

A METAPHOR BASED ON HAROLD LAMB'S "BOBUR THE TIGER"

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Abstract

It is of great importance to study the work of Shah and poet Zahiridin Muhammad Babur "Baburnoma" and its ghazals and rubais and pass them on to the younger generation. Because in the hearts of young people, we need to instill in them a sense of pride and pride by instilling in them who we are. Bobur's life, scientific and creative career interested not only the Uzbek nation, but also world scientists. The English version of Baburnoma was written by the American orientalist Harold Lamb. With his ideas, he managed to write the work in a fluent and interesting style.

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Fiction is a force that nourishes the human mind, adorns it with various good ideas, quenches one's spiritual thirst and leads to perfection. The works of art are unique in their metaphors and metaphors. The writer shakes his pen so skillfully on a white sheet of paper that the reader begins to live in the course of imaginary events. Visual aids direct any lyrical and epic work from science to art, and serve to arouse the reader's interest.

The metaphor is derived from a Greek word that means "transfer" in translation. Hence, a metaphor is a figurative image of a word or phrase, an object, or an event used in a figurative sense, based on some relationship with another event. The authorship of this term belongs to Aristotle.

The main task of metaphor is to create a memorable image by comparing an object with other objects. As a result, the image becomes stronger, more capacious, and has a greater impact due to the unusualness of the comparisons used. For example, "*Uning uzoqni ko'ra bilish qobiliyati va ziyrakligi go'yoki Bobur vujudiga ko'chganday edi va bu hislatlar yosh shahzodaning og'ir kunlarida juda qo'l keldi*". There are a lot of metaphors used in this sentence, and if we pay attention to the phrase "*vujudiga ko'chganday edi*" the ability does not come and move into the body, that is, to feel figuratively here. It fits our word. Or the word "*og'ir kunlar*" in our compound is used in its own sense when it is difficult to carry a load, but it is used in our compound in the example from Babur's days of hardship. Another example is that the hand in the word "*keldi*" is a part of the body that is used figuratively in conjunction with the word "*qo'l*".

A metaphor is a speech figure that uses a word or phrase in an unusual sense, with significant

similarities between the two terms. Metaphor is widely used in literature because of its poetry. The technique is characterized by transferring the properties of one object or event to another, using the unique properties of both. A metaphor can be a single word or an entire expression.

Let's take the word “**bag'ir**”. When it is given as a human organ, it has a meaning: the baby rests peacefully in its mother's arms. Now in these lines in Babur-Tiger, he is used as a metaphor: "**Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur 1483-yilning fevral oyida, endigina tog' bag'ridagi qorlar erib, turli irmoqlar shaklida vodiydagi olchazorlar sari oqa boshlagan bir paytda dunyoga keldi**".

A metaphor is a hidden comparison. Writers and poets use metaphors for a variety of purposes. For someone, as for Shakespeare, the meanings obtained as a result of applying this technique made sense. Other playwrights brought up on the principles of realism are also less inclined to use figurative meanings. In prose and poetry, metaphors are very common for conveying feelings through imagery. There are also metaphors in Babur's description of his father, who described him as kind, humorous, eloquent, and sweet. That is, the word “**chechan**” is usually used in relation to action, and the word sweet is used to refer to how it tastes, and in the above statement it is used figuratively.

Metaphors are often found in poetry. Yesenin, for example, has almost all collections of such metaphors:

Osilgan xushbo'y qo'sh gilos,

Va oltin ko'katlar quyoshda yonmoqda.

It is clear that the foliage does not have a golden color, but this is how the poet accurately conveys the radiance of the sun's rays on the leaves. In this way the metaphor becomes not only the embellishment of poetic speech, but also a means of expressing the author's opinion.

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