

PRAGMATIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE USE OF SIMILE IN ENGLISH
MODERN SONGS

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Abstract: *Despite the extensive coverage of similes in world linguistics, in our linguistics, a small amount of scientific work comparing them with the English language has been carried out. Similes have a special place in the system of lexical units. This study lays the groundwork for the commonality of two cultures and languages. In the future, issues such as covering the compared lexical units of this process in textbooks and manuals in the English and Uzbek languages will also require the special formation of this topic. Since the research based on pragmatic study of similes, it is necessary to conduct new research on this work and create dictionaries from the point of view of cross-linguistics.*

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A simile is a literary device, a figure of speech, in which a direct comparison of two dissimilar things is used to reveal a larger meaning.

The New Oxford English Dictionary defines "simile" as follows: "A figure of speech involving the comparison of one thing with another thing of a different kind, used to make a description more emphatic or vivid (e.g. as brave as a lion) ".

Similes are made in English using the construction "as..as" and the word "like", but in Uzbek, many methods can be used such as "O'xshab", "kabi", "go'yo", "go'yoki", "misli", "misoli", "xuddi", so'zlari yoki "-dek", "-day",

Similes are very common in music, providing a highly engaging tool for teaching both concepts to listeners.

"Everything at once" performed by Lenka is one of the most widely used simile standards in English music. In the text of this song, similes are used to the maximum extent.

*As sly as a fox, as strong as an ox
As fast as a hare, as brave as a bear
As free as a bird, as neat as a word
As quiet as a mouse, as big as a house
As mean as a wolf, as sharp as a tooth
As deep as a bite, as dark as the night
As sweet as a song, as right as a wrong*

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*As long as a road, as ugly as a toad
As pretty as a picture hanging from a fixture
Strong like a family, strong as I wanna be
Bright as day, as light as play
As hard as nails, as grand as a whale*

Lenka's song "All at once" is about striving to be the best version of yourself and striving to be a jack of all trades. The song talks about wanting to have the qualities of a fox, an ox, a rabbit, a bear, a bird, etc. It is about having a wide range of skills, talents and personal qualities to achieve greatness. The song also encourages listeners to look at life in a positive light and recognize the beauty in everything around them. The song is ultimately a call to action to strive to be the best version of yourself and never give up.

For example, "You're as cold as ice" is a simile from the song of the same name by the rock band Foreigner:

*You're as cold as ice
You're willing to sacrifice our love
You are as cold as ice
You are ready to sacrifice our love*

In this example, the lyrics are not a reference to the weather; Instead, these songs compare the woman to ice to describe her emotional state. There are many classic folk, pop, and rock 'n' roll songs from the 1960s through the 1990s that can be used to teach similes.

The use of the simile in the title is found in a song by Bob Dylan, who won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1965. Her song "Like a Rolling Stone" is about a woman depressed by her wealth:

*How does it feel
To be without a home
Like a complete unknown
Like a rolling stone?*

The song title is arguably the most famous simile in all of modern pop and rock music. Now that Dylan is a Nobel laureate, the song and the singer can be a great jumping off point for discussing similes, the meaning of literature, and more.

Another classic song lyric with a simile that uses "like" as a direct comparison is Simon & Garfunk's "Bridge over Troubled Water" (1970). This song uses a simile to describe how friendship is an emotional bridge when there are problems:

*I'm on your side
When times get rough
And friends just can't be found
Like a bridge over troubled water
I will lay me down*

Finally, Elton John wrote an ode to Marilyn Monroe, "Candle in the Wind" (1973). Written by Bernie Taupin, the song uses the extended simile of comparing life to a candle throughout the song:

*And it seems to me you lived your life
Like a candle in the wind
Never knowing who to cling to
When the rain set in*

The song is a slightly altered version of "Goodbye England's Rose", which John performed at Princess Diana's funeral in 1997. Although almost a quarter of a century has passed since the original, the similarity of the lyrics and the popularity of the follow-up, which reached number 1 in many countries, shows the enduring power of a well-crafted simile.

In Uzbek modern songs simile is used widely. The solo of the group "Bojalar" compared his lover's face to the moon, her smell to flowers.

*Mani, mani yorimning sochlari alvon,
Yuzlari oyday, ay-ay-ay-ay, ay-ay-ay-ay.
Mani, mani yorimning kozlari jayron,
Boylari gulday, ay-ay-ay-ay, ay-ay-ay-ay.
(The hair of my love is crimson,
Her faces are like moons, ay-ay-ay-ay, ay-ay-ay-ay.
The eyes of my love are full of joy
She smells like flowers, ay-ay-ay-ay, ay-ay-ay-ay.)*

In "Tell me my sin" by a famous Uzbek singer Shahriyor examples of similes can be often seen. He made use of similes to add depth and emphasize what he is trying to convey to the listener in a vivid way and deeper meaning with fewer words.

*Daqiqalar o'tib, ikki tomonga
Ko'tarib ketamiz zildek armonni.
Sevgini ishondik rashkka, yolg'onga,
Muhabbat kechirmas bizdek nodonni.
(Minutes later, both ways
We will carry a dream like a cymbal.
We believed in love, in jealousy, in lies,
Love does not forgive fools like us.)*

Conclusion. The comparison in the songs undoubtedly performs a stylistic function. It is structurally and semantically subjective. The author is all about the formation of this technique can express their thoughts in different ways using types and methods. Comparison is used in the songs to increase its imagery, to create and emphasize more vivid, expressive images, to emphasize any important



features of the described objects or events, as well as to express the author's evaluation and feelings.

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