

## THE REFLECTION OF THE TROPES IN ALISHER NAVOI'S EPIC "LISON UT-TAIR"

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**Abstract:** The article includes a linguistic description of pictorial representation, an analysis of pictorial representation expressed in Alisher Navoi's epic "Lison ut-Tair" (Bird Language) and a review of their lexical and formal relations. The most widely used type of artistic representation is metaphor, the range of its application, the range of models and examples. We know that Navoi's works are made through figurative images, especially the epic "Lison ut-Tair" (The Tongue of the Bird) is an epic based on the image of a bird personified.

**Key words:** migration, metaphor, interpretation, bird language, animation, artistic painting.

### INTRODUCTION

Language is the most important means of communication between people, and it plays an important role in expressing people's ideas about the world. Linguistic representation of the world is the factor that caused the emergence of many theories, philosophical and scientific views in the history of linguistics.

It is specially emphasized that the sign must essentially represent the object it is naming. The reason why words and sentences are recognized as signs is that words have formal and spiritual integrity. Taking this into account, if we consider the linguistic analysis of the artistic text, the words and word combinations in the text, such as words with similar meaning, similar in form, and with a figurative meaning, are distinguished. In the prose narrative of the epic "Lison ut-Tair" (The Language of the Bird), which we are researching, the expression of artistic visual means was selected for research.

Let's analyze this passage: "But telling a legend is not the end, people do not find the treasure of "Visol" with dry words" ("Lison ut-tayr" prose essay 2008; 11). In the phrase "dry word" presented in this example, the word "dry" semantically means "water, moisture partially or completely escaped or completely lost; means "watery, wet". In the figurative sense, if it is expressed together with the lexical units "word, promise", the meanings "unrealizable, futile, futile" are used. If the writer used the literal meaning of the word: "But telling a myth does not end, people do not find the treasure of a treasure with idle words", the level of effective expressiveness of the text would be low, and the reader would not be satisfied with it. The use of the lexical unit "dry word" ensures the increase of the artistic coloring of the text and makes it more understandable for the reader. Since such metaphors are often found in the common language, the reader does not pay attention to the fact that they are metaphors.

In another example: "But whoever lives in this requirement, a hundred lives is better than eternal life." How many days each different bird in the world has to fly or land, sing the melody of the

Garden of Eden and fly towards it. It is better if they sacrifice their lives on the way to the Valley of Hijran. ("Lison ut-tayr" prose narrative 2008; 12) we can see a private metaphor. The word "fano" in the quoted phrase "fano bogi ohang" means worshipping theology, leaving oneself and the whole being. "Garden of Fano" is compared to a garden in the image of a beautiful place where a god is worshipped. Author: In the sentence "How many days should every different bird in the world fly or land, sing the melody of the garden of paradise and fly to that direction" the metaphorical phrase "the melody of the garden of paradise" - to God could be expressed by the sentence "he sings a song about the place of worship", but the author was not satisfied with the length and stylistic simplicity of the sentence, so he used the metaphorical phrase "the melody of the garden of paradise" and this is the reason for the further increase of the artistic value of the sentence we can see that it was. In the above-mentioned passage, it is appropriate to say that another metaphorical sentence expresses the artistic style of the text by means of pictorial imagery and fulfills the function of simplicity and brevity in the sentence: "...It is better if they sacrifice their lives on the way to the valley of emigration...". In this sentence, the words "Valley of Hijran" and "Jonon" belong to the type of private-author metaphor. The word "hijran" in the phrase "Valley of Hijran" means separation, separation, and the mystical meaning of the existence of creatures not on the throne or in heaven with their Creator, but on earth apart from Him, metaphorical image "valley of Hijran" beautifully expressed. The word "valley" means a place along a river or a plain between mountains, and in a figurative sense, it means a place, a space specific to something. It can be seen that "valley of Hijran" is used to express the meaning of the place where there is separation. The lexical unit "Jonon" is a word that means beloved, lover, and in the text refers to the Creator. If it were stated "...it is better for them to give their lives for the Lord who created them on the way to the place where there is separation..." the sentence would have been expressed more stupidly without artistic glosses. Alisher Navoi, who has reached the status of the sultan of the word property, would not allow such madness. We can witness that artistic descriptive words played an important role in ensuring the artistic-aesthetic character of the above statement and in increasing emotionality. Connotative meaning is expressed more vividly in the transfer of meaning through metaphor.

In our imagination, the word "Jonon" represents a woman who is "unparalleled in beauty, charm, and beauty." However, in the given example, not the image of a woman, but the quality of her beauty, beautiful face, was transferred to the image of God in a metaphorical way, and as a result, a connotative meaning was created.

In fact, a word names, designates, or shows an object in the expression of real existence. According to this function, the word has a lexical meaning. In addition, the word can reflect the process that causes expansion or narrowing of the meaning of the word by adding not only naming and naming, but also the positive or negative attitude of the speaker to this process. As a result, the vocabulary of the language is constantly changing and expanding. The vocabulary of our Uzbek language differs from other languages in these aspects.

## CONCLUSION

To conclude, visual means play an important role in the text of the prose narrative of the epic "Lison ut-Tair" (Language of the Bird), which is the object of our research. Metaphors, similes, animations and exaggerations are used effectively in the epic. These metaphorical words served to increase the artistic potential of the epic by expressing the meaning strongly, giving it the quality of imagery and imagery, compared to the correct, simple word description. The author has beautifully used many such images in the epic. As a result, we can see that this saga has not lost its charm until now.

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