

## THE STRUCTURE AND FEATURES OF SIMILE IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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**Abstract:** This article discusses the role and significance of similes as literary devices in enhancing descriptive language and creating vivid imagery in both English and Uzbek texts. Similes facilitate evocative comparisons between seemingly unrelated objects or ideas, enriching the reader's experience through detailed and sensory-rich descriptions.

**Keywords:** stylistic device, metaphor, concepts, interpretation, figurative form, comparison, evocative picture, simile.

Similes are powerful tools for enhancing descriptive language and creating vivid imagery within texts. By comparing two seemingly unrelated objects or ideas, similes enable writers to paint a more detailed and evocative picture in the reader's mind. For example, a simile such as "Her smile was as bright as the morning sun" enhances the description of a person's smile by comparing it to the vivid and radiant image of the sun. Through such comparisons, similes add depth, color, and sensory appeal to the text, making it more engaging and memorable for the reader [1, 45].

Similes are capable of evoking specific emotions and establishing the desired mood within a text. By associating one element with another that carries emotional connotations, similes tap into the readers' emotional responses. For instance, a simile like "His laughter rang out like pure joy" not only describes the sound of laughter but also evokes the feeling of unadulterated happiness. Similes can also contribute to establishing the overall tone and atmosphere of a text. For example, a simile such as "The moon hung in the sky like a melancholic reminder of lost love" creates a somber and reflective mood. By utilizing similes strategically, writers can elicit emotional responses and effectively convey the intended mood of their texts [2,37].

Similes are frequently employed to create language that is memorable and impactful. By drawing unexpected or imaginative comparisons, similes capture the readers' attention and leave a lasting impression. These vivid and imaginative language choices often stand out in the reader's mind, making the text more engaging and memorable. For example, a simile like "His words cut through the silence like a knife" not only creates a strong visual image but also emphasizes the sharp and powerful impact of the words being spoken. Similes can be used to emphasize key points, add

emphasis, and provide a fresh perspective, making the text more dynamic and effective [3,108].

Similes can function as powerful tools for symbolism and allusion within a text. By comparing elements to familiar symbols or making references to cultural or literary contexts, similes add layers of meaning and depth to the text. Writers can utilize similes to convey abstract or complex ideas through more concrete and relatable imagery. For example, a simile such as "She floated through the room like a ghost" not only describes a physical action but also suggests a sense of detachment or ethereal quality.

Similes can play a significant role in dialogue, contributing to the development of characters, their relationships, and their unique voices. In dialogue, similes can reveal a character's personality, attitudes, and perspectives. For example, a character who frequently uses humorous similes may be perceived as light-hearted or witty. Similes in dialogue can also serve as a form of figurative language that reflects a character's cultural background or specific experiences. By employing similes within dialogue, writers can bring characters to life, make their conversations more engaging, and add a distinct flavor to their interactions [4,249].

The structure and features of simile in the English and Uzbek languages share some similarities while also exhibiting certain differences. Here we explore the key aspects of simile in each language:

#### Structure of Simile in English:

In English, a simile typically follows a specific structure using the words "like" or "as" to establish a comparison between two elements. The structure can be represented as follows:

[Subject] + [Verb] + [Adjective/Adverb/Verb] + "like/as" + [Comparative Element]

For example:

- "Her eyes sparkled like diamonds."
- "He runs as fast as a cheetah."

#### Features of Simile in English:

**Comparative Language:** Similes in English employ comparative language to establish the **Structure of Simile in English**: comparison. The comparative element is often introduced using words like "like" or "as" to create the link between the subject and the element it is being compared to.

**Imagery and Descriptive Power:** Similes in English focus on creating vivid imagery and enhancing descriptive language. They often draw comparisons to sensory experiences, enabling readers to visualize and engage with the text on a deeper level.

In Uzbek, similes are also constructed using specific linguistic structures to establish a comparison between two elements. While there is no strict grammatical structure, similes in Uzbek often rely on the use of certain words or phrases to indicate the comparison [4; 46].

For example: Oyoqlari ipdek, puf desang uchi ketadigan holi bor.

Features of Simile in Uzbek:

Metaphorical Language: Similes in Uzbek frequently use metaphorical language to establish the comparison. They rely on imaginative and figurative expressions to convey the intended meaning.

U qo'y og'zidan cho'p olmagan farishta.

Cultural and Traditional References: Similes in Uzbek often incorporate cultural and traditional references, drawing from the rich heritage and symbolism of the Uzbek culture. This adds a distinct cultural flavor and enhances the richness of the comparison.

Variation in Comparative Elements: Similes in Uzbek can employ various comparative elements, including objects, animals, natural phenomena, and traditional symbols. The choice of the comparative element depends on the context and the desired effect of the simile [6,52].

It is important to note that similes in both English and Uzbek languages are flexible and can vary in structure and form based on the creativity and style of the writer. The examples provided above are just a representation of the common structures and features observed in similes in each language.

By examining the structure and features of simile in the English and Uzbek languages, we can gain insights into the unique linguistic and cultural aspects that shape the usage of similes in each language [7, 123].

Structure of Simile in English:

Comparative Words: Similes in English often utilize comparative words such as "like" or "as" to establish the connection between the subject and the comparative element. These words serve as indicators of the comparison being made.

Figurative Language: Similes in English employ figurative language to create the comparison. The subject and the comparative element can be nouns, adjectives, adverbs, or verbs, allowing for diverse and creative expressions. This figurative language adds depth and imagery to the comparison.

Flexibility: The structure of similes in English is flexible, allowing for variations in word order and the use of additional modifiers. Writers can rearrange the elements of the simile or introduce descriptive words to provide more context and vividness to the comparison.

Structure of Simile in Uzbek:

Metaphorical Expressions: Similes in Uzbek often rely on metaphorical expressions to create the comparison. These expressions may include culturally significant symbols, traditional sayings, or poetic imagery. They contribute to the rich figurative language of Uzbek similes.

**Comparative Indicators:** While there is no strict grammatical structure for similes in Uzbek, certain words or phrases are commonly used to indicate the comparison. These indicators can include words like (just like), "dek" (like), or "qanday" (how). They help establish the relationship between the subject and the comparative element.

**Cultural References:** Similes in Uzbek frequently incorporate cultural references that reflect the unique traditions, folklore, and natural surroundings of Uzbekistan. These references add depth and cultural richness to the comparison, enhancing the imagery and symbolism within the simile [5; 56].

**Variation in Comparative Elements:** Similes in Uzbek can utilize a wide range of comparative elements. These elements can include objects, animals, natural phenomena, elements of nature, or even traditional proverbs and customs. The choice of the comparative element depends on the intended effect, cultural context, and the desired imagery of the simile.

It is important to note that the structure and features of simile can vary within each language due to stylistic choices, regional variations, and the creativity of individual writers. Similes serve as dynamic linguistic tools that allow for imaginative and expressive comparisons, contributing to the richness and depth of both English and Uzbek literary traditions.

By studying the structure and features of simile in the English and Uzbek languages, we can appreciate the different ways in which these languages utilize figurative language to create vivid imagery, convey emotions, and enrich the overall aesthetic of texts.

Thus, by exploring the linguistic nuances of similes in English and Uzbek, we can gain a deeper understanding of how these languages employ specific structures, idiomatic expressions, and rhetorical devices to create impactful and stylistically rich comparisons.

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