

LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL FEATURES OF THE USE OF SIMILES IN THE STORY
"DEMONS' PARTY" BY ABDULLA QODIRIY

Ruhillo Cho'liyev

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philology

Annotation: this article explains the emergence of similes in the structure of a literary text, their importance in describing human and natural phenomena, and their role in expressing human spiritual experiences and feelings based on concrete evidence.

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Cognitive linguistics is a direction that combines imagination, thinking, and knowledge. Based on this, it requires a special approach to existing phenomena. Now it is necessary to look at any phenomenon from an anthropocentric point of view. Similes can be divided into three categories:

- 1) units that are likened based on their meaning;
- 2) units based on the sign of polysemanticity;
- 3) similes formed on the basis of two or more layers.

From a linguocultural point of view, similes are considered to be the units that can most fully express the spiritual, cultural, and anthropogenetic image of a person. In the cases analyzed below, we will have the opportunity to observe the practical significance of similes in expressing a person's inner world, his sensations, and his attitude to a certain situation.

Do not lead me to such demons. This sentence reflects the psychological process of emotional similes in relation to a certain event or situation. It refers to not encountering a situation that resembles the feeling of the current feeling. The introduction of the unit "From within" before the sentence is explained by the likening of fear in a person to a higher image. The object or subject being compared is not clear, but it is still understood that it is being compared to something. The use of such an analogy reflects the existence of an anthropocentric view in cognitive linguistics.

As I mentioned above, this story of my father was too scary for me, so I immediately got up and covered myself with my blanket. The emotional state is described through a metaphor. Covering oneself with a blanket means a state of protecting oneself from danger or hiding one's fear.

The vines, which were waiting for the rain, grew even more. In this case, the word "as if" is used to describe the growth of the vines. By comparing the growth of the vines with waiting for the rain, it is shown that they are waiting for some activity.

The councilors looked as if they were complaining to me because I did not take them on the workbench. In this metaphor, the vines are likened to a state where the work assigned to them is not done, and the vines are described as "complaining" like a person. The main point of the simile is that the currents are described as having feelings.

I felt like I was being torn apart. The word "I felt like I was being torn apart" is used to describe the cutting or splitting of desires, which is likened to cutting a desire into pieces.

A long time passed before the torn desires were collected. In this sentence, the expression "a long time passed" is used as a simile to describe the rapid passage of time. The phrase "a long time passed" describes the speed of time, that is, it describes how long it took for a tea to boil.

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I stumbled and stumbled in the dark. The expression “scratched and stumbled” describes the torture and difficulty of finding a way in the dark. This simile describes the difficult and uncertain situation of navigating in the dark.

The field was extremely dark and scary. The word “scary” compares darkness to fear and danger. This simile describes a field emerging from the darkness, showing that the environment there is scary and dangerous.

But I was walking carelessly in the dark. The word “carelessly” describes the state of being careless in the dark in relation to the dangers and difficulties of life, that is, it is shown that a person is ready to go there, despite the darkness.

Sensing a light coming from afar, I looked around and was surprised... Sensing light is likened to a state of uncertainty and anticipation before an event that has arrived. This analogy allows for a clearer perception of the environment and imagination.

A sharp ray of light was falling from the field in front of me. The description of light as a “sharp ray” is used as an analogy. The sharpness of light describes the sharp and strong effect of light, which expresses the intensification of the event.

With a clatter, the faint but heart-tickling sounds of the flute, the dutar, the tanbur, and the gijjak could be heard. Here, a simile is used about words, their sounds, and their effects. Although the “weak but heart-tickling” sounds are contradictory, they enhance their effect on the emotions. The simile shows the weakness of the words and their effect on the heart.

It would certainly surprise a person to see such an event happen in a ruin with an owl’s nest. The simile “a ruin with an owl’s nest” describes the existence of the place and the unusualness of the event in it. The comparison of the ruin to owls means that this place is not beautiful or peaceful, but secret or scary.

The inside of the square is bright as day. Here, the expression “bright as day” describes the brightness of the field by comparing it to daylight. This simile is used to describe the bright and cheerful state of the field.

Lights are hung on the branches of the trees. Although this sentence does not use a specific simile, it describes the beauty and decoration of the square. By comparing the branches of the trees with the lights, the harmony of natural and artificial beauty is shown.

Silk carpets are laid on the ground. The phrase “silk carpets” describes the square in a very beautiful and expensive way. The word “silk” means softness and elegance, and this simile reflects the elegance and fragrance of the square.

At that moment, a man ran up to me and shouted to the people at the party: — Here, O'sar aka has also arrived! The word “shouting” is usually used to introduce or draw attention to a person or event, and this simile is used to call or separate people to an event. These similes help to imagine the beauty, noise, and national culture of the party.

I feel like I have seen people somewhere. The phrase “I feel like I’ve seen it” is like remembering a familiar place or person. This simile expresses the ambiguity that exists between people or events.

When I look closely, they look like strangers I’ve never seen or known in my life. The expression “They look like strangers” is used to describe people who are not familiar. It shows the difference in how people stand out during observation, showing that they are not familiar.

Only their behavior towards me is like an acquaintance... The word “like an acquaintance” is used as a simile, describing how people behave as if they are familiar. Through this simile, the fact that

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unfamiliar people are familiar in an unknown way is expressed as a surprising situation. These similes help to describe more clearly the interesting and ambiguous situations in the text.

The exercise was magical... I was being crushed to the point of being absorbed into the ground, being captivated... Here the effect of the exercise is used as a metaphor: the words "crushed to the point of being absorbed into the ground" and "captured" describe different feelings, that is, the power and intensity of the music puts a person in a difficult position.

A wave came from inside me and I began to thrash around, not knowing where to throw myself. This simile shows an internal wave, that is, a person's mental and emotional state, used to describe inner anxiety and fear. Similar feelings, like a wave, indicate the strengthening of an internal force.

I was crippled like a person crushed between two millstones. The state of a person is likened to a person crushed between two millstones. Here it is used to describe violence and mental suffering.

I opened my eyes. Everyone in the assembly was laughing at my situation as if with one eye. This simile uses the expression "with one eye", which means that all members of the assembly are of the same goal and of the same opinion. This simile also means that a team is of the same opinion.

My heart was beating fast. In the simile, the heartbeat is described as a lively, fast, and strong beat using the words "gup-gup." This is used to associate the heartbeat with anxiety, fear, or strong feelings.

If I were to die before my time, I would be crushed to the ground. In this simile, the phrase "crushed to the ground" is used to describe a person's fear and heavy emotions. To be crushed to the ground means a person's complete departure from life or death.

As soon as the exercise began, the water of life flowed through my entire body. In the simile, the effect of the exercise is described through the "water of life." This image indicates that new life, revival, or energy enters the body.

As if the wind of a graceful sound caused the girl to act involuntarily. The "wind of a graceful sound" describes the power and effect of music or sound. It indicates that the girl's movement is controlled by the music.

A joy, a spirit, pours over the world, as if the dead were raised, the earth trembles, mountains and rocks fall, stars fly, and tree branches tremble. This sequence of similes creates a very powerful image, using the word "as if" to describe how everything in nature comes to life and moves under the influence of music. From the resurrection of the dead to the flight of stars, the situations show the power of music and its effect on the environment.

After all, my joys did not fit in my heart. This simile describes the inability of joy to fit in the heart, the excessive intensity of emotions. It is used to describe joy that the heart cannot contain.

Not by my own will, but by some force that made me stand up from my seat. The simile describes the act of a person not by his own will, but by the influence of an external force. Here, force is shown not by itself, voluntarily, but as an external influence.

My father's state of play came to my mind and seemed to stop. This simile describes the state of his father in front of me. Here, "stop" and "come" are used as similes, that is, one state is expressed as similar to another.

People are clapping and making fun of me, making faces and making faces. People's actions and facial expressions are likened to something else, for example, the expression "making faces" is used to describe people making fun of each other.

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At one point, I stumbled and fell to the ground. In this simile, the concept of "stumbling and falling" refers to something that happens by chance, unexpectedly. Here, falling is presented as a random and unexpected event.

I tried to get back on my feet and fell again perfectly. This simile shows that something happens perfectly or completely on the ground. A "perfect fall" refers to the second major mistake in the process of playing, or even a fall.

After some time, I stood up and opened my eyes and looked around... In this case, the conjunction "opened my eyes" is used to describe the process of understanding, understanding something. "Standing up" is usually a simile that expresses a change in a state, a renewal.

A pitch-dark field, I am standing in a ditch... In this simile, a pitch-dark field and standing in a ditch are used to describe a person's unstable or lost state. The similes "a pitch-dark field" and "standing in a ditch" express the uncertainty and dangerous state of something.

Panic, imagination! The words "panic" and "imagination" are used as similes. "Fear" (fear) and "imagination" (imaginary event) are presented as mutually exclusive, yet contradictory concepts, here fear and imagination are interconnected.

Next Friday I will give information about this among the children, and if you are present at this meeting, you will also learn what fear is like! In this, providing information about fear and showing its effect on others is described. This process of "learning" is used as a way of learning and perceiving something.

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