

Metaphor and Conceptual Research in the Poetry of O'roz Haydar: Analysis of the Poem "Days of the Past"

U. N. Nusurov

Independent researcher, Head of the Kashkadarya Regional Department of Information and Mass Communications

Abstract. *This article is devoted to the analysis of metaphorical devices and conceptual research in the poetry of Oroz Haydar. Using the example of the poet's poem "Byghan kunlar", we will consider how he conducts deep spiritual and ontological research through simple words, as well as how he artistically expresses the themes of injustice, loneliness and timelessness described in the poem using metaphors. The article attempts to shed light on the main metaphors in the poem, their semantic and aesthetic properties, and their role in interpreting social and spiritual problems.*

Key words: *metaphor, Oroz Haydar, conceptual research, "Days gone by", poetry, spirituality, ontology, phenomenology, social injustice, loneliness, timelessness.*

Introduction. In modern Uzbek poetry, metaphorical means play a great role in the artistic expression of social and spiritual problems. Metaphor, as not only a means of artistic expression, but also one of the main mechanisms of human thinking, plays an important role in illuminating the social and spiritual state of society. This means is used very effectively in the poetry of Oroz Haydar. The poet forms his works on such topics as social injustice, loneliness, and timelessness using many metaphors. This article analyzes the poet's metaphors and their role in conceptual research using the example of Oroz Haydar's poem "Byghan kunlar".

Oroz Haydar is one of the most thoughtful and philosophically imaginative writers of modern Uzbek literature. His poetry seeks to deeply describe the inner world of man, his spiritual state, and the injustices in society. The poet often conducts deep spiritual and ontological research through simple words. The poem "Byghan kunlar" perfectly demonstrates this method. In the poem, the poet expresses themes such as social injustice, loneliness, and timelessness through metaphorical means, using simple and traditional language.

Oroz Haydar's poetry consists of many layers. The events and situations described in his poems often begin with simple words and realistic scenes. For example, in the poem "Byghan kunlar", issues such as oppression, injustice, loneliness of the past are described in simple and understandable words. However, these scenes always have a spiritual and philosophical meaning, returning the reader not only to the external world, but also to his inner, spiritual state. The poet shows reality not only in an external, but also in an internal, spiritual context, which adds depth and complexity to his poetry.

The role of metaphors in Oroz Haydar's poetry is very important. The metaphors used in his poems express the human psyche, social injustices, and spiritual suffering in a very complex way. In the poem "Bygone Days," the poet uses harsh metaphors to describe past oppression and injustices. For example, through expressions such as "unforgivable" and "bloody past," the poet describes past injustices, as well as the insurmountable pain of the human psyche. Here, "blood" is a symbol of oppression in society, and "unforgivable past" means spiritual wounds and unforgivable injustices.

Through metaphor, the poem shows not only historical events, but also wounds, pain, and spiritual oppression in the inner world of a person.

and injustice are very important in the poetry of Oroz Haydar. Time is not only an external dimension for the poet, but also a spiritual dimension. In the poem, the word "time" is shown as a sign of past oppression and injustice. With the passage of time, the mental state of a person and the injustices in society also constantly change. However, these changes cause the same pain, depression, and mental anguish. The problematic nature of time, that is, the past days and their traces, the impact on the mental state of a person, is reflected in the poem using phenomenological analysis.

In the poetry of Oroz Haydar, metaphor is considered not only an artistic tool, but also a deep philosophical element reflecting the human psyche, its inner searches. The images used to describe reality in the poet's work often contain ontological meanings and issues. In the poem "Bygone Days", the poet uses expressions such as "bloody past" and "unforgivable" to describe past oppression and injustice. These expressions, on the one hand, symbolize injustice in society, and on the other hand, indicate incurable pain in the human psyche.

Through metaphor, the poet delves into philosophical research. The past and its consequences described in the poem are not just historical realities, they illuminate the problems of understanding a person's purpose in life, his being and existence. The poet shows the impossibility of forgiving and freeing himself from the past, which requires a deep philosophical reflection on the spirit of the past and its influence on man.

and oppressions occurring in society are depicted through artistic means. The poet creates very powerful metaphors that show the social injustices occurring in society. They reflect not only the depiction of external events, but also the internal, spiritual impact of these events.

In the poem, through images such as the "bloody past", the poet shows the oppression in society and its impact on the human psyche. This also illuminates the poet's social and spiritual criticism. In the poet's work, injustice and oppression leave deep traces not only in the external world, but also in the inner world of man. Through metaphor, the spiritual suffering of man, his sorrow in the struggle against social change, and his desire to resist injustice are deeply depicted.

Loneliness is one of the central themes of Oroz Haydar's poetry. Expressing social and spiritual problems through metaphors, the poet shows loneliness not only as an external state, but also as an internal, spiritual state of a person. In the poem "Byghan kunlar" the spirit of loneliness is described as being connected with past injustices and insurmountable pain. Here, loneliness is expressed not only as an external, social state, but as a characteristic arising from a person's internal difficulties and depressions.

The metaphors used in the poem, such as "loneliness" and "unforgivable past", are very important from the point of view of phenomenological analysis. The poet shows how the injustices of the past, the injustices in society and loneliness affect the inner psyche of a person. This introduces the reader to deep thoughts not only about external events, but also about the past and its impact on the human psyche.

Elements of postmodernism and deconstructivism are also expressed in the poetry of Oroz Haydar. The use of metaphors in the poet's work aims not only to create artistic expressions, but also to deconstructively change existing frames of thought. Expressions such as "unforgivable past" and "bloody past" mentioned in the poem embody two different views at once: they create a deep perception of the weight of the past and the impossibility of forgiving it, and at the same time, they deconstructively illuminate the past and its traces, as well as the impact of these traces on the psyche.

The metaphors in the poet's work, including themes such as "injustice" and "loneliness," reflect a postmodern approach to thinking. Through metaphor, he explores the injustices, injustices, and inner suffering of man in the modern world. By applying postmodern approaches to interpreting these themes in poetry, new meanings can be created.

To sum up , The role of metaphor and conceptual research in the poetry of Oroz Haydar is very large. The poem "Bygden Kunlar" is a vivid example of this process. In his work, the poet expresses such themes as social injustice, loneliness, and timelessness with the help of deep metaphorical and conceptual research. The simple words and realistic scenes used in the poem describe the inner mental state of a person, spiritual suffering, and injustices in society. This, in turn, allows for not only social, but also ontological and phenomenological analysis of the poem. Metaphors in the poet's works are a means of reflecting not only artistic, but also cognitive and spiritual truth.

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