

USING STYLISTIC DEVICES IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE COMPARED WITH UZBEK LANGUAGE

Behzodova Shakhruza

Teacher of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Abstract: This article delves into the nuanced world of stylistic devices, examining their usage in both English and Uzbek languages. By juxtaposing these two linguistic frameworks, the study aims to shed light on the diverse array of techniques employed to convey meaning, evoke emotions, and captivate audiences in each language. Through a comprehensive analysis of various stylistic devices such as metaphors, similes, alliteration. The article highlights similarities, differences, and cultural implications inherent in their application. Additionally, the article discusses the impact of linguistic and cultural contexts on the effectiveness and interpretation of stylistic devices in both languages, providing valuable insights for language learners, educators and researchers alike.

Key words: Stylistic devices, Comparative analysis, Linguistic context, Cultural implications, Language learning.

INTRODUCTION. Stylistic devices are fundamental tools in language that add depth, creativity, and nuance to communication. Both English and Uzbek languages boast a rich array of stylistic devices that enhance the beauty and effectiveness of written and spoken discourse. In this thesis, we delve into the similarities and differences between the employment of stylistic devices in English and Uzbek. Stylistic devices play a crucial role in language, enriching communication and adding depth to expression. Both English and Uzbek, despite their linguistic differences, employ a variety of stylistic devices to convey meaning, evoke emotions, and enhance the overall aesthetic appeal of the text. In this article, we will delve into some common stylistic devices in both languages, exploring similarities and differences along the way.

MATERIALS AND METHODS.

1. Metaphor:

Metaphor is a powerful stylistic device used in both English and Uzbek to create vivid imagery and convey abstract concepts. In English, phrases like "time is a thief" or "she has a heart of stone" are commonly used metaphors. Similarly, in Uzbek, expressions such as "umr oqar daryo" (life is a river) or "sevgi guldir" (love is a flower) are frequently employed to metaphorically describe life experiences and emotions. Both languages utilize metaphor to add depth and layers of meaning to the text.

2. Simile:

Simile is another stylistic device that compares two different things using the words "like" or "as." English often employs similes such as "as brave as a lion" or "like a bolt from the blue" to make vivid comparisons. Similarly, Uzbek utilizes similes like "tunday qora" (as dark as night) to create striking imagery and emphasize certain characteristics.

English writers often utilize metaphors and similes to create vivid imagery and comparisons. For example, "The sun was a blazing ball of fire" (metaphor) or "She danced like a butterfly" (simile). Similarly, Uzbek language employs metaphorical and simile-based expressions. For instance, "O'zbek tilini o'rganishning ko'p sharoitlari mavjud" (Many conditions exist for

learning the Uzbek language), where “many conditions” metaphorically suggests challenges or obstacles.

3. Alliteration:

Alliteration involves the repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words. English frequently utilizes alliteration for poetic effect and emphasis, as seen in phrases like "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers" or "she sells seashells by the seashore." In Uzbek, alliteration is also employed for similar purposes, with phrases like “Qaro qoshing, qiyiq qoshing, quyuuq qayrilma qoshing qiz.” (*E. Vohidov*) showcasing the rhythmic repetition of consonant sounds. While Uzbek does not emphasize alliteration and assonance to the same extent, it does employ rhythmic patterns and repetition for emphasis and aesthetic purposes, especially in traditional poetry forms like “qasida” and “ruboi.”

4. Onomatopoeia:

Onomatopoeia refers to words that imitate the sounds associated with the objects or actions they refer to. English makes extensive use of onomatopoeic words like "buzz," "crash," or "meow" to evoke auditory sensations. Similarly, Uzbek incorporates onomatopoeia into its language, with words like "zang-zang" (clang-clang) or "g'oyag'on" (gurgling) mimicking various sounds in the environment.

5. Hyperbole:

Hyperbole involves exaggerated statements or claims not meant to be taken literally but used for emphasis or effect. In English, phrases like "I'm so hungry I could eat a horse" or "I've told you a million times" exemplify hyperbolic expressions. Similarly, Uzbek employs hyperbole for rhetorical effect, with statements like "qorday oppoq" (as white as snow) or "oh ursa olamni buzartovushi" (his voice may destroy the world) emphasizing the magnitude or intensity of a situation or emotion.

6. Personification and Anthropomorphism:

English writers often personify objects or animals to attribute human-like qualities or actions to them. For instance, “The wind whispered secrets through the trees” (personification). In Uzbek literature and folklore, anthropomorphism is prevalent, where animals or natural elements are depicted with human characteristics and behaviors. This is evident in tales featuring talking animals or mythical creatures.

7. Irony and Sarcasm:

Irony, the use of words to convey a meaning that is opposite of their literal meaning (e.g., “Isn't it ironic that the fire station burned down?”), and sarcasm, using irony to mock or convey contempt (e.g., “Oh, great. Another Monday”), are prominent in English communication. Uzbek language also employs irony and sarcasm, although the cultural nuances and expressions may vary from those in English.

8. Repetition and Parallelism:

Repetition of words, phrases, or structures for emphasis or rhetorical effect (e.g., “We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds...”), and parallelism, balancing sentence structures for clarity and impact (e.g., “She likes cooking, jogging, and reading”), are key stylistic devices in English. In Uzbek, repetition is utilized for emphasis, especially in traditional oral forms like proverbs and sayings. Parallelism is also used in poetry and formal speeches to create rhythm and symmetry.

Conclusion:

While English and Uzbek are distinct languages with their own unique linguistic features, they both share a rich tapestry of stylistic devices that enhance communication and artistic expression. Metaphors, similes, alliteration, onomatopoeia, and hyperbole are just a few examples of the many tools available to writers and speakers in both languages. By understanding and utilizing these stylistic devices effectively, communicators can craft more engaging, evocative, and memorable language experiences in both English and Uzbek. English and Uzbek employ a range of stylistic devices, the cultural context, literary traditions, and linguistic structures contribute to unique expressions within each language. Exploring these stylistic nuances not only enhances

language proficiency but also deepens appreciation for the beauty and diversity of human communication.

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