



## COMPARISON AS A SPEECH PHENOMENON

Umurkulov Zafar Bekpulatovich

*Doctor of Philology (PhD), Associate Professor*

*Termez State University*

Through the thousands of comparative expressions available in language, man has realized himself, described the world, the interrelationship he perceived in things.

There has always been a desire in man « to express himself to others in an understandable and impressive way », and this has been the basis for the creation of various kinds of speech devices. Comparative expressions are the product of a high level of human thinking. Comparison (pure comparison) is one of the most important types of comparative expression, used mainly for conventional purposes. Comparison differs from other types of comparative expressions as well as from comparison in semantic, structural and compositional respects.

Although comparison and juxtaposition are similar in that they are formed on the basis of comparison, one distinguishes similarities and the other atypical ties. In a comparison, a feature in the object being compared is not the same. For example, the trees in this garden were taller and taller than in others. (O. Yakubov. "Peers") In this sentence, two gardens are compared in terms of shape with pointed trees, one of which is taller than the other and incompatible with it, and it is also stated in one sentence that the trees in one garden are smaller than those in the other. The comparative subject used in this sentence is the comparative standard of trees - the trees in the second garden, the basis of comparison, the scarcity of the tree in the first sentence, and in the second sentence the word «subtlety, comparison». In the first sentence the subject of comparison has a low sign and in the second sentence the subject of comparison has a high sign and the standard of comparison has a low sign, but there is no similarity between the objects that serve as the subject of comparison and the standard. In all comparative constructions, it does not mean that the similarity or feature is greater or less than that of the one being compared. Whereas comparison can be based on such meanings as similarity, excess, compatibility, superiority, understanding of strength and weakness. These expressions primarily define the essence of the objects of the material world and give an idea of their features. All kinds of comparison lead to accurate representations of things, and we can be sure that the human method of comparison was created as an effective means of cognition, imagination, and logical thinking of the universe. In philosophical and psychological studies, the claim that comparison is one of the logical ways of studying the universe is directly relevant to its essence. In fact, all forms of comparison arise as a result of human thinking. In comparing ordinary forms of comparison, it does too. For example, it is better to bury a poor man alive in this tomb than to betray the pure spirit of the Guru and destroy this rare treasury. (O. Yakubov) The comparative construction "The Treasure of the Great Bey" does not compare objects that have a view of the world. Obviously, comparison is not always related to the senses. Secondly, this comparative construction did not arise on the basis of comparing any



feature of the subject, object. The advantages and disadvantages in this construction are justified. The comparative benchmark of this comparative construction is the destruction of the hoard. Burial alive in a tomb. After these two situations, "what the teacher has done for the people, for the world" takes place. In the absence of a symbol of comparison in the things and events that are the basis for comparison, an image of imagination arises. The facts show that the subject of comparison, the standard of comparison and the basis of comparison determine the essence of comparison. The nature of these comparative components determines the essence of the comparative construction. In the comparison, as in other comparative constructions, the subject of comparison and the standard of comparison are diverse. The same subjects were the constituents of the comparison. (Chulpon. "Day and Night") different subjects: Flowers live the same way as we do. True, it is shorter than us, but it lives. (N. Eshankul. "The Wind Can't Catch") Imagination and illusions. The fact that she ripped it off the ground and threw it into the sky. Zamira saw true love more in books and films than in life. (P. Kadyrov. "Three Roots"), as well as various actions. It's your hour. Yes! Instead of walking this way, he has a "root". You are helping me. (Sh. Kholmiraev "To build a bridge")

Important aspects of the comparison include:

1. Comparison also includes comparison, comparison, comparison, comparison and comparison. It is not uncommon for one of the components not to be expressed in a comparison. For example, God" is lower than the Court, but he is stingy, so he is "more than the Court" (P.Kodirov "Three Roots") In this sentence, the subject of comparison is not expressed, the sign of the subject of comparison shows that the existing meaning is greater than the sign of the standard of comparison is comparative. Although no basis of comparison is expressed in comparative constructions, its presence is felt. Such expressions are implicit.

2. Words categorized as "quality" and "quality" are involved as the basis of comparison. For example, I shouted: - Yes, I ate! Better every day than every day. (P.Kodirov), The sky is up to the star. It seems to me that the city is illuminated more than individual bulbs. (P. Kadyrov) In these words, the word "quality" and the word "plural" are words that serve as the basis of comparison. The words in the horse and verb series are the words that serve as the basis of comparison. 3. The comparison can be traced mainly to the fact that it occurred in a greater degree than «cushion and shape". You are cleverer than I am, cleverer than I am. (O. Muttur. "Love is stronger than me"). (Sh. Kholmiraev. "Under Distant Stars"). In comparison, the same forms are used as in relation (-a) as a means of comparison. Comparison differs from comparison in that it is limited by the means of comparison. In Uzbek linguistics, comparison (pure comparison) is linguistically specially studied [6].

3. Comparison does not happen by itself, as all dialogues do. It is also a way of expressing human knowledge of existence on the basis of imagination, which reflects the analysis and synthesis of human conceptions of existence. Comparison shows that knowledge is an important way of knowing the world".



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