



## COMPARISON (CONTRAST) AS A LINGUISTIC PHENOMENON

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**Abstract:**

Through expressions formed on the basis of a comparison (contrast) attitude, a person realizes himself, feels the world, the connection that he perceives in things-phenomena. The article expresses opinions on the peculiarities of comparison as a linguistic phenomenon.

**Keywords:** comparison (contrast), equalization, comparison, analogy, comparative character, comparative expressions.

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Comparison is one of the types of comparison, and as there is a commonality between other types of comparison and this form, it differs in terms of the basis of formation, the variety of methods of comparison and the expression of comparative content. For example, in other types of comparison, one character in objects is relied on as the basis of the comparison, while the similarity, equality, excess or scarcity of this character in the object of comparison and the benchmark of the comparison are expressed, in comparison, on the basis of several characters in the objects being compared, the specific aspects of a particular object are "Comparison occurs as a result of differentiation based on comparison of two things-the differential signs of an item or event. For this reason, the term "differentiation" has also been used in linguistics in relation to this type of comparison<sup>1</sup>".

In comparison, the signs of the subject being compared, just like in pure comparison, will be disparate. However, a specific character in one subject being compared may not be present in the second subject. Comparison is a method of comparison that requires comparison based on several characteristics specific to each object when evaluating objects based on a feature. This is primarily a method of expression that requires understanding the comparative features between the subject of comparison and the benchmark of comparison. It seems that comparison requires more observation, thinking, and perception of important aspects of things than other comparative methods. One of the important aspects that distinguishes comparison from other types of comparative expressions is the non-existence of a comparator. However, comparison is a method of expression that arises on the basis of comparing and distinguishing between objects, as in pure

comparisons. It is preferable that one character in an object does not exist for another, or that an existing character has the same character in another (*good, beautiful, luxurious, high*) is an aspect that determines the essence of comparison. When comparing with other types of comparative expressions, pure comparisons express the fact that one characteristic in objects is more or less in one of the objects, while equality of the compared characteristic is expressed in equalization, similarity in comparison, and advantage in comparison.

In other types of comparison, the essence is understood on the basis of one character, while in comparison, the essence is understood on the basis of several characters.

Comparison is similar to pure comparison (contrast) in terms of occurrence based on differentiation in subject characters. Objects differ from pure comparison in that they are compared based on several characteristics and the absence of a formal indicator of comparison, as well as from other types of comparative expressions.

Sources contain a lot of information about the structural differences of comparative expressions, and views on the fact that comparative expressions consist of four components are leading<sup>2</sup>. If comparative expressions consist of four components, such expressions are interpreted as fully formed constructions. Just as other types of comparison

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<sup>1</sup>Невелева С.Л. Вопросы поэтика древнеиндийского эпоса. – М.: Наука, 1979. – С. 38., Махмудов Н. Ўзбек тилидаги содда гапларда семантик-синтактик асимметрия. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1984. – Б. 67., Худойберганова Д. Семантические и стилистические особенности конструкций уподобления в узбекском языке: дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Тошкент, 1989. – С. 14, Невелева С.Л. Вопросы поэтика древнеиндийского эпоса. – М.: Наука, 1979. – С. 38.

<sup>1</sup>Yo'doshev M., Isoqov Z., Haydarov Sh. Badiymatnninglisoniyatihlili. – Toshkent, 2010.



methods in the Uzbek language are four-component, comparison is a type consisting of three components. Comparison, like other types of comparison, does not have a comparison tool when there is a comparison basis, a comparison standard, and a comparative sign. Comparative constructions also differ from other types of comparisons in terms of volume. The volume of such constructions is quite large and often consists of supersyntactic units in the form of text. It is known that other types of comparative expressions are in the form of simple or compound sentences.

The volume difference in comparisons is an important aspect of this method of expression, as it consists of several compared features. The greater the number of characters being compared, the greater the size of the device. Such constructions may include other types of comparison, analogy, pure comparison, and equalization comparisons. For example, *From inside came a squat, pale young man in a new, unadorned gown, carrying two parcels. It was Azimjon. Compared to Grandpa Ochil, he is a different world: polished ganch boots, velvet pants, silk dress... everything is neat, everything is elegant, the pants are not spoiled. In particular, the beqasam and the chust skullcap seem to be wearing now, they need it like a deposit. Old Ochil is like a mountain in front of him. The canvas tiles of the sandy-colored, dusty boots stood firmly against the calves and were softly folded. Over the long white cloak the low, loose-fitting ribs seemed to cherish the ancient, youthful strength of the waist. Grandfather's old age was only to be seen in a snow-white sack of beards, which covered his chest as firm as a leather-gray leather* (A.Muxtor "Maple") in this text grandfather and grandson, Azimjon and his grandfather Ochil are compared. As a result of the comparison, the following distinguishing features were identified, the body: Azimjon - small in body, grandfather Ochil - like a mountain, appearance: Azimjon - color is dark, grandfather Ochil - ancient young, Azimjon - young like an old one, grandfather Ochil - old age is known from his beard. Clothing: Azimjon - a striped coat, shiny boots with fangs, silk shirt, skullcap, Ochil grandfather - dusty invisible boots, a long white jacket, a tight belt. It can be observed that the objects compared in the text differ from each other based on three aspects, each of which consists of several features.

In particular, in the form, together with youth and old age, the state is also expressed: fragility of color and strength, as well as the display of different objects, not the same objects, in the expression of signs of difference, also shows the peculiarity of comparison.

In this case, it is possible to observe the clothing of the compared individuals.

As mentioned above, this comparative construction also includes such expressions as similes (like an old one, like a deposit, as strong as a leather breast), as well as pure comparison (he is a different world than Ochil Grandfather). This indicates that comparison manifests itself in the form of a complex syntactic whole.

Another important aspect of comparison is that the characteristics of the object-phenomenon being compared in it do not exist equally in the subject of comparison and the standard of comparison. In other words, when comparing, the distinguishing feature in the subject of comparison may or may not coincide with this feature in the comparison standard, as a result, objects are differentiated based on comparison based on different features. For example, *Aunt Black's yard is bigger than ours. There are only two apple trees in our yard. My aunt has hay and cherries too. The walls of our house are low. It was overgrown with dried stumps, covered with lumps. "Black Aunt" has a high wall. Even if you climb on a horse, you won't have a neck. Our walls won't be closed. Closes at my aunt's. There is no onion in our yard. It's at my aunt's.* (O'Xoshimov "Between two doors") In this text, the two courtyards are compared to each other, and in the first part of it, the compared features are: the difference based on the presence of two apple trees in one courtyard, quince and cherry in the other, the subject of comparison and the comparison standard are different based on different features, while in the next part of the text, the height or low of the courtyard wall, the coverage of the wall, or not, the presence or absence of onions in the courtyard are compared based on one sign.

The given text also begins with a sentence with a purely comparative construction, and it expresses the difference in the size of the two compared courtyards. Comparison is also an expression based on the sign of difference, in which, unlike pure comparisons, difference is expressed on the basis of the presence of the same and different signs in the subject of comparison and the standard of comparison. If the objects being compared in this expression are compared based on the same characteristics, a difference arises.

Based on the above text, this situation can be explained as follows. There were two apple trees in one yard and a quince and a cherry in the other. If there are differences in the characteristics of the object being compared, the low height of the yard



wall, the fact that the yard wall is covered or not, the presence or absence of onions in the yard indicate that the characteristics of the subject of comparison and the standard of comparison are compatible with each other. Comparisons often involve comparing objects based on different characteristics. The fact that the distinguishing features are not necessarily the same is one of the important aspects of this comparative expression.

Comparison, like other methods of comparison, takes precedence over comparing the characteristics of two objects, objects, and people. There are also cases where a situation at one time is compared to another, two people of a certain person, two appearances are compared to each other, which leads to the difference of comparison from other comparative expressions in terms of form. For example, *In fact, I wasn't guilty then, we were friendly, we lived on the outskirts of town, rented, in a poor room, afraid of the wrath of an angry old woman... Today, discord, strife, and hostility. He had no freedom. Today there is no freedom and no love.* (M.M.Do'st. "The field of tulips"). In this expression, a certain period of human life is compared to another period. Or *Then he laughed, he opened, he rejoiced, he stepped proudly, he looked up into the sky... But Khadija was crushed, burned, burned. He wept bitterly and humiliatedly.* (Чүлпон. "Кеча ва кундуз") in the sentence, the individuals are compared. Comparing a person, thing, and phenomenon to itself is also one of the important aspects of comparative expressions. For example, *In the glitter of these coins, the rower seemed to see the tears of the victims. But Hazrat Nizam al-Din was proud that so much gold and silver, which would be the load of five or six camels, had come into his possession.* (P.Qodirov "Generations pass") In this text, the subject of comparison and the standard of comparison are the same person, and his two states are compared, that is, in the form of an ordinary poor person and in the form of an official, and the two states of the person are opposed to each other.

The semantic uniformity of the elements of comparison in comparative comparisons is one of the important aspects of this comparative tool. In other means of comparison, when the subject of comparison and the standard of comparison are also from different objects, it is observed that the same types of objects are compared to each other. In this regard, there are the following types of comparative comparisons.

1. Comparison between a person and a person.

2. Comparison of objects with objects.
3. Comparison of events that occurred at a specific time.

4. Comparing a person to themselves.

In comparison, there are many cases where a person is compared to a person, an object is compared to an object. *She pictured to herself the face of the young man with whom she had just spoken: a man of forty or thirty at the most, stout, thin, with hair combed back, a lacquer smoothly spread over his shoulders, in a dark suit and a shirt of milk white, as tight as the skin of a tanbour, with a polite face without a smile. The first mate, on the other hand, was a peasant-looking, obese man, fifty or so years old, with a very sharp and offensive manner.* (M.M.Do'st. "The field of tulips"). In this text, the two persons are compared in terms of appearance and character, the subject of comparison is compared based on nine characters, and the standard of comparison is compared based on four characters. If two of these signs, i.e., age and body, are comparable signs, then the remaining 7 signs in the subject of comparison and two signs in the benchmark of comparison are incompatible signs that distinguish individuals from each other. In the comparison of a person and a person, in the comparison of a thing and a thing, there are many cases where objects are compared based on several characteristics. There are also comparisons by a single character. For example, *The long-haired Arab did not know for a lifetime who was the taller of the young men he had taken to Urtakurgan, who was Yakhshiboyev, and who was the handsome Oshno.* (M.M.Do'st. "The field of tulips") In the sentence, the subject of comparison and the standard of comparison are compared based on the appearance of one character - body. *There is no picture of a bird's eye that could be swallowed with a spoonful of water. But the image of Oytovakdek Nortoj is printed two or three times a year.* (Мирмухсин. "Илдизлар ва япроқлар") This time it was just a game. *Almost all the young women and girls were attracted. Kumri played better than the townspeople.* *Two or three of the village girls played well.* (Chulpon "Night and day") dancing was the basis for comparison. When comparing a person with a person, it can sometimes be observed that several people are compared to each other based on comparison. For example, *Timur Malik stands out for his high height, wide-spread arms, sharp nose, and high forehead, Sheryurak Shashi stands out for his short stature and sharp voice, while Shahmurad Kohistani stands out for*



his slender, energetic figure, thick eyebrows, and mountainous generosity. (Mirmuxsin. "Temur Malik") In this text, three people are compared to each other according to different characteristics, the first is high height, wide wrists, sharp nose, high forehead, the second is low height, sharp voice, and the third is thin, active, with thick eyebrows, and a character characteristic of mountaineers. Of these characteristics, the height of one person in the first and second person, the shortness of the second person, are the corresponding characteristics, while other distinguishing features are various characteristics characteristic of certain individuals.

When comparing things with objects, pure comparisons and comparisons are sharply different from comparisons. Both in pure comparison and in comparisons of comparison, something, an object, when compared, is compared based on a characteristic characteristic of the compared objects, expressing the meanings of similarity or more or less.

When comparing things with objects in comparative comparisons, one house is compared to another house or a room to another room, as well as villages, cities, certain places are compared based on the presence of many things-objects in these places to one or another, the presence of a sign that exists in one does not exist in the other. It is known that all comparative constructions require a careful observation from the comparator, a full understanding of the specifics of the compared objects

. In comparison, this process becomes even more complex. After all, when comparing objects, there are several signs of comparison, which requires a deep understanding of all different signs from the comparer. One of the characteristics of comparative comparisons is that it does not necessarily involve the presence of a specific characteristic being compared in both objects. For example,

When comparing one house with another, it can be compared to the size of the first house, the comfort of the second house, or the low height of the second house. However, in pure comparisons, a large house is compared to a small house, while in contrastive comparisons, it is compared with some similarity.

This situation shows that in comparisons, the characteristics of the subject of comparison and the benchmark of comparison are not applicable to both. For example, *Saltanat looked at the "Hall" through the open door in the middle. Six chairs and a round table, bought cheaply by his father from a friend who worked in a furniture store, and a narrow strip of floorboard underneath, he suddenly pictured the furniture of his*

neighbor, a journalist. It's all over the place! A dark, intense German headpiece, one that looks fascinating in the light of burning carpets. (O' Usmonov. "The Whirlpool"). In the text comparing these two rooms with its furnishings, characteristic features for the first room are: six chairs and a round table, a narrow strip. Characteristic features of the second room: dark red headset, flaming carpets. It is evident that the objects identified as distinguishing features in this comparison are different in the subject of comparison and the benchmark of comparison, and in this type of comparison, there is an advantage in the benchmark of comparison over the subject of comparison.

One of the most important and common forms of comparison is the comparison of cities, countries, as well as a place based on the comparison of another place with another aspect. For example, *In the Ferghana Valley, during the leafless season, when the trees drop their leaves, the green palm groves of the bear fruit as in summer. In winter, when the blue homes of Samarkand are decorated with white snow, grain crops begin to sprout on the banks of the Jamna, and the vines begin to bloom. Early grapes ripen in southern India at the end of the month of Khut, when the winter frosts in Tashkent are just finishing.* (P.Qodirov "Generations pass"). In this text, based on the sign of naturalness, the Ferghana Valley is compared to Agra, the banks of Samarkand Jamna, and Tashkent to the south of India, and this comparison expresses not the advantage or disadvantage of one place compared to another, but its natural uniqueness. The essence of comparative comparisons is also determined by the nature of this expression and leads to its differentiation from other types of comparative expressions.

At the same time, it is also expressed that the characteristic is less than one of the compared objects in the other. A similar expression can also be found in situations where a person is compared to themselves. For example, "This man is like a flame. If it burns, it's all over! He's funny. One who doesn't know his father when he gets angry. A bad word will come out of his mouth. You don't recognize him; he doesn't have such a mind. (O' Usmonov. "The Whirlpool"). In the text, two states of one person are compared: an angry state and a non-angry state, and the meaning of advantage is expressed in the next state.

Comparing events that occurred at specific times is also one of the important aspects of comparative comparisons. Even in such comparisons, the advantage of one situation over another is expressed. For example, *In the past, Saltanat had often turned*



*the house upside down and tormented Aziz on a petty pretext. But today Saltanat is completely different. As soon as the door rang, he waited for a long time, came to open it and greeted Aziz with a happy face, as if nothing had happened.* (O' Usmonov. "The Whirlpool") This text has its own form of comparative comparison. A person is compared to themselves based on their past and present state. The previous situation was assessed as unfavorable, and the current situation was assessed as preferential.

As in other types of comparison, comparative comparisons also have descriptive features, and the main source of this means of expression is artistic texts. When approached from the point of view of the stylistic features of each means of expression used in a literary text, it is worth noting that this method of expression is also one of the means of creating an artistic image. For example, *There were only two volunteers in the circle - a tall, dark-browed fellow with a thunderous voice, who rarely interfered with society, and his friend, a handsome, well-dressed, always neat-looking man with a tie.* (M.M.Do'st. "The field of tulips") In this text, the two young men are compared based on the description of their appearance, the image of the height, eyebrows, voice of one of the young men, the body of the other, and the dress gave the idea an artistic tone.

This situation indicates that the use of comparative comparisons is also a result of artistic and aesthetic goals. At the same time, people used this method of mental expression to give complete information about the properties of objects. Therefore, we would like to note that comparison is also a method of expression with a wide range of functions.

Thus, comparison is also an important way of expressing language and arises from the comparison of objects, things, and events based on certain signs. Its main characteristics are determined by the presence of several comparative features, the fact that these features often do not coincide with the subject of comparison and the feature in the comparison standard, and it is not necessary to be a comparative tool.

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