GENERAL CONCEPTS OF ALLEGORY.

Qodirova Vazira Sanjarbek qizi

Annotation. The article provides information and ideas about the historical stage of development of the allegory image tool and the first definitions given to it by world scholars.

Key words. Allegory, stylistic tropes, literal allegory, moral allegory, typological allegory, anagogical or polysemous allegory.

Allegory is considered one of the stylistic tropes, and it is used to give color to any text. Also, allegorical means of the speaker's speech not only enriches it, but also hides the through meaning in it and creates astonishing meaning. We can give different definitions of allegory. For example, allegory is an artistic tool so to speak , it is a form of symbol that gives meaning. In addition, allegory is a stylistic trope, which is a metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche is a type of stylistic methods such as smile.

The phrase "First allegorist" was first attributed to Homer due to his interpretations rich in allegorical expressions. Additionally, the Teagenes of Regium (whom Porphyry calls the "first allegorist") or the Pherecydes of Syros are considered to represent the early forms of allegory. German stylistic scholars E.G. Rizel and Y. Shendels interpret allegory as a type of metaphor. They describe figurative devices as 1) metaphor (pure metaphor, personification, allegory, symbol, synesthesia); 2) metonymy (synecdoche, part-for-whole); 3) epithet (tautological epithets, explanatory epithets, simple epithets, complex epithets); 4) periphrasis (irony, litotes); and 5) comparison.

Roman philosopher and statesman Cicero (106-43 BC) defines allegory in his famous work "The Orator" as follows: "When many metaphors are used, the Greeks call this allegory." Thus, for Cicero, allegory serves as a rhetorical construct composed of multiple metaphors.

In modern times, allegory is often confused with other stylistic devices. That is, allegory is sometimes mixed with stylistic tropes that are similar to it, and although this does not create much complexity in the description, it is still preferable to study allegory as a separate stylistic device and artistic tool. A vivid example of allegory can be found in myths, where each symbol is personified. Myths, which are an inseparable part of folk oral traditions, represent the earliest forms of literature. Poetry also widely uses this means of expression.

Understanding allegories is not always easy. For instance, in Christianity, every element, character, action, and object is expressed through allegorical means. In this context, the "Master of the Universe—God" and the "talent" He grants represent rewards given to humans from birth, including qualities like abilities, opportunities, and health.

In literature, poets often hide emotions or immaterial concepts under the guise of animals, plants, or objects, presenting them in a distinctive style, thereby granting freedom to the reader's imagination. This method encourages the reader to interpret the artistic work, putting both the writer and reader on an equal level of understanding. Almost every narrative is built on allegories to communicate truth more easily to people. Thus, the historical development of allegory can be divided into four stages.

1.Literal Allegory – This refers to a word-for-word expression of allegory. In this form, the text enriched with allegorical tools is based on historical events.

2.Typological Allegory – This type of allegory connects past events with the present, often seen as a way to draw parallels between different eras.

3.Moral Allegory – Allegorical expressions that reflect contemporary events and issues.

4.Anagogical or Polysemous Allegory – These allegories are often referred to as future allegories or allegories with multiple meanings.

Through this literary device, any work can express the writer's views and perspectives on the world. The aspects mentioned above can be seen as the functions of allegory. Allegory is a form of symbolism in which a symbolic word (or image) is used to express the abstract concept of an event, occurrence, or object, replacing an unclear or vague idea (concept) with more familiar symbols or objects known to most people. Furthermore, allegory expresses an abstract concept or idea through a clear image. For example, the use of the word "wolf" to signify evil or wickedness, and "fox" to symbolize cunning, are early examples of allegory.

The concepts of symbolism, allegory, and myth are often used interchangeably because all three of these artistic devices allow the writer to convey their thoughts clearly, simply, and morally.

References:

1.Stephen A. Barney (1989). "Allegory". Dictionary of the Middle Ages, vol. 1. ISBN 0-684-16760-3
2.Domaradzki, M. (2017). "The Beginnings of Greek Allegoresis". Classical World 110 (3):301
3.Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary of Current English. Oxford Press. 2005
4.Roger Perez. Conceptual metaphor theory and Sartre's philosophy. Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, Department de Filologia Catalona. 2001.