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### RESEARCH ARTICLE

## FEATURES OF THE COMPARISON OF UZBEK AND KOREAN LANGUAGES AND THE PROCESS OF EXPANDING THE MEANING OF COMPARISON EXPRESSIONS

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### Abstract

This article will explore in detail the concept between Uzbek and Korean, the characteristics of comparisons, which are representative types of figurative expression, and the process of expanding the vocabulary meaning of words to the meanings of comparisons. Figurative expression means a deviation from the laws of everyday language and it shows the appearance of a connection between the dictionary meaning and the metaphorical meaning of words based on their forms or similarities of attributes. In particular, this article will examine the meaning of comparisons defined in the Uzbek and Korean languages and the type of words connecting comparisons used when expressing comparisons, which will be confirmed by examples of comparisons in Uzbek and Korean. In addition, with the help of examples, it will be possible to find out that, unlike comparative connecting words in the Uzbek language, in Korean, comparative connecting words in a sentence, depending on the part of speech, can be interchanged, but there may be cases where they cannot be replaced. Comparative compounds in the Uzbek language can be interchanged without limitation. Also, with the help of examples, the phenomenon of vocabulary expansion of words when used in comparative phrases in Korean will be explained in detail.

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### Introduction:-

Figurative expressions have long been the main subject of literature, and in literary studies, metaphorical comparisons are divided into comparisons, metaphors, synecdoche and metonymy. Since the 1980s, cognitive linguistics has adopted metaphors as a theory of learning and viewed figurative expressions in everyday life as expressions that emerge in the process of cognitive progress. This research paper focuses on comparisons between several figurative expressions and, in particular, when comparing and analyzing the concepts and forms of comparisons between Uzbek and Korean. Comparison of two languages clarifies the similarities and differences between comparison expressions in two countries. In addition, this article will explain how a Korean word with a simple dictionary meaning is expanded and used in a figurative meaning.

### The Main Findings And Results:

#### The concept of analogy and comparison between Uzbek and Korean:

If we take a close look at our modern language today, we can easily discover the fact that one word can be used in several meanings that did not originally exist. By giving new meaning to our limited language, it has become

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possible to express even richer thoughts and emotions of a person, as well as to give a name to the latest invention that appears daily in our lives.

In particular, with the help of figurative expressions, it became possible to expand the original use of the word. The figurative method is a special way of using language. The figurative method is also often referred to as 'figurative language', which refers to a particular way of using a language other than a spoken and vocabulary word. Figurative expression is mainly used to achieve a specific meaning or enhance the effect of a word.

Comparisons are a method of defining the boundaries of words and filling in gaps [1]. Comparisons are one of the oldest methods of self-expression that enriches our speech. It is especially often used in fiction to provide clarity and clarity in the depiction of words [2].

Comparisons are used to express human emotions and thoughts. Comparison is when one object or one event is compared to a second object or event in terms of the form or meaning of words [3].

The subject of analogy, which describes an object, event, image, comparison is when two compared objects or an event fit in meaning with each other.

#### Parts of speech expressing comparison in Uzbek and Korean

The most common comparison affixes in Uzbek are the “-day / -dek” auxiliary particles. They are used in combination with nouns, adjectives and pronouns. The value does not change even if “-dek” is replaced with “-day” as a phonetic variant [4, p. 531].

In Korean, the most commonly used auxiliary particle is “- 처럼 [chorom] – like” [5]. The Uzbek auxiliary particles “-day / -dek” in Korean translates as “- 처럼 [chorom]”. You also need to take into account that, in sentences, he can come into the meaning of a person.

“- 처럼 [chorom]” as auxiliary particles “-dek / -day” is mainly added to the sentence by adding to the noun, and between the comparative object and the subject it helps to establish a connection based on similarities by connecting in grammatical terms [6]. We will analyze them using the following examples (Uzbek sentences from Uzbek literary works have been translated into both Korean and Russian):

1. Aytaver, arslondek kulganlar hech qachon yolg'on gapirmaydi [7, p. 32].

계속이야기해봐, 사자처럼 웃는 이들은 절대 거짓말하지않아.

[gesok iyagi heba, sajachorom unnin idirin joltte gojinmalhaji ana.]

Keep on talking, those who laugh like lions never lie.

(arslondek – 사자처럼[sajachorom]/like lion kulganlar – 웃는이들[utninideul]/who laugh, yolg'on gapirmaydi – 거짓말하지않다[gositmal hajianta]/to never lie

The person who laughs like a lion in the sentence above is an honest person and expresses himself in comparison with the attribute of a lion.

U endi tulkidek ayyor, bo'ridek sezgir bo'lib qolgan edi [8, p. 45].

그는이제막여우처럼교활하고늑대처럼감각적인사람으로되

었다.

[ginin ije mak youchorom gyohwarago nikttechorom gamgakjjogin saramiro dweotta.]

He was cunning like a fox and a sensual person like a wolf.

(U – 그[gi]/he, tulkidek – 여우처럼[youchorom]/like fox, ayyor – 교활한

[gyoharan]/tricky, bo'ridek – 늑대처럼[nikttechorom]/like wolf, sezgir – 감각

적인[gamgakjjogin]/sensitive, sensible)

The fox is considered an animal, which means cunning not only in Uzbek, but also in Korea. Accordingly, in terms of comparison, foxes are often used to describe an intelligent or cunning person [9].

3. Adolat quyoshdektirik.. [10, p. 35]

정의는살아있다. 태양처럼

[jonginin saraitta. teyangchorom..]

Justice is alivelikethesun

(adolat – 정의[jongil]/justice, tirik – 살아있다[saraitta]/be alive, quyoshdek – 태양처럼[teyangchorom]/ like sun)

In Korean, the comparison “- 같이 [gachi]” is about the same as “- 처럼 [chorom]”. Is an affix derived from the adjective “같다 [gata]”. Even if “- 처럼 [chorom]” is replaced by “- 같이 [gachi]” it doesn't make that much difference [11]. This is proven in the examples below: (Korean sentences taken from Korean literary works have been translated into both Uzbek and Russian):

1. 당신같이[가치]아름다운사람을본적이없다 [12, p. 116].

[dangshinchorom arimdaun saramil bon jogi optta]

Sizdek go‘zal insonni ko‘rganim yo‘q.

I have never seen such a beautiful Person like you.

(당신[dangshin] – siz/you 아름다운[arimdaun] – go‘zal/beautiful, 사람[saram] odam/person)

2. 우리가족은바다처럼[чором]넓은마음으로이웃들을도와가며행복하게살것이다 [13, p. 78].

[Uri gajogin badachorom nolbin maimiro iuttiril dowagamyo hengbokage salkkosida.]

Oilamiz ko‘ngli keng qo‘shnilarimiz yordamida baxtli hayot kechiradi.

Our family will live happily by helping neighbors with a broad-mindedlikesea.

(우리[uri] – biz/we, 가족[gajok] – oila/family, 넓은마음[nobin maim] – ochiq ko‘ngil(keng dil)/a broad-minded, 이웃[iut] – qo‘shni/neighbor, 돕다[doptta] – yordam bermoq/to help, 행복하게[hengbokage] – baxtli/happily, 살다[salda] – yashamoq, hayot kechirmoq/to live).

In Korean, comparative adjectives such as “같은 [gatyn] – like, similar (a), (and)” and “같다 [gata] – same” can be seen as using a common adjective [14].

If the comparative adjective “같은 [gatyn]” is followed by a noun or adjective as predicate, using the usual adjective “같다 [gata]”, you can change the structure of the sentence. However, the meaning will not change. This is confirmed by the following examples:

1. 나의아버지는호랑이같은분이다.

[nae abojinin horangi gatin bunida.]

Mening otam yo‘lbars kabi kishi.

My father is like a tiger.

(나의[nae] – mening/my, 아버지[aboji] – ota/father, 호랑이[horangi] –

yo‘lbars/tiger, 같은[gatin] – kabi/like, such as, 분[bun] – kishi/person)

나의아버지는호랑이같다.

[nae abojinin horangi gata.]

Mening otam yo‘lbarsga o‘xshaydi.

My father is like a tiger.

2. 당신은 나에게 태양같은 사람이다.  
 [dangsinin naege teyang gatin saramida]  
 Siz men uchun quyoshdek insonsiz.  
 You are like the sun to me.  
 당신은 나에게 태양과 같다.  
 [dangsinin naege teyanggwa gata]  
 Siz men uchun quyoshga o'xshaysiz.  
 You are like the sun to me.

As you can see from the examples above, as an adjective in the middle of a sentence, “같은 [gatyn]” converges with “-day / -dek (how)”, in Uzbek. Also from here it can be confirmed that the adjective “같다 [katta]” when translated into Uzbek, it will turn into the predicate “o'xshamoq - similar (a)”.

Also in Korean, the verb cannot be immediately followed by the comparative particle “같은 [gatyn]”. This is confirmed by the following examples.

1. 엄마는 해 같은 산다. (X)  
 [ommanin he gatin sanda]  
 Onam quyoshdek yashaydi.  
 Mom lives like the sun.  
 엄마는 해처럼 산다. (O)  
 [ommanin hechorom sanda]  
 Onam quyoshdek yashaydi.  
 Mom lives like the sun.  
 엄마는 해 같은 삶을 산다. (O)  
 [ommanin he gatin salmil sanda]  
 Onam quyoshdek hayot kechiradi.  
 Mom lives like a sun.  
 엄마는 아이 같은 웃는다. (X)  
 [ommanin ai gatin unninda]  
 Onam boladek kuladi.  
 Mother laughs like a child.  
 엄마는 아이처럼 웃는다. (O)  
 [ommanin aichorom unninda]  
 Onam boladek kuladi.  
 Mother laughs like a child.  
 엄마는 아이 같은 웃음을 짓는다. (O)  
 [ommanin ai gatin usimil jinninda]  
 Onam boladek tabassum qiladi.  
 Mother makes a childlike smile.

The phenomenon of the process of expanding the meaning of metaphors in Korean (Including with examples application of comparison)

(a) 군인들은 적군을 향해 기관총을 마구 쏘았다.  
 [gunindirin jokkunil hyanghe gigwanchongil magu ssoatta]  
 Askarlar dushmanga qarata o'q uzdilar.  
 The soldiers fired a machine gun towards the enemy army.  
 (군인[gunin] – askar/soldier, 적군[jokkun]dushman/enemy, 기관총[gigwanchong] – o'q/pistol, 쏘다[ssoda] – uzmoq/to shoot)

(b) 철수는 어제 친구들에게 저녁을 쏘았다.  
 [cholsunin oje chingudirege jonyogil ssoatta]  
 Cholsu kecha kechki ovqat uchun do'stlarini mehmon qildi.

Cholsu gave his friends dinner yesterday.

(어제[oje] – kecha/yesterday, 친구[chingu] – do'st/friend, 저녁[jonyok] – kechkioyqat/dinner, 쏘다[ssoda] – mehmon qilmoq/to treat)

In example (1a), the meaning of the word “쏘다 [soda]” sounds like “shoot a bow, shoot a firearm, or shoot cannon in a specific direction for a specific purpose”. However, “쏘다 [soda]” is actively used today as 'to treat' as in example (1b).

In short, “쏘다 [soda]” has been re-formed to mean “to treat” [15].

Here an additional meaning was formed from the main meaning of the word, and in this case such a phenomenon is called the phenomenon of expansion of meaning. Currently, the meaning in example (1b) is just one of the slang words used by a certain segment of society. “쏘다 [soda]” has not been developed as an independent unit of meaning with stable support from people. This was confirmed by the fact that no additional meaning of the word was specified in the dictionary. In this case, “쏘다 [soda]” can be attributed to ‘unfinished process of expansion of the semantic unit word’. There are cases when an additional meaning, formed from the main meaning of a word, receives stable support from the people and spreads in the mouths of people. In this way, the word is formed as an independent semantic unit. This position was confirmed by the fact that the meaning of the words was written in the dictionary.

### Conclusion:-

Comparisons are a type of figurative expression that is often described by comparison with metaphors.

Metaphors and comparisons are similar in that objects are compared to each other based on the similar intrinsic properties or appearance of two things, but unlike metaphors, comparison always has its connecting word.

The representative comparative link of the Uzbek language is “-day / -dek”.

In Korean, the representative conjunction words of comparison are “- 처럼 [chor] / - 같이 [gachi]”, which are used in conjunction with nouns. The connecting word “같은 [gatyn]” in Korean is the conjugated form of the adjective “같다 [gata]” and unlike other words, “같은 [gatyn]” exists as an independent word within a sentence. Uzbek and Korean comparisons have very similar positions and functions in sentences, but Korean comparisons have some limitations in their application. In Korean, adjectives and verbs should be used after “noun + 처럼 [chorom]”. Also, after the comparative adjective “같은 [gatyn]”, you cannot put a verb. In contrast, in the Uzbek language, comparative words are free to use, unlike Korean comparative words.

They say that language is like organic matter. This means that it is like an organism that is constantly changing according to its principles and order. Currently, additional meaning has been added to our modern language for many words. If you analyze this whole process of expanding the meaning of words, then you can overlook part of the process of changing our words as an organism. In other words, it can be called as the main essence of the language.

It is believed that an analogy is created based on the similarities between existing objects. In this case, the analogy is understood from the subjective point of view from the side of the speaker, and not from the objective one. As a result, it turns out that the speaker himself finds a new similarity and creates the same similarity himself.

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