



PRAGMATIC FEATURES OF COMPLICATED SIMPLE SENTENCES BY STATIC SIMILIES

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ABSTRACT

This article explains types of similies, pragmatic features of complicated simple sentences by static similies, and inconsistency of form and content in simple sentences.

Introduction. Humanity has since the earliest times compared concepts and phenomena new to themselves in the study of the world with previously informed concepts and phenomena, dividing them into certain groups according to similar and different signs. This logical category, which is used in every aspect of human life, is also the object of study of linguistics. Analogy is studied in linguistics according to its purpose in two types. Comparatives that distinguish between two concepts or objects are considered pure comparative constructions, and comparatives that serve to resemble are considered analog constructions. N. Mahmudov, while describing comparisons, praised the possibilities of comparisons: "compared to pure comparison, analogies are constructions with significantly greater artistic-methodological and linguopoetic possibilities in speech."¹

Analogies play an important role in increasing the figurability of speech, ensuring emotional-expressiveness, imagism. Scholars have made many comments about the nature and necessity of the analogy: "by analogy, one character is said to determine the presence of two objects and show that these objects have other similar signs. All signs of the first thing or event are familiar to us. Only some signs of the second thing or event do we know. At such a time, we see these two things or phenomena as one another."²

Metaphors serve the need for discourse to produce a clearer picture in the listener of the concept or phenomenon that the speaker is describing. Metaphors are divided into free and stagnant metaphors according to their creation by the speaker or their introduction ready for speech. Free metaphors are created by the speaker in an individual way, in the process of speech, as opposed to the artistic finding of the addressee. And stagnant analogies are brought into speech ready-made as a unit, which has become familiar to all, becoming part of the universal language, regardless of whether the creator is clear or ambiguous. Linguist Maslova

¹ Ўзбек тили ўхшатишларининг изоҳли луғати/ Н.Маҳмудов, Д. Ҳудойберганова. – Тошкент: "Маънавият", 2013. 5-6.

² М. Хайруллаев, М. Ҳақбердиев. Логика. Предмети ва қисқа тарихи. – Тошкент, "Ўқитувчи", 1984, 247-6.



defines stationary metaphors as one of the bright figurative tools that allow solving the puzzle of national consciousness.³

In sentences in which analogy constructions are involved, two or more propositions are expressed, in a sentence there is a meaningful complication. We also observe this condition in the sentence below. M.:

A clear, transparent, melancholy music like spring water, a heart-wrenching song following him, no-no, moan, exclaiming to the room. E. Azam. Other days than the holiday. Story. 19 p.

The "Explanatory Dictionary of Uzbek language metaphors" refers to the use of a comparative phrase like spring water to specific and abstract concepts and describes how it can express *clear, pure, transparent* meanings.

The presence of a univariate possessor in the simple sentence above has influenced the amount of fundamental propositions being realized, while intelligible propositions from the analogy device have also been added, creating a strong discrepancy between the substantive and formative structure of the sentence:

1-a melancholy music was combed into the room ;

2.-asing was combed into the room ;

3-the music is as clear as spring water;

4- the spring water is clear - that propositions are understood.

M.: *The Safura entered the room closed like a calm wind. E. Azam. Other days than the holiday. Story. 20 p.*

The above sentence uses a steady analogy as the wind, with an annotated dictionary ⁴ stating that it serves to give the meaning of very fast motion. While this device itself evokes a sufficient picture of the information being transmitted, the additional proposition imposed on the underlying proposition (entered) by means of an adjuster (closed) expresses the addressee's subjective attitude. So in the sentence:

1-Safura entered the room;

2-The fact that Safura entered the room closed;

3- The entry of Safura is similar to the entry of the wind – that propositions and the presupposition that *the wind is violent*, are understood.

Even when the emulation devices are not used, we do not observe a large loss in the content of the information that the speaker wants to transmit. However, as a result of their application, the semantic structure of the sentence is complicated. M.: *The room became imaginary.*

The room became imaginary as in a fairy tale. E. Azam. Other days than the holiday. Story. 25 p.

In the first of the above statements, one proposition is expressed, while the analogy used in the second caused the device to increase the amount of propositions:

1-the room is taking on a imaginary look

³ В. Маслова. Лингвокултурология. – М., "Академия", 2001, 133-134-б.

⁴ Ўзбек тили ўхшатишларининг изоҳли луғати/ Н.Маҳмудов, Д. Худойберганава. – Тошкент: "Маънавият", 2013. 260-б.



2-room has become the same as in the fairy tale;

3- the fairy tale is fictional -that propositions served to complicate the content of a simple sentence.

There are a number of tools that complicate simple sentences, some of which complicate the sentence in both form and content, while analogy constructions only complicate content. The amount of propositions increases without the predicate number remaining in the sentence.

M.: He now appeared dear to Bakir as his only savior. E. Azam. Other days than the holiday. Story. 29 p.

1 - his dear appearance to Bakir;

2-his appearance as the only savior;

3- the savior is a saint- from that propositions the main proposition is understandable from the predicate is the first, and the other two propositions are understood by means of the analogy device. In complicated simple sentences, form and content inconsistency occurs when the number of propositions being expressed in a simple sentence is more than one. The speaker imposes two or more information on the semantic structure of one simple sentence. These information can be in the form of a proposition or a presupposition. Comparative phrases arise in connection with the subjective attitude of the addressee and complicate the content of the sentence. M.:

Yes, Henri makes Susan warm as if she was warming up her soul. E. Azam. Other days than the holiday. Story. 107-p.

The propositions expressed in the above statement are:

1-Henry skimps Susan;

2-Henry skimps his soul;

3-the fact that the degree of skimping Susan is like skimping his soul. The final proposition occurred in contrast to the addressant's evaluation relationship.

We have noted above that comparisons represent subjective attitudes. In the following sentence, we can observe this even more closely.

M.:1. Bakir was hardened by his astonishment. 2.Bakir was hardened like a stone by his astonishment. E.Azam. Other days than the holiday. Story. 115-p.

In Proposition 1, we can see information without subjective attitude. In the second sentence, the subjective attitude of the speaker is expressed by means of a stationary analogy, and the selection of the highest-ranking benchmark according to the subjective-emotional level from a series of stationary analogies that can be associated with the act of hardening also proves our opinion.

As a conclusion, analogy devices are important units in increasing the image of speech, ensuring emotional-expressiveness, imaginary. Their use affects the amount of propositions, complicating the composition of a simple sentence in content. Stagnant analogies are brought in ready for speech as a unit that has become part of the universal language. Stationary metaphors represent the speaker's subjective attitude.



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