

The Metaphor of the Novel by Chingiz Aitmatov "And a Day Lasts Longer Than a Century"

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Annotation:

The purpose of the article is to study the phenomenon of metaphor in the novel by Ch. Aitmatov "And a day lasts longer than a century". Attention is paid primarily to the symbolism of the novel. It is contained both in its text and in the title itself. Metaphors have become necessary not only because of the invasion of scientific and technical achievements in the field of fiction, but because the world in which a person lives is contradictory and disharmonious

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Attention to the person, his essence, his social role was the defining property of fiction of all periods of its development. She raised a range of issues that still arouses great interest and literary controversy. At the heart of artistic creativity is an aesthetic principle: art is a cognitive and evaluative reflection of reality. The peculiarity of the artistic is that it represents a real reality artistically transformed by the author's idea, filled with aesthetic meaning and content. Thus, a work of art is a reflection of objective reality, as the author sees and perceives it. Artistic reflection includes the artist's personal attitude to the depicted, the expression of his judgments, feelings, and value attitudes.[1]

The artistic image is one of the greatest achievements of the social essence of language, which allows us to convey the idea and our attitude to the depicted through them with greater efficiency and emotional and expressive reliability. The cognitive representations of reality embedded in the metaphorical transfer are realized in specific language forms that have certain semantic, emotional, informational and stylistic statuses and their functional characteristics in the sentence.

The phenomenon of metaphor attracted the greatest thinkers, including Aristotle, Rousseau, Hegel, E. Cassirer, H. Ortega y Gasset and others. "Metaphor is not a principle of extraordinary word usage, but a way of artistic world formation. It reflects individual and creative features in the subjective content of the world of poetic visions," V. V. Vinogradov wrote. Based on this definition, let's consider the metaphor of the novel by Ch. Aitmatov "And a day lasts longer than a century".

Metaphoricity is one of the main properties of artistic thinking. The metaphor makes the image more expressive.

The above is determined by the increased interest of philologists in metaphor as a means of a deeper understanding of the writer's picture of the world at the end of the XX century, first of all. Secondly, the metaphor is an integral part of the literary text. Thirdly, the novel "And the day lasts longer than a century" is unique in its artistry. His language is bright, expressive, and shows the talent of a writer-artist.

The metaphor of Ch. Aitmatov's novel "And a day lasts longer than a century" is a tool and a fruit of the writer's artistic thought. It is organically connected with the poetic vision of the world. The author, creating his work, simultaneously creates a certain, unlike any other, his own world.

The consideration of the metaphors of the novel allows us to assert that, despite the variety of objects that act as both main and secondary subjects of metaphorical transfer, the figurative system of the novel reveals many deep connections that manifest themselves in the constant presence of cross-cutting images, general categories of the image of reality.

The subject world of the novel can be divided into three large groups. These are: 1) people, their actions and states; 2) objects and phenomena of the natural world; 3) objects and phenomena of the cultural world. Consideration of the metaphor of the novel showed the integrity of the image of the world described by the writer. Resorting to a diverse arsenal of metaphorical models, the writer shows the interpenetration of the world of an individual into the world of other people, the world of nature into the human world, the inseparable relationship of the world of people and the world of culture, the human and objective worlds.

Let's turn to the metaphorical characterization of the characters in the novel "And a day lasts longer than a century". Obviously, Ch. Aitmatov is most attracted to people, their inner life: thoughts, feelings, memories, relationships. The writer characterizes the appearance of a person, the variety of his physical and psychological states, characterizes the

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person as a whole. There are many such examples. Giving a general characterization of the hero, the writer often does it through the mouths of his heroes. There are much more negative characteristics than positive ones.

In most cases, such metaphors implement the model "Man as memory", "Man as a state machine", sometimes "Man as an object". The first model expresses the spiritual qualities of the heroes (Kazangap, Abutalib, Zarif), the second reveals a person as a state machine (Sabitjan, a military guard)

The latter model illustrates the tendency of reification of people, through which the writer reveals the universal depravity of forgetting the most valuable and dear things in a person and their reader's attention is drawn to such qualities as selflessness, honesty, *mankurtstvo*.

Describing the appearance of the characters, Ch. Aitmatov often seeks not only to create a portrait of the characters, but also to characterize their inner world, to create a certain attitude of readers to the described persons. Metaphors and comparisons regularly turn us to the natural world. The author uses the model "Human appearance as a natural phenomenon" more often than others. A smile, eyes, a special spiritual expression of the face correlate with the luminary, all these and other metaphors built on this model are associated with a positive connotation.

To describe the appearance, more often the facial expression, Ch. Aitmatov uses anthropomorphic metaphors. He often uses the models "Man as a plant" and "Man, animal and plant as a single world".

Thus, the following models are most actively used in describing the appearance of people: "The appearance of a person as a natural phenomenon", "A person as a plant", "A person as an animal" and "A person as a thing". Biomorphic, fetish and anthropocentric metaphors are mainly used to describe the Appearance.

Aitmatov also embodies the "Man as a bird" model. An example of such an implementation is the expanded metaphor of the transformation into a white bird of Naiman ana.

Aitmatov's characters often hear internal voices, split up, are presented by the author not as single personalities, but as arguing, even physically struggling antagonists. Usually, this is a spiritual person - the personification of high moral, moral, religious qualities, and a machine-man who, while performing his official duties, does not allow them to approach the *cosmodrome*, i.e. the former cemetery.

In the image of Edigey-buranli, the writer embodied the most humane features of a person, his kindness, devotion to human memory. This is how the "Man is a friend to man" model is implemented.

Even the title of the novel "And the day lasts longer than a century" is used in a figurative, metaphorical meaning.

The desire to convey to the reader his idea as accurately as possible, characteristic of the creative manner of Ch. Aitmatov, often prompted the writer to resort to even more detailed textual constructions, which were no longer formed as tropes-metaphors, but with the help of various stylistic figures, primarily epithets and comparisons, and a combination of all these means. Epithets, that is, figurative definitions, are used as an independent means of metaphorical designation (that is, not as part of an expanded metaphor, but as its only representative in the text) quite rarely.

Often Ch. Aitmatov uses both metaphors and comparative constructions, or metaphors and epithets, and sometimes a direct description of the same subject or situation, which achieves perfect imagery and at the same time maximum accuracy of expression. In his desire to convey all the shades of the emotional state of the character, Ch. Aitmatov often creates whole texts-metaphors in which the character is "bifurcated", compared with himself, and the author already describes the struggle of some two new personalities, the reader can hear "two voices". As a result of the author's creation of such a psychological mini-plot, the reader is faced with the need to analyze the life he has lived, evaluate his actions.

Ch. Aitmatov often compares Kazangap with his horse Karanar and such a comparison often also becomes the reason for the generation of texts in the text. The fate of animals in Ch. Aitmatov is inextricably linked with the fate of man and, symbolically, with the fate of humanity. The dominant pathos of Aitmatov's works is that a person needs to perceive himself as a part of nature and strive for harmony with it. Animals in the artistic world of Aitmatov are humanized, have psychological qualities, and each of them has its own individual fate.[2]

Thus, an artistic work is a fact of culture, and when interpreting it, it is necessary to reconstruct the place of the work in the spiritual history of mankind. The method takes into account both the subjective individuality of the interpreter, and the objective situation of the time of writing, the influence of traditions and cultural context, which in general makes it possible to constantly update, but adequate perception of the text. It is thanks to the existence of a special metaphorical element in the consciousness of Ch. Aitmatov that bizarre transformations of traditional images and motifs of Turkic folklore become possible.[3]

The central place in the novel's picture of the world of the novel "And the day lasts longer than a century" is occupied by a living person with his feelings and experiences, actions and relationships with other people, with his manifestations in the general culture. It is a person who becomes the measure of all things, a way of perceiving and understanding the world. When depicting the inner world of a person, the metaphorical technique is used by the author of the novel in a particularly sophisticated way. Describing feelings, states, memories, Ch. Aitmatov resorts to the creation of biomorphic, actional and spatial metaphors, but most of all pays attention to the formation of anthropomorphic metaphors, especially those where the most important human needs and people themselves are chosen as secondary subjects in various situations.

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