

## ANTONYMS AS A CULTURAL FACTOR IN ARTISTIC TEXTS INVOLVING SIMILE

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### Abstract

This article presents and discusses similes with a stylistic function in the artistic text and their function in the text, similes expressed through antonyms. Simile is a universal phenomenon, it is characteristic of all languages. The essence of this stylistic device is revealed by its name. Usually, two concepts related to different classes of phenomena are compared in some way. Similes in the artistic text serve to more clearly describe the integrity of the writer's artistic worldview, the appearance of the characters, reveal their inner world, describe nature, one or another of its phenomena, and convey the main idea of the work to the reader.

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**INTRODUCTION.** There is enough information in scientific sources that similes have been widely used since ancient times for the purpose of enriching speech. For example, the great thinker Aristotle (384-322) in his work "Poetics" emphasizes that poetry is nothing but the art of simile (mimesis). According to him, the origin of poetic art was mainly caused by simile. According to the thinker, man gets his initial knowledge from analogy, and this method is the most effective for him. In general, poetry arose on the ground of simile. Aristotle notes that this method is more suitable for poetic speech than for prose: "Similes are of little use in prose, but mainly in poetry, because they make poetic speech more elegant and successful."<sup>1</sup>

"...Similes arise as a product of a specific figurative way of thinking. That is why they always have an artistic-aesthetic value in speech, they serve to ensure the emotional-expressiveness, expressiveness, and effectiveness of speech. Two types of similes are distinguished: 1) individual-author similes or free similes and 2) universal or fixed (permanent) similes"<sup>2</sup>.

Allegory is an artistic image tool based on vivid and exaggerated description of the object of the image by simulating it with another thing-phenomenon, relying on the signs-properties common to the thing-phenomena being compared<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Аристотель. Поэтика. – Тошкент: Янги аср авлоди, 2011. – Б. 24.

<sup>2</sup> Махмудов Н., Худойбергана Д. Ўзбек тили ўхшатишларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Маънавият, 2013. – Б.5.

<sup>3</sup> Куронов Д., Мамажонов З., Шералиева М. Адабиётшунослик луғати. – Тошкент, 2010. – Б.375.

## LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

In linguistics, the relation of simile is studied within the framework of a simple and compound sentence. Prof. who studied similes from a philosophical and theoretical point of view. Nizomiddin Mahmudov notes that similes always express a complex semantic structure, at least two semantic propositions<sup>4</sup>.

As noted by Z. Umurkulov in the article "Study of comparison from the aspect of linguistics" in the magazine "Uzbek language and literature" (2018), N. Mahmudov divides comparative constructions in the Uzbek language into such types as analogical constructions and pure comparative constructions, and compares constructions based on analogy, constructions based on analogy, constructions based on analogy, comparisons based on differentiation summarizes comparative constructions as pure comparative constructions<sup>5</sup>.

The analogy can be approached from different perspectives. A comparison in logic is a comparison-specificity that is formally expressed in language in the form of certain comparative constructions. According to this opposition, a number of necessary conditions must be strictly observed in the process of analogy in order to reach the correct conclusion:

1. only the same concepts reflecting homogeneous objects and phenomena of objective reality should be compared;
2. objects should be compared on important grounds<sup>6</sup>.

In philosophy, analogy is "a cognitive process based on judgments about the similarity or difference of objects, with the help of comparison, the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of objects are revealed, the content of existence and knowledge is classified, organized and evaluated. A simile serves to compare "one" to "another" in order to determine their possible relationship. By analogy, the world is understood as a coherent variety"<sup>7</sup>.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Simile is considered as a category of linguistic stylistics, that is, as one of the language tools capable of carrying additional aesthetic information<sup>8</sup>. Simile as a technique is common in journalism and fiction. Linguist Pototskaya describes that "simile serves as the basis for the development of compositional technique or image"<sup>9</sup>.

Ўхшатиш нутқда хилма-хил лингвистик талқин ва лингвистик тасвир сифатида қўлланилади. Қиёсий семантикага оид конструкциялар аънавий равишда маҳаллий ва хорижий олимларнинг эътиборини тортди. Ю.Д.Апресян, Н.Д.Арутюнова, Р.А.Будагова, Т.В.Булигина, В.В.Виноградова, V.P.Grigorieva, Yu.I.Levina, A.D.Grigoreva, I.I.Kovtunova and others put forward their views on analogy. The characteristics of comparative constructions were studied in specific language material, specific artistic texts. Thus, there are many hypotheses in linguistics, both on the general theory of comparative structure and meaning, and on the function of migrations in language and artistic discourse.

A.I. Efimov distinguishes three components in the composition of the analogy:

<sup>4</sup> Бу ҳақда қаранг: Умарова Н. Алишер Навоий асарларининг лисоний-концептуал тадқиқи: Филология фанлари доктори (DSc) ... дисс. – Фарғона, 2021. – Б.125.

<sup>5</sup> Бу ҳақда қаранг: Умарова Н. Алишер Навоий асарларининг лисоний-концептуал тадқиқи: Филология фанлари доктори (DSc) ... дисс. – Фарғона, 2021. – Б.124.

<sup>6</sup> Логический словарь. – 1971. – С.498.

<sup>7</sup> Философский энциклопедический словарь. – 1989. – С.623.

<sup>8</sup> Гальперин И.Р. Стилистика английского языка: Учебник // English Stylistics. (In English). Изд.5. – 336.

<sup>9</sup> Потоцкая Н.П. Стилистика современного французского языка. – М.: Просвещение, 1974. – 356 с.

1. the thing being compared (subject of analogy);
2. what is being compared (object of comparison);
3. the basis of analogy<sup>10</sup>.

For instance, Speeches are like babies: **easy** to conceive, **hard** to deliver – Нутқлар чақалоқларга ўхшайди: ишониш осон, етказиш қийин. Нутқлар чақалоқларга ўхшайди: ҳомиладор бўлиш осон, туғиш қийин (Pat O'Malley) in the sentence, the subject of simile is speeches, and the object of simile is babies. The basis of the analogy is that he is new to the world.

The basis of the simile image is the subject and the object (in some typologies, the subject and the association), and the comparison itself is interpreted as a verbal construction, the components of which make it possible to express the image using linguistic means.

*You have gone white as a sheet* (Сиз чойшабдек оқариб кетдингиз). In this example, a figurative description of the appearance of a character expressing a state of fear is given: the color of the face (object) (module) is compared with the white color of the paper (by association). In this case, the sign as is the formal indicator of comparability.

Simile in English is done by words like *as*, *such as*, *as if*, *like*, *seem*. Simile is one of the most common means of achieving imagery in literary speech. Simile is widely used both in prose and in poetic artistic discourse.

Simile is an important figurative and expressive tool of language. At this point, it is appropriate to cite I.B. Golub's definition of simile: "Similation means comparing one object with another for the purpose of artistic representation<sup>11</sup>". According to their form, similes can be direct, negative, vague and extended, as well as connective.

Below we will consider three types of analogy. In a direct analogy, the described phenomena are compared with some other phenomena similar to them. Similes are also expressed in a direct affirmative sentence, for example:

Unrecognized for what they are, their beauty,

Like music too often relaxes, then weakens,

Then perverts the simpler human perception

(Th. Dreiser. *Sister Carrie*, p. 22).

Sometimes two images are used for the simile, which are connected by a disjunctive conjunction: the author seems to give the reader the right to choose the most accurate simile. In figurative speech, several similes can be used, which reveal different aspects of the same topic. Every language has favorite themes to refer to for a variety of descriptions and metaphors for similes used by writers. Yu. Stepanov states that "that's why similes intersect semantically with definitions, metaphors, and permanent epithets (these are, after all, nothing more than "slipped" similes)..."<sup>12</sup>.

## CONCLUSION

In short, similes in the artistic text serve to describe the integrity of the writer's artistic worldview, the external appearance of the characters, to reveal their inner world, to describe nature, one or another of its phenomena, and to convey the main idea of the work to the reader.

<sup>10</sup> Ефимов А.И. *Стилистика художественной речи*. – М.: МГУ, 1991. – 448 с.

<sup>11</sup> Голуб И.Б. *Стилистика русского языка*. – М.: Айрис-пресс, 1997. – 448 с.

<sup>12</sup> Степанов Ю. *Французская стилистика*. – М.: Высшая школа, 1965. – 355 с.

The Uzbeks compare strong people to an elephant, and the English to a horse and an ox: filday bakquq - as strong as a horse/an ox. Or, Uzbeks compare hard-working people to ants, and English people compare them to bees and dogs (as busy as a bee, working like a dog). For example, The man was as strong as an ox and easily helped us to move the sofa. Another example: She always works like a dog. In analogy, reality, objects and events are shown in their uniqueness, i.e. in differentiation. This distinction is supported by the formal means of language.

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