

SIMILARITIES FROM THE NOVEL "BONU" BY IQBAL MIRZO

Tursunova Navruzaxon

Student of KSPI

ANNOTATION

This article talks about the types of similes. The similes in Iqbal Mirza's novel "Bonu" are explained. Excerpts from the work are cited and analyzed. Linguistic terms are used.

Keywords: individual-author, similes, stable similes, standard, idiom, sema, lexeme, allusive cosmonym, anthropomorphism, gender metaphor.

It is not an exaggeration to say that Iqbal Mirza is considered one of the leading representatives of the world of literature and a creator who waved his pen in verse and prose. Undoubtedly, whether it is a sample of poetic or prose creation, it is one of the tools that plays an important role in ensuring his artistry. similes. Therefore, they always have an artistic-aesthetic value in 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. "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.

Similes of this type are brought into speech as ready-made units in the language." [2,6] In the novel "Bonu" by Iqbal Mirza, love is fire, a beautiful girl is a fairy, life is flowing water, soul is a bird. 'un (constant) 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. In addition to the general or stable similes discussed above, Iqbal Mirza effectively used individual-author similes in the novel "Bonu". The state of the heroes in the novel "Bonu", their inner experiences, lifestyle, worldview, appearance of things and concepts are expressed through a series of similes. It was created as a product of Iqbal Mirza's artistic-poetic interpretation, artistic taste, and influenced the artistry of the work.

Iqbal Mirza brought unique examples of similes to his novel and showed his artistic skills. The writer took the standard of simile from the environment and created an individual simile in proportion to the physical laws in nature. For example, in the novel "Bonu" Armenian - cymbal is compared to stone. It is quoted in the work: "They say that because the bell is like a stone, it sinks to the bottom of the heart... What can you call a heart whose stones are as hard as a mountain?" In this place, the Armenian zil is said to be like a 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". By simulating a dream like a stone, the addressee was able to convey the tragic pages of the life of Bonu, the main character of his work, and his heartache to the addressees. It is traditional to compare a dream to a stone, and to compare it to a cymbal, at the same time, the sinking of a cymbal to the bottom of the heart, typical 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, out of the ordinary, or sometimes the basis is traditional".[3,23]

Since the heroes written in the novel are simple villagers, sincere, warm-hearted people, the author used original examples of individual similes. Since the main character's mother worked as a village librarian, Bonu spent most of her childhood in this library. That's why his little friends in the library were precious to him. Iqbal Mirza gave a strange analogy to them, that is, Bonu's tiny friends - mice. It is written in the work, "When I approached them on tiptoe, they squealed and hit their holes in the floor, and after a while, their black eyes shone like sedans, and they stared at me." The use of the lexeme sedana for the eyes of the mice in the village library as a standard of simile created an unexpected comparison. It stands out because it is not found in other works, as well as being imprinted in memory. In the course of the events reflected in the work, the writer quotes verses from Huvaido's ghazals to show that his hero is among the scholars. The beautiful ghazal verses take place from the heart like the sealing of a pattern. According to dictionaries, pattern means picture, ornament, carved image, flower. In its meaning, this lexeme is made up of color, image, carved, drawn pattern of creativity, and means a flower or decoration made with carving, sewing, knitting or paint. In the figurative sense, it means beauty, decoration, that is, one of the highest qualities of a person. It is described in the work in this way: "Like the saying, "From love there is love", these beautiful ghazals will be imprinted in our grandfather's heart over the years." It is known from the passage that here the writer uses the meaning of the word pattern.

The work, which contains various comparisons, also contains passages that express the feelings, experiences and situations of the characters. In one place, a necklace is taken as a standard of comparison. From the work: "Looking at the bright sky from the constellation of stars, you want to exclaim how beautiful life is, how good it is to live, and at the same time, young people like necklaces gather in your eyes." By comparing tears to a necklace, the writer was able to achieve his artistic goal, and the fact that the lexeme of the necklace became the benchmark of the simile increased the importance of the quoted passage.

It is natural that author-individual analogies attract our attention while reading the work. The artistic value of the novel is increased by the skillful use of unrelated lexemes, creating a unique comparison, and choosing the star of Venus as the standard of simile. It is quoted in the work: "... As quick as the stars of Venus, the quick hands of the picker put cottons in the skirts, and the eagers became more and more faint, like a shadow falling, I did not even have a corner of my mind that these bright and white days were a deposit." Comparing cotton wool to the star of Venus created the phenomenon of allusive cosmonym. In the Uzbek language, traditional similes related to the star of Venus can be found in many sources. This simile is manifested by such terms as "beautiful", "bright", "full". The star of Venus serves as a benchmark for many

similes. The artistic skill of the author is that he created a new simile from the image of the star of Venus, in addition to the symbols in the dictionaries.

"If he touched my hand, I would feel like holding a snake. I didn't want to go there." In this passage, the snake is the standard of simile. The image of a snake embodies the meanings of "cold", "extremely unpleasant", and "shocking". The situation of the main character Bonu, his attitude towards the person in front of him is reflected through the created simile. It is known that the lexeme snake is used for a poisonous, wild creature that causes fear in people. Simulating a character in the play as a snake not only revealed his appearance, but also served to reflect the main character's attitude towards him.

The writer effectively used similes to embody the appearance of his characters and reveal their facial expressions in different situations. For example, "When I hit him with a knife, the thorns stuck in the middle of the child's eyebrows and eyes, on his face, and on his forehead, and his body was like a parrot sprinkled with sesame seeds." The combination of patir sprinkled with sesame seeds has been the standard of analogy. 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 certain sign, but as a whole, completely, the basis of likeness is not expressed directly. In such cases, the verb simile is used as a formal indicator of the simile". provides We come across such comprehensive similes several times in the work. To prove my point, let's look at this passage: "Hope is like the sun, when it shines, everything is not covered in darkness, and now the thought that life is over flies like a bat." In this passage, the simile of the sun is taken as the standard of analogy, the reason for this is that it contains such similes as "star", "heavenly body that spreads heat", "the source of life on planet Earth". The meanings of bright, shiny, hot are mentioned in the dictionaries.[2,300] Hope in human life is compared to the Sun, which is considered the source of life on the planet Earth, along with the phenomenon of allusive cosmology, a whole simile is created.

Everyone who has read the novel will feel like they have fallen into the plot lines involuntarily. It is no exaggeration to say that the reason for this is Iqbal Mirza'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: "What my sister has been collecting for years has blossomed like a dandelion within a month." The dandelion lexeme, which serves as a standard of analogy, was able to adequately embody the image of a person who is helpless before unexpected life tests. According to the dictionaries, dandelion is "a yellow ball", "a grass with small seeds that fly in the wind". It is the presence of the seme "the grass with the seeds that flies in the wind" in the composition of this seme that is the basis for taking it as the benchmark of the simile.

"Like Abdullah Qahhor's grandfather Qabul, I became the district governor, and then the regional leaders." It is natural that this simile attracts the attention of the reader who begins to read each work. After all, the image of grandfather Kabul, who is the standard of comparison in it, is the main character of the story "Thief" written by Abdulla Qahhor. The main character of the novel, Bonu, is angry with the injustices and obeys various offices and organizations. The simile verb is also used because of the overall simile. This passage clearly proves that Iqbal Mirza's style of simile differs from that of other artists. Such fragments are found in many places of the work. "We have no intention of giving way to each other like the two goats in the fairy tale." This passage is equivalent to the example given above. The standard of Grandfather

Cain is taken from the story "Thief", and the standard of two goats is taken from the story "Two Goats". This event is a source of allusion.

"My hands involuntarily plucked the fluffy cotton from the claws of five paws and hurriedly threw it to the skirt tied around my waist, and it was like a bee circling over my head." - "His words echoed in my mind like a frown: from old pes..." "twelve years". I thought it would be more convenient to compare these passages from different parts of the work and to analyze the analogy in them, so I decided to place them side by side. In Iqbal Mirza's work, insects appear in many places as a standard of simile. In the first example above, bees served as a benchmark for comparison, because the seeds in bee pollen are relatively positive dyes. For this reason, the simile about the hero working in a good mood and thinking of the ghazals was created using the standard of bees. In the second example, the repetition of sentences that had a bad effect on the main character's mental state is compared to the muttering of a crow, because there are negative connotations in the row of crows.

Iqbal Mirza's ability to create similes is simple but unique. It is surprising that he takes the standard of analogy from nature. For example, in one part of the work, the state of the main character is explained as "like a scorpion sting". It is known that when a scorpion bites a person, there is a strong pain in the whole body. The author uses a metaphor as an expression of the mental state of the hero suffering from severe pain. "I jumped as if stung by a scorpion." In the dictionary, this analogy is given in the form of "like a scorpion sting" and is explained by the terms "scatter", "jump", "suddenly move", "suddenly act quickly". bulging is visible.

The author also uses similes to reflect the end of the tragic life of the heroes of the work. "I suddenly felt weak and powerless, as if I saw my grandfather's soul, like a chick in the claws of death, and a booty heart like an apple barely clinging to a tree branch, and I passed out." In this passage, there are two similes, one of which is a chicken seed and the other is an apple seed. The presence of "weak" and "weak" symbols in the semantic structure of the lexeme "chick" prompted its selection as a standard of analogy. The presence of "close to breaking" or "drowned" symbols around the second apple symbol served as a benchmark for the analogy.

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In the novel "Bonu" there are also places where gender metaphors are involved. "Everybody hesitated, the taste for small talk was cut off, I flew between the city and the countryside like a swallow, every time I invited my fellow students to my house and asked for their opinions, I was on the verge of finishing my shortfall as in the pamphlet." The state of Bonu, the main character of the play, in her happy moments is compared to moving like a swallow. We can say that the phenomenon of gender metaphor has occurred because the swallow can be used only for girls as a metaphor.

In conclusion, despite the fact that in Iqbal Mirza's novel "Bonu" similes are created using traditional devices such as day, like, like, etc., these similes are unique and it is unique to this

author, not found in other artists. 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 a single sentence, which is considered a speech unit, reflects the author's artistic skills.

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