

## COMPARISONS WITH BIRD AND INSECT COMPONENTS IN THE WORKS OF UZBEK WRITERS

Sodiqova S.T

senior teacher, Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

**Annotation:** This article is devoted to the study of the stable comparisons with bird and insect components in the works of Uzbek writer A.Kahhar.

**Key words :** text , comparison, semantic, stylistic, simile, ornythonym, insect names.

Comparisons are recognized as linguistic and cultural wealth of language, like metaphors, metonymy, proverbs and expressions in the literature of linguocultural studies. Such cultural units are evidence of the mentality specific to an ethnic group, as well as the level of expression of real reality through language and show the social and spiritual development of the people. Comparison is studied not only as an expressive means of language, producing a stylistic effect, but, above all, as a powerful cognitive tool capable of giving information about nature, the world and man described through comparison. The general idea of using a simile with the word ‘as’ is by using a noun that is known for a particular quality. For example: as proud as a peacock, as busy as a bee and so on. A simile helps the reader to visualize, understand and have a better conception of the quality of the nouns being compared. It makes it a lot more vivid and descriptive. In other words, it can be said that similes can be used to provide a mental image to the reader or listener.

Similes in the English and Uzbek languages are used to compare two different things or ideas. One of the most popular themes for similes are insects, which can reveal a lot about the linguocultural differences between the two languages. In English, similes with insects often focus on their physical characteristics or behaviors. For example, "as busy as a bee" implies someone who is always active and hardworking, while "as light as a butterfly" describes something that is delicate or gentle.

A.Kahhar was one of the most prominent writers with artistic skill of using different literary devices in his works. One can come across lots of beautiful comparisons with poultry and insect names such as cho’chigan tovuqday, kasal musichaday, pilla qurtiday, qora qurtiday, kanaday, xira pashshaday, bezgak pashshaday, qovog’ariday.

These comparisons were formed by using morphologic and lexical-stylistic means. The endings- dek, day can be added to the base of comparison which is equal to as...as in the English language. The comparison “Cho’chigan tovuqday”-“ as a frightened hen” is used to express the situation of the person who gossips about people all time. As we know frightened hen will look at sides under stress seeking for shelter, doesn’t know where to go , and can neither escape nor hide somewhere .Gossiper also doesn’t know what to do and can only gossip about people .

“Hali siz diqqat qilmadingiz, ko’chaning boshida turishini ko’rsangiz – xuddi cho’chigan tovuqday boshini silkib-silkib atrofqa qaraydi.( Ig’vogar). Here the subject of the comparison – gossiper is compared to a comparison standard (Ethalon ) of a frightened hen , the ending – dek is the index of the comparison.

The comparison “ musichaday beozor” has national –cultural connotation of innocence of Uzbek people. There isn’t such comparison with bird name”Musicha” in the English Language. The author uses the comparison “ kasal musichaday” - as a sick bird( Laughing dove) to describe the situation of the person in grief, who lost his wife who he lived together for a long time .Everything in the world lost the gleam for him. The author tries to express inner psychological situation of the hero by using the comparison standard “ kasal musichaday”.

Hikmat buva kasal musichaday bir chekkada qunishib o’tirar, aftidan, endi uning uchun olamda hech kim, hech narsa qolmagan edi.(Mahalla)

A.Kahhar created beautiful comparisons with insect components to describe the events and character traits of heroes. The comparison “pilla qurtiday” – as a silkworm is given to show the kindness, loyalty and love of people. This comparison is also related to Uzbek culture, because English people don't breed silkworm.

On the contrary, to describe the atrocity of the war the comparison “qoraqurtday” – as a black widow spider was used.

Chakalakzordan katta-kichik daraxtlarni yiqitib, majaqlab chiqqan tank qora qurtday har choq zahar solishga tayyor holda o'rmalaganicha Ahmadjon pulemyoti raschyotiga tomon kela boshladi. (Oltin Yulduz).

The reader can guess that the tank was the enemy's according to the comparison used in negative sense, because black widow spider is very poisonous and can kill. According to the used comparison standards we can identify the author's positive or negative attitude towards the person or thing.

One of the interesting comparisons is formed with the insect name “Kanaday”- as sticky as a mite to describe gossip.

Features of the mite: pest, very smooth, sticky, pusher, should be removed from the place of attachment, very harmful.

As a sign of displeasure from one's behaviour comparisons “fly”, “malarial fly- “pashshaday, xira pashshaday, bezgak pashshaday “were used in short stories. Here the comparison has logical basis. Because the fly lives in dirty places, carries germs of infectious diseases, anyone wants to kill it.

Bezgak pashshaga o'xshab g'ing'illayvermang!

Qovog'ariga o'xshab g'o'ng'illamang!

The buzzing sound of a malarial fly or hornet can bother people.

In conclusion, some comparisons with poultry and insect components are useful for people while the others are pests. The writer by using comparisons could demonstrate the power of the Uzbek language based on their natural condition and people's attitude. The use of similes with insects in English and Uzbek languages reveals not only linguistic differences, but also cultural values and perceptions. While English similes focus on physical characteristics and behaviors, Uzbek similes often reflect the cultural significance and symbolic meaning of insects in Uzbekistan. By understanding these linguistic and cultural differences, we can gain a deeper appreciation for the rich diversity of language and thought around.

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