



## The Universal Nature of The Allegorical Concept

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Article History	Abstract
Received: 06 June 2023 Revised: 05 Sept 2023 Accepted: 14 Dec 2023	<i>Allegory is a stylistic trope as well as literal device which helps author and reader to understand main meaning of the text in an interesting way. The following article discusses the universal nature of allegory and shows stylistic means of allegory.</i>
<b>CC License</b> CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0	<b>Keywords:</b> <i>Allegory, Trope, Stylistics, Metaphor, Metonymy</i>

### 1. Introduction

Allegory, metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, simile, paraphrase, irony and onomatopoeia are not only artistic image tools, but also stylistic tropes. Because the tools make the text more attractive and colorful, the reader can understand the information quickly and easily. Also, the mentioned stylistic tools are not only a part of linguistics but also used in the special literature of literary studies as symbols in different meanings. We can find these means of expression not only in linguistics or fiction, but also in art, historical or religious sources, and in our daily speech. Artistic pictorial means ensure that the addressee understands the information quickly and easily and enriches our language. One such figurative tool is allegory.

Allegory is a type of symbol, which is the use of a symbolic word (image) that represents a concrete image instead of an abstract concept of an event or thing, that is, a vague concept (concept) is used by many people. a method of expressing known things with specific symbols. Also, an allegory expresses an abstract concept or idea through a concrete image. For example, the word "wolf" means evil, evil; The first examples of allegory are the use of the word "fox" to express cunning. Since ancient times, abstract concepts that cannot be briefly conveyed have been depicted in the form of vivid symbols, the name of which is allegory. "Allegory" is derived from the Greek word *allegoria*, which means "to express or imply".

### 2. Materials And Methods

In our country, as well as in foreign fields of linguistics, literary studies and stylistics, a number of scientific researches have been conducted on stylistic tools, in particular, allegory and its expression. Many studies have been conducted, linguists have touched on various features and functions of allegory in several textbooks and training manuals. Among them, we can mention Hotam Umurov, Marufjon Yoldoshev, Shavkat Rahmatullayev, Karshiboy Samadov and many linguists. Also, scientists of the world have made a great contribution to the development of allegorical tools. New Jersey State University researcher Jason Gulya defended his doctoral dissertation on the topic "Enlightenment allegory: adapting the allegorical form in British literature, 1660-1750". In his scientific research, he conducted scientific research on the use of allegorical tools in British literature during the 1660-1750s, the history of the origin of allegory. In 1998, Burchak Valery Petrovich defended his candidate's thesis in philology on the topic "Allegory and its features in Russian poetry of the 1870s ("Allegoria i ee funktsii v russkoy poezii 1870 godov)". In his scientific research work, Valery Petrovich conducted scientific research on the characteristics of allegory in Russian poetry and explained the use of allegorical tools in poetry. In 2003, Ushakova Tatyana Andreyevna conducted research on the topic "Символ и аллегория в поэзии Николая Гумилева : Текст и контексты" (Symbol and allegory in the poetry of Nikolai Gumilev: Text and context) and defended her PhD thesis in philology in Ivanovo.

In her research work, Tatyana Andreyevna conducted research on allegories and symbols expressed in the poems of the Russian poet Nikolai Gumilyov. The poet analyzed the allegorical tools in his

poems. However, in the fields of Uzbek linguistics, literary studies and stylistics, allegory and its features, as well as the linguo-cultural and linguo-pragmatic features of allegorical tools used in artistic texts, have not yet been researched. An allegory is an artistic image, a type of imagery, the expression of an abstract concept or idea through a specific thing, event. For example, the word "parrot" means a talker, the word "bulbul" means a good singer or a good singer, or a fox-liar and a cunning person; wolf-greedy person, and ant comes to life in the form of hardworking and patient people. Allegory is a means of expression that expresses abstract ideas and features and makes these ideas more specific. In particular, an allegory is a perfect narrative story composed of political, moral, philosophical and cultural features at the same time. Allegories, like symbols, can be specific, contextual (originating from the context), cultural and general.

### 3. Results and Discussion

Allegory is also a type of art, because in it, an image or story can convey the intended idea to the reader through the use of various symbols. Some linguists consider allegory to be an extended form of metaphor. However, some interpret allegory and metaphor as similar stylistic tools. Because if allegory is used as a tool of artistic representation, the writer can use allegory to express an event or message based on moral, educational, political, historical, etc. If we pay attention to the meaning of the word allegory, it becomes easier to understand what it is. Allegory means referring to another phenomenon through a certain image.

From the linguistic and cultural aspects of allegorical images, the image of a woman with a scale in her hand is a symbol of justice, and a snake wrapped in a cup is a symbol of medicine. These allegorical symbols have the same linguistic and cultural characteristics in Eastern and Western countries. Because almost all the peoples of the earth understand the same concept through these symbols.

Every nation has its own literature and these literatures have their own visual means. Therefore, it requires special caution and standards from the translator. After all, he should use the forms of expression characteristic of national literature in the translation, and should not lose the uniqueness of the original. Figurative tools are the general name of language tools that serve to vividly describe things and events, vividly express feelings and experiences in an artistic work.

In literature, this concept is also known by different names, such as: figures, syntactic figures, stylistic figures, poetic means of language, artistic-descriptive means of language, figurative means, expressive-descriptive means.

German stylists E.G.Rizel and Y.Shendels divide pictorial means into the following types:

1) metaphor:

a) pure metaphor;

b) revitalization;

c) allegory;

g) symbol;

d) synesthesia.

2) metonymy:

a) synecdoche;

b) parsprototo.

epithet:

a) tautological epithets;

b) explanatory epithets;

c) simple epithets;

g) complex epithets.

4) periphrasis:

a) irony;

b) litota.

#### 5) analogy.

As a literary device or art form, an allegory is a narrative or visual representation of a character, place, or event that can be interpreted to convey a hidden meaning of moral or political significance. Authors have used allegory throughout history in all forms of art to illustrate or convey complex ideas and concepts in a way that is understandable or surprising to viewers, readers, or listeners. If we look at the history of allegory, we can say that this stylistic trope also appeared in the process of the creation of literature, but at first this tool remained in fiction, satire, humor, and politics without people noticing it. For example, if we look at fiction, stories, parables, proverbs, riddles, legends, and many other folk works of folklore widely use allegory to enrich the artistic image.

The term allegory, which was first used in English in 1382, comes from the Latin word "allegoria", which is a Latinization of the Greek "allegoria" (allegoría), "veiled language, figurative", i.e. állos (allos) "different, different" and agoreúo (agoreuo) means "to speak at a meeting, tell", these words come from words such as agorá (agora), "assembly". Allegory has existed since ancient times as an integral part of human culture as one of the methods of understanding and creative reflection of reality. According to some sources, the concept of allegory was first formed and understood in ancient rhetoric. Later, this term took a strong place in ancient philosophy, Christian theology, visual arts and literature.

According to the research of I. Protopopova, the first known mention of allegory belonged to the Greek philosopher, Aristotle's student Demetrius Rhetor or Phaler Demetrius (350-283 BC). In the "Treatise on the Epistles" he explains the meaning of the Greek word "allegory" as follows: "The allegorical form of writing, when we want the writer to understand one thing, we denote it by another." Thus, it implies a special role of allegory in conveying the hidden meaning available to a limited circle of initiated people. Later, the Roman philosopher and statesman Cicero (106-43 BC) in his famous treatise "The Orator" gives the following definition of allegory: "when many metaphors continue, this word the Greeks call allegory." So, for Cicero, allegory functions as a rhetorical construction consisting of many metaphors.

#### 4. Conclusion

The power of allegory is that it is able to embody justice, good, evil and various moral qualities of humanity over many centuries. For example, the goddess Themis, depicted blindly and with scales by Greek and Roman sculptors, became a symbol of eternal justice. The image of the snake and the bowl of Hygia is also an allegory, meaning healing, medicine and hospital. The origin of many allegories goes back to ancient traditions, cultural traditions (coats of arms, emblems), folklore - mainly tales and stories about animals and inanimate objects, Greek and Roman mythology, the Bible, the Avesta and other such religious and historical works. . But it is worth saying that allegorical pictorial expressions began to be widely used much earlier than written works.

Their use was initially used in the family environment, when mothers or grandmothers used effective stories and narratives in the process of raising their children, so that they could spend time with their children.

Allegorical means used in artistic representation can be divided into oral and written types, or classical allegory, allegory of religious works, for example, biblical (that is, the holy book of the Christian religion is based on the Bible) allegory, medieval allegory, modern allegory, poetic and fantastic allegory, can be divided into such types as allegory in art and politics.

Verbal Allegory is common in riddles, and almost all of Jesus Christ's discourses to his disciples are based on Allegory. Allegory is also common in the visual arts (for example, in the Florentine fresco "Fox and Hounds", which depicts the struggle of the Church with heretics). In addition, an example of an allegory in painting is an allegorical expression clearly visible in the painting "Liberty that governs the people" by the French artist Eugène Delacroix.

Writers and orators usually use allegories to convey (semi) hidden or complex meanings through symbolic figures, actions, images, or events that together create the moral, spiritual, or political meaning the author wants to convey. Many allegories use the representation of abstract concepts.

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