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Pragmalingvistika, funksional tarjimashunoslik va til o'rgatish jarayonlari integratsiyasi

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Pragmalinguistics, functional translation studies and integration of language teaching processes

International Scientific and Theoretical Conference

Section 1: Cognitive science and linguoculturology in modern linguistics.

Section 2: Literary studies and society.

Section 3: Problems of comparative typology and translation studies, modern problems of philology.

Section 4: Integration of information and communication technologies into the language learning process.

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TA’LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI
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THE USE OF SIMILES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK: A CROSS-LINGUISTIC STUDY

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Abstract: *Simile is an essential linguistic device that enhances expression in both English and Uzbek languages. This paper explores the nature of similes, their structural and semantic differences in the two languages, and the impact of cultural context on their formation. Additionally, it discusses innovative technologies in foreign language teaching that facilitate the understanding and application of similes. AI-based learning platforms, virtual reality, and interactive gamification are highlighted as effective tools.*

Keywords: *simile, metaphor, English, Uzbek, language teaching, innovative technologies*

Аннотация: *Сравнение – важное лингвистическое средство, улучшающее выразительность как в английском, так и в узбекском языках. В данной статье исследуются структура и семантические различия сравнений в этих двух языках, а также влияние культурного контекста на их формирование. Кроме того, рассматриваются инновационные технологии преподавания иностранных языков, которые способствуют лучшему пониманию и применению сравнений. Обучающие платформы на основе ИИ, виртуальная реальность и игровые методы обучения выделяются как эффективные инструменты.*

Ключевые слова: *сравнение, метафора, английский, узбекский, преподавание языков, инновационные технологии*

Introduction. Language is enriched by figurative expressions, among which similes play a crucial role in enhancing communication. A simile creates a direct comparison between two seemingly different entities using words such as 'like' or 'as' in English

and equivalents like 'dek' or 'kabidir' in Uzbek. These comparisons allow for more vivid and imaginative expression, making descriptions more engaging and meaningful. This study explores the characteristics of similes in English and Uzbek,

highlighting their structural and cultural differences. Additionally, it examines how modern educational technology can facilitate the understanding and application of similes in foreign language learning.

Figurative language plays a crucial role in both everyday communication and literary works. Among various stylistic devices, similes are particularly powerful as they create direct comparisons between objects, people, or ideas using words such as "like" or "as" in English and equivalents like "dek" or "kabidir" in Uzbek. Similes enrich speech by adding vivid imagery and emotional depth, making descriptions more expressive. Understanding similes in a foreign language requires familiarity not only with vocabulary but also with the cultural background that shapes these expressions.

Structural and Semantic Features of Simile

The way similes are formed varies between languages, reflecting different linguistic

patterns and cultural contexts. In English, a common structure follows the pattern 'as + adjective + as + noun' or 'like + noun/phrase.'

Examples include: "As strong as an ox"; "Shine like a diamond".

Uzbek similes, on the other hand, often rely on culturally significant symbols and expressions. Some common examples are:

- 'Bo'ri kabi ayyor' (Cunning like a wolf)
- 'Ko'zlari yulduzdek charaqlagan' (Eyes shining like a star)

These differences demonstrate how figurative language reflects the worldview and traditions of each culture, shaping how speakers perceive and describe their surroundings.

Similes in English and Uzbek differ in both structure and meaning. English similes often follow predictable patterns, such as:

- 'As brave as a lion'
- 'As white as snow'

In contrast, Uzbek similes are deeply rooted in cultural and historical contexts:

- 'Arining jigariday botir' ('brave like a bear's liver')
- 'Oyday oppoq' ('as white as the moon')

The key structural difference lies in word order and the use of comparative markers. English similes frequently rely on the standard formula "as + adjective + as + noun" or "like + noun/phrase". Uzbek similes, on the other hand, tend to incorporate suffixes and particles that reinforce comparison in a culturally relevant way.

Innovative Technologies in Teaching Similes

Recent advancements in educational technology have transformed the way foreign languages are taught, particularly in mastering figurative language such as similes. Some effective methods include:

1. **AI-Based Learning Platforms:** AI-powered applications analyze context and provide personalized learning experiences, helping students grasp simile usage effectively.
2. **Gamification & Interactive Tools:** Language learning apps integrate quizzes, role-playing exercises, and storytelling activities to reinforce simile comprehension.
3. **Virtual Reality (VR):** Immersive VR experiences allow learners to encounter real-life situations where similes are used naturally.
4. **Speech Recognition Technology:** Digital assistants and AI tutors offer real-time feedback on pronunciation and contextual usage of similes.

These technological tools enhance both theoretical understanding and practical application, making language learning more engaging and effective.

Modern educational technology has revolutionized foreign language learning, making it more interactive and engaging. The following methods have proven particularly effective for teaching similes:

1. **AI-Powered Language Learning:** Applications like Duolingo and Google Lens provide real-time contextual examples of similes, allowing learners to understand their usage dynamically. AI-driven chatbots also offer interactive conversations where learners practice figurative language in context.
2. **Gamification and Virtual Reality (VR):** Virtual reality immerses students in realistic scenarios where they encounter and use similes naturally. Gamified learning platforms, such as Kahoot! and Quizlet, reinforce understanding through engaging quizzes and storytelling exercises.
3. **Speech Recognition and AI Tutors:** Advanced AI tutors provide real-time feedback on pronunciation and usage of similes. Speech recognition technology, integrated into tools like Google Assistant and Microsoft Immersive Reader, helps learners practice and refine their skills.
4. **Corpus-Based Learning:** Digital language corpora allow students to explore simile usage in authentic contexts. Resources like the British National Corpus (BNC) and the Uzbek National Corpus enable learners to see real-world examples of similes across various genres.

Conclusion. Similes serve as powerful tools in both English and Uzbek, enriching communication by creating vivid comparisons. Their structures and meanings are deeply influenced by cultural factors, shaping the way speakers express ideas. With the integration of modern teaching technologies, mastering similes in a foreign language has become more accessible. Future research should focus on developing AI-driven tools that adapt to individual learning needs, ensuring more efficient and intuitive language acquisition. Similes play a crucial role in both English and Uzbek, adding expressiveness and cultural depth to communication. While structural and semantic differences exist, modern technological tools have made it easier to teach and learn these expressions effectively. AI, VR, gamification, and speech recognition enhance the learning experience, ensuring that students gain both theoretical knowledge and practical skills in using similes. Future research should focus on integrating more AI-driven personalization techniques to enhance the teaching of figurative language.