

## SOME BASIC FEATURES OF THE METAPHORS IN SHAKESPEARE'S SONNETS

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**Abstract:** despite how much time has passed, Shakespeare's works have been the focus of attention of readers and researchers around the world. The reason is that the author created his works with such high skill that he could attract the attention of the reader, using various possibilities of the artistic genre. A number of his works have been translated into Uzbek and are being performed on theater stages. This article analyzes examples of metaphors used in the work.

**Key words:** metaphor, sonnet, Shakespeare, love, time, conceptual, history, poetry,

### SHEKSPIR SONNATALARIDA ISHLATILGAN METAFORALARNING AYRIM O'ZIGA XOS JIHATLARI

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**Annotatsiya:** oradan qancha vaqt o'tkaniga qaramay Shekspir asarlari dunyo bo'ylab kitobxonlar va tadqiqotchilarning diqqat markazida bo'lib kelmoqda. Sababi, muallif o'z asarlarini badiiy janrning turli imkoniyatlarini ishga solgan holda o'quvchi e'tiborini o'ziga jalb qila oladigan darajada yuksak mahorat bilan ijod qilgan. Uning bir qator asarlari o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilingan bolib, teatr sahnalarida ham namoyish etib kelinmoqda. Ushbu maqolada asarda ishlatilgan metafora namunalarini misollar orqali tahlil qilinadi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** metafora, sonata, Shekspir, sevgi, vaqt, tarix, she'riyat.

While reading poetry many time you can face to the different kind of metaphors which were used by the author. Metaphor gives the poetry great meaning. Metaphor has a long history which can be traced back to Aristotle. William Shakespeare uses lots of metaphors in his poetry, contributing a lot to world literature. According to Aristotle, metaphor is treated only as a rhetorical device, but also a cognitive way of looking at the world. Nowadays more and more researches have devoted themselves in metaphor studies and research, resulting in a brand new look of metaphors.[1]

It is clear that Shakespeare is the brilliant in using metaphors in the period of Renaissance, for his 154 pieces of sonnets. Many scholars have been researching his

sonnets for long time because he does well in utilizing metaphors in his poems. Cicero noted that the two natures of metaphor - language is a cold tool and a poetic figure: "Clothes, which were originally intended for protection, began to be used as a sign to see a beautiful body." When it comes to Shakespeare's sonnets, he expressed his outlook on life positively. He presents standards of life he advocated by praising friendship and love, time. In the below, there are given some metaphors of time, love as an example of metaphor in Shakespeare's sonnets.

The first Metaphor of time is "Time is Treasure". This metaphor is given in Sonnet 30 and it is an example of structural metaphor of time. In this sonnet, the poet remembers many past sad things in the past, as well as many deceased friends. But when he came to think the loved one, all his suffering will disappear. In line 4 of this sonnet "And with old woes new wail my dear Time's waste", time cruelly took away many fancy memories of the poet, and to the poet is like being deprived of the treasure.

Time is sugar is also type of Structural metaphor of time. In Line 8 of Sonnet 36, "Yet doth it steal sweet hours from love's delight", here "sweet" implies the tasteless time. This kind of metaphor is very previous in Shakespeare's sonnets. The last two Lines of this poem are exactly the same as the last two Lines of Sonnet 96. Since the poet is deeply in deep love with his friend, he is willing to bear the all of his friend; "thy good report" is included.

"TIME is a Farmer" is the next ontological metaphor of time which used in Sonnet 123. In Sonnet 123, the poet proclaims that he understands that things appear to be old and new, and everything in the world is going round circles. In Line 14 "I will be true despite thy scythe and thee", here, "thy" refers to time, and scythe" means the passing of time. The poet believes that as long as they maintain their loyalty, they will not be afraid of the cruelty of time.

One of the wonderful types of ontological metaphor is "TIME is a Tyrant".

In Sonnet 16, the poet thinks his poem can make the beauty of his friend eternal in verses, because "Art (poem) is a way for humans to overcome time, and art (poem) can be long and eternal." (Zhang Jian, 2014: 46). However, his friend can do more because he can give girth to a baby to inherit his beauty, and this is what a poet can not do. In the first two Lines of this Sonnet, "But wherefore do not you a mightier way / Make war upon this bloody tyrant Time", here, the "this bloody tyrant Time" means the cruelty of time. In Line 9, the "lines of life" refers to the wrinkles on people's faces. And the "sweet skill" means married and have children

Sonnet 73" by William Shakespeare contains many metaphors to form a descriptive image. Shakespeare used conceits, which are "fanciful extended metaphors" (567), used in love poems of earlier centuries. Shakespeare used these beautifully in "Sonnet 73." A metaphor is a "brief, compressed comparison that talks about one thing as if it were another" (554). Shakespeare expresses three major

metaphors in this sonnet. The first is about age, the second about death, and of course, love follows. These three metaphors create an enjoyable poem.[2]

The first metaphor that Shakespeare uses is that of a tree in the fall. He compares himself to the tree by saying "That time of year thou mayst in me behold when yellow leaves, or none, or few, do hang upon those boughs which shake against the cold". Shakespeare compares his aging self to the aging tree. Just as the tree is losing its leaves, Shakespeare could be losing his hair. Just as the tree is getting brittle, Shakespeare's bones are getting old and feeble. Most importantly, Shakespeare doesn't say that he is actually going through this downfall, but that his lover perceives it in him.

One of the poems that William Shakespeare wrote is called "That time of year thou mayst in me behold." It is also known as William Shakespeare's Sonnet 73. [3] This Sonnet is viewed as being comprised of metaphors, which capture the struggle of life. Life in which there is an end to everything but beauty within it. The speaker within this poem is one that reflects on his life and how nature is closely connected with his journey. In order to understand the theme of the poem, the reader must first recognize and understand the three major metaphors within the poem. In the first quatrain of the poem the speaker compares himself to autumn. The speaker says, "That time of year thou mayst in me behold" (1). He is seeing himself as the fall season of the year. A time of the year when nights arrive quicker and the temperature becomes cooler. When relating this season to life, it is when a person is experiencing stages of decline in their life making them closer to death. He creates an image of a tree, with leaves that have been falling with the change of season into winter. Admittedly, Shakespeare's metaphors seem singular to each quatrain, but I believe connotative implications provide a more cohesive impression. First, we return to the fixed form of love, referred to as a star situated above a storm regarded by passing ships (5-8). In my opinion, I believe this quatrain's metaphor suggests love as being- a feeling- so grand, it is unaffected by worldly issues which in turn serves as a guide for those lost in mundane turmoil. As we pivot to the third quatrain, second metaphor, we return to the two contrasting images - love and death.

It shows that ,Metaphors in literature are drops of water: as essential as they are ubiquitous. Writers use literary metaphors to evoke an emotional response or paint a vivid picture. Other times, a metaphor might explain a phenomenon. Given the amount of nuance that goes into it, a metaphor example in a text can sometimes deserve as much interpretation as the text itself.

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