

**ANALYZING IMAGERY IN A SELECTED POEM (IN THE EXAMPLE OF “THE LOVE
SONG OF J.ALFRED PRUFROCK” BY T.S. ELIOT)**

Supervisor: Ma'ripov Jalolxon Kamoliddin o'g'li

Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek

The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages

Phylology and foreign languages

Student of group 301-21: Abdumo'minova Ozoda Abdurajab qizi

Annotation: In this context, this paper presents a focus towards imagery by studying the poem *The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock*, its broader relation image towards the present day human existence. Elliot provides a strong picture of a person who is paralyzed by anxiety and worries, straining to them self through a number of intense, and often conflicting images, many that are abstract. What is more, the image helps in the understanding of the central themes of ambiguousness, alienation and temporal aspects of Prufrock's modernist manner and also, his emotional and psychological aspects. Therefore, and for many other reasons, for Prufrock is included to the best works of modernist writers about humans in this sheer volume. In the very modern day dramatic reading of T.S. Eliot, *The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock* focuses around character by the name of JA, Elliot utilizes bold perhaps disturbing images outlining alienation temporality and complete absence of other people connection. And within this prism or the image of Prufrock in the modern world, is seen as: 'a hamletic disdain for decisive action' which, among other things.

Key words: alienation, indecision, self-doubt, existential anxiety, modernism, paralysis, imagery, time, isolation, alienation, self-reflection, alienation, rejection, inaction, fog, eternal footman, Hamlet, women, Michelangelo, modern human condition, social disconnection, emotional paralysis, existential crisis.

Analyzing Imagery in T.S. Eliot's *The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock*

The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock, written by T.S. Eliot, touches on themes of solitude, reluctance as well as the search for purpose which is common in many of his works. As for the name of the poem, the speaker, Prufrock, narrates his self-reflection, and his indifference toward the external circumstances in the form of a dramatic monologue. One of the most remarkable aspects of this poem is the use of disturbing imagery — it is these images which add a psychological dimension to the work and, at the same time, make it post-modern. The images are also symbolic, emphasizing the speaker's fragmented consciousness and modernist themes of identity, time, disconnect and alienation.

The Sea and the Urban Landscape

Eliot's metaphor of a 'yellow fog' is one of the fogs that stands out the most as the speaker describes it as slouching against the windows. In his imagery, the fog resembles a cat, slinking around the streets, signifying the confusion, uncertainty, and paralysis characteristic of the speaker's state of

mind. The imagery related to the fog is unclear: it is natural but also related to urban tissue which is quite opposite to nature. The fog blurs the horizon, as Prufrock sees himself or acts through a fog. It is the choking and all about indecision which is central to Prufrock's personality.

The same pattern holds true for describing the background – from nature to the city. Although the fog is dreaming like, the poem's modern touch of an urban space is disturbing and intrusive to the finer experience. In the place, the city appears in Eliot's images — the enclosures and streets, which exist in the single space of the city — they are many and they are devoid of lively emotions. It is the condition of the modern city; there is no depth in the intimacy. It is very much like Prufrock.

The Image of the “Women Who Come and Go”

Eliot's metaphor of a 'yellow fog' is one of the fogs that stands out the most as the speaker describes it as slouching against the windows. In his imagery, the fog resembles a cat, slinking around the streets, signifying the confusion, uncertainty, and paralysis characteristic of the speaker's state of mind. The imagery related to the fog is unclear: it is natural but also related to urban tissue which is quite opposite to nature. The fog blurs the horizon, as Prufrock sees himself or acts through a fog. It is the choking and all about indecision which is central to Prufrock's personality.

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The Image of “Prince Hamlet”

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The “Overwhelming Question”

The poem's recurring theme of the "overwhelming question," which goes unasked, also represents Prufrock's omnipresent self-doubt. Prufrock frequently teases and avoids answering this question, which symbolises his dread of being rejected, of showing his emotions, and of facing the possible futility of his ambitions. The poem's main image is the silent inquiry, which represents his emotional immobility and the enormous weight of his dilemma.

The Image of “The Eternal Footman”

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The Final Image: “The Sea”

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Conclusion

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