

The Nature and Translation of the Simile in the English Language

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Abstract:

A simile is a stylistic device based on the comparison of similar objects in the English language. It is considered as a type of metaphor in some sources while this research introduces it as a separate device with clear contextual markers. The current research deals with the essence, classification and translation peculiarities of simile in the English language.

Keywords: simile, figurative meaning, comparison, descriptive meaning, emotional coloring.

A simile in English is a figure of speech that compares two different things using the words "like" or "as." It is used to make a description more vivid or to help the reader better understand the subject being described. When analyzing the semantics of similes in terms of their implicative meaning, it's important to consider the literal meaning of the simile as well as the implied meaning or suggestion that goes beyond the literal interpretation. As a figurative device, simile displays a particular kind of similarity between a topic and a vehicle; it cannot be taken literally unlike reversible literal comparisons¹; simile is very context-sensitive and never independent of associations of a speaker / listener which help to identify a commonly shared salient feature².

Similes often involve comparing two things using "like" or "as" to highlight a similarity between them. The implicature of a simile lies in the comparison itself, suggesting a resemblance or shared characteristic between the two entities being compared. This comparison can convey additional information or evoke certain associations in the mind of the listener or reader. Existing formulas for

¹ Glucksberg, S. and Keysar, B., 1990. Understanding metaphorical comparisons: Beyond similarity. *Psychological Review*, vol 97, no. 1, pp. 3–18; Gargani, A., 2014. Poetic comparisons. How similes are understood. Salford: University of Salford. Gibbs, R. W., 2002. A new look at literal meaning in understanding what is said and implicated. *Journal of Pragmatics*, vol. 34, pp. 457 – 486.

² Tversky, A., 1977. Features of similarity. *Psychological Review*, vol. 84, no. 4, pp. 327–352.; Ortony, A., 1998. *Metaphor and thought*. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press.

simile typically involve comparing two things using the words "like" or "as." For example, "Her smile was as bright as the sun" (*U tabassum qilsa yuzi kundek yorishib ketardi.*) or "His voice was like velvet" (*Uning ovozi ipakdek mayin edi*) Similes are a great way to make comparisons and add vivid imagery to your writing. For example, in the simile "as brave as a lion," (*sherdek dovyurak*) the implicative is that the person being described is courageous and fearless, drawing on the commonly understood characteristics of a lion as a symbol of bravery. The simile implies that the person shares similar qualities with a lion in terms of bravery.

By analyzing the implicates of similes, we can gain a deeper understanding of the intended meaning behind the comparison and the nuances of language and communication. Implicates in similes can add layers of meaning, evoke imagery, and create vivid associations that enrich the overall message being conveyed.

The conceptual associations between the concepts used in similes. Similes are figures of speech that compare two different things to create a vivid image or understanding. By comparing one thing to another, similes can help convey complex ideas in a more relatable and understandable way.

G.Lakoff was a renowned English scholar known for his work in cognitive linguistics and metaphor theory. He has made significant contributions to the development of theories on how language shapes our thoughts and perceptions. Lakoff's approach emphasizes the importance of metaphorical language in shaping our understanding of complex concepts. His work has had a profound impact on fields such as linguistics, psychology, and philosophy. According to his approach a simile is used to make a description more vivid or to create a stronger image in the reader's mind. It is a juxtaposition of notions based on their similarity caused by conceptual associations between the concepts³. The author claims that these conceptual associations rest on stereotypical information associated with the vehicle, which is the archetype of a salient feature commonly shared with a tenor, being a unifying key factor in semantic representation of similes. For example, "Her smile was as bright as the sun" is a simile comparing someone's smile to the brightness of the sun. Similes are often used to create vivid imagery and make descriptions more engaging. When it comes to concept associations in similes, they can help to strengthen the connection between two ideas or objects by highlighting similarities or differences. Overall, similes can be a powerful means in language to enhance communication and convey complex ideas in a more relatable way.

Translation of simile is a nother important issue. When translating similes from English into Uzbek, there may be some challenges due to cultural differences and language nuances. Some similes may not have direct equivalents in Uzbek, so it's important to consider the context and meaning behind the simile when translating. Additionally, some similes may need to be adapted or rephrased to convey the same meaning effectively in Uzbek. Here are a few examples of English similes along with their Uzbek translations:

1. As busy as a bee – Cumolidek ish bilan mashg'ul;
2. As cool as a cucumber - o'likdek sovuq;
3. As blind as a bat – Ko'rshapalakdek ko`rmaydigan;
4. As clear as crystal – Chinnidek toza.

In this case, the translation techniques offered by a translator involve processing and generating text in the target language. The translation model is designed to understand and respond to text inputs in various languages, allowing it to provide multilingual and multicultural semantic communicative meaning. The translation techniques may include machine translation algorithms, language modeling, and natural language processing to ensure accurate and coherent translations of a source

³ Lakoff, G., 2008. The neural theory of metaphor. In: R.W. Gibbs, Jr., ed. The Cambridge handbook of metaphor and thought. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 17 – 38.

text. However, it is difficult to find out appropriate analogue of a source text in the translation process involving non-kin languages.

When it comes to translating a simile, a linguistic approach would involve understanding the intended meaning behind the comparison being made. To accurately translate a simile, it's important to convey the essence of the comparison in a way that makes sense in the target language while preserving the original meaning and tone of the text. This may involve finding equivalent expressions or cultural references that convey a similar idea in the target language.

We know that simile and metaphor are both important literary devices that add depth and creativity to language. In translation, capturing the essence of similes and metaphors can be quite complex as they often rely on cultural nuances and context. Translation activities prove that metaphor can be translated as simile into Uzbek. So, translators must carefully consider the original meaning and intent behind these figures of speech in order to convey them accurately in the target language. It requires a deep understanding of both languages and the ability to creatively adapt the expressions while staying true to the original text. Overall, navigating similes and metaphors in translation can be challenging, but with skill and attention to detail, translators can effectively convey the richness of these linguistic devices across languages. Anyway metaphor and simile are different stylistic devices that a translator should keep in mind in translation process. As a stylistic device can be represented in adequate translation only. Metaphors are figures of speech that compare two unlike things by stating that one thing is another. Here are a few examples of metaphors in English:

1. "Time is a thief"- Vaqt o'g'ri.
2. "Her voice is music to my ears."- ovozi mayin kuydek qulog`imga xush yoqdi
3. "The world is a stage."- Hayot bir sahnadir.
4. "He has a heart of stone."- U tosh yurak.
5. "Life is a journey"- Umr bir sayohatdir.

As we can see there are difference between a metaphor and a simile. A metaphor is a figure of speech that directly compares two unlike things by stating that one thing is another. For example, "The world is a stage." On the other hand, a simile also compares two unlike things, but it does so by using the words "like" or "as." For example, "Her eyes sparkled like diamonds"(Ko'zlari misoli olmosdek porlardi). While it is possible to translate a metaphor in English into Uzbek as a simile, it may not always capture the exact same meaning or nuance. So, when translating a metaphor into Uzbek as simile, it's important to consider the cultural and linguistic differences to ensure the intended meaning preserved as closely as possible.

The most effective technique for translating English similes into Uzbek as similes would be to focus on capturing the essence or meaning of the comparison rather than translating it word for word. This involves understanding the cultural context and finding equivalent expressions in Uzbek that convey a similar comparison or analogy. It may also be helpful to consult with native speakers or language experts to ensure the accuracy and effectiveness of the translation.

While corpus data don't have specific ready-made examples of famous Uzbek similes to provide, it is up to translator to offer adequate word that similes are commonly used in Uzbek language and literature to make comparisons using "- ga o`xshab", 'misol(i)', 'xuddi' '-dek'. Some examples may include comparing someone's beauty to a blooming flower or someone's strength to a lion. If you're interested in translating more about Uzbek similes, we can recommend exploring Uzbek literature and poetry for some beautiful and creative comparisons.

Translating similes from one language to another can be challenging due to differences in cultural references, idiomatic expressions, and linguistic nuances. The key is to find equivalent expressions that convey the same meaning and tone in the target language. It may require creativity approach

and a deep understanding of both languages to ensure the simile is accurately rendered. Additionally, facilities such as online translation means or bilingual dictionaries can be helpful in the process.

To convey the same meaning and tone in the translation of an English simile into Uzbek, it is important to consider the cultural nuances and linguistic differences between the two languages. When translating a simile, it is helpful to find an equivalent Uzbek expression that captures the same idea or feeling as the original English simile. Additionally, paying attention to the context and tone of the original simile can help ensure that the translation maintains the intended meaning and tone. If you have a specific English simile in mind that you would like to translate into Uzbek, feel free to provide the translation with that model. As the translation of simile prefers to rescue the device content near to communication heart of the target language rather than the structure, as it provides the liveliness of translation text or discourse.

The English stylistics differentiates types of the simile from semantic perspective. Some common types of similes include figurative, descriptive (e.g. "as busy as a bee"), emotional (e.g. "like a fish out of water"), and creative (e.g. "as light as a feather"). These comparisons help to create vivid imagery and enhance the understanding of the message being conveyed. A figurative simile is a type of figurative language that compares two different things using the words "like" or "as" to show similarities between them. It is a literary device that helps create vivid imagery and enhance the reader's understanding by drawing parallels between two seemingly unrelated objects or ideas. For example, "Her smile was as bright as the sun" is a figurative simile that compares the brightness of a smile to the brightness of the sun to convey the intensity of the smile.

A descriptive simile is a figure of speech that compares two things using the words "like" or "as" to show similarities between them. It helps to create vivid imagery and make descriptions more engaging and relatable. For example, "Her smile was as bright as the sun" is a descriptive simile comparing the brightness of a smile to the sun.

Emotional simile is a literary device that compares one thing to another using the words "like" or "as" to evoke a specific emotional response in the reader or listener. It helps to create vivid imagery and convey complex emotions in a more relatable way. Emotional similes are comparisons that evoke feelings or emotions. Here are a few examples:

1. "She was as happy as a clam at high tide"- U baland to'qinda ko'tarilgan mollyuska kabi baxtli edi.
2. "His heart felt as heavy as a ton of bricks"- Uning yuragiga xarsang tosh cho'kib qolgandek edi.
3. "The sunset was as beautiful as a painting"- Ufq shafaqi misoli qo'lda chizilgandek go'zal edi.

A creative simile is like a ray of sunshine on a rainy day - it brightens up the conversation and adds a touch of vivid imagery to your words. Just like how a simile compares two things using "like" or "as", this comparison can bring your writing to life in a unique and imaginative way. Here are some examples of creative similes:

1. As sly as a fox- tulkidek ayyor
2. As light as a feather-pardek yengil
3. As red as roze –qip-qizil lola qizg`aldoqdek

Similes can be quite challenging to translate accurately because they often rely on cultural references and nuances that may not have direct equivalents in another language. Translators must carefully consider the meaning and impact of the simile in the original text and find a way to convey that same meaning effectively in the target language. It requires a deep understanding of both languages and cultures to successfully navigate these challenges.

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