

**STYLISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF COMPARISON IN THE
ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGE**

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Abstract: *The study of stylistic characteristics in language provides valuable insights into how different linguistic systems convey meaning and express nuances. One of the most prominent and versatile stylistic devices in both English and Uzbek is comparison, which plays a crucial role in communication, literature, and everyday language. Comparison, whether explicit or implied, allows speakers and writers to highlight similarities and differences, drawing attention to qualities, actions, or ideas in a vivid and expressive manner.*

Keywords: *differences, similarities, language, Stylistic characteristic, linguistic*

A silence would be a lonely world. To listen, to answer, to share our thought and ideas through speech and hearing this is one of the most exciting parts of being human.

It is no doubt true that students grow toward maturity and independence of thought as they progress through the grades; but this growth is not as a rule a sharp and sudden one, nor does the psychology of the students undergo any great change during the various levels of the fundamental principles that underlie the work of the University remain the same from year to year. The need in every level is to bring about academic growth by providing near and broader experiences.

While working at school found out how difficult for the students of the secondary school, definite the national groups, to learn English, because there are no prepositions in Uzbek, but in English we have. If we talk about gender we have, of



course some similarities. And when, I tried them to explain some examples in comparison they learned those words better than I thought.

In both English and Uzbek, comparison is achieved through various means, including conjunctions, adverbs, and affixes. While the underlying concept of comparison remains the same in both languages, the structures and stylistic features that convey these comparisons vary significantly. English relies heavily on conjunctions and prepositions, while Uzbek employs a combination of auxiliary words, suffixes, and participles to convey comparative meaning. These differences reflect the unique stylistic traits of each language and how speakers and writers employ comparison to enrich their expressions.

This paper aims to explore the stylistic characteristics of comparison in both English and Uzbek, analyzing how each language uses comparative structures to convey meaning. The study will also highlight the similarities and differences between the two languages, providing a comparative framework for understanding the role of comparison in stylistic expression. By examining various forms of comparison, including equality, inequality, and concession, this paper will provide a deeper understanding of how comparison functions as a powerful stylistic device in both languages.

The forms of speech in both English and Uzbek share several similarities and differences, particularly in how they express meaning, structure sentences, and use various linguistic elements. Below is an overview of the main differences and similarities:¹

Similarities:

Basic Sentence Structure:

Both languages follow similar basic sentence structures, such as Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) for declarative sentences.

Example in English: She reads a book.

Example in Uzbek: U kitob o'qiydi.

Use of Adjectives and Adverbs:

¹ Saussure, F. de. (1916). Course in General Linguistics. McGraw-Hill.



Both languages use adjectives to describe nouns and adverbs to modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.

Example in English: She sings beautifully.

Example in Uzbek: U go'zal kuylaydi.

Pronouns:

Both languages use personal pronouns, though they may differ in form and usage.

Example in English: I, you, he, she, we, they.

Example in Uzbek: Men, sen, u, biz, siz, ular.

Tenses and Aspect:

Both languages express tenses (past, present, future) and aspects (perfect, progressive) to show when an action takes place or whether it is completed.

Example in English: She has finished her homework. (Present Perfect)

Example in Uzbek: U uy vazifasini tugatgan. (Present Perfect)

Use of Conjunctions:

Both languages have conjunctions (such as "and," "but," "because") to connect words, phrases, or clauses.

Example in English: I am tired, but I will continue working.

Example in Uzbek: Men charchadim, lekin ishlashni davom ettiraman.²

Differences:

Word Order:

English: Primarily follows a Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) word order.

Uzbek: Primarily follows a Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) word order, though the word order is more flexible due to the case system.

Example in English: I love reading.

Example in Uzbek: Men o'qishni sevaman.

Use of Cases:

English: Lacks a rich case system; word order and prepositions usually indicate grammatical relations.

² Crystal, D. (2008). A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics. Wiley-Blackwell.



Uzbek: Has a developed system of cases to indicate grammatical relationships between words. There are seven cases in Uzbek (nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, locative, ablative, and prepositional).

Example in English: I give the book to him. (Preposition "to")

Example in Uzbek: Men kitobni unga beraman. (Suffix indicating dative "unga")

Definite and Indefinite Articles:

English: Uses definite and indefinite articles (the, a/an).

Uzbek: Does not have articles. Definiteness is usually inferred from context.

Example in English: The cat is sleeping.

Example in Uzbek: Mushuk uxlayapti.

Pronoun Forms and Honorifics:

English: No specific form of addressing based on social hierarchy, though "you" is used universally (with no formal/informal distinction).

Uzbek: Has formal and informal pronouns for "you" (singular) - sen (informal), siz (formal or plural). The use of siz is a sign of respect or politeness.

Example in English: You are welcome.

Example in Uzbek: Sizni kutyapman (formal) vs. Sen kutyapsan (informal).

Verb Conjugation:

English: Verb conjugation is relatively simple compared to Uzbek. English verbs primarily change based on tense and aspect.

Uzbek: Verbs are conjugated based on tense, aspect, and also according to person, number, and politeness level. The verb conjugation is more complex in Uzbek.

Example in English: I read. / She reads.

Example in Uzbek: Men o'qiyman. / U o'qiydi.

Pluralization:³

English: Pluralization is typically done by adding -s or -es to nouns.

Uzbek: Pluralization is typically done by adding the suffix -lar or -ler to nouns.

Example in English: Books (plural of "book").

³ Kolln, M., & Funk, R. W. (2000). Understanding English Grammar. Pearson.



Example in Uzbek: Kitoblar (plural of "kitob").

Expressing Future Actions:

English: English often uses auxiliary verbs like "will," "shall," or "going to" to express future actions.

Uzbek: Future actions are often expressed with the suffix -adi/-adi or auxiliary verbs such as bo'ladi (will).

Example in English: I will study tomorrow.

Example in Uzbek: Men ertaga o'qishim bo'ladi.

While English and Uzbek share some similarities in terms of sentence structure, use of pronouns, and the expression of tenses, they also exhibit significant differences, especially in areas like word order, case usage, verb conjugation, and the presence of articles. These linguistic differences make translation and learning between the two languages unique, requiring careful attention to their respective grammatical rules and structures.

Every language has both literary and non-literary forms of speech. Literary speech refers to the language used in written literature, often differing significantly from spoken language. It is considered the highest form of a language, characterized by a rich vocabulary, structured grammar, adherence to strict norms, and a developed style. The study of literary language and style has a long history, dating back to ancient philosophy. For example, Aristotle believed that human language is inherently social and diverse.

In Eastern European and Slavic linguistics, the term "literary language" is often synonymous with "standard language." The word "style" comes from Latin, meaning "stick for writing." Ancient Indian scholars, recognizing the diverse styles of speech, identified eight or even ten different styles.

Non-literary speech, on the other hand, refers to informal communication, commonly used in everyday conversations. It includes idioms, slang, abbreviations, contractions, and other informal expressions known to native speakers. Non-literary speech also incorporates specialized terminology and rapidly changing vocabulary.



Literary words, in contrast, are part of the formal vocabulary of a language, not closely related to dialects.

The literary vocabulary consists of several types of words: general literary words, poetic words, foreign words, archaic words, and obsolete words. Non-literary words include colloquial expressions, slang, jargon, professional terms, dialect words, and vulgar language.

Both literary and colloquial speech utilize neutral words, which make up a large portion of the English language and are a significant source of synonymy and polysemy. In communication, people aim to speak effectively and expressively, often seeking beautiful and vivid words. Depending on the functional and semantic nature of speech, words are selected and customized for different contexts. Stylistic devices, such as metaphors, metonymy, irony, epithets, and oxymorons, are commonly used to enhance communication. Proverbs and sayings serve as the foundation for certain stylistic devices, often referred to as epigrams. For example, metaphors are used to compare two objects or ideas by stating that one thing is another.

Nature is often compared to a mother because it shares qualities associated with motherhood, such as nurturing and caring for. For example, in Uzbek, there are phrases that describe parts of animals like "the leg of a table," "the tooth of a wolf," "the tail of a bird," "the head of a rooster," and "the beak of a ship." There are also expressions that reflect character traits, such as "sweet words," "open face," "white skin," and "bright face." Additionally, actions can be compared, as in the phrase "to cut the rope," where the primary meaning refers to cutting a rope and the secondary meaning implies "to repay a debt."

Metonymy is a figure of speech in which one thing is substituted for another that is closely related. For instance, in the expression "Shakespeare's pen is rather sharp," the pen represents the writer's skill, and in "Lisa drinks one more cup," the cup symbolizes the act of drinking. In Uzbek, examples of metonymy include "the auditorium laughed" (meaning the people in the auditorium laughed) and "I took Navoi's book in my hand" (referring to a book by the poet Navoi).



The use of stylistic devices, such as metaphor and metonymy, enhances the beauty of our speech. We have provided examples of these devices in both English and Uzbek. In conclusion, learning and teaching any language presents challenges, as each language has its own structure, grammar, and forms of expression. As educators, our primary goal is to expand students' vocabulary, teaching them not only literary terms but also non-literary words, and guiding them on how to effectively use language.

The adverbial modifier of comparison is a grammatical feature that is used to show the relationship between two elements, highlighting similarities or differences between them. Both English and Uzbek languages utilize various means to express comparisons, though the methods and structures differ. This comparative study aims to analyze the types of adverbial modifiers of comparison in Modern English and Uzbek, focusing on their forms, functions, and usage in simple and complex sentences.

Adverbial Modifier of Comparison in English

In Modern English, the adverbial modifier of comparison is used to compare two or more actions, qualities, or events. The comparison is typically introduced by specific conjunctions, adverbs, or phrases. The key adverbial modifiers of comparison in English are:

Equality:

This form is used when two elements are compared as being equal. The adverbial modifier of equality is introduced using conjunctions such as *as...as* or *so...as*.

Examples:

She is as tall as her brother.

He is not so clever as John.

Inequality:

This form indicates that one element is greater or lesser than the other. The comparison is introduced using the word *than*, or through the negative form *not so/as*.

Examples:

This book is more interesting than that one.

She runs faster than I do.



Superiority/Inferiority:

To express superiority or inferiority, comparative adjectives or adverbs (such as better, faster, taller) are used in conjunction with the word than.

Examples:

This exam is easier than the last one.

John is more intelligent than Tom.

Comparison-Concession:

This type of comparison is used to express contrast or concession, often using conjunctions like as if, as though, or like.

Examples:

He acts as though he knows everything.

She looks as if she had seen a ghost.

Simile:

A common form of comparison is the use of simile, where one thing is compared to another using the word like or as.

Example:

The water was as cold as ice.

His voice was like thunder.

Adverbial Modifier of Comparison in Uzbek

In Uzbek, adverbial modifiers of comparison also function to highlight similarities or differences between two entities. However, the methods of expressing comparison are different from English in that Uzbek often uses suffixes and auxiliary words rather than conjunctions alone. The key forms of adverbial modifiers of comparison in Uzbek are:⁴

Equality:

Similar to English, equality in comparison is expressed in Uzbek by using conjunctions like dek, day, and phrases like xuddi (just like) or go'yo (as if).

Examples:

U menga o'xshash. (He is like me.)

⁴ Saussure, F. de. (1916). Course in General Linguistics. McGraw-Hill.



Kitoblarim xuddi seniki kabi. (My books are just like yours.)

Inequality:

Inequality is usually expressed using the auxiliary word ko'ra (than), often used in conjunction with comparative adjectives or adverbs.

Examples:

U menlardan ko'ra tez yuguradi. (He runs faster than me.)

Bu kitob o'sha kitobdan ko'ra qimmatroq. (This book is more expensive than that one.)

Superiority/Inferiority:

Similar to English, superiority and inferiority in Uzbek are expressed by comparative forms of adjectives or adverbs, with suffixes such as -roq, -roqda, or -ish.

Examples:

Bu mashina tezroq. (This car is faster.)

U menlargacha aqlli. (He is smarter than all of us.)

Comparison-Concession:

In Uzbek, comparison-concession is often expressed by using phrases like xuddi, go'yo, or using the verb form ishlamoq (to work/perform in a certain way).

Examples:

U go'yo mening fikrlarimni baholab chiqayotganidek. (He acted as if he was evaluating my thoughts.)

U go'yo juda tajribali kishi bo'lgandek yurardi. (He was walking as though he was an experienced person.)

Simile:

Like English, Uzbek also uses similes to compare one thing to another, often utilizing kabi or dek.

Examples:

U kitobni xuddi oltin kabi qadrlaydi. (He values the book like gold.)

U balandligi to'rt marta o'sha daraxtdek. (It is four times as tall as that tree.)

Key Differences Between Adverbial Modifiers of Comparison in English and Uzbek



Structural Differences:

In English, the comparison is primarily expressed through conjunctions (such as *than*, *as*, *like*), while in Uzbek, suffixes and auxiliary words (such as *dek*, *ko'ra*, *xuddi*, *go'yo*) are more prevalent.

Use of Articles:

English often uses definite and indefinite articles when forming comparative structures, whereas Uzbek does not require articles, and the comparison is directly expressed through word forms and suffixes.

Suffixes vs. Prepositions:

In English, adverbial modifiers of comparison are often formed through the use of prepositions and conjunctions (like *as...as*, *than*), while Uzbek makes extensive use of suffixes to indicate comparison (such as *-dek*, *-roq*).

Verb Conjugation:

Uzbek also tends to rely on verb conjugations and auxiliary verbs to show comparison, with verbs conjugated according to the subject and tense.

Both English and Uzbek use adverbial modifiers of comparison to indicate similarities, differences, and qualities between two entities. While English primarily uses conjunctions and prepositions to form comparative structures, Uzbek makes greater use of suffixes and auxiliary words. Despite these structural differences, the core functions and purposes of adverbial modifiers of comparison remain similar in both languages: to compare actions, qualities, or objects. Understanding these differences and similarities can greatly enhance cross-linguistic comprehension and translation accuracy between English and Uzbek.

Adverbial modifiers of comparison are used to compare various things or objects in simple sentences in both English and Uzbek. In English, conjunctions that introduce these modifiers include *"than," "as," "like," "as if," "as though,"* and others such as *"not so as," "as...as,"* and *"as...like."* In Uzbek, similar comparisons are made using suffixes and auxiliary words such as *"dan ko'ra," "dek," "day," "kabi,"* and others. A key difference between the two languages is that English primarily uses conjunctions to express comparison, while Uzbek relies on suffixes and auxiliary words. For



example, in English, we can say "A mountain is higher than a hill," while in Uzbek, it's "Tog' adirdan ko'ra balandroq."

Additionally, the English conjunction "as" has a broader range of meanings, including comparison, manner, cause, and time, while Uzbek does not differentiate between these meanings. For example, the phrase "as I asked" in English conveys comparison, manner, cause, and time, whereas in Uzbek, the auxiliary words or suffixes for comparison are typically used for one meaning only.

When we analyze adverbial modifiers of comparison, they can be categorized into three main types: equality, inequality, and comparison-concession. Equality is shown through structures like "as...as" (e.g., "She is as old as my sister"), inequality is expressed with "than" (e.g., "He went further than the other explorers"), and comparison-concession involves structures like "as if" or "as though" (e.g., "He rose as if to leave the room but sat down again").

In Uzbek, adverbial modifiers of comparison typically appear in complex sentences, often with adverbial clauses of comparison. Moreover, some adverbial modifiers in English convey a sense of manner, while in Uzbek, these modifiers are categorized as adverbial modifiers of manner (ravish xoli). The comparison in Uzbek can express two meanings: "o'xshatish" (resemblance) and "qiyoslash" (comparison), using words like "ko'ra," "dek," "day," "xuddi," and "go'yo."

Both languages feature adverbial modifiers of comparison, but they are expressed in different ways, either through conjunctions or suffixes and auxiliary words. Despite these differences, the core function of comparison remains the same across both languages.

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