

THE STUDY OF THE LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF THE DEVICE OF REPETITION IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Musaboyeva Lutfiya Ne'matjanovna

Aniq va ijtimoiy fanlar universiteti, Xorijiy til va adabiyoti yo'nalishi,
magistratura bosqichi talabasi

Abstract: This article investigates the linguistic features of the device of repetition in English and Uzbek, with a focus on its structural, functional, and stylistic aspects. Repetition, as a universal linguistic phenomenon, plays a significant role in enhancing expressiveness, emphasizing ideas, and maintaining cohesion in discourse. The study compares the usage of repetition in both languages through the analysis of literary texts, everyday speech, and media discourse. It identifies similarities and differences in forms such as lexical, syntactic, and semantic repetition, and explores the cultural and communicative functions they fulfill in each language. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of how repetition operates within different linguistic systems and offers insights for translation studies, language teaching, and cross-cultural communication.

Key words: Repetition, linguistic features, English and Uzbek, stylistic devices, contrastive analysis, lexical repetition, syntactic repetition, discourse, cross-cultural communication, language comparison.

Introduction: Repetition is a fundamental linguistic and stylistic device used across languages to achieve various communicative purposes. It plays a crucial role in emphasizing meaning, creating rhythm, and enhancing the emotional and rhetorical impact of speech and writing. In both spoken and written discourse, repetition contributes to cohesion, clarity, and expressiveness. Despite its universal nature, the way repetition is employed may vary significantly across languages due to differences in grammar, culture, and communicative norms.

This article focuses on the study of the linguistic features of repetition in English and Uzbek, aiming to identify both similarities and differences in their usage. English and Uzbek, representing two different language families—Germanic and Turkic, respectively—offer a rich ground for comparative analysis. Understanding how repetition functions in each language provides insights into their linguistic structures, stylistic traditions, and communicative practices.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the types, functions, and stylistic roles of repetition in both English and Uzbek, using examples from literary texts, media, and everyday speech. The findings of the study are expected to be beneficial for linguists, language teachers, translators, and students involved in cross-cultural and comparative linguistic studies.

1. Definition and Classification of Repetition

Repetition is a linguistic device that involves the intentional reuse of words, phrases, or structures to create emphasis, rhythm, or cohesion. It is commonly

classified into several types, including lexical repetition, syntactic repetition, and semantic repetition. Lexical repetition refers to the direct repetition of the same word or phrase, syntactic repetition involves repeating grammatical structures, and semantic repetition uses synonymous or related expressions to convey the same meaning.

2. Repetition in English

In English, repetition is widely used in both literary and everyday language. It serves multiple functions such as emphasizing key points, creating emotional appeal, and reinforcing ideas. For example, in rhetorical speech and poetry, repetition adds rhythm and aesthetic appeal. Common types include anaphora (repetition at the beginning of sentences), epiphora (repetition at the end), and polyptoton (repetition of the same root word in different forms). For instance:

"We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds..." (W. Churchill) In prose, repetition can be used for clarity or to build coherence. In conversational English, repetition often functions to confirm understanding or to express emotional intensity.

3. Repetition in Uzbek

Repetition in Uzbek also plays an essential role in enriching language expressiveness and clarity. Similar to English, Uzbek uses lexical, syntactic, and semantic repetition, often influenced by oral traditions and poetic styles. For instance, repetition is a key element in Uzbek folk poetry and proverbs, where it helps to create rhythm and memorability:

"Yur, yur, yur!" (Let's go, go, go!)

"Bilmagan bilmaganini bilgan bilan birga bo'lsa, biladi." (He who doesn't know will know if he stays with one who knows.)

Repetition in Uzbek is also used to express politeness, soften statements, or show emotional nuance. Reduplication (repeating parts of a word) is a common phenomenon in Uzbek to intensify meaning, e.g., katta-kichik (big and small), yaxshi-yomon (good and bad).

4. Comparative Analysis of Repetition in English and Uzbek

While both languages employ repetition as a stylistic and communicative device, there are notable differences. English tends to use repetition more in rhetorical and literary contexts, while Uzbek integrates it more into daily speech and traditional oral genres. In English, grammatical repetition is often structured and formalized, while in Uzbek, it can be more flexible and influenced by cultural norms.

Furthermore, Uzbek makes greater use of reduplication and parallelism in everyday speech, which is less common in English. English relies more on syntactic patterns, such as anaphora and chiasmus, to produce rhetorical effects.

5. Functions and Effects of Repetition

In both languages, repetition serves the following functions:

Emphasis – highlighting important ideas or emotions

Rhythm and flow – especially in poetry and speeches

Coherence and cohesion – making the text easier to follow

Cultural expression – reflecting traditions and communicative styles

However, the cultural and stylistic preferences in each language influence how these functions are realized. For example, the frequent use of repetition in Uzbek reflects the oral and poetic traditions rooted in its culture, while English repetition often follows formal rhetorical rules.

Repetition in English (Expanded with Examples)

Anaphora (repetition at the beginning of clauses):

"Every day, every night, in every way, I am getting better and better."

This structure emphasizes progression and self-encouragement.

Epiphora (repetition at the end of clauses):

"See no evil, hear no evil, speak no evil."

The repeated phrase "no evil" reinforces the moral message.

Polyptoton (same root, different forms):

"With eager feeding, food doth choke the feeder." (Shakespeare)

Here, "feeding," "food," and "feeder" are derived from the same root to deepen meaning.

Repetition in conversational English:

"Well, well, well, look who's here." (expresses surprise)

"No, no, no – that's not what I meant." (emphasis or correction)

Repetition in Uzbek (Expanded with Examples)

Lexical repetition in folk speech or poetry:

"Bor, bor, bor!" (Go, go, go!) – often used for emphasis or urgency.

"Ketma, ketma, iltimos!" (Don't go, please don't go!) – emotional repetition.

Reduplication:

Common in Uzbek to intensify meaning or show variety:

qora-qo'ng'ir (blackish-brown)

tez-tez (frequently)

katta-kichik (all sizes/people)

Proverbial usage:

"Kim yaxshi bo'lsa – yaxshi bo'ladi, kim yomon bo'lsa – yomon bo'ladi."

(He who is good becomes good; he who is bad becomes bad.)

– Repetition of structure and meaning for clarity and moral impact.

Parallel structures with repetition:

"Bugun kulasan, ertaga yig'laysan, bugun bor, ertaga yo'q."

(Today you laugh, tomorrow you cry; today you have it, tomorrow it's gone.)

– Parallelism enhances rhythm and philosophical depth.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the study of the linguistic features of repetition in English and Uzbek reveals both universal and language-specific characteristics of this expressive device. Repetition serves as a powerful tool in both languages to

emphasize meaning, create rhythm, enhance emotional impact, and maintain textual cohesion. While English often employs structured rhetorical forms such as anaphora and epiphora, Uzbek makes frequent use of reduplication and parallel constructions rooted in its oral and poetic traditions.

The comparative analysis shows that repetition not only fulfills grammatical and stylistic functions but also reflects deeper cultural and communicative values in each language. English tends to use repetition more formally and literarily, while Uzbek integrates it naturally into everyday speech, folklore, and moral teachings.

Understanding these similarities and differences enriches cross-cultural linguistic knowledge and can aid in more effective translation, language teaching, and intercultural communication. Future research may further explore repetition in other Turkic or Indo-European languages, or examine how it functions in multilingual contexts.

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