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“CULTURALLY MARKED STYLISTIC DEVICES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LITERARY TEXTS”

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Annotation: This article examines stylistic devices in Uzbek and English literary texts, with a focus on culturally significant expressions that reflect the linguistic and cultural uniqueness of each language. Through a comparative analysis of examples from Abdulla Qahhor’s stories in Uzbek literature and selected English work, the study demonstrates how culture-specific imagery, metaphors, similes, and allusions are deeply embedded in their respective cultural contexts. These examples illustrate how culturally marked stylistic devices not only enrich literary expression but also preserve cultural identity and heritage.

Key words: stylistic devices, cultural heritage, a literary text, cultural models, metaphor, simile.

Аннотация: В этой статье рассматриваются стилистические приемы в узбекских и английских литературных текстах с акцентом на культурно значимые выражения, которые отражают языковую и культурную уникальность каждого языка. Посредством сравнительного анализа примеров из рассказов Абдуллы Каххора в узбекской литературе и избранных английских работ исследование демонстрирует, как культурно-специфические образы, метафоры, сравнения и аллюзии глубоко укоренены в соответствующих культурных контекстах. Эти примеры иллюстрируют, как культурно маркированные стилистические приемы не только обогащают литературное выражение, но и сохраняют культурную идентичность и наследие.

Ключевые слова: Стилистические приемы, культурное наследие, литературный текст, культурные модели, метафора, сравнение.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola o‘zbek va ingliz adabiyotidagi stilistik vositalarni, xususan, har bir tilning lingvistik va madaniy o‘ziga xosligini aks ettiruvchi madaniy ahamiyatga ega

ifodalarni tahlil qiladi. Abdulla Qahhorning o‘zbek adabiyotidagi hikoyalaridan va ingliz tilidagi tanlangan asarlardan olingan misollarni qiyosiy tahlil orqali madaniyatga xos tasvirlar, metaforalar, o‘xshatish va alluziyalarning qanday qilib madaniy kontekstlarda chuqur singib ketganligini ko‘rsatadi. Ushbu misollar madaniy jihatdan belgilangan stilistik vositalar faqatgina adabiy ifodani boyitibgina qolmay, balki madaniy o‘ziga xoslik va merosni saqlab qolishini ko‘rsatadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: stilistik vositalar, madaniy meros, adabiy matn, madaniy modellar, metafora, o‘xshatish.

Introduction

Stylistics is the study of how language is used to convey meaning in literary and other types of texts. Stylisticians employ various linguistic means and theories as tools to describe and explain how a text conveys meaning and how words are used to express an author’s emotions. One of these tools is the use of stylistic devices.

Stylistic devices are linguistic tools that enhance the expressiveness and artistic quality of a text. They play a crucial role in literature by influencing meaning, evoking emotions, and incorporating cultural elements into language. These devices include metaphors, similes, alliteration, hyperbole, and many others. Studying stylistic devices is essential for understanding how language reflects culture, values, customs, traditions, and worldviews. The use of these techniques varies across linguistic communities, as literature is deeply rooted in a language’s cultural heritage. Researching stylistic devices provides insights into the relationship between artistic expression and cultural identity, highlighting their role in communication. In both Uzbek and English literary traditions, stylistic strategies not only serve aesthetic purposes but also convey historical and societal values.

Among the many stylistic devices used in literature, some reflect distinct cultural connotations, reflecting a society’s traditions, beliefs, and way of thinking. These are known as culturally marked stylistic devices—linguistic expressions that are deeply rooted in a specific cultural context and may not have exact equivalents in other languages. They shape a text’s meaning by evoking cultural imagery, historical references, and shared knowledge within a linguistic community.

Literature Review

The importance of stylistic techniques in literature has long been discussed by linguistics scholars. Leech and Short (2007) claim that stylistic analysis sheds light on the ways in which language expresses cultural and artistic values. According to Jakobson (1960), language decisions influence the reader's perception, and poetic function is an important element of stylistic expression. The reader's interpretive framework is influenced by cultural implications included into stylistic elements in both English and Uzbek literature. Scholars such as Nida (1964) and Newmark (1988) have discussed the boundaries of translating culture-specific expressions, focusing on the importance of preserving meaning rather than literal translation.

The more recent approach to stylistic devices pay attention to their role in conveying the cultural meaning. A number of researchers (Iriskhanova, Ashurova, Buligina, Larina, etc.) maintain that culture is transmitted through cultural models which are contained in stylistic devices (Iriskhanova, 2004). In other words, cognitive technology is a fundamental that constructs cultural models through depiction and image-schemas from one domain to another. Both Ashurova and Iriskhanova characterize stylistic devices as linguistic features devoid of any value only for decoration as a cultural model based on a common stereotype and beliefs. Similarly, Azmanova (2016) asserts that the stylistic devices in question are subject to evolution and change through time as culture shifts. These views reinforce the purpose of stylistic devices not just as means of cultural representation but also in the continuous interaction between literature and society. Another scholar Ghani (2016) delves deeper into the synthesis in his cognitive stylistic of poetic discourse as claim that metaphor, and implicature as stylistic devices involve cognitive and pragmatic engagement. Through cognitive engagement, readers are able to visualize and conceptualize the cultural models and themes of the text, while through pragmatic engagement, they navigate the implications and meanings within the culture as well as the narrative. This dual engagement highlights the complex functions of stylistic devices in cultures and societies. Stylistic devices also help express cultural particularity and identity in literary works. Ethnic authors can paint their cultural pictures when they use culturally specific words, images, and symbols.

Findings

Below are Uzbek examples of culturally marked stylistic devices taken from Abdulla Qahhor’s “Collection of Stories”.

1. **“Kalishning jag'ini kesib kiygan edi”**. This can be an example of a culturally marked metaphor. The word “kalish” is a culture-specific term in Uzbek. The phrase 'jag'ini kesib' (cutting its jaw) is a stylistic device emphasizing struggle or difficulty.

2. **“Paxta bayrami hech qayerda Mirzacho'ldagidek qiziq o'tmasa kerak, chunki bu yerga respublikaning turli oblastlaridan kelgan odamlar o'z oblastining ashulasini, o'yinini ham olib kelgan deyishadi”**. Here, the excitement of the festival is being emphasized metaphorically rather than through a direct comparison using “like” or “as,” which would indicate a simile. “Paxta bayrami” and “Mirzacho'l” are considered as Uzbek culture-specific terms.

3. **“Ko'ylagini, qizil shlyapasini kiyib hovlidan yana xo'rozqand bo'lib chiqqan kelinga mashinaning eshigini ochib berdi, keyin chiqib yoniga o'tirdi”**. Here, metaphor is created using Uzbek culture-specific word “xo'rozqand” .

4. **“Daraxtlarida anor shig'il, choynakday-choynakday bo'lib osilib yotibdi”**. The repetition of culture-specific word “choynakday” is a simile that creates a vivid image of large, ripe pomegranates, using comparison to everyday objects.

The following sentences provide culturally marked stylistic device examples taken from English stories:

1. *“Washington Square, the streets have gone wild. They turn in different directions. They are broken into small pieces called ‘places’”*. (“The last leaf” by O’. Henry). This is an example of personification. The phrase “the streets have gone wild” attributes a human-like quality (“gone wild”) to the streets.

2. *“The sun set; the dusk fell on the stream, and the sounds of the jungle came like voices from a distant world”*. (“Heart of Darkness “by Joseph Conrad). “Like voices from a distant world” compares the jungle sounds to voices, creating a simile in this sentence.

3. *“I was thinking of very old times, when the Romans first came here, nineteen hundred years ago—the other day...”* (“Heart of Darkness “by Joseph Conrad). Allusion is created referring to the Romans.

Conclusion

This study has shown that stylistic devices are effective tools for expressing cultural identity, historical context, and artistic expression in literary works. It is clear from a comparison of examples from Abdulla Qahhor's writings and some chosen English texts that culturally specific stylistic devices—like personification, similes, metaphors, and allusions—are essential in forming the reader's framework for interpretation. While stylistic expressions in English literature suggest historical and social settings, elements in Uzbek literature that are mainly based in traditional rituals, and culturally distinctive terminology clearly represent local experiences and values.

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