

## SPECIFIC FEATURES OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK PROVERBS CONTAINING SIMILE

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**ABSTRACT:** This paper discloses the specific features of simile in proverbial contents of the English and Uzbek languages. Simile is frequently used in oral speech and fiction as one of the stylistic devices. Besides, it is also often faced in proverbs in both languages. Furthermore, proverbs including simile are analysed with the examples in English and Uzbek in this work.

**KEYWORDS:** stylistics, stylistic device, simile, proverb, paremiology.

**INTRODUCTION:** Stylistics, sometimes called “linguo-stylistics”, is a branch of general linguistics. It has now been more or less definitely outlined. It deals mainly with two interdependent tasks: a) the investigation of the inventory of special language media which by their ontological features secure the desirable effect of the utterance and b) certain types of texts (discourse) which due to the choice and arrangement of language means are distinguished by the pragmatic aspect of the communication [Galperin, 2001: 9].

The two objectives of stylistics are clearly discernible as two separate fields of investigation. The inventory of special language media can be analysed and their ontological features revealed if presented in a system in which the co-relation between the media becomes evident. The types of texts can be analysed if their linguistic components are presented in their interaction, thus revealing the unbreakable unity and transparency of constructions of a given type. The types of texts that are distinguished by the pragmatic aspect of the communication are called “functional styles of language”, the special media of language which secure the desirable effect of the utterance are called “stylistic devices” and “expressive means”.

**THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS.** Stylistic device – a figure of speech based on a conscious and intentional intensification of some typical structural or semantic properties of a language unit that becomes a generative model designed to achieve a particular artistic effect [Ashurova, Galieva, 2013: 197].

One of the often-used stylistic device is simile. A simile is a phrase that uses a comparison to describe. It looks like metaphor in its sense. For example, “life” can be described as similar to “a box of chocolates”:

Simile: Life is like a box of chocolates.

Metaphor: Life is a box of chocolates.

A simile is a type of figurative language that describes something by comparing it to something else with the words “like” or “as”.

Similes are great for famous authors, public speakers, and folks who want to make their writing as exciting as a spontaneous show of fireworks. They are also often heard in proverbs.

Paremiology as the study of proverbs, saying, aphorisms, includes stylistic features of proverbs, too. Moreover, stylistic devices such as metaphor and simile enliven proverb’s meaning and its stylistic potential in its content. For instance:

English: Like father, like son.

This proverb says that a son looks like to his father in many ways: in his appearance, character or behaviour.

Uzbek: Yaxshi gap ko‘ngilni tog‘dek ko‘tarar.

Translation: A good word rises one’s soul as a mountain.

The proverb expresses that if you say a good word to someone, he or she will be delighted so much and his or her soul reaches a mountain in figurative way.

English: As busy as a bee.

In this proverb, hardworking people is compared with a bee in English culture.

Uzbek: Chumolidek mehnatkash.

Translation: As hardworking as an ant.

Here, in the Uzbek national proverb, hardworking people is compared with an ant.

The proverbs above-given in the English language are taken from J. Speake and J. Simpson’s monolingual dictionary [Speake and Simpson, 2008] and the proverbs of the Uzbek culture are taken from N. Abdullaeva’s bilingual dictionary [Abdullaeva, 2020].

**CONCLUSION.** To conclude, simile in proverbial structures emphasises the comparison among two things, notions, persons or events according to their resemblance, which intensifies the semantic strength and stylistic potential of the proverb. It is also the reason to remember the proverb containing simile very easily and to make them touchable in a context. Although both English and Uzbek national proverbs include similes in their contents, the compared things, notions, persons or events differ from one language to another as they belong to different cultures. The hardworking man is compared with a bee in English while he is compared with an ant in Uzbek culture relatively.

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