

REPITITION AS A STYLISTICAL DEVICE IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
This article presents the definition of a repetition as a stylistical device according to different sources of the field of stylistics. The main aim of this article to analyze and compare similarities and differences of repetition in both Uzbek and English languages. Showing as an example many works by different authors were searched and analyzed.	Repetition, stylistics, anaphora, epiphora, pragmatic aim.

Introduction

One of the most used stylistic tools in artistic speech and text is repetition. There are about thirty of them, for example, alliteration, anaphora, antistrophe, antanacsis, antonomasia, antimetabola, metabola, refrain, monorhyme, pleonasm, rhyme, tautology, commentary, epiphora, epistrophe, epanode, epanastrophe, circle the presence of such types as acquisition, repetition, loop, and connection testifies to the wide range of possibilities of expression and image in the artistic style. The linguist J. Lapasov describes repetition as follows: "The authors of the works of art draw the reader's attention to the described events and exaggerate them in order to show, he uses sounds and sounds, words and sets of words, sentences, reinforces the accent, adds tension to the speech in artistic works."¹

In fact, any actions, similes, metaphors, image tools used by the writer and poet, in general, the creator, serve not to fill the text, but to enrich its content. It gives the work more artistic beauty, charm, pathos, upbeat spirit, and becomes an artistic tool of the thought that wants to be said. Repetitions do not always consist of words, for example they are phonetic (of vowels or consonants) repetition, lexical (of words), syntactic repetition (of clauses, phrases or whole sentences)

Literature Review

“Repetition is a figure of speech that shows the logical emphasis that is necessary to attract a reader’s attention on the key-word or a key phrase of the text. It implies repeating sounds, words, expressions and clauses in a certain succession or even with no particular placement of the words, in order to

¹ Lapasov J. Literary text and linguistic analysis. -Tashkent: Teacher, 1995. p.48.

provide emphasis. There is no restriction in using repetition but too much repetition can be dull and even spoil its stylistic effect.”²

"Repetition is one of the most actively used stylistic methods in the artistic style of the Uzbek language. But it cannot be denied that it is used in other functional styles. Because in each style there is a need to emphasize, separate, sometimes exaggerate the meaning, to attract attention in certain places. In order to meet this need, language units that are easily accepted by many people, actively used in the field of thought or in everyday life are repeatedly used" [1.55] - says S. Karimov. As the teacher said, the task of repetition is not just the repetition of sounds, words or sentences, but in a certain sense, it also carries the responsibility of performing an emotional-emotional task. In this way, the ease and simplicity of repetition compared to other syntactic figures caused its wide use. Because it is distinguished by its intonation, solemnity, and the fact that it is equally easy to understand.

Repetition is classified according to compositional patterns. There are several set patterns which we would like to discuss separately. Anaphora or anaphoric repetition is called the repetition of a word or a phrase at the beginning of two or more consecutive sentences.

Epiphora or epiphoric repetition is a type of repetition when one and the same word or phrase is placed at the end of consecutive sentences.

Analysis and Results

Anaphora in Uzbek and English languages:

English:

Farewell to the mountains high covered with snow!

Farewell to the straths and green valleys below!

Farewell to the forests and wild-hanging woods!

Farewell to the torrents and loud-pouring floods! (R. Burns)

In the given example together with anaphoric repetition “farewell to the” is also observed parallelism of syntactic composition of each line. Anaphora gives a literary text peculiar rhythm what, together with repetition of an anaphoric element, somehow brings that particular extract of prose and sound of poetic speech close together. But being used in poetry, anaphora increases sound harmony of speech.

Uzbek:

Bu men-ku, qadrdon jo‘ralar,

Bu men-ku, qadrdon dalalar,

Ovoz yo‘q...ko‘ksimda titrar jon. (Khurshid Davron)

As we can see, in this passage, the poet used repetition - anaphora - at the beginning of the stanza. The purpose of anaphora is that the lyrical hero repeats "This is me" in order to highlight himself, to remind his loved ones, and to remind those around him of himself.

Epiphora in Uzbek and English languages:

English:

“Now this gentleman had a younger brother of still better appearance than himself, who had tried life as a cornet of dragoons, and found it a bore; and afterwards tried it in the train of an English minister

² Usarov I. K. Associated Professor STYLISTIC REPETITION, ITS PECULIARITIES AND TYPES IN MODERN ENGLISH, NOVATEUR PUBLICATIONS JournalINX- A Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal
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abroad, and found it a bore; and had then strolled to Jerusalem, and got bored there; and then gone yachting about the world, and got bored everywhere.” (Ch. Dickens)

Epiphora also occupies an incomparable place in the poet's poetry as a stylistic figure that creates impressiveness, emphasis, and conclusion.

Uzbek:

“Faqat keyin,

Oh, keyin

Dildan imon ketganda,

Jaholat-la do‘st bo‘lib,

Qo‘ldan shayton tutganda”. (Khurshid Davron)

Then, while the words perform the function of epiphora here, it is considered that the words also perform the function of strengthening the meaning here. If we pay attention, then the words seem to have the same character here, but they have a separate meaning. That is, in terms of emotionality, one is superior to the other.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be said that repetition plays a significant role in stylistics in order to show the attitude of the speaker or writer to the context and exaggerate the meaning of the context, it is mostly used in poems in both Uzbek and English languages. In both languages mainly two types of repetitions are used and they have nearly the same pragmatically aim.

References

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