

SIMILES FROM ERKIN AZAM'S STORY "THE YEAR OF HIS FATHER'S BIRTH"

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ANNOTATION

This article talks about the types of similes. The similes reflected in Erkin A'zam's "The Year of His Father's Birth" are explained. Excerpts from the work are cited and analyzed. Lingvokulturology terms are usefully used.

Key words: *individual-author similes, stable similes, standard, sema, lexeme, anthropomorphism, gender metaphor.*

It is no exaggeration to say that Erkin A'zam is considered one of the leading representatives of the world of literature, a creator who used his pen in poetry and prose. Undoubtedly, he is an example of poetry and prose, which plays an important role in ensuring his artistry. One of the tools is similes. Therefore, they always have artistic and aesthetic value in speech. It serves to ensure the emotional-expressiveness, expressiveness, and effectiveness of speech. There are two types of similes: 1) Individual-author similes or free similes and 2) Universal or fixed (permanent) similes are distinguished. [1,30] Comparison standards were formed as a result of national worldview, comparison and comparison of events in the world according to national ideas. Benchmarks are figurative comparisons of the world. Standards in language often exist in the form of static comparisons, however, any human imagination in comparing the world can also be a standard. So, analogical standards are the essence that compares the nature and quality of subjects, objects and events. "The essence of stable similes is that the image expressed in the standard of simile is stabilized in them. Such similes, despite the fact that they were used by a

specific person, a creator, over time became a tradition in the language community, stabilized as permanent expressions, and took a place in the lexicon of the national language. phrases are brought into speech like ready-made units in the language." [2,6] In Erkin A'zam's short story "The year of his father's birth", universal or static (permanent) like love, beautiful girl, life is flowing. used similes. "Most of the linguists who have studied similes in the language believe that fixed similes are close to idioms or have the status of idioms, which have stabilized as a result of their use in human speech over many centuries and become fixed in the minds of speakers in the form of certain models. emphasizes that the standard of analogy, i.e., the image based on the analogy, is regularly and strictly connected with a specific sign-object". [2,7]

In addition to the general or stable similes discussed above, Erkin A'zam effectively used individual-author similes in the short story "The Year of His Father's Birth". The state of the characters in the story "The Year of the Father's Birth", their inner experiences, lifestyle, worldview, appearance of things and concepts are expressed through a series of similes. It was created as a product of Erkin A'zam's artistic and poetic interpretation, artistic taste, and influenced the artistry of the work.

Erkin A'zam was able to show his artistic skills by introducing unique examples of similes into his story. The writer took the standard of simile from the environment and created an individual simile in proportion to the physical laws in nature. In particular, the character of Madhiddin, the hero of the story "The Year of His Father's Birth", is compared to a cymbal. It is quoted in the work: "I know that Madhiddin will live long." Because he never hurts anyone, and he himself never hurts anyone; Even when faced with any kind of meanness and laziness, he stands like a rock, shows his nerves, does not disturb his peace - for the sake of the next world! In this place, Madhiddin's behavior is said to be like a ringing stone, and an individual-author simile is created. It is known that the word zil is used for a heavy object or a load that cannot be detached from the ground. In the dictionary, this simile is given in the form "zilday" and is explained by the terms "heavy" (very heavy), "suffering". Through the simile of Madhiddin standing like a rock in any situation, the addressee

was able to convey information about the people around Askar, the main character of his work, to the addressees. At the same time, likening a person to a cymbal stone, the fact that a cymbal stone does not move in one place, characteristic of physical laws, is an original example of a free, author-individual simile. "In studies, in this kind of similes, both the basis and the symbol are emphasized as being unusual or sometimes the basis is traditional".[3,23]

During the reading of the story, mainly because the images related to the village life are presented, the author's individual similes about natural phenomena were created. It is written like this in the work: "They are passing without fear, joining the joyful winds, while life becomes a miracle." Anthropomorphism was created through the use of the simile of the horn to the wind. This phenomenon, which is considered the term of *linguculturalology*, is the transfer of mental and physical signs characteristic of a person to animals, natural phenomena, mythological creatures and objects". shows high skill.

The work, which contains various comparisons, also contains passages that express the feelings, experiences and situations of the characters. In one place, a raisin is taken as a standard of analogy. It is quoted in the work: "Why am I not as polite as a raisin like my fellow student Madhiddin, a soft-spoken person who says "thank you, thank you" in one of two sentences?" By comparing the character of one of the heroes of the story to a raisin, the writer was able to achieve his artistic goal, and the fact that the raisin lexeme became the benchmark of the simile increased the impact of the quoted passage.

"If I don't tell you, for a few days I'll be restless and restless like a hedgehog crawling around my body." In this passage, the hedgehog is the benchmark of simile. The term *Tipratikan* embodies the terms "cold", "unpleasant", "shocking", "painful". The situation of the main character Askar and his attitude to reality are reflected through the created simile.

The writer effectively used similes to embody the appearance of his characters and reveal their facial expressions in different situations. For example, "My mother

always praises the daughter of our mountain cook; "Two faces as red as an apple." The crimson compound, similar to an apple, has been the standard of comparison. It is known that among the means of similes, such as -like, -dek, example, like, like, like, etc. are often visible. "Usually, if one subject-state is to be likened to another not according to a specific sign, but as a whole, completely, the basis of likeness is not expressed directly. In such cases, the simile verb is used as a formal indicator of the simile". [5,61] The author compares the state of the face to a red apple and gives it through the simile verb, which ensures the integrity of the simile. We come across such comprehensive similes several times in the work. To prove my point, let's consider this passage: "Why was the cat created - not to cut off the path of man and dull his tongue?" Javliboy looks like a cat." In this passage, the simile of the cat is taken as the standard of simile, because it contains "unpleasant" and "mind-numbing" similes.

Everyone who reads the short story will feel as if they have accidentally fallen into its plot lines. It is no exaggeration to say that the reason for this is Erkin Azam's skill in using words. Author-individual analogies from nature, everyday life, events that seem normal to us are included in his work. Excerpt from the work: "I passed the exam, I went to the Eskijova market, I bought a whistle from a man with a wooden leg, I went to Hadra, a thug sitting on the fences on the roadside like a musical instrument, talking about the past I joined the ranks of the children." The lexeme *musica*, which serves as a standard of analogy, can sufficiently embody the image of people standing in one line.

"I felt like I was living in the time of Shahrizad's tales from "One Thousand and One Nights" while I was admiring the beauties of Iraq." It is natural that this simile attracts the attention of the reader who begins to read each work. The simile verb is also used because of the overall simile. This piece clearly proves that Erkin Azam's style of simile is different from other artists. Such fragments are found in many places of the work. "I know that by doing something like "Askander's Horn", I will have to jump through several layers of fiery pit in the future - someone hesitated to

come close, someone openly retreated, someone did not go at all, and naturally, I will fall down many times and stay in the grass. This passage is equivalent to the example given above. The standard of Shahrizod's tales is taken from "Thousand Nights", while the standard of Iskandar's horn is taken from the epic "Iskandar Zulqarnayn". This event is a source of allusion.

In conclusion, despite the fact that in the story "The Year of His Father's Birth" firstly, simile devices are created using traditional means such as day, like, like, etc., these similes are distinguished by its uniqueness and the fact that it is not found in other creators, it is unique to this author. Secondly, the author took his similes from everyday life, nature, animals and created unexpected similes. This indicates that his skill in using words is at a high level. Thirdly, the fact that more than one standard of simile and types of simile are reflected in one sentence, which is considered a speech unit, reflects the artist's skill of the author.

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