

**THEMATIC GROUPS OF SIMILARITY IN THE UZBEKISTAN LANGUAGE (ON THE
EXAMPLE OF SHODMON SULAYMON'S POETRY)**

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ANNOTATION: This article presents thematic groups of stable and free similes in the Uzbek language, substantiated with examples. The poetry of the Bukhara writer Shodmon Sulaymon was effectively used in this. Each thematic group is substantiated with examples.

KEYWORDS: simile, means of artistic depiction, allegory, stable simile, free simile, subject of simile, basis of simile, standard of simile, means of simile.

In linguistics, the phenomenon of simile, its theoretical aspects, and linguistic nature have been studied in detail by a number of scientists. This phenomenon has been studied in world linguistics by V. Vinogradov, D. Ashurova, V. Obrazsova, S. Nevelova, E. Nekrasova [1;11;12;13;15], and in Uzbek linguistics by such scholars as Atoullloh Husayniy, Abdurauf Fitrat, R. Qongurov, A. Khojiahmedov, M. Mukarramov, Y. Is'hoqov, N. Mahmudov, D. Khudoyberganova, M. Yakubbekova [2;3;4;5;7;8;10;14;16]. The sources widely explain that the phenomenon of simile in the Uzbek language occurs in the following ways: a) formation without means of simile; b) formation by morphological (grammatical) method; d) formation by lexical method; e) formation by syntactic method. Here we will focus on the formation of similes by morphological (grammatical) and lexical methods.

There is no need to elaborate on the fact that many talented poets and writers have emerged from the land of Bukhara. One of such creators is Shodmon Sulaymonov, whose works of art are known and popular among a wide audience. In Shodmon Sulaymon's poetry, we can see the appropriate use of both fixed and free (innovative) similes. Let us observe some examples: 1. You understand the poet, suddenly/ When misfortune overtakes him/ He runs and seeks opportunity/ The example of a toothache is a rival. ("Muhammad Yusuf") 2. The example of an autumn leaf is trembling/ My dear, bring me back to life. ("Autumn Dream") 3. You are spring, your tongues are clear/ You are flawless, endless like the sky/ A basil leaning on an old mulberry tree...("You and I") 4. An example of poetry is a butterfly – If you blow, its wings will break. ("Poetry") 5. You are the eternal pain in my father's chest/ You are as dear as the flag my son holds/ An eternal dream, an eternal meaning, an eternal hope/ Let me turn from your memory, Bukharajan. ("Turn around, Bukharajan") 6. You are my pure swallow/ My mother's eye-ball/ You are my pure comforter like love...("You and me")

The thematic group of similes used by Sodmon Sulaymon is extensive, and the following classification can be made according to the relationship of the simile to the standard of simile:

1. For the names of historical figures: Written, if Samandar Vahidiy is a simile – If you do not cover yourself with flowers, your life will be full of trouble. ("Poetry") Stand up, go forward, son of the

people, justice is your motto – Like my grandfather Temur, the sound of the Sahibkiron will come. (“The sound of the Kamrons will come”)

2. For the names of legendary figures and things: The air is fresh, My pigeons flew to the sky in search of a person/ These trades, these trades are not familiar to you at all? (“Letter”) When the stones of the Hijran are thrown, the remains fall/ When the fragrant grasses are turned into ashes, the oppressor/ Light spreads like a cloud/ You see me well in the ashes. (“You see me well”)

3. Place names: I will return from the borders in a hurry/ I will return like a river overflowing/ I will tell God early: You love me very much. (“You see me well”) You are spring, your tongues are clear/ You are flawless, endless like the blue/ The basil leaning on the old mulberry tree... (“You and I”)

4. Place names: Navoi and Babur. Babur, Navoi – Saikal Samarkand-u zebo Bukhara/ The young heart shines eternally in the blue/ The sky is as bright as the sky. (“Navoi and Babur”) He looked at the world from the pulpit of the world/ He cried out and flowed like the ancient Zarafshan/ ...My mother tongue, may your happiness be blessed. (“Iftikhor”)

5. Personal pronouns: If I don't smile, you cry, if I cry, you laugh.../ Can't we live like humans? (“Should I call you my friend or my enemy?”) Is there a drop of tears or dew on your cheek/ Like your mother, gently caressing your face. (“Uzbekiyurt”) If you run and look for an opportunity/ An example of a rival who does not bite his teeth. (“Muhammad Yusuf”)6. Names of things: Snow is like a flawless, awake like snow/ My country, your white mornings are so bright. (“New Year's Wishes”) I am trembling like an autumn leaf/ My soul, bring me back to life. (“Autumn Dream”)

7. Names of substances and minerals: We made a drink from the wine of love/ Its sorrows were scattered like silver. (“Girya”) Good news has come to the homeland, like a gem, a lamp/ The hearts of the future are radiant, their laughter is far from sadness. (“Good news has come”)

8. Names of animals: Waiting for separation, the heart was like a horse with a bad temper. (A. Qodiriy, “Bygone Days”)

9. Names of birds: Poetry is happiness, like a nightingale/ You wander through the gardens and choose your words. (“The Poet's Harmony”) One came like a silver eye to a ring/ The hyacinths danced like a peacock. (“The Great Silk Road”)

10. To the names of plants: Come, fragrant like a flower that has spread its fragrance/ Come, life is sweet because of you. (“Expression”)

11. To the names of insects: It buzzes like an ant/ Will it take away my stone, world! (“I was blown away by your lies”)

12. To the names of food and drink: I drank it drop by drop like wine/ The sorrows of a crazy wheel. (“Mozart. Last Sonata”)

13. To the words related to space: You tremble sadly To the pools where the moon shines/ In my embrace Like a fish like the moon, trembling to the stars. (“Letter”) The songs of love are sung by the people of the land who are as tolerant as the sun. (“To be born in this land...”)

14. To words with abstract meaning: If you are happy, to these beautiful times/ If you write a poem, the days will sigh and listen. (“The Last Flight”) As if the Turkic courage that was sleeping/ Shines in the lamp that Alisher lit. (“My Mother Tongue”) The lesson of the poet-teacher Dally/ It seems like a fairy tale. (“Big Break”) You are my pure swallow/ You are the eyeball that my mother wore/ You are my comfort as pure as love... (“You and I”)

15. To legendary heroes: The one who has seen me for months is comparable to the madman Majnun/ Ask about my pain, and he will laugh at the Laylis - the healthy ones. (“If I...”)

16. For holiday names: May your beautiful expressions spread, my blue/ My country, may every day be like Navruz. (“The joy of the blue”)

17. Words with the meaning of action and state: Yesterday - the moments that fell like a mountain/ Today, the whites have increased in the hair. (“The old song”)

Observations show that most of the comparisons used by the poet have a metaphorical character. For example: 1. The example of jasmine is I stroke my hair/ If I cry, I rejoice, and if I rejoice, you cry. (“Araz”) 2. The example of poetry is a butterfly – / If you blow, your wing will break. (“Poetry”)

In the poet’s ghazal, which begins with the line “If I speak, the mountains will laugh,” we witness the combined form of the simile, that is, “to make comparisons.” This device is observed only in works written in a historical context: The one who saw the madman Majnun makes comparisons to the one who saw me/ Asking about the situation, the Layla – the healthy laugh.

Thus, the analysis of similes in Shodmon Sulaymon’s poetry can serve as a basis for drawing the following conclusions: a) the similes used by the poet are in a wide thematic range, and they can be classified and described under about twenty types; b) it was observed that in the construction of free similes used by the creator, the basis of comparison sometimes appears explicitly, sometimes implicitly. This situation can be attributed to the poet's artistic intention and goal; d) it can be seen that historical forms of similes are also used in the poet's poems written on historical themes.

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