclination of the poetry to metaphor is the objective world – real events, and the subjective world – the person, to understand them by their similarity demand the metaphors. That's why, the wide spread types of metaphors is the animating and objecting. Especially, it is clear that animating metaphors is watered in mythology. The mythological thought changes its place to metaphor, and the mythological view is prevalent in the poetry.

As we say below, the aesthetic life of the word in the poetry is the metaphoric peculiarity. That's why; there are many opinions about metaphor in the poetry. In spite of, the famous representative of the Structuralism R.Yakobson said, "the principle of similarity lays in the poetry" and it makes the opposition with the relatedness prose [9, p. 130]. "But academic V.M.Jirmunskiy see the metaphoric in artistic branch as novels, because for romatism, metaphor is the remaking way of the events" [4, p. 335]. So, in many ways, the metaphor and the metaphoric shows the poets style. For example, V.M.Jirmunskiy, and R.Yakobson considered A.Blok and V.Mayakovskiy as the "metaphoric poet" [4, p. 426-432; 10, p. 326]. And this is a reason to define the stylistic peculiarity of metaphor. That's why, V.M.Jirmunskiy declared that we must discount the function of metaphor, because by the function of metaphor we can see the style and view of the poet [4, p. 441].

X.Ortegan-i-Gasset decount the role and place of metaphor in poetry and the science he considered metaphor as the helper in science and the means in the poetry. But, he wrote that aesthetic sees the "beauty in the metaphors", so, it is not account as the category of the true and knowledge. It helps to the poetry to open the positive facts of the science. Because, the role of the poetry is great in learning the world, and a few person can imagine its peculiarity [6, p. 72].

Truly, firstable in the poetry metaphor is counted as the event and decoration. By the opinion of Gasset, we should understand the metaphor as the mechanism of the thinking on poetics. Because, the metaphor is the helper to learn the inner and external of the poet.

It is known that, the term metaphor is used for the speech means, artistic communication, to send the information. That's why, Ortega-i-Gasset in his article wrote, that if we discussed this problem deeply, maybe, we had refused

from the term “metaphor”, because it would be mess us [6, p. 70]. Of course, this worlds of the philosopher are very important. Firs table, the metaphor came from Greek, it means to copy, and it is used as the trop. But now this term is the result of narrowness of the meaning. Secondly, the usage of this term is wide. The metaphors widen the meaning in the literature. In the result, now we can call the even a word a line and the whole artistic work as the metaphor. It is true, that also we can call it like “the wide metaphor” or “metaphoric character”, but we call it shortly the metaphor. So, the usage of the metaphor becomes wider and it seems the wide of the meanings. So as, firs table, metaphor was the narrowness of the meaning, now it is the wideness of meaning. In the result, one can understand the metaphor as the explanation the event with the help of another one in the poetry.

As we mentioned below, the metaphor is the little model of the art. The metaphor is the mechanism of artistic thought, and artistic thought is happened in metaphoric ways. How can we understand it Firstly, the character in poetry is concrete, it is not the image, but it is another one. The character is imagination of the things, it is naturally metaphoric. Such kind of inclination can be devoted to the whole artistic work, it is known that in aesthetic and in literature the artistic work is one character [2, p. 148-154]. So, there are many reasons to count the metaphor as the principle of similarity. Because, the principle of metaphor is played in every layer of the language. Only in concrete artistic work this principle seems to dominant. For example, V.M.Jirmunskiy considered A.Blok as the metaphor poet; you can see the metaphoric in every layer of his poem. He thought that such opinion is not belonged to Pushkin [4, p. 341]. But, however the metaphoric style of Pushkin is not confirm to A.Blok poems, but it’s poetic character and the poem is around the metaphoric principle. As the example, Jirmunskiy gave the example the poem of Pushkin. “Ya vas lyubil” (I loved you). It is true; in this light line poem “the love is not extinguished” such metaphor is given. But, this metaphor opens the whole meaning of the poem. Because, this not extinguished love explain the feeling of main character to his beloved, and open the 2 side of the character. So, the role of the metaphor is great in this case, but Pushkin payed attention to the clearness, his used one metaphor very active and makes the meaningful and felling functions.

When we discuss the metaphor of Pushkin’s poem, we should consider the functional peculiarities of it. We may fulfill the opinions of Jirmunskiy. To understand the metaphor the functional peculiarity is not enough, but it is useful to count the view of the poets and the relations of the nature. While we observe the metaphor, we can see that it helps to the poet open his inner world and to the reader ful the emotion. The metaphor is the result of artistic creation, it seems to coeent both the poet and reader. That’s why, D.Devidson Called the metaphor as the dream of the language [3, p. 173]. So, to imagine the role and significance of the metaphors, one should observe it’s functions. It will be our next task for researching.

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