

SIMILE IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Sodiqova S. T

senior teacher, Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

ARTICLE INFO.

Key words: text, comparison, semantic, simile, fixed simile.

Annotation

This article is devoted to the study of the similes as a linguistic and cultural wealth of the language. Simile examples from the works of Uzbek and English writers were given.

<http://www.gospodarkainnowacje.pl/> © 2023 LWAB.

A simile is a figure of speech that is mainly used to compare two or more things that possess a similar quality. It uses words such as ‘like’ or ‘as’ to make the comparison.

The Oxford Learner’s Dictionary defines a simile as “a word or phrase that compares something to something else, using the words *like* or *as*.” According to the Cambridge Dictionary a simile is defined as “an expression comparing one thing with another, always including the words *as* or *like*”. The Merriam-Webster Dictionary defines a simile as “a figure of speech comparing two unlike things that is often introduced by *like* or *as*.”

A simile is generally used in a sentence to make direct comparisons between two or more nouns and this is done with the use of words such as ‘like’ or ‘as’. The general idea of using a simile with the word ‘as’ is by using a noun that is known for a particular quality. For example: as proud as a peacock, as busy as a bee and so on. A simile helps the reader to visualize, understand and have a better conception of the quality of the nouns being compared. It makes it a lot more vivid and descriptive. In other words, it can be said that similes can be used to provide a mental image to the reader or listener.[9,10]

Researchers say that similes are recognized as linguistic and cultural wealth of language, like metaphors, metonymy, proverbs and expressions in the literature of linguocultural studies. [1,3,6,7] Such cultural units are evidence of the mentality specific to an ethnic group, as well as the level of expression of real reality through language. They also show the social and spiritual development of the people. Different aspects of similes have been researched in the works of scholars. They mainly researched simile devices in compound or sentence form. Professor N. Mahmudov paid great attention to the linguoculturological aspects of similes in his works .[1] In modern studies, great attention is paid to the linguocultural and ethnolinguistic aspects of similes. Simile is a semantic figure based on comparison, a mental process playing a central role in the way we think and talk about the world, which often associates different spheres [9]. Thus, the similes group includes such comparisons as stupid as a coot (stupid as a cork), as timid as a rabbit (cowardly as a hare), a face like a mask (face like a mask), as brave as a lion (brave like a lion), to shake like an aspen leaf (tremble like an aspen leaf), to sweat like a pig (sweat like a mouse), to swear like a fishwife (swear like a cabman)

The authors of the ‘Explanatory Dictionary of Uzbek Language Similes’ N.Maxmudov and D.Xudoyberganova state that similes reflect the people’s attitude to a specific object, symbol, action-

state, and associative way of thinking [2,4,5]. D. Xudoyberganova in her article classifies fixed similes about a person in the Uzbek language into eight semantic groups. [3]

1. Similes related to human organs
2. Similes related to the appearance of a person
3. Similes related to the physical characteristics of a person
4. Analogies related to the human voice
5. Analogies related to human speech
6. Similes related to the character of a person
7. Parables related to the human condition
8. Analogies related to human behavior

There are more similes representing the state and behavior of a person more than similes in other spiritual groups. According to this fact we can say that Uzbek speakers express human behavior more figuratively and similes show the linguistic and cultural characteristics of the Uzbek language. Uzbek speakers use words denoting various animals to describe human traits more often. For example: itday sadoqatli, molday befahm, musichaday beozor, eshakday qaysar, qo'yday yuvosh. In English: Loyal as a dog, stupid as a fox, innocent as lamb/dove/, stubborn as a donkey, meek as a sheep (analogies related to character); itday ishlamoq, echkiday sakramoq, toshbaqaday sudralmoq, ilonday chaqmoq, bulbulday sayramoq, jo'jaxo'rozday bo'ynini cho'zmoq (work like a dog, jump like a goat, crawl like a turtle, flash like a snake, dance like a nightingale, fight like small rooster) (similes involving action). In the Uzbek language, plant and fruit names are often used as analogies. Examples of such similes are sambit, shamshod, cypress, poplar, beetroot, turnip, cherry, apple, walnut.

Qomati sambitdek tik, musulmon g'ishtdek yapaloq yuzli sudya janoblari savlat to'kib kirib kela boshladi. (X. Toxtaboyev)

Here the simile "sambitdek" is used to describe human body which is tall and slim.

Dildor gilosday qizil, chiroyli labalriga yoyilgan tabassum bilan boshini silkidi. (Oybek, Navoiy) [2]

The simile "gilosday qizil" is used to describe human organ, mainly lips.

Mouth and lips are especially valued in English national culture: cherry lips. [11]

In the English language the simile "as red as cherry" can be used to describe lips. But we can't use "olchaday qizil lablar" in the Uzbek language.

Ana's lip is as red as an apple/rose.

It is obvious that the use of words denoting an animal as a standard of analogy is related to the act of expressing the subjective attitude of a person. For example, there are more than ten similes with the word dog as a standard, all of them applied to humans. The snake standard also has this feature.

As mean as a snake, as crazy as a snake Unmoved and unmoving, she is as mean as a snake, striking out at the world around her.

Similes in both languages show the characteristics of the individual speech style of a certain creator. The analyzed linguistic units show the figurative way of thinking of the Uzbek language speakers.

REFERENCES

1. Mahmudov N. Similes are a product of figurative thinking // Uzbek language and literature. - Tashkent, 2011. - No. 3. - pB. 19-24.
2. Mahmudov N., Khudoyberganova D. Explanatory dictionary of Uzbek language similes. - Tashkent: Ma'naviyat, 2013. - 320 p.
3. Khudoyberganova D .Volume 03 Issue 04-2023 40 American Journal Of Philological Sciences (ISSN – 2771-2273) VOLUME 03 ISSUE 04 PAGES: 33-40 SJIF IMPACT FACTOR (2022: 5. 445)(2023: 6. 555)
4. Khudoyberganova D. Semantic and stylistic analysis of the constructions of assimilation in the Uzbek language: Abstract of the thesis. diss. ... cand. philol. Sciences. - Tashkent: IYAL AN RUz, 1989. - 22 p.
5. An explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. 5 volumes. Volume 4. - Tashkent: "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan" State Scientific Publishing House, 2008. - 680 p.
6. Hasanov, Akbarjon. "Linguopoetics of Means of Imagination in Literary Text." EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION FORMAL EDUCATION 2.6 (2022): 161-162.
7. Khasanov, Akbarjon. "Artistic Repetition and Artistic Meaning." Eastern European artistic journal 6b (2018)
8. Nasirov, Muslimjon. "Verbal Associations in the Story of Nazar Eshanqul." EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION 2.6 (2022): 224-226
9. Talabovna, S.S(2023) COMPARISON AS A BASIS OF COGNITION.Galaxy Intrenational Interdisciplinary Research Journal ,1195), 507-509
10. Talabovna, S. S. (2022). FEATURES OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK COMPARISONS IN LINGUOCULTURAL ASPECT. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(11), 424-429
11. Д Кадирова - Models and methods in modern science, 2023 - econferences.ru
12. ЎЗБЕК ТИЛИДАГИ МАҚТОВ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗМЛАРИНИНГ ЛУҒАВИЙ-МАЪНОВИЙ ТАҲЛИЛИ Page 1 MODELS AND METHODS IN MODERN SCIENCE International scientific-online ...
https://scholar.google.com/citations?view_op=view_citation&hl=ru&user=J0ztIywAAAAJ&citation_for_view=J0ztIywAAAAJ:3fE2CSJrl8C
13. Murotjonovich, U. G. (2022). THE MEDIATING ROLE OF STYLISTICS IN LANGUAGE LEARNING AND LITERATURE STUDY. ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEWS ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(12), 96-101.
14. D.Xoshimova. (2022). LINGUOCULTUROLOGICAL STUDY OF THE USE OF ALLUSIONS IN ENGLISH. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact Factor: 7.429, 11(11), 320–323. Retrieved from <https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR/article/view/1136>
15. Ismoilova, K. (2022). THE THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF METAPHOR IN A COGNITIVE ASPECT. International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education.
16. The Oxford Learner's Dictionary
17. Cambridge Dictionary
18. The Merriam-Webster Dictionary