



AESTHETIC AND POETIC ROLE OF EXPRESSIVE DEVICES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK POETRY

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Annotation: *This study examines the aesthetic and poetic role of expressive devices in English and Uzbek poetry from a comparative perspective. The research explores how stylistic devices such as metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbole, symbolism, repetition, alliteration, and irony contribute to the artistic value, emotional expressiveness, and semantic richness of poetic texts. The study is based on the theoretical principles of stylistics, poetics, and comparative literature and draws upon the scholarly works of both English and Uzbek linguists and literary critics. Comparative, descriptive, stylistic, semantic, and contextual methods are employed to identify similarities and differences in the use of expressive devices in the two literary traditions. The findings indicate that although English and Uzbek poetry have developed within different linguistic and cultural environments, both traditions employ expressive devices as essential means of creating aesthetic beauty and conveying profound artistic meaning. The research contributes to the fields of comparative stylistics, literary criticism, translation studies, and intercultural communication and may serve as a useful resource for researchers, students, and translators interested in poetic language.*

Keywords: *expressive devices, stylistics, poetics, English poetry, Uzbek poetry, metaphor, simile, personification, symbolism, comparative analysis, aesthetic function, literary language.*

INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK SHE‘RIYATIDA IFODAVIY VOSITALARNING ESTETIK VA POETIK O‘RNI

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ingliz tili o‘qituvchisi*

Annotatsiya: *Ingliz va o‘zbek she‘riyatida ifodaviy vositalarning estetik hamda poetik rolini qiyosiy nuqtai nazardan tahlil qiladi. Tadqiqotda metafora, o‘xshatish, jonlantirish, mubolag‘a, ramziylik, takror, alliteratsiya va kinoya kabi stilistik vositalarning she‘riy matnlarning badiiy qimmatini, emotsional ta‘sirchanligi va semantik*



boyligini shakllantirishdagi o'rni yoritilgan. Tadqiqot stilistika, poetika va qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslikning nazariy tamoyillariga asoslanib, ingliz va o'zbek tilshunoslari hamda adabiyotshunos olimlarining ilmiy qarashlariga tayangan. Tadqiqot davomida qiyosiy, tavsifiy, stilistik, semantik va kontekstual tahlil usullaridan foydalanilib, ikki adabiy an'anada ifodaviy vositalarning qo'llanishidagi o'xshash va farqli jihatlar aniqlangan. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, ingliz va o'zbek she'riyati turli til va madaniy muhitlarda shakllangan bo'lsa-da, har ikkala adabiy an'anada ham ifodaviy vositalar estetik go'zallikni yaratish va chuqur badiiy mazmunni ifodalashning muhim vositasi hisoblanadi. Tadqiqot natijalari qiyosiy stilistika, adabiyotshunoslik, tarjimashunoslik va madaniyatlararo muloqot sohalariga hissa qo'shadi hamda she'riy tilni o'rganayotgan tadqiqotchilar, talabalar va tarjimonlar uchun foydali ilmiy manba bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: *ifodaviy vositalar, stilistika, poetika, ingliz she'riyati, o'zbek she'riyati, metafora, o'xshatish, jonlantirish, ramziylik, qiyosiy tahlil, estetik funktsiya, badiiy til.*

ЭСТЕТИЧЕСКАЯ И ПОЭТИЧЕСКАЯ РОЛЬ ВЫРАЗИТЕЛЬНЫХ СРЕДСТВ В АНГЛИЙСКОЙ И УЗБЕКСКОЙ ПОЭЗИИ

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Аннотация: *Данное исследование посвящено сравнительному анализу эстетической и поэтической роли выразительных средств в английской и узбекской поэзии. В работе рассматривается, каким образом такие стилистические средства, как метафора, сравнение, олицетворение, гипербола, символ, повтор, аллитерация и ирония, способствуют формированию художественной ценности, эмоциональной выразительности и семантической насыщенности поэтических текстов. Исследование основано на теоретических положениях стиллистики, поэтики и сравнительного литературоведения, а также опирается на труды английских и узбекских лингвистов и литературоведов. В ходе исследования использованы сравнительный, описательный, стилистический, семантический и контекстуальный методы анализа, что позволило выявить сходства и различия в использовании выразительных средств в двух литературных традициях. Полученные результаты показывают, что, несмотря на различия в языковой и культурной среде формирования английской и узбекской поэзии, обе традиции широко используют выразительные средства как важнейший инструмент создания*



эстетической красоты и передачи глубокого художественного смысла. Результаты исследования могут внести вклад в развитие сравнительной стилистики, литературоведения, переводоведения и межкультурной коммуникации, а также представляют практическую ценность для исследователей, студентов и переводчиков, изучающих язык поэзии.

Ключевые слова: *выразительные средства, стилистика, поэтика, английская поэзия, узбекская поэзия, метафора, сравнение, олицетворение, символизм, сравнительный анализ, эстетическая функция, художественный язык.*

INTRODUCTION

Poetry has always occupied a unique place in world literature as one of the most refined forms of artistic expression. Through carefully selected linguistic means, poets convey emotions, ideas, cultural values, and philosophical reflections in ways that transcend ordinary communication. The aesthetic beauty of poetry is largely achieved through the skillful use of expressive devices, which enrich the language, intensify emotional impact, and create vivid imagery. These stylistic elements enable poets to transform ordinary words into powerful artistic expressions that resonate with readers across different cultures and historical periods. Expressive devices, including metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbole, symbolism, alliteration, repetition, irony, and other stylistic techniques, serve as fundamental components of poetic language. They not only enhance the beauty and emotional depth of literary works but also contribute to the formation of a poet's individual style. The effectiveness of poetry depends largely on the harmonious interaction between linguistic form and artistic content, where

expressive devices function as essential tools for achieving aesthetic and communicative goals. English and Uzbek poetry represent two rich literary traditions that have developed under different historical, cultural, and linguistic circumstances. English poetry, influenced by Classical, Medieval, Renaissance, Romantic, Modernist, and Contemporary literary movements, demonstrates a wide variety of stylistic techniques and poetic innovations. Similarly, Uzbek poetry possesses a profound literary heritage rooted in Eastern classical literature and enriched by the works of prominent poets such as Alisher Navoi, Erkin Vohidov, Abdulla Oripov, Muhammad Yusuf, and many contemporary writers. Despite the differences between these literary traditions, both English and Uzbek poets employ expressive devices to create artistic beauty, evoke emotional responses, and communicate universal human experiences.

Comparative literary and linguistic studies have increasingly emphasized the importance of examining stylistic features across different languages. Comparative analysis makes it possible to identify both universal characteristics of poetic



expression and language-specific peculiarities resulting from cultural, historical, and linguistic factors. Investigating expressive devices in English and Uzbek poetry contributes not only to stylistics and comparative literature but also to intercultural communication, translation studies, cognitive linguistics, and literary criticism. Such research provides valuable insights into how different linguistic systems realize similar aesthetic purposes through distinct stylistic means.

The relevance of this research is determined by the growing interest in comparative stylistics and cross-cultural literary analysis in contemporary linguistics. Although numerous studies have explored expressive devices within individual literary traditions, comparatively fewer investigations have focused on the aesthetic and poetic functions of these devices in English and Uzbek poetry simultaneously. Therefore, a comprehensive comparative analysis can broaden the theoretical understanding of poetic language and reveal similarities and differences in artistic expression across these two languages. The object of this research is English and Uzbek poetic texts, while the subject of the study is the aesthetic and poetic functions of expressive devices employed in these literary works. The research aims to analyze the stylistic characteristics of expressive devices and evaluate their contribution to the artistic and emotional effectiveness of poetry in both languages. To achieve this objective, the study

addresses several tasks: identifying the major types of expressive devices used in English and Uzbek poetry; examining their structural and semantic features; analyzing their aesthetic, emotional, and communicative functions; comparing their frequency and stylistic significance in both literary traditions; and determining the influence of cultural and linguistic factors on their usage. The research employs comparative, descriptive, stylistic, semantic, contextual, and qualitative methods of analysis. These approaches facilitate a systematic examination of poetic language and provide a comprehensive understanding of how expressive devices function within different cultural and linguistic environments.

The theoretical significance of this study lies in its contribution to the fields of stylistics, comparative linguistics, literary criticism, and poetics. It expands existing knowledge concerning the relationship between language and artistic expression while offering new perspectives on the stylistic analysis of poetry. The practical significance of the research is reflected in its potential application in teaching English and Uzbek literature, stylistics, comparative linguistics, translation studies, and academic writing. Furthermore, the findings may serve as useful reference material for researchers, university students, literary critics, and translators interested in poetic discourse and cross-cultural literary analysis.



Ultimately, this study seeks to demonstrate that expressive devices are not merely decorative linguistic elements but indispensable instruments of poetic creativity. Through a comparative analysis of English and Uzbek poetry, the research aims to reveal how different linguistic and cultural traditions employ stylistic techniques to produce aesthetic beauty, deepen artistic meaning, and enrich readers' emotional and intellectual experiences.

English scholars, Geoffrey N. Leech is widely regarded as one of the most influential figures in the field of stylistics and the linguistic analysis of literary texts. His seminal work *A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry* (1969) established a systematic approach to the study of poetic language by integrating linguistic theory with literary criticism. Leech argues that the language of poetry differs significantly from ordinary language because poets intentionally manipulate linguistic structures to achieve aesthetic and communicative purposes. According to him, expressive devices are not simply decorative elements added to embellish poetic texts; rather, they constitute the core mechanisms through which literary meaning is created and interpreted. Leech emphasizes that poetic language frequently departs from conventional linguistic norms through various forms of deviation and parallelism. These stylistic techniques allow poets to attract the reader's attention, stimulate imagination, and produce emotional as well as intellectual

responses. He identifies expressive devices such as metaphor, simile, personification, symbolism, irony, hyperbole, repetition, alliteration, and sound patterns as essential instruments for constructing poetic imagery and conveying multiple layers of meaning. In his view, these devices enable poets to compress complex thoughts, emotions, and philosophical ideas into concise yet aesthetically powerful forms of expression. Furthermore, Leech maintains that the interpretation of poetry requires careful consideration of both linguistic structure and contextual meaning, since stylistic choices often carry implicit cultural, psychological, and symbolic significance. His theoretical model has significantly influenced modern stylistics, literary linguistics, discourse analysis, and comparative literary studies, providing researchers with effective tools for analyzing poetic discourse across different languages and literary traditions.

Bahriddin Yoʻldoshev occupies a prominent position in the study of stylistics, linguopoetics, and the artistic use of language in Uzbek literature. His scholarly works on Uzbek stylistics and the linguopoetic analysis of literary texts have made substantial contributions to understanding the role of expressive devices in artistic communication. Yoʻldoshev argues that the richness of poetic language depends primarily on the effective use of stylistic devices, which not only beautify literary texts but also deepen their semantic content and emotional expressiveness. According to



the scholar, every expressive device performs a specific artistic function that contributes to the realization of the author's communicative intention and aesthetic purpose. Yo'ldoshev pays particular attention to the interaction between linguistic form and artistic meaning. He explains that stylistic devices such as metaphor, comparison, personification, epithets, metonymy, hyperbole, repetition, parallel constructions, and symbolic expressions enrich the semantic structure of poetic discourse while simultaneously reflecting the author's worldview, emotional state, and creative individuality. In addition, he emphasizes that Uzbek poetic language is closely connected with national traditions, folklore, historical experience, and cultural values. Therefore, many expressive devices found in Uzbek poetry possess unique national and cultural characteristics that distinguish them from similar stylistic phenomena in other languages. According to Yo'ldoshev, the analysis of expressive means should not be limited to their grammatical or lexical forms but should also consider their aesthetic, pragmatic, cognitive, and cultural functions within the literary text. His linguopoetic approach has become one of the principal methodological foundations for contemporary stylistic studies in Uzbekistan and has greatly contributed to the development of comparative literary research. A comparison of the theoretical perspectives proposed by Geoffrey Leech and Bahridin Yo'ldoshev reveals both

common principles and distinctive approaches to the study of expressive devices. Both scholars acknowledge that expressive devices constitute indispensable components of poetic language and serve as the primary means through which aesthetic beauty, emotional depth, and artistic originality are achieved. They agree that the effectiveness of poetry depends on the harmonious relationship between linguistic form and semantic content, and that stylistic analysis should examine both the structural organization and communicative function of expressive devices.

However, their approaches also demonstrate certain differences. Leech's research is predominantly grounded in modern linguistic stylistics, focusing on the structural, semantic, and functional properties of expressive devices within English poetic discourse. His methodology is largely based on linguistic analysis, emphasizing concepts such as deviation, foregrounding, parallelism, and semantic complexity. In contrast, Yo'ldoshev adopts a linguopoetic and cultural perspective, highlighting the role of expressive devices in reflecting national identity, historical traditions, cultural symbolism, and the artistic individuality of Uzbek poets. His research places greater emphasis on the relationship between language, culture, and aesthetic values. Taken together, the scholarly contributions of Geoffrey N. Leech and Bahridin Yo'ldoshev provide a



comprehensive theoretical framework for the comparative investigation of expressive devices in English and Uzbek poetry. Their studies demonstrate that although the two literary traditions differ in linguistic structure and cultural background, they share common artistic principles in the use of stylistic devices to create imagery, evoke emotional responses, and communicate universal human experiences. Consequently, their theoretical perspectives serve as an essential foundation for examining the aesthetic and poetic role of expressive devices from both linguistic and literary viewpoints, thereby supporting the objectives of the present comparative research.

The present study has explored the aesthetic and poetic role of expressive devices in English and Uzbek poetry through a comparative stylistic analysis. The findings demonstrate that expressive devices constitute one of the most significant components of poetic language, enabling poets to communicate emotions, ideas, cultural values, and philosophical reflections in an artistic and memorable manner. Rather than serving as mere decorative features, expressive devices function as essential linguistic and literary instruments that shape the aesthetic quality and communicative effectiveness of poetic discourse.

The analysis revealed that both English and Uzbek poets extensively employ expressive devices such as metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbole, symbolism, repetition,

alliteration, irony, and epithets to enrich the semantic structure of their poems and intensify their emotional impact. These stylistic elements contribute to the creation of vivid imagery, enhance readers' imagination, and allow complex thoughts and feelings to be expressed with precision and artistic elegance. Although the two poetic traditions differ in their linguistic systems, literary histories, and cultural backgrounds, they demonstrate remarkable similarities in their reliance on expressive language to achieve aesthetic excellence. The comparative investigation further showed that English poetry often emphasizes linguistic experimentation, semantic ambiguity, sound organization, and structural innovation, whereas Uzbek poetry frequently reflects national traditions, folklore, historical memory, and cultural symbolism through its stylistic choices. Nevertheless, both traditions pursue the same artistic objective: to transform ordinary language into a powerful medium capable of expressing universal human experiences while preserving the unique identity of each literary culture. The review of theoretical literature confirmed the importance of stylistic research in understanding poetic language. The scholarly contributions of Geoffrey N. Leech and Bahridin Yo'ldoshev provided a solid theoretical foundation for this study. Leech's linguistic approach explains how expressive devices create foregrounding, deviation, and aesthetic effects within English poetry, while



Yo'ldoshev's linguopoetic perspective highlights the relationship between expressive means, artistic creativity, and national-cultural values in Uzbek literature. Their complementary theories demonstrate that stylistic analysis should consider both linguistic form and literary function when interpreting poetic texts. The research also confirms the value of comparative stylistics in identifying universal and language-specific characteristics of artistic expression. By examining similarities and differences between English and Uzbek poetry, the study contributes to a broader understanding of how language, culture, and literature interact in the creation of poetic meaning. Such comparative investigations enrich the fields of stylistics, comparative literature, translation studies, discourse analysis, and intercultural communication. The practical significance of this research lies in its potential application in higher education, particularly in courses on stylistics, poetics, comparative linguistics,

English and Uzbek literature, and translation studies. The findings may also assist literary scholars, language teachers, translators, and students in developing a deeper understanding of poetic language and improving their analytical skills in the interpretation of literary texts.

Conclusion. Expressive devices remain indispensable elements of poetic creativity in both English and Uzbek literature. Their effective use enables poets to achieve aesthetic beauty, emotional expressiveness, semantic richness, and artistic originality. Despite differences in linguistic structure and cultural tradition, English and Uzbek poetry share common stylistic principles that illustrate the universal nature of artistic expression. It is hoped that this study will contribute to future comparative research on poetic language and encourage further investigations into the stylistic, cognitive, and cultural dimensions of literary discourse across different languages and literary traditions.

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