

SIMILAR AND DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF STYLISTIC DEVICES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**Aliboyeva Nigina**

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Annotation: Mazkur maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi stilistik vositalarning o'xshash va farqli jihatlari qiyosiy tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda metafora, o'xshatish (simile), personifikatsiya, giperbola va ramziylik kabi asosiy stilistik vositalarning har ikki tildagi qo'llanilishi o'rganiladi. Shuningdek, ingliz tilidagi stilistik vositalarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari "Alvido qurol" asari misolida tahlil qilinadi va ular o'zbek tilidagi mos birliklar bilan solishtiriladi.

Tahlil natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, har ikki tilda stilistik vositalar umumiy kommunikativ vazifani bajaradi, biroq ularning ifodalanish usullari tilning grammatik tuzilishi va milliy-madaniy xususiyatlariga bog'liq holda farqlanadi. Ingliz tilida, ayniqsa Ernest Hemingway uslubida, soddalik va ixchamlik ustun bo'lsa, o'zbek tilida ifoda vositalari ko'proq emotsional va tasviriy xarakterga ega.

Anotation: This article presents a comparative analysis of stylistic devices in the English and Uzbek languages, focusing on their similarities and differences. The study examines key stylistic devices such as metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbole, and symbolism, analyzing their usage in both languages. In particular, stylistic features in A Farewell to Arms are explored and compared with their Uzbek equivalents.

The findings reveal that stylistic devices in both languages perform similar communicative functions; however, their expression differs depending on grammatical structure and cultural context. In English, especially in the works of Ernest Hemingway, simplicity and conciseness are dominant, whereas Uzbek tends to employ more expressive and emotionally rich stylistic forms.

Kalit so'zlar: stilistik vositalar, qiyosiy tilshunoslik, ingliz va o'zbek tillari, metafora, o'xshatish (simile), personifikatsiya, giperbola, ramziylik (simvolizm), adabiy tahlil, A Farewell to Arms, Ernest Hemingway, madaniy kontekst, tarjima nazariyasi

Key words: stylistic devices, comparative linguistics, English and Uzbek languages, metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbole, symbolism, literary analysis, A Farewell to Arms, Ernest Hemingway, cultural context, translation study.

Language is not only a system of communication but also a powerful medium for artistic, emotional, and cultural expression. One of the essential elements that enrich language and make it more expressive is the use of stylistic devices. Stylistic devices, also known as figures of speech, are linguistic tools that writers and speakers employ to convey meanings beyond the literal level, create vivid imagery, and evoke emotional responses in readers or listeners. They play a central role in literature, allowing authors to shape tone, mood, and perspective while reflecting cultural and cognitive patterns of a particular society.

Both English and Uzbek languages possess a wide range of stylistic devices, including metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbole, repetition, and symbolism. These devices are universal in nature to some extent, as they stem from shared human experiences and ways of interpreting the world. However, their realization varies significantly depending on the linguistic structure, historical development, and cultural background of each language.

English, as an analytical language, relies heavily on word order, auxiliary words, and lexical choices to convey stylistic meaning. In contrast, Uzbek, as an agglutinative language, uses

suffixes and morphological structures to achieve similar effects. These structural differences influence how stylistic devices are formed, perceived, and interpreted in each language.

The present article aims to explore the similarities and differences in stylistic devices between English and Uzbek languages, with particular emphasis on literary usage. To provide a concrete and practical basis for analysis, the study draws extensively on examples from *A Farewell to Arms*, a novel by Ernest Hemingway, whose distinctive minimalist style offers valuable insights into the use of stylistic devices in English prose. By comparing these examples with their Uzbek equivalents or parallels, the article highlights both universal tendencies and language-specific features.

Ultimately, this comparative analysis contributes to a deeper understanding of how language, culture, and literary tradition interact, and how stylistic devices function as a bridge between thought and expression in different linguistic contexts.

Theoretical Background of Stylistic Devices

Stylistics is a branch of linguistics that studies the expressive means of language and their usage in different contexts. Scholars such as I. R. Galperin define stylistic devices as conscious and intentional literary techniques that aim to produce a specific stylistic effect. These devices operate at various levels of language, including phonetic, lexical, syntactic, and semantic levels.[3]

Stylistic devices can be broadly categorized into several types:

- Phonetic devices: alliteration, rhyme, rhythm
- Lexical devices: metaphor, simile, metonymy, hyperbole
- Syntactic devices: repetition, parallelism, inversion
- Semantic devices: irony, symbolism, ambiguity

Geoffrey Leech considers stylistic devices as a means of creating artistic effect in language. According to him, stylistics studies the way language is used in literary texts to produce aesthetic influence on the reader. He emphasizes that stylistic devices help writers make their language more vivid and meaningful.

Leech states that stylistic devices often work through:

- deviation from normal language,
- repetition,
- foregrounding of important ideas.

For Leech, stylistic devices make language memorable and emotionally powerful.[7] Roman Jakobson links stylistic devices with the poetic function of language. He argues that stylistic devices draw attention to the form of the message itself. In literary language, words are chosen not only for meaning but also for sound, rhythm, and emotional effect. Jakobson sees stylistic devices as a way of turning ordinary language into artistic expression.[6]

Abduazizov explains that stylistic devices are language tools that enrich speech and make communication more expressive. He notes that stylistic devices reveal the speaker's attitude and emotional state.

According to him, stylistic devices:

- strengthen expressiveness,
- create imagery,
- increase emotional impact.

He considers stylistic devices an important part of Uzbek literary language.[1]

Ibrohim Qo'chqortoyev, one of the prominent Uzbek linguists, states that stylistic devices are means that increase the expressiveness and figurative power of speech.

According to him, stylistic devices help to:

- convey emotions
- strengthen artistic imagery
- reflect national cultural features

He especially emphasizes their role in Uzbek literary texts and oral traditions.[9]

M. T. Irisqulov considers stylistic devices as tools that make communication more effective and emotionally rich.

He notes that figurative language such as:

- metaphor
- hyperbole
- personification
- simile

plays an important role in both English and Uzbek texts.[5]

Both English and Uzbek languages utilize these categories, although their frequency and form may differ. Importantly, stylistic devices are not only linguistic phenomena but also cognitive tools. They reflect how speakers conceptualize reality and express abstract ideas through concrete images.

Common Stylistic Devices in English and Uzbek

Metaphor is one of the most fundamental stylistic devices in both English and Uzbek. It involves describing one thing in terms of another to highlight a particular quality or similarity.

In *A Farewell to Arms*, metaphor is used subtly yet effectively. Hemingway often portrays war not merely as a physical conflict but as a force that destroys human life and meaning. For instance, the war is implicitly represented as something overwhelming and uncontrollable, shaping the fate of individuals.

In Uzbek, similar metaphoric expressions are common:

- “Abstract words such as glory, honor, courage were obscene.”
- “Shon-sharaf, or-nomus, jasorat kabi mavhum so‘zlar uyatsiz tuyulardi.”

These examples demonstrate that metaphor is a universal cognitive mechanism. However, the imagery used may vary depending on cultural context.

Simile explicitly compares two different things using markers such as like or as in English and -dek, -day in Uzbek.

Hemingway’s style is characterized by simple and direct similes. For example, emotional states or physical conditions are often compared to natural phenomena. Uzbek language similarly uses similes extensively:

- English: “I felt like a hollow man.”
- “The world breaks everyone and afterward many are strong at the broken places.”

Uzbek: “Men o‘zimni bo‘sh bir odamdek his qildim.”

• “Dunyo har bir insonni sindiradi, keyin esa ko‘pchilik aynan sinib ketgan joylarida kuchliroq bo‘ladi”.

Despite structural differences, the function remains identical: to create clarity and vivid imagery.

Personification involves attributing human qualities to non-human entities. In *A Farewell to Arms*, nature often reflects human emotions. Rain, for example, is described in ways that suggest it has emotional or symbolic significance.

In Uzbek, personification is also widely used:

- Shamol pichirladi (The wind whispered)

This similarity indicates that both languages use personification to connect human experience with the natural world.

Hyperbole is deliberate exaggeration used for emphasis or effect. Hemingway uses hyperbole sparingly, consistent with his minimalist style. However, when used, it intensifies emotional expression.

In Uzbek, hyperbole is more frequently used:

- ming marta aytdim (I told you a thousand times)

This reflects a tendency toward stronger emotional expression in Uzbek.

Structural Differences in Stylistic Expression

One of the major differences between English and Uzbek stylistics lies in their grammatical structure.

English is an analytical language, meaning that grammatical relationships are expressed through word order and auxiliary words. Uzbek, on the other hand, is agglutinative, using suffixes attached to root words.

For example:

- English: He runs like the wind
- Uzbek: U shamoldek yuguradi

The stylistic device (simile) is the same, but the structure differs.

Hemingway's sentences in *A Farewell to Arms* are typically short, simple, and direct. This simplicity is a stylistic choice that creates clarity and emotional restraint.

In contrast, Uzbek literary texts often feature longer, more complex sentences with rich descriptive elements. This difference affects how stylistic devices are perceived:

- English → subtle and implicit
- Uzbek → explicit and expressive

Cultural Influences on Stylistic Devices

Language is deeply connected to culture, and stylistic devices often reflect cultural values and traditions.

Symbolism in “A Farewell to Arms”

Symbolism is one of the most important stylistic features in the novel. Rain is a recurring symbol associated with death, fear, and loss. For example, significant tragic events in the novel often occur during rainfall.

This reflects Western literary traditions, where nature often symbolizes psychological states.

Hemingway's Minimalism vs Uzbek Expressiveness

One of the defining features of *A Farewell to Arms* is Hemingway's minimalist style. The Iceberg Theory Hemingway's “Iceberg Theory” suggests that most of the meaning lies beneath the surface. He avoids elaborate descriptions and instead relies on implication.

For example, emotional tension is often conveyed through dialogue rather than direct description.

Translation Challenges

Translating stylistic devices between English and Uzbek presents significant challenges.

For example:

- Idioms often lose meaning when translated literally [12]
- Symbolism may not have equivalent cultural associations

In translating *A Farewell to Arms* into Uzbek, translators must balance:

- preserving meaning
- maintaining stylistic effect

In conclusion, stylistic devices in English and Uzbek languages share many similarities, reflecting universal aspects of human cognition and communication. Both languages employ metaphor, simile, personification, and symbolism to enhance expressiveness and convey deeper meanings.

However, significant differences arise due to linguistic structure, cultural context, and literary traditions. English, particularly in the works of Ernest Hemingway, emphasizes simplicity, subtlety, and minimalism. In contrast, Uzbek language and literature tend to favor expressive richness, emotional intensity, and morphological complexity.

The analysis of *A Farewell to Arms* demonstrates how stylistic devices function within a specific literary framework and how they can be compared across languages. Such comparative studies are valuable not only for linguistics but also for translation, literary analysis, and intercultural communication.

Ultimately, stylistic devices serve as a bridge between language and thought, revealing both universal human experiences and unique cultural perspectives.

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