

**METAPHOR AS A MEANS OF ARTISTIC EXPRESSIVENESS IN THE
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Abstract. The article examines the role of metaphor as one of the key means of artistic expressiveness in the prose of I. S. Turgenev. Special attention is paid to the specific features of the writer's artistic language, the functioning of natural, psychological, and emotional metaphors, as well as their compositional and meaning-forming role. The analysis shows that metaphor in Turgenev's works goes beyond a decorative device and becomes an important tool for revealing the inner world of characters, conveying the author's worldview, and organizing the artistic space of literary works. The use of metaphors allows the writer to create a harmonious unity of the external and internal worlds, enhancing the emotional impact of the text on the reader.

Keywords: metaphor, artistic language, expressiveness, I. S. Turgenev, landscape, psychologism, imagery.

Introduction

The problem of artistic expressiveness in the language of literary works occupies an important place in modern literary studies and linguistic stylistics. One of the most significant means of creating imagery is metaphor, which allows the author to convey complex emotional, psychological, and philosophical meanings in a concentrated and vivid form. In Russian classical literature of the nineteenth century, metaphor becomes an integral element of individual authorial style, reflecting the peculiarities of the writer's worldview.

The works of I. S. Turgenev represent a vivid example of a harmonious combination of linguistic precision and high imagery. His prose is distinguished by clarity, conciseness, and deep emotional richness, largely achieved through the active use of metaphorical images (Telia, 2000). Metaphor in Turgenev's works performs not only an aesthetic but also a meaning-forming function, helping to reveal the inner world of characters and the author's attitude toward reality.

The purpose of this article is to analyze metaphor as a means of artistic expressiveness in the prose of I. S. Turgenev, as well as to identify its functional role in creating the figurative, psychological, and compositional integrity of literary works.

Research Methods

The study employs methods of linguistic-stylistic and literary analysis. Contextual analysis of metaphorical constructions is used to identify their semantic and functional significance in the literary text. Elements of the structural-semantic approach are also applied to determine the role of metaphors in organizing the composition of works and revealing the inner world of characters. The theoretical basis of the research consists of works by Russian and foreign scholars devoted to the problems of metaphor, artistic language, and prose poetics (Galperin, 1995; Kubryakova, 2002; Lotman, 2005).

Results and Discussion

The artistic language of Turgenev is characterized by particular clarity and precision combined with a high degree of imagery. One of the key features of his style is attention to detail, which makes it possible to create vivid and psychologically convincing pictures of the external world and the inner life of characters. In this context, metaphor acts as a means of enlivening the narrative and enhancing the emotional effect (Kubryakova, 2002).

Landscape acquires special significance in Turgenev's prose, often performing the function of reflecting the emotional state of the character. Nature in his works is not a static background; it actively interacts with the character, conveying anxieties, hopes, and inner fluctuations. Such a connection between human beings and the surrounding world creates harmony in the artistic space and enhances the expressiveness of the text (Galperin, 1995).

In addition, Turgenev skillfully uses the rhythmic organization of speech. The alternation of extended and concise phrases, repetitions, and parallel constructions forms a special melody of narration, which organically combines with metaphorical images and intensifies their emotional impact (Raizberg, 2003).

Natural Metaphors and Their Role

Natural metaphors occupy a central place in Turgenev's artistic system. They perform the function of an emotional indicator, reflecting the inner state of characters and the dynamics of their experiences. Calm landscapes—a quiet river, a clear evening, a light breeze—are associated with harmony and tranquility, while storms, tempests, or gloomy skies symbolize anxiety and inner conflict (Bondi, 1976).

Recurring natural images form leitmotifs of the works, contributing to the compositional integrity of the text. Fields, forests, rivers, or sunsets not only create atmosphere but also unite various episodes of the narrative into a single semantic system (Dmitriev, 1999). Through such metaphors, Turgenev constructs a dialogue between the external world and the inner life of human beings.

Psychological and Emotional Metaphors

The psychologism of Turgenev's prose is largely based on the use of metaphors that allow the author to convey the feelings and experiences of characters without directly naming emotions. The inner states of characters are revealed through images of light, color, movement, and natural phenomena, making emotional experiences vivid and sensually perceptible (Lotman, 2005).

Thus, in the novella *First Love*, the hero's inner agitation is conveyed through trembling shadows, flickering light, and quiet sounds of nature, creating an atmosphere of both tenderness and anxiety (Florovsky, 1988). In the novel *Fathers and Sons*, the changeability of weather and shifting landscapes reflect the philosophical and emotional contradictions of the characters, emphasizing their inner instability.

Emotional metaphors often serve as a means of character portrayal. Calm and stable natural images are associated with contemplative and gentle characters, while turbulent elements symbolize tension and inner discord (Minaev, 2001). Such use of metaphors enhances the effect of empathy and draws the reader into the emotional space of the work.

Conclusion

The analysis allows us to conclude that metaphor in the prose of I. S. Turgenev is one of the key means of artistic expressiveness. It performs not only aesthetic but also meaning-forming, psychological, and

compositional functions. Through metaphorical images, the writer reveals the inner world of characters, reflects their emotional states, and forms an integral artistic picture of the world.

In Turgenev's works, metaphor becomes a universal instrument of artistic thinking, allowing the unification of the external and internal, nature and human being, emotion and thought. It is precisely due to this that his prose retains high emotional power and aesthetic value, remaining relevant to contemporary readers and scholars.

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