

THE STYLISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF METAPHORS AND SIMILES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK PROVERBS

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Abstract: *In this thesis, we take a close look at how **metaphors** and **similes** play out in Uzbek and English proverbs, considering their style, cultural importance, and what they mean. The study aims to spot similarities and differences in their metaphorical expressions, the impact of cultural viewpoints, and the literary techniques that boost the significance of these sayings by looking at a selection of proverbs from both languages. The findings reveal that in both language settings, metaphors and similes are key to sharing moral insights, shared knowledge, and culturally shaped perspectives.*

1.Introduction

Proverbs are short, catchy sayings that teach us life lessons, old-school values, and stuff we all know about our culture. Using similes and metaphors is a common trick in proverbs across different languages, helping to pack big ideas into short, punchy lines. Figurative sayings really shape the moral, ethical, and social views of their communities in both Uzbek and English. Metaphors and similes are like universal tools, but they can look and feel different depending on where and when you're using them, and what's going on in the culture around you.

2.Research Objective

The study aims to look into and compare how similes and metaphors are used in English and Uzbek sayings.

Research Goals

- Recognizing the figurative language, like metaphors and similes, in English and Uzbek sayings.

- To delve into the cultural elements embedded in these proverbs.
- To compare how similar and different the styles of the two languages are.
- Let's see how these creative sayings change the way we think about old-time wisdom and how we use it in real life.

Questions for Research

1. What types of similes and metaphors pop up in English and Uzbek sayings?
2. What cultural nuances can we spot in the stylistic features of these metaphorical phrases?
3. What cultural meanings do these symbolic expressions suggest?

Review of Literature.

The Genre of Proverbs.

Proverbs are traditional expressions that represent human experiences, according to academics like Mieder (2004) and Dundes (1997). Researchers in Uzbekistan, like Quronov and Yo'ldoshev, stress the moral and educational significance in their society.

Proverbs' Figurative Language

Proverbs stick in your mind and sound really powerful because they use creative comparisons, like metaphors and similes.

- A metaphor is an implicit comparison, such as "Time is money".
- A simile is like a direct comparison that uses "like" or "as" in English, or "dek," "kabi," or "singari" in Uzbek.

Cultural Semantics

In cultural linguistics, proverbs are like little windows into a society's shared knowledge. English sayings focus on being your own person, practicality, and Christian values, but Uzbek sayings usually show off farming life, family importance, and thinking as a group.

3. Methodology

3.1. Design of Research

- Qualitative comparative analysis is employed in this research.

3.2. Information Sources

- 100 proverbs in Uzbek from "O'zbek xalq maqollari" (2018).
- The "Oxford Dictionary of Proverbs" from 2015 has a collection of one hundred English sayings.

3.3. Framework for Analysis

- Recognizing figurative devices (simile and metaphor).
- Classification based on semantics.
- Examining the style, looking at how it's put together, the symbols used, and the pictures it paints.
- Comparing cultures.

4.Evaluation and Conversation

4.1. Uzbek Proverbs' Metaphors Uzbek metaphors frequently show:

- Themes related to agriculture;
- Family and kinship relationships
- Behavior that is ethical and moral

For example:

"Mehnat- baxt kaliti".

- Labor is key, metaphorically speaking.
- Reflects accomplishment through hard effort.

"Til qalbning tarjimoni."

- Interpreter = language
- Truthfulness and sincerity are stressed.

"Yaxshi soz—jon ozig'."

- Kind words feed the soul and mirror
- Collectivist ideas that promote social harmony.

Characteristics of Style:

- Anthropomorphism
- Drawing indicators - Moral education
- Powerful national-cultural images include land, bread, and kinship.

4.2 English Proverbs Employing Metaphors

Commonly Indicate:

- Personal account
- Good work ethic
- Human encounters are universal.

Examples:

"Time is money."

- Financial asset is time.
- An industrial, capitalist viewpoint is shown

"There is always a brilliant aspect." sword

- Hope is a silver lining; difficulty is a cloud.
- It communicates a upbeat attitude.

"The pen is not nearly as powerful as the."

- Words have power.
- Emphasize intellectual strength.
- Features of Style:
- Brevity
- Conceptual metaphors that are theoretical
- Implications for morality and politics
- Christianity's metaphors

4.3. Similitudes in Uzbek Proverbs

Terms like "dek," "kabi," and "singari" appear often in Uzbek similes.

One example is:

"Oqil odam oydek yorug' bo'ladi."

- Like the moon, which denotes knowledge, a wise man is comparable.

"Uyalgan bo'ri kabidir."

- A shy individual is like a wolf (animal analogy).

Important Elements:

- Images prompted by nature
- Animal analogies
- Emphasis on moral character

4.4. Similes in English Proverbs

Among the structures found often:

- "As...as"
- "like..."

For example:

"As preoccupied as a bee."

- Diligence defines bees.

"As open as daylight."

- Daylight has clarity with it.

Significant Characteristics:

- Clearly defined analogies
- Enhanced recall
- Pay attention to traits and behaviors.

4.5 Cross-cultural Contrast

Features	Uzbek Proverbs	English Proverbs
Cultural Basis	Agriculture, Collectivism, Moral lessons	Individualism, Rationalism, Christianity
Metaphors	Concrete and culturally specific	Conceptual and universally
Similes	Patterns of “dek/kabi/singari”	Patterns of “as/like”
Function	Teaching ethics, Fostering social harmony	Providing moral guidance, encouragement.

5. Conclusion

Important language and cultural devices, proverbs in English and Uzbek employ similes and metaphors. Both languages use figurative expressions to communicate ongoing truths, but their aesthetic characteristics differ according on the cultural environment. While Uzbek proverbs stress concrete imagery based on agricultural traditions and group values, English proverbs highlight abstract metaphors promoting independence and reason. The comparative study reveals how each culture uses creative stylistic approaches to interpret human experiences by emphasizing the role of figurative language as a link between linguistic expression and cultural identity.

6. References (Sample)

Mieder, W. (2004). *Proverbs: A Handbook*.

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