



SIMILES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Abstract: *This article is about similes in the English and Uzbek languages, and the opinions and opinions of research scientists on the subject were studied in depth. It is dedicated to the study of phraseological units with two somatic components, it provides information about phraseological units expressed by the names of two human body parts in one phrase in English and Uzbek, and it tells us their main factors in English and Uzbek allows to reveal.*

Key words: *Somatism, somatic expression, phraseological unit, phraseology, somatic phraseology, lexeme, linguocultural, phrase, component, phrase with two somatic components.*

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqola Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida o'xshatishlar haqida bo'lib mavzu yuzasidan tadqiqotchi olimlarning fikr va mulohazalari chuqur o'rganib chiqildi. Ikki somatik komponentli frazeologik birliklarni o'rganishga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, ingliz va o'zbek tillarida bir ibora tarkibida inson ikki tana a'zolari nomlari bilan ifodalangan frazeologik birliklar haqida ma'lumot beradi va bu bizga ingliz va o'zbek tillarida ularning asosiy omillarini ochib berish imkonini beradi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Somatizm, somatik ibora, frazeologik birlik, frazeologiya, somatik frazeologizm, leksema, lingvomadaniy ibora, komponent, ikki somatik komponentli ibora.*

Аннотация: *Эта статья о сравнениях в английском и узбекском языках, и были глубоко изучены мнения и мнения ученых-исследователей по этому вопросу. Он посвящен изучению фразеологизмов с двумя соматическими компонентами, дает информацию о фразеологизмах, выраженных названиями двух частей человеческого тела в одном словосочетании на английском и узбекском языках, а также сообщает нам их основные факторы на английском и узбекском языках, позволяет раскрывать.*

Ключевые слова: *соматизм, соматическое выражение, фразеологизм, фразеология, соматическая фразеология, лексема, лингвокультурология, словосочетание, компонент, словосочетание с двумя соматическими компонентами.*

Similes are one of the tools that clearly show the culture of different peoples. The experiences, imaginations, national and cultural traditions of the ancestors who lived in a certain period are sealed in them.

Most of the linguists who have studied similes in the language believe that fixed similes are close to idioms or have the status of idioms, they are stabilized as a result of



being used in people's speech for many centuries and become fixed in the minds of speakers in the form of certain models. , emphasizes that the standard of simile, that is, the image based on simile, is regularly and strictly related to a specific sign-object¹.

When comparing the existing similes in the English and Uzbek languages, it can be seen that words denoting animals or animals are often used as the standard of the simile. For example, in the Uzbek language, there are standards of similes "as meek as a sheep", "as gentle as a musician", and through these similes, an aspect specific to the Uzbek mentality, i.e., from ancient times, a sheep is a gentle animal, and a musician is innocent. , is said to be a harmless bird. In English, a dove is often depicted as a symbol of harmlessness: "As harmless as a dove".

The following similes, which are synonyms in English and Uzbek, can be analyzed in the same way:

The phrase "As hungry as a bear" is equivalent to the simile "Boriday och" in the Uzbek language. The use of the word "hungry" together with the wolf is characteristic of Uzbek linguistics and culture, and the hungry wolf in Uzbek folk tales comes to mind.

In particular, there are certain analogies involving heroes of myths, fairy tales, epics, and works of art, through which one can deeply understand the national culture of that nation. For example, the metaphor "Alpomishday" used in the Uzbek language means "strong, brave, strong, very strong, valuable" and "as brave as Robin Hood" used in the English language means "brave and brave". Synonymy with the simile unit.

Among similes found in English and Uzbek languages, one can find types that are the same or different in terms of the structure of the lexical component. For example, the word cherry used in the English phrase "As red as a cherry" is also characteristic of Uzbek linguistic culture and is used to describe a girl's lips.

Also, the English phrase "as sly as a fox" is synonymous with the Uzbek simile "as sly as a fox". Even in this synonymy, it is possible to observe the sameness in terms of the structure of the lexical component. In addition, in Uzbek, the simile like a pig, which means "to get fat", "to eat a lot", is compared to a pig in English: "As fat as a pig".

For example: The woman in the supermarket was as fat as a pig.

However, the lexeme sheet (paper) in the English phrase "as white as a sheet" does not serve as a standard of simile in the Uzbek language. In Uzbek, this color is more compared to snow: "Snow white".

Also, the expression "as clean as a (new) pin" found in English is equivalent to the simile "cinnidai toza" in Uzbek. In English, as a symbol of purity, the new root is



serving as a cultural tool. In the Uzbek language, this quality is compared to a porcelain item.

The simile "as gentle as a lamb" in English, which is synonymous in terms of meaning with the standard of simile "koyday yuvosh" in Uzbek, differs according to the structure of the lexical component. That is, if in Uzbek folk culture meekness is compared to "sheep", in English this adjective is used in connection with "kozychak".

For example: The girl is as gentle as a lamb when she is with her little sister.

In addition, white teeth, which are described positively in Uzbek, are not compared to "snow", but to precious "sadaf". M., No, Khor has gone to the city, - said the young man with a smile, showing his pearly white teeth - OX, 15"2.

In Uzbek poetry, the metaphor of night is widely used to express the blackness of hair: M.:

Come, don't leave, don't leave. It's lonely in the heart of the night. Don't spread hijran on my head

O girl with black hair like night (Cholpon. Night).

This simile can be found in the poem "John Anderson" by the Scottish poet Robert Byrnes. B. Kholbekova analyzes the Russian and Kazakh translations of the poem "John Anderson" as follows:

John Anderson my jo, John, When we were first acquaint, Your locks were like the raven, Your bonie brow was brent.

Content: "Dear, my friend John Anderson, when we first met you, your hair was raven (i.e. black, you were young), and you were bright." used to decorate your forehead...". In English, if hair is likened to a crow, the English student will understand not only the crow (crow) itself, but its color. 3. As can be seen from the above analysis, in the Scottish linguistic culture, black hair is compared to a crow. Therefore, Scotland is considered a northern country, where you can meet sheep almost in all seasons of the year.

Analogy standards considered normative for the Uzbek linguistic culture may be foreign to the linguistic mental traditions of other English-speaking peoples.

For example, in the Uzbek linguistic culture, women's faces are likened to the moon, apples, and sometimes to kulcha. And in the English, to cherry, rose (as red as a cherry

/rose/) comparison is normal. In addition, the lexemes "cherry" and "rose" are often used similes to describe the redness of things.

For example: The car was as red as a cherry after its new paint job. The morning sunrise was as red as a rose.



Also, the Uzbeks compare strong people to an elephant, and the English to a horse and an ox: filday bakgut, as strong as a horse/an ox. Or, Uzbeks liken people who work tirelessly to an ant, and English people like a bee and a dog (as busy as a bee, working like a dog).

For example: The man was as strong as an ox and easily helped us to move the sofa. She always works like a dog.

In general, similes are the linguistic and cultural wealth of every nation, they are formed as a result of national outlook, comparison and comparison of events in the world according to national imagination.

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