



COPY RIGHT



2022 IJIEMR. Personal use of this material is permitted. Permission from IJIEMR must be obtained for all other uses, in any current or future media, including reprinting/republishing this material for advertising or promotional purposes, creating new collective works, for resale or redistribution to servers or lists, or reuse of any copyrighted component of this work in other works.

No Reprint should be done to this paper, all copy right is authenticated to Paper Authors

IJIEMR Transactions, online available on 20th April 2022.

Link: <https://ijiemr.org/downloads/Volume-11/Issue-04>

DOI: 10.48047/IJIEMR/V11/I04/54

Title: **ANALOGIES IN SADRIDDIN AYNI'S WORK**

Volume 11, Issue 04, Pages 353-355

Paper Authors: **Rakhshona Muslikhiddinova**



USE THIS BARCODE TO ACCESS YOUR ONLINE PAPER

To Secure Your Paper As Per **UGC Guidelines** We Are Providing A Electronic Bar Code

ANALOGIES IN SADRIDDIN AYNI'S WORK

RAKSHONA MUSLIKHIDDINOVA,

3RD YEAR STUDENT OF THE FACULTY OF UZBEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF NAVOI STATE PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTE

SUPERVISOR: PH.D. N.J.YARASHOVA

MUSLIXIDDINOVARAXSHONA@GMAIL.COM

+99893-459-26-62

Abstract: The analogies that are the means of artistic representation are also created individually in the works of art. In particular, we can see general and individual analogies in S. Ayni's "The Death of a Usurer" and "The Old School".

Keywords: analogy, metaphor, individual, lexical means, grammatical means.

INTRODUCTION

Analogies in Uzbek linguistics have been studied by such scholars as R. Kungurov, B. Yodoshev, M. Murkarramov, B. Omurkulov, R. Rasulov, I. Yormatov, I. Umarov. The analogies are divided into general (permanent) and individual analogies.

Phenomena such as analogy, metaphor, are also called comparative tropes in linguistics. The analogy is a syntactic phenomenon.

In fiction, along with the common analogies in the works of artists, of course, there are individual analogies. In particular, the language of the work, the analogy is an important factor in determining the creative style.

The style is characterized by the desire to express the idea as much as possible through metaphors, allegories and allusions, figurative parallels.

In Uzbek, analogies are formed using lexical, grammatical devices and phraseological combinations:

Lexical auxiliaries, including "like, as if" auxiliaries:

And I was still standing in his barn as if a picture on the wall. [P. 2-197]

As the teacher's staff rose, Khalifa entered the garden to steal the grapes, screamed like a dog running away from the gardener's staff, and fled in all directions. [P. 2-197]

Halfa was screaming like a bull that was being slaughtered. [P. 2-203]

The engine in such assimilations is applied after the object being simulated.

From the grammatical devices that make up the analogy, the analogies formed with the help of "day" (There is such an addition in Uzbek) :

As oxen eating oilcake from a manger as, the two friends leaned over to eat chicken. [Pp. 1-73]

A well-to-do, well-equipped, calm, honest and simple farmer will not burn your money, maybe he can give your a few years of milk, cream, as a pedigree cow as. [Pp. 1-74]

Qori Ishkamba as a dog that its owner has kicked out of the house even though he screamed at the door, trying to enter the palace again and again always the palace guard would push him as a cat. [Pp. 1-157]

As soon as the children heard the knock on the door, they ran away and hid in their barns, as frightened as mice when they heard the sound of a cat, but the wall of the barn was not high enough to shelter a child. [Pp. 2-196]

In a fit of rage, a man entered the school with as a face, eyebrows, beard and mustache that the hair of a cat as. [Pp. 2-196]

One man entered the school, hair and a beard, whose face was as the fur of a cat seen by a dog as. [P.2-196.]

The children made a noise as swarm of sparrows flee from hawk as . [2-203-bet.]

The grammatical structure of this type of analogy is similar to the previous one. In these

two plays, the help of "-day" is depicted through the appearance, movement of animals, whose actions are transferred to humans.

Formed analogies by phraseological units:

My teacher was so excited about the nightingales that he moaned as if he was competing with them. [Pp. 1-27]

Of course, as the saying goes, "an ungreased car can't drive," I lubricated his throat with two hundred coins. [Pp. 1-119]

If he could break a bottle of stone, a toothpick, a usurer could break bread at home, with his own money. [Pp. 1-165]

Textual analogies are also created in the context without any tools.

If his thick beard and hair had been removed and his clothes had been taken off, he would have looked like a camel's stomach, except that it was larger than the camel's stomach and redder in color. the throat would remain the same as the beast. [Pages 1-5]

In the above sentence, the phrase "the same as" is used to reinforce the meaning, as well as to justify the analogy.

The only difference between the deputy and Ishkamba was the smallness of his head and face, his small beard, and his head was so small that those who saw him from afar said, "It must have been a sack full of grain." [Pp. 1-70]

As the goat moved its jaw, the upper and lower movements of its beard were similar to those of the teacher's shaking beard. [Pp. 2-213]

References:

1. S. Ayni. Death of a usurer. Tashkent. A new generation. 2016.
2. S. Ayni. Old school. Tashkent. 2020. New Century Generation.
3. I .Sulton. Literary theory. -Tashkent: Teacher, 2005.
4. Aristotle. Rhetoric / Antique rhetoric. - M., Moscow State University, 1978.
5. Yarashova N. D. PHONETIC AND METHODOLOGICAL FEATURES OF CHILDREN'S SPEECH IN THE ARTISTIC TEXT //湖南大学学报 (自然科学版). – 2021. – T. 48. – №. 11.

6. YARASHOVA N. J. THE LIGHTS OF JEWELS OF TURKIC LANGUAGE IN THE WORKS OF ALISHER NAVOI //THEORETICAL & APPLIED SCIENCE

Учредители: Теоретическая и прикладная наука. – 2021. – №. 9. – С. 659-661.