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## ALLEGORIYA – TILSHUNOSLIKNING TADQIQOT OBYEKTI SIFATIDA

## АЛЛЕГОРИЯ КАК ОБЪЕКТ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ ЯЗЫКОЗНАНИЯ

## ALLEGORY AS A RESEARCH OBJECT OF LINGUISTICS

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## Annotatsiya

Odatda, adabiyotshunoslikda ko'p qo'llaniladigan allegorik ko'chim tilshunoslikda kam o'rganilgan. Allegoriya to'g'risida bugungachad juda ko'p bahs va munozaralar bo'lib kelgan va hamon davom etmoqda. Ushbu maqola orqali allegoriyaning tilshunoslikda qachon paydo bo'lgani hamda uning tilshunoslikdagi ahamiyatini ochishga harakat qildik. Allegoriya ko'p ilmiy adabiyotlarda O'rta asrlar va Uyg'onish davrida keng tarqalgan mavjudlik qadriyatlarining majoziy ifodasi deb ta'riflanadi. Allegoriya atamasining kelib chiqishi va uning tarixiga nazar tashlaydigan bo'lsak, bu atama Rim ritorikasida birinchi marta Sitseronning "Orator" risolasida tilga olingan. Uning talqiniga ko'ra, allegoriya tralatio, ya'ni ko'chirish, metafora tushunchalarini o'z ichiga olgan va "...ko'p sonli metaforalar oqimi" (fluxerunt continuae plures tralationes) allegoriyaning yuzaga chiqishiga asos bo'lishini ta'kidlab o'tgan. Bu fikr keyinchalik ritorikada allegoriya atamasi keng tarqalib ketishiga hamda shu talqinda tushunilishiga sabab bo'lgan.

## Аннотация

Вообще аллегорическая метафора, широко используемая в литературоведении, редко изучается в лингвистике. Об аллегориях было и продолжается много дискуссий и споров. С помощью этой статьи мы попытались раскрыть, когда аллегория появилась в лингвистике и ее значение в лингвистике. Аллегория определяется во многих научных литературах как образное выражение ценностей существования, широко распространённых в Средние века и эпоху Возрождения. Если рассматривать происхождение термина аллегория и его историю, то этот термин впервые упоминается в римской риторике в трактате Цицерона «Оратор». Согласно его интерпретации, аллегория включает в себя понятия tralatio, т.е. переноса, метафоры, и он подчеркивал, что «...поток многочисленных метафор» (fluxerunt continuae plures tralationes) является основой возникновения аллегии. Эта идея привела к тому, что термин аллегория позже получил широкое распространение в риторике и стал пониматься именно в такой интерпретации.

## Abstract

Generally, allegorical metaphor, which is widely used in literary studies, is rarely studied in linguistics. There has been and continues to be much discussion and debate about allegory. Through this article, we tried to reveal when allegory appeared in linguistics and its importance in linguistics. Allegory is defined in many scientific literatures as a figurative expression of the values of existence that were widespread in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. [1, 53-56] Looking at the origin of the term allegory and its history, this term was first mentioned in Roman rhetoric in Cicero's treatise "Orator". According to his interpretation, allegory includes the concepts of tralatio, i.e. transfer, metaphor, and he emphasized that "...the flow of numerous metaphors" (fluxerunt continuae plures tralationes) [2, 54] is the basis for the emergence of allegory. This idea caused the term allegory to become widespread in rhetoric later and to be understood in this interpretation.

**Kalit so'zlar:** allegoriya, majoziy ifodasi, ko'chirish, metafora, metaforalar oqimi, troplar, falsafiy-allegorik, til sintezi, diskursiv talqin, argumentatsiya, sintagmatik munosabat, paradigmatic munosabat

**Ключевые слова:** аллегория, образное выражение, перенос, метафора, поток метафор, тропы, философско-аллегорическое, языковой синтез, дискурсивная интерпретация, аргументация, синтагматические отношения, парадигматические отношения.

**Key words:** allegory, figurative expression, transference, metaphor, flow of metaphors, tropes, philosophical-allegorical, language synthesis, discursive interpretation, argumentation, syntagmatic relationship, paradigmatic relationship.

## INTRODUCTION

As the allegory spread widely, scientists began to give different opinions about it, even some scientists did not recognize its "viability" [3, 53-56]. That is, many linguists oppose the interpretation of allegory as a linguistic term like metaphor or other types of metaphor. Scientist M. Buning says that "many modern scientists and critics refer to allegory in a belittling or superficial way [6, 106]. " And this, in turn, certainly has an impact on the place of allegory in linguistics. Even the famous scholar J. Whitman considers allegory as a means of restricting freedom of thought. But logically, this definition is far from the truth, and the reason for this is that allegory is not a closed, but an open structure of semantic meanings [7, 54]. According to scientist M. Buning, allegory is ambiguous and capable of continuously acquiring new meanings and interpretations. In addition, according to the scientist, the absence of comparative analysis in linguistics and literature studies allegory research and making it more understandable to the general public has caused various problems.

### LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

Analyzing the allegory from the point of view of literary studies, the allegory was brought into the philosophical novel as an organ, as a result of which we witnessed the existence of the philosophical-allegorical novel. In particular, J. Galsworthy, A. Guid, T. Mann, L. Pirandello, G. Wells, T. Fontan, who used allegory to solve their artistic and aesthetic ideas in the 20th century, as authors of philosophical and allegorical novels, A. France, J.-P. Sartre, A. Camus, A. de Saint-Exupéry, M. Goretsky, Verkors, A. Murdoch, V. Golding, G. García Márquez, V. Bykov, V. Korotkevich, P. Suskind, M. Turnier, S. We can get germs [8, 56]. . If we turn to linguistics, in various dictionaries of linguistic terms and concepts, allegory is defined as follows. Allegory - (from the Greek *allēgoria* - allegory) describes an abstract concept or real event using a specific life image. It is defined as one of the types of tropes. It is a means of metaphorically conveying the concept that the author wants to express through life characteristics.

### RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Russian researcher S.S. Averintsev analyzes allegory as "a pictorial image, a traditional form of speech that expresses something "other" than itself, the inner essence of which remains external to it, and is linked to it in a sense by cultural traditions." That is, according to the scientist, he believes that allegory means telling something or an event not by itself, but by another visual means and conveying it to the listener. Moreover, according to N. Fry, any work of art can be written in an allegorical continuum. That is, works within the framework of fiction can have a moving level, which is arranged according to the level of allegory, from clear allegory to hidden allegory. According to Russian linguist O.F. Zhilevich, from the semiotic point of view, allegory is related to artistic symbol, and allegory is used as a symbolic form to convey some content through images. But although allegory is considered close to painting, it is distinguished by the uncertainty of interpretation, the direction of development of meaning, and the uniqueness of the symbol of the genre. The semantic mechanism of allegory is metaphor. A metaphor must have a simile, but an allegory does not. Another difference between an allegory and a metaphor is that an allegory refers to a system of relationships between objects, while a metaphor refers directly to a specific person. From the scientist's opinion, it can be understood that although allegory, which is a type of trope, is considered close to metaphor, in some cases, the difference between the two is clearly noticeable. E. Blum, a scientist who conducted several scientific studies on allegory, interprets allegory as follows. In his opinion, allegory does not belong only to the Middle Ages, it has the characteristics of the synthesis of thought and language, and also represents intangible things in a visual way. That is, he can describe things that are not considered material. By the 80s of the 20th century, the concept of allegory became widespread [14, 163]. . According to scientist M. Killigan, who has been conducting his scientific research for these years, allegory is highlighted as a traditional term, especially in the texts of structuralists and post-structuralists. In addition, he writes, allegory is no longer used in the classical sense, but as a textual commentary or discursive interpretation. M. Killigan believes that allegory is an inevitable condition of language and writing, it includes the act of discursive interpretation and argumentation.

### CONCLUSION

## TILSHUNOSLIK

One of the most important tools that support interpretation in an allegory is its element of *visuality*. An allegory is a tool that allows you to express the relationships between different elements and abstractions in a visual system. From the structural, semiotic point of view of the language, the fact that each linguistic unit can be defined only in relation to other units in the system from its syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations is especially important for the study of allegory as a symbolic form [16, 26]. From this point of view, according to the theory of A. Fletcher, allegory should be seen not only as a fundamentally linguistic concept, but essentially as a means of structuring language in such a way that when the reader constantly analyzes the given text verbatim, it is not only from the language levels believes that he should be able to analyze the meanings up to the top, but also the meanings expressed above.

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