SIMILES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK AND THEIR ANALYSIS

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Abstract: In this article, the author analyzes in detail various synonyms in both languages and compares their usage and meaning. The article also discusses how to write synonyms and use them effectively in communication. The article begins by defining synonyms and showing their importance in language use. Then the author compares and contrasts various synonyms in English and Uzbek, explains their similarities and differences with examples and comments. The article also explores the subtleties of meaning that can be conveyed through the use of synonyms and how they can be used to add depth and complexity to language. Throughout the article, the author emphasizes the importance of understanding synonyms for effective communication and self-expression in both languages. Summarizing the main points made at the end of the article, it is emphasized the importance of continuing to study and research synonyms in English and Uzbek languages. Overall, the article is a valuable resource for anyone interested in language learning and the use of synonyms in communication.

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

Language is an important tool for people to communicate, express their thoughts and feelings. One of the most prominent features of language is its ability to create vivid images and similes through figurative expressions. Among these expressions, similes occupy an important place both in literature and in everyday conversation. A simile is a figure of speech that compares two dissimilar things using the words "like" or "like." They serve to enrich the language, make it more colorful, attractive and imaginative. This article aims to study and analyze the use of similes in two different languages: English and Uzbek. English, being a Germanic language, has a long and rich history of literary works that often use similes. From the epic poems of the Anglo-Saxon period to modern novels and poetry, similes have played a crucial role in shaping the expressiveness of the English language. Similarly, the Uzbek language, a Turkic language, has a diverse literary tradition that has lasted for more than a thousand years. Similes in Uzbek literature and everyday speech reflect the unique cultural and historical characteristics of the Uzbek people. In this study, we will examine the similarities and differences between similes in English and Uzbek, clarify their origins, functions, and cultural influence. We'll look at a variety of sources, including literary works, proverbs, and idioms, to get a thorough understanding of the role of simile in

these two languages. In addition, we discuss the challenges and opportunities of translating similes from one language to another, and explore the nuances of cultural and linguistic adaptation. By comparing the use of simile in English and Uzbek, this article seeks to contribute to a broader understanding of figurative language and deepen our understanding of the ways in which culture, history, and language intertwine to create a rich tapestry of human expression. Through this comparative analysis, we hope to open new perspectives on the universality and diversity of similes, as well as inspire further research in this fascinating area of linguistics. Simile is one of the tools that clearly shows the culture of different peoples. The experiences, imaginations, and national-cultural traditions of the ancestors who lived in a certain period are sealed in them. According to most linguists who have studied similes in language, fixed similes are close to idioms or have the status of idioms, which are stabilized and fixed in the minds of speakers as a result of being used in human speech for many centuries. form of certain models. , the rule of analogy, that is, the image based on the analogy is regularly and strictly connected with a specific sign-object1. There are many studies on the use and function of simile in language. Similes are studied from the point of view of semantics, pragmatics, cognitive linguistics and stylistics. Semantic approaches focus on analyzing the semantic mechanisms involved in analogy (Ortony, 1979; Gentner, 1988). Pragmatic approaches emphasize the role of similes in communication and what they reveal about speakers' assumptions and persuasive goals (Brooke-Rose, 1958; Sperber & Wilson, 2008). Cognitive linguistic research considers similes as a window into conceptual metaphors and metonymies in the mind (Lakoff, 1993; Lakoff & Johnson, 1980). Stylistic analysis examines patterns of simile by individual authors as well as genres and literary periods (Freeman, 2000; Crisp, 2005). For this study, we take a cognitive-semantic approach to the analysis of similes in English and Uzbek. We aim to uncover conceptual metaphors underlying the source and target domains in each language analogy. Analysis methods include:

1) creating a corpus of more than 200 similes for each language from fluent speaker intuitions, fiction, newspapers, and other published materials.

 2) Coding each simile for the semantic domains of source and target following Lakoff's (1993) methodology. For example, the simile "busy as a bee" would be coded with SOURCE: busy bee; PURPOSE: business/productivity.

3) Identify patterns to identify conceptual metaphors in each language, e.g. BASHKIL IS A NATURAL STRENGTH.

 4) Compare metaphors across languages to find similarities and differences.

5) Discuss the implications of the analysis for theories of metaphor, cognition, and language. In the "Literary Analysis and Methods" section, previous studies on similes are summarized, and a systematic approach to the analysis of similes in English and Uzbek is described using the theoretical foundations of conceptual metaphor. Coding

methodology and research questions are clearly communicated to students. If you want to change or expand the analysis in any way, please let me know. I am happy to review it.

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