



## THE USE OF ARTESTIC VISUAL TOOLS IN CREATIVE PROSE WORKS

**Bobonazarova Gulzoda**

*3rd year student of Uzbek philology faculty of Urganch State University*

### **Abstract**

we focused our attention on the cases of use of imaging tools.

### **Key words**

figurative means, synecdoche, metaphor, metonymy, allegory, epithet, qualification, simile, symbol, metaphor.

The world of literature is such a vast garden that there is a hard way to enter it, but there is no way out. There are different kinds of beautiful flowers that decorate such a beautiful garden. Regardless of whether it is a prose or a lyrical work, the role of these flowers is incomparable. One of our decorations is art.

Visual aids give visibility to the content of the work and provide an impressive output of the work. We can show imagery and emotionality as the most important specific features of artistic language. Means of vivid representation of what is depicted in the work of art, and means of expressing feelings and experiences are collectively called "artistic image and expressive means".

Artistic images and means of expression are not the defining feature of the artistic language, but the defining feature, which are the elements that enhance imagery and emotionality. In literature, this concept is called "poetic devices", "syntactic figures", "stylistic figures". We know very well that the metaphors used in the work of art are significantly different from each other in terms of the level of use, artistic coloring, and the level of impact:

in the method of metonymy When the meaning is transferred, the relationship between things and events is taken as a basis. This relation is a different action, state, thing-event or thing and is done through the owner, the creator of the owner

For example, in Gard's essay on contagious love, ask those whose feet cannot reach the threshold of the Motherland, and ask those who have suffered from exile the value of the Motherland. Ask those whose journey has been long, the meaning has been transferred through metonymy in sentences like homesickness. This is a case related relationship. That is, in this prose work, the author provides several proofs to prove how precious and precious the Motherland is. It is said that how sacred the original Motherland is, ask the people who have never touched the motherland, or ask those who have suffered from alienation, says the artist. We can see from these passages how important the role of metonymy is in the expression of this idea, in the effective expression of the idea. Or else, in the sentence "Today the village was crying together" it is based on the relationship between the action and the situation and the place they occupy.

Another synecdoche of the trope is a practice of metonymy with an emphasis on essence. The reason why sikekdokha is considered as a form of metonymy is that there is also a transfer of meaning based on the relationship between the whole and the part, the individual and the whole. That is why experts consider synecdoche as a quantitative form of metonymy

. Below we will pay attention to the cases of use of synecdoche in the work of the artist: That day I cried until I returned home.... That day I did not even eat.

Here, too, the meaning of "my throat" is transferred through the method of synecdoche. In this, the artist says that after that innocent incident, he cried non-stop and as a result, even food could not pass down his throat. That is, here the throat is a part of the human body, which created a synecdoche.

One of the most common types of metaphor is metaphor. It is based on a certain similarity. Below we will see how skillfully the artist uses metaphors in his prose works:

I can't help but notice that Nuriddin Hamrokulov, mesmerized by the sweet voice of his song, involuntarily leans on the vines and falls into a dream. The meaning of this place is metaphorically transferred through the combination of sweet sound. It is indicated that Nuriddin Hamrokulov can sing the song very well. Her voice is very sweet with hints of sweetness. Or in another place. This love, this respect, in the eyes of my child's heart, is an example of an old cart holding the pillars of the world.

it looked like metin armor. In this case, the meaning is transferred metaphorically through the combination of the pillars of the world. Here, the love and respect for the Motherland is boundless, and this love is still in the heart, as if an old cart is a pillar of the world, and it is likened to an invincible armor. It can be seen from this that love is a strange feeling that never ceases to exist in the human heart. Or in another place: Before the end of my questions, my interlocutor said cold news as a condition. In this place, the creator could have written it as bad news. But he used the word "cold" in order to give the sentence an impressive, artistic coloring. This is another proof of our poet's artistic skills. Even if we hear the beautiful words of our flying high flag like a cooing dove, our flag looks like a dove flying high in front of a blue dome.

This certainly made for a great analogy. Another type of transfer of meaning is "irony", which is a transfer based on reverse simile. For example, in the village of Chiqirchi, this camp, which works every summer in the garden left by the Germans, seemed to me like a recreation "prison". As soon as summer came, my brother and I were "exiled" to this camp. In this place, the resort is called a prison. But this place does not mean a real prison, it is called a prison because it is kept under strict supervision. A partial metaphor is also used here. Or when we were exiled, they used it in the sense that they were sending us to a camp. The reason he used the phrase exiled was because they didn't like going to the camp. Therefore, it was used in the sense that they were driving as if they were exiled. This also increased the expressiveness of the text.

Another type of metaphor is allegory, in which abstract concepts are expressed by the names of concrete things and events. In fiction, allegory is used in a more traditional way, and most of them have reached a stagnant state. Examples of this are "fox" cunning and wolf savagery. We can see many such examples in the works of poetess Shamas.

In conclusion, we have seen that the creator was able to use visual arts, and it is precisely these metaphors, metonymy, and allegories that served to express the impressive power of the work. dates are equally important for both prose and lyrical works, which are parts of our literature.

#### **Used literature:**

1. Shaira Shams "Language of soil" Ogahi publishing house Dillmurad Kuronov "Basics of Literary Studies"
2. Izzat Sultanov "Theory of Literary Studies"