



## SIMILARITIES IN UZBEK LANGUAGE STUDY

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### ABOUT ARTICLE

**Key words:** analogy, analogy, basis of analogy, analogy, likeness.

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**Abstract:** This article is about analogies in Uzbek linguistics and the idea that analogy is the object of study in both literature and linguistics, both of which are valued as artistic means of expression.

## ЎЗБЕК ТИЛИ ФАНИДАГИ ЎХШАШЛИКЛАР

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### МАҚОЛА ҲАҚИДА

**Калит сўзлар:** ўхшатиш, ўхшатиш, ўхшатиш асоси, ўхшатиш, ўхшатиш.

**Аннотация:** Ушбу мақола ўзбек тилшунослигида аналогиялар ҳақида ва аналогия ҳам адабиётда, ҳам тилшуносликда ўрганиш объекти деган фикр, уларнинг ҳар иккиси бадиий ифода воситаси сифатида қадрланади.

## СХОДСТВА В ИЗУЧЕНИИ УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

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### О СТАТЬЕ

**Ключевые слова:** аналогия, аналогия, основа аналогии, аналогия, подобие.

**Аннотация:** Эта статья посвящена аналогиям в узбекской лингвистике и идее, что аналогия является объектом изучения как в литературе, так и в лингвистике, которые ценятся как художественные

## INTRODUCTION

It is well known that analogies used in literary texts and considered as means of artistic representation have long been considered as one of the main research elements of philological science. A number of scientific works have been carried out in both linguistics and literature.

An analogy is one that is "based on the similarity between two things or events, and through one of them the fuller, more concrete, more exaggerated expression of the sign, the essence of the other." Illustrations are used as one of the oldest means of illustration in our speech, especially in the language of fiction, to ensure the accuracy and imagery of the image. In the literature, when any analogy is expressed in language, there are, of course, four elements:

- 1) the subject of the simulation;
- 2) simulation standard;
- 3) the basis of the analogy;
- 4) formal indicators of simulation.

## THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

There is a lot of research on analogy in world linguistics, including Uzbek linguistics. Here are some of them:

The art of simulation and related art has long fascinated scientists. It is considered a representative of Greek philosophy, the first in the east the works of Aristotle, who was recognized as a teacher, the art of simile (mimesis) is distinguished in three ways:

- 1) by various means of depiction;
- 2) with the subject of description;
- 3) in a variety of different ways.

According to Aristotle, there are two natural reasons for the origin of the art of analogy. They are as follows: "First, incarnation is a human trait. Man is also distinguished from other living beings by his ability to imitate, and even derives his first knowledge from imitation, and the results of this process are pleasing to all. Evidence of this can be seen in the fact that we enjoy looking at things that are really unpleasant, such as disgusting images of corpses. The reason for this is that not only philosophers but also other people like to get knowledge, the difference is that ordinary people don't watch to know. They enjoy the picture because they learn to look at it and think, "That's the way it is." If they have never seen something like it before, they will enjoy the shape, the paint, or something similar, not the analogy.

"Because analogy, like harmony and rhythm, has been inherent in human nature since time immemorial, people have been able to imitate it since time immemorial, and they have gradually developed it to create real poetry out of bad poetry."

We see that man differs from other living beings in his ability to imitate. That is why scientists believe that primitive human knowledge is based on analogy. Perhaps this analogy is an important event in the history of universal science are listed. Some dictionaries also provide relevant information about the role of analogy in human thinking. For example, the Dictionary of Philosophy states: "The ability to see, imagine, and compare a characteristic, process, or essence of something in the human mind as a result of comparison has provided a great opportunity for the social, economic, and spiritual development of mankind (e.g. 'machine, wind, water mill, syringe, etc.). Therefore, analogy is one of the most important tools of thinking in the search for and discovery of innovation, and this feature of analogy makes it a necessary category for all sciences. The "concretization function" of analogy is explained in detail in philosophy, logic, linguistics, and fiction. "

The analogy is the object of study of both literature and linguistics, both of which are valued as artistic means of expression. For example, some scholars have argued that "from a literary point of view, when it is studied as a structural manifestation of a trop, it is studied by linguists as a component of speech, as a linguistic phenomenon in general." they cry. Opinions similar to this one can be found in other sources as well. For example, in the work of linguist M. Mukarramov, it is written: There are two aspects to these categories".

In the textbook "Stylistics of the Uzbek language" analogy is considered as a syntactic phenomenon and is explained as follows: Its expression methods are, at the same time, an integral part of speech, and, finally, of linguistics as a whole, as an object of linguistics".

In the textbook "Fundamentals of speech culture and methodology" by R. Kungurov, E. Begmatov, Y. Tojiev, based on the "similarity between things and events", it is called simulation, which shows a fuller, clearer, more exaggerated. It's basically a verbal phenomenon, "said David Cook, chief of The Christian Science Monitor's Washington bureau.

- 1) something similar;
- 2) something being simulated;
- 3) the basis of the analogy is the symbol;
- 4) a means of simulation.

The manual also emphasizes the variety of analogies, including its idioms, free sentences, explanatory-explanatory, phraseological compound, affix of the future tense, various affixes, phrases, incomplete verbs. It is also widely reported that it can be formed by many means, such

as Academician A.Rustamov in the monograph "Navoi's artistic mastery" emphasizes that it consists of shooting. The scientist divides the analogy into three parts:

- a) simulated,
- b) similar,
- c) similar.

According to Rustamov, analogy is an object or event that is described by analogy. Imitation is a means of simulation something or event Similarity is the similarity between the analogy and the analogy.

Linguist N.Mahmudov emphasizes that the comparison of two or more objects in order to determine the similarities or differences between them is one of the most common logical principles, and it shows that the comparative device has four members:

- 1) the symbol of the subject of simulation,
- 2) the symbol of the simulation standard,
- 3) conditional index of analogy,
- 4) the symbol of the basis of simulation.

M. Mukarramov, a linguist who has conducted special research on analogies, in his book "Parables in the Uzbek language" provides information on a number of issues, such as the nature and definition of the phenomenon of analogy. listed. The scientist divides the analogy into three types:

- simulated object,
- similar image,
- is a synonym.

Mukarramov, who has conducted research on artistic means, divides them into two main groups:

- a) Artistic imagery based on similar movements;
- b) Artistic media based on unique migratio.

While the scientist introduces analogy, quality, and animation to similar migratory art images, he introduces metaphors, metonymy, and synecdoche to unique migratory art images. Both types of teeth have their own unique objects and each other has unique features. For example, non-nominative, non-nominative connotations are found in artistic representations based on unique movements.

The issue of analogy is to some extent reflected in the work of linguists who have studied the examples of folk poetry from a linguistic point of view. I.Yormatov notes that in the process of studying the poetics of the epic "Alpomish" the analogy consists of three units. These are:

- simulated (subject);
- simulator (standard);
- similar (actant).

He also describes the means of identification as an auxiliary member of these three units: puts forward a conclusion.

M. Yakubbekova, who studied the linguopoetics of Uzbek folk songs, tries to explain the structural-compositional, lexical and grammatical, artistic-aesthetic (poetic) nature of the analogies. In his monograph, the scholar extensively comments on the views of scholars on the composition of analogies (members) and expresses his attitude to them. According to him, the members of the analogy should be as follows:

- basis,
- logo,
- engine,
- character.

Apparently, the scientist divided the members of the analogy into four types. The first corresponds to the basis of the analogy, the second to the object (symbol), the third to the means of analogy, and the fourth to the symbol of analogy. In Uzbek philology, the linguistic, semantic, methodological and poetic features of artistic means of study are well studied. This issue has been studied in detail in the works of R.Kun-Gurov, M.Mukarramov, B.Umurkulov, and in the monographs of R.Suvonova, M.Yakubbekova there are analogies, which are one of the means of illustration. The same can be said about the monographs of I. Yormatov and M. Yuldashev.

Analogy is the most important phenomenon in the history of social sciences, humanities and natural sciences, such as linguistics, literature, logic, philosophy, semiotics, as well as physics and mathematics. category. This feature of analogy stems from the fact that it is one of the logical practices of reasoning, based on the coincidence of two things, an event or a concept.

The simplest way to create an image is to use the above quotes and comments. Because it contains the name of the object and the object that are similar to each other. One represents the object being imitated and the other the object being imitated. To put it another way, one means an object of analogy and the other represents an image of analogy. The part that connects the objects being compared in the process is passed to the analogy.

### CONCLUSION

Given that the devices in the analogy are fully formed in the text, that is, syntactically, they can also be considered as syntactic figures. If a syntactically complete analogy is removed from the analogy with the name of the object of the analogy under the name of the symbol, the

analogy can be included in the list of metaphors. Because of these metaphors, some researchers do not include it in the list of transitions or in the list of syntactic figures. Uzbek similar views can be observed in linguistics. According to M. Yakubbekova, the analogies have an associative effect on the epic imagination and imagination of a person and serve to form a certain attitude towards the object of the image. A number of theoretical, scientific and popular studies have been conducted in Uzbek linguistics on the complex nature of analogies, ie their structure, linguistic and spiritual properties.

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