

### SAIDA ZUNNUNOVA'S ORIGINALITY IN THE USE OF EXTENDED AND VERB METAPHORS

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**Abstract:** This article talks about the use of metaphors in Saida Zunnunova's poems. The means of creating imagery in artistic language are analyzed.

**Key words:** metaphor: extended metaphor, verb metaphor, extended metaphor; poetic translation, oxymoron

It is known that metaphors are divided into two according to their structure: 1. Simple metaphors. 2. Extended metaphors [1:112].

**Simple metaphors** consist of one word. The lexemes related to the noun, adjective, verb group that we have analyzed above are simple metaphors.

**Extended metaphors** can be in the form of a phrase, a compound phrase, or a sentence. In this part of our study, we will reflect on these extended metaphors.

Do you think of your mother, baby?

Is it true **that** my heart is full **of love**?

The verb to woo in the above example is an extended metaphor and is used in a positive pragmatic sense. In these verses, the poetess is pleased with the presence of her child's love for living beings, and feels a sense of pride in him.

Today, **the beloved** silence is the mayor,

**like broken** ribs.

In the above example, the words "sweetheart" and "broken rib" are extended metaphors that increase the artistic and aesthetic impact of the poem.

Extended metaphors in fiction can take the form of complete poems, clauses, complete sentences [1:134].

The pitiful laugh of the desert pox,

**which has entered life** from the rain .

In this example, the expanded metaphor is the verb John Kir. In our example, it is applied to soil.

**went** to sleep ,

The flower garden was filled in the evening breeze.

In this example, head-butting is an extended metaphor. He described the fact that the whole flower garden is full of flowers in the breeze, which is one of the phenomena of nature, and the sun is slowly falling asleep.

Oh, playful, soft manes,

world .

The poet describes the winds with playful, soft qualities, and says with great pleasure that these winds are her inspiration, and the world has inspired the poetess.

My country, **your pride has become wings,**

I'm out of breath.

In these verses, referring to the Motherland, he mentions that his pride was a wing and grew in its bosom.

like **a thorn in my heart,**

It's a shame to see you on your way.

In this poem, he talks about a mother's boundless love for her child, and says that if she sees even one flaw in her child's path, it hurts like a thorn in her heart.

Throwing the net from far away,

From afar, **the night writes wings.**

Talking about the night, she describes how the night gradually spreads its darkness to the world. From the above examples, we can see that the poet skillfully uses not only simple metaphors, but also extended metaphors.

From our observations, it can be seen that simile in poetry occurs through different objects, i.e.

- a) between animate and inanimate objects;
- b) between cases;
- c) between natural phenomena and human psyche;
- d) between the sign of objects in revealing human character.

Similes in poetic works are connected with the general idea, composition of the poem, or are not related to the general idea of the poem, but by exaggerating some details, images or situations in it more vividly. realizes the creator's purpose of using these elements.

In conclusion, the poetess Saida Zunnunova created original forms of extended metaphors in her poems, imbued with the national spirit. Most of these similes are related to purity, goodness, and will. In the poems of the poetess, excellent examples of extended metaphors related to the topic and reflecting the spirit of the social environment were created. Metaphors acquire color and originality due to the poet's style and are related to the social environment.

Saida Zunnunova skillfully used verb metaphors to create metaphorical figurative meaning, using them as an effective factor in pictorial representation of reality and enhancing expressiveness.

A. Abdullayev emphasizes that expressiveness in verb metaphors is created based on the fact that the situation occurs from the point of view of intensity, and in verb metaphors, the movement and characteristics of animals, birds, plants, insects, etc. ].

It's snowing, it's **snowing**

It's snowing, it's snowing

In the given passage, the verb to be the root has removed its nominative meaning and formed a metaphorical figurative meaning from the point of view of the intensity of the situation. Its appearance was based on the socially conditioned concepts of "to spread" and "to spread". The poet describes the snowfall very beautifully and compares it to the snow. He expresses his inner experiences, fantasies, and hopes through beautiful images and similes of this phenomenon of nature.

With an elegant crystal net over her face,

**river flows quietly** in the snow .

After talking about the anchor, he holds it on his face with an elegant crystal net and talks about the silent flow of the anchor in the heart of the snow. The silent flow of the anchor creates a beautiful example of a verb metaphor by description.

Life **gives** us joy and **happiness** ,

It's strange, sometimes it's a pain, a stain.

**To respect** - **a)** To pay respect, to honor, to honor. **b)** Appreciate, respect. **c)** To host a party; to throw away **d)** To give more, better, heavier, or charge less in trade [5 :336]. These symbols are the genetic symbols of the lexeme to urinate. In the example given above, it created a metaphorical figurative meaning at the expense of expression symbols, excluding its own genetic symbol.

Even if it's like a dot, every time I look at it,

There is life, spring **shines in my heart** .

**To shine** - **a)** To sparkle with bright light, to be filled with light, to shine. **b)** To flourish, flourish, thrive. **c)** To appear and disappear. **d)** To come true, to be realized, to be manifested. **e)** To be charmed, tamed; let loose **f)** To become soft, soft; to loose, to loosen, to multiply [6:320]. The above-mentioned semas are genetic semas of the lexeme. In the given example, it is used in a metaphorical figurative sense.

I can live from the laughter of the soil,

**dries up** from the crying of the earth .

**Dry** - **a)** Dryness of the water species. **b)** To stop development from bruising; to bruise **c)** To end completely, to disappear; end[5:315]. These symbols are the genetic symbols of the lexeme. In

this poem, the poet used the verb to wither together with the lexeme of life and created a verb metaphor.

I didn't know, Dilrabo is from that song

my destiny **is settled on my tongue,**

I didn't know, that's the happiness and the hard work of poetry

my heart with a melody ,

I didn't know.

**To settle down - a)** To occupy a place or a place, occupying, settling down. **b)** To occupy a place, to live somewhere; to live, to live. **c)** To exist in a place, to take a place in it. **d)** To occupy a place in some activity, position, etc., to settle in it. **e)** Es; to take place in imagination and the like [5:256].

**To catch fire- a)** To catch fire, to catch fire. **b)** Burn, burn. **c)** To catch fire [5:229].

,A smile shines on the face of a rose ,

Jamolin, Husnin.

**Shining - a)** To shine brightly, to burn brightly. **b)** To shine, shine, shine [5:246]. The smile on the face of the rose shines, emphasizing that it is adding more happiness to her happiness.

**shines** like a light when I write a poem,

The fire also burns like clear grass.

When they treat us with respect,

the eyes **burn** .

Today, due to the proximity of the Visol dam,

Their faces **are burning**, their eyes **are shining**.

Is it a partridge that jumped and flew,

hawthorns **burn** ?

**To burn - a)** To catch fire, to burn in the fire. **b)** To glow and give light. **c)** To shine, shine, **d)** To glow, shine. **e)** Excessive heat [5:235]. These symbols are the genetic symbols of the lexeme. In the above example, it is used in a metaphorical sense and the verb forms a metaphor.

Saida Zunnunova skillfully used verb metaphors in creating metaphorical figurative meaning, using them as an effective factor in figuratively describing events and enhancing expressiveness. In the poems of the poetess, expressiveness in verb metaphors is created based on the fact that the situation occurs from the point of view of intensity, and in verb metaphors, the action of animals, birds, plants, insects, etc., is created based on the transfer of characteristics to a person. In the poet's poems, wonderful examples of verb metaphors related to the topic and reflecting the spirit of the social environment were created. Metaphors acquire color and originality due to the poet's

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style and are related to the social environment. In addition to the use of nouns, adjectives, extended metaphors, the poet also used verb metaphors effectively.

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