

Comparisons in Shavkat Rahmon Comparison

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ANNOTATION: This article gives an idea of one of the means of artistic image, providing imagery, showing the poet's artistic way of thinking in terms of comparison, its distinctive features, components, traditional and private-author's comparisons. Private-author similarities covered by the example of Sh.Rahmon's poetry.

KEYWORD: Pictorial means, emulation, components of emulation, traditional imitations, private-author imitations, logical imitations, imitations in Shavkat Rahmon's work, imagery, poetic individuality, impressionability.

In the language of fiction, the means of expression of the language, which serve to fulfill the methodological task, are considered one of the most important signs that determine its position among other functional methodologies. In a literary text, we are faced with such manifestations of pictorial means that only artistic thinking can bring them to the surface, which is the product of special creative labor. While some of them are directly involved in the creation of the image, the second part contributes to the formation of these images, being harmonious, mature and the reader's correct and quick understanding of the text.

Comparison artistic image is one of the means and is distinguished by the features of figurative, expressive, concrete and compact expression of an object. The artist widely uses comparisons in typifying heroes, revealing their specific individual characteristics, reflecting their state of mind, describing landscapes of nature, concretizing them, exaggerating them. The reader's attention is drawn to the invisible sides of the image, directing the idea of the work to unfold. "The comparison is that, when comparing a subject or phenomenon to a second subject or phenomenon, their form or content is said to be figurative comparison from the side [5. - P.62-63]". As we know, in comparison it focuses mainly on three things:

- 1) What is likened (subject of comparisons);
- 2) What is likened (object of comparisons);
- 3) The correspondence of both bases in comparisons to each other.

M.Mukarramov divides the comparisons into two groups, depending on the sign:

1. Grammatical sign comparisons. In this case, the object, image and character will be available with a grammatical indicator. Not a single of the three characters will fall.
2. Logical comparisons. There will be no grammatical sign – indicator in this.

These two manifestations are also Sh.Rahmon is observed in his poetry.

Moviy osmon yoyilmasida
Suzar ulkan *olmaday* oftob.

In their verses, sun is likened to an apple, and day is a means of comparisons, and there are all three elements.

Bir qaragam *toshday* qotibman
Oyoqlarim *ildizlar kabi*

in his verse, the poet likens his condition to stone, while in later verses he likens long nights to long illusions.

Kecha uzun,
Xayolday uzun,
Undan uzun qorong‘i sukun.

Logic comparisons are also found in poet poems. In this, only as we said above, there is no grammatical indicator, but one can understand the comparison from the content.

It bazmi qizigan oysiz shomlardan
Qizg‘onib obqochdim *daryo dilimni*.

Comparisons as one of the most ancient pictorial means are used to decorate our speech, especially the language of fiction, to ensure the accuracy, imagery of the image. While M.Mukarramov focused on three things in comparison, 4 elements are implied in other literature [4. - P.48].

1. subject of comparison;
2. benchmark of comparison;
3. basis of comparison;
4. form indicators of comparison. M.Yagubbekova noted that in her monograph dedicated to the linguopoetics of the songs of the Uzbek people, there is also another element of comparisons "the purpose of comparisons" [1. - P.153].

The benchmark of comparison determines the aesthetic of the poetic value of the comparison construction. The more original the benchmark of the emulation, the more mortar the emulation device will be. *-dek,-day,-simon,yanlig‘, kabi, misoli, singari, xuddi, go‘yo, go‘yoki, misoli* as form indicators of comparisons.

Bir qo‘shiq bo‘laman *daryoday*,
Yurakning eng chuqur yerida,
Boqaman dunyoga *dunyoday*
Ajoyib kunlarning birida...

Comparisons are divided into two – traditional comparisons and private-author comparisons. Such as the fox is cunning, hard as a stone, the faces are moon-like, the eyes are like charos, washed like a sheep, delicate like a flower, yellow like a straw, and fat like a watermelon are traditional comparisons. But to what extent such comparisons, which are very repeated, widely used not only, in a work of art, but also in oral speech, are used, depends on the skill of the writer. Sh.Rahmon is a poet who has been able to create imagery and expressiveness from these comparisons.

Endi uning sochlari kumush,
Oq ipakday qo‘llari qadoq.

Qadadim qop-qora ko'ksingga
Cho 'g' kabi qip-qizil g'unchalar.
Yetib kelar *muzday* shabada –
Qari tog'ning xo'rsiniqlari.

In the above verses, the poet formed beautiful images from traditional comparisons, while in the following verses he created specific occasional comparisons. For example, field white and black looked like a cow, silence like a stone, flowers like an angel, wind like a faithful dog.

So'ng poyida *vafodor itday*
Erkalagan shamol-la birga.
Nastarinday pok hislardan
Tufdonlarni qilgan kulolim,
Judo bo'lding tabiatingdan
...dalalardan o'tar shoshilmay
Ola-bula sigir kabi kun.
Ibtidoiy, o'tkir qoyalar...
Bu tog'larning osmoni moviy,
Bunda gullar *farishtasimon*,
Bunda hatto toshlar samoviy.

The following verses describe the state of girls during the war, making girls look like forgotten fruits in the fall.

Ketayotir tubsiz moziyga
Ko'lankasiz yigitlar safi,
Qizlar qolar kuz og'ushida
Unutilgan *mevalar kabi*.

Private author comparisons are comparisons associated with the writer's own gaze, observation, artistic imagination.

Qonimga, qadimgi qonimga
Baqirdim, ketaylik moziyga,
Ketaylik turkular aytishib,
Yashaylik *Yusuf Xos Hojibday*.
Umrin *ko'chkilarday* jimjit, shiddatli,
Butkul tinmoq uchun bir kun bemalol.
Faqat yaxshi bo'lmoq judayam kamdir,
Juda kamlik qilar yashamoq halol.

Well, the poet's comparisons are distinguished by their originality, originality and serve to reveal the world of his artistic thinking. In addition, the poet becomes one of the tools that provide poetic individuality in his poetry.

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