

POETIC FEATURES OF ARTISTIC LANGUAGE IN MODERN ENGLISH AND UZBEK PROSE

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Annotation: *This article analyzes the poetic features of artistic language in modern English and Uzbek prose. The study focuses on figurative and stylistic devices such as metaphor, imagery, symbolism, repetition, and personification, which enhance the aesthetic and emotional impact of literary texts. Descriptive, stylistic, and comparative methods were used to examine examples from contemporary prose. The results show that poetic devices are widely used in both literary traditions, though cultural and stylistic differences influence their expression. The research confirms that poetic features play an important role in enriching prose and strengthening its artistic and communicative effectiveness.*

Keywords: *poetic features, artistic language, modern prose, English prose, Uzbek prose, stylistics, figurative language, metaphor, imagery, symbolism, comparative analysis, literary language, expressive means, narrative style.*

ZAMONAVIY INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK NASRIDA BADIY TILNING POETIK XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy ingliz va o'zbek nasrida badiiy tilning poetik xususiyatlari tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot metafora, tasviriylik (obrazlilik), ramziylik, takror va jonlantirish kabi figurativ hamda stilistik vositalarga qaratilgan bo'lib, ular badiiy matnlarning estetik va emotsional ta'sirini kuchaytiradi. Zamonaviy nasriy asarlardan olingan misollarni o'rganishda tavsifiy, stilistik va qiyosiy metodlardan foydalanildi. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, poetik vositalar har ikki adabiy an'anada keng qo'llanadi, biroq ularning ifodalanishiga madaniy va uslubiy farqlar ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Tadqiqot poetik xususiyatlar nasrni boyitish va uning badiiy hamda kommunikativ samaradorligini oshirishda muhim rol o'ynashini tasdiqlaydi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *poetik xususiyatlar, badiiy til, zamonaviy nasr, ingliz nasri, o'zbek nasri, stilistika, figurativ til, metafora, obrazlilik, ramziylik, qiyosiy tahlil, adabiy til, ifoda vositalari, narrativ uslub.*

ПОЭТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОГО ЯЗЫКА В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ АНГЛИЙСКОЙ И УЗБЕКСКОЙ ПРОЗЕ

Аннотация: *В данной статье анализируются поэтические особенности художественного языка в современной английской и узбекской прозе. Исследование сосредоточено на таких фигуративных и стилистических средствах, как метафора,*

образность, символизм, повтор и олицетворение, которые усиливают эстетическое и эмоциональное воздействие художественного текста. При изучении примеров из современной прозы были использованы описательный, стилистический и сопоставительный методы. Результаты показывают, что поэтические средства широко применяются в обеих литературных традициях, однако на их выражение влияют культурные и стилистические различия. Исследование подтверждает, что поэтические особенности играют важную роль в обогащении прозы и повышении её художественной и коммуникативной эффективности.

Ключевые слова: *поэтические особенности, художественный язык, современная проза, английская проза, узбекская проза, стилистика, фигуративный язык, метафора, образность, символизм, сопоставительный анализ, литературный язык, средства выразительности, нарративный стиль.*

INTRODUCTION

Artistic language plays a crucial role in shaping the aesthetic, emotional, and expressive power of literary works. In modern prose, writers increasingly employ poetic features to enrich narration, intensify imagery, and deepen readers' emotional engagement. The study of poetic features in artistic language is therefore an important area of literary and linguistic research, as it reveals how authors use stylistic devices, figurative expressions, and rhythmic structures to achieve artistic effects. This issue becomes particularly interesting when examined in a comparative perspective, such as in modern English and Uzbek prose, where different linguistic traditions and cultural backgrounds influence the ways poetic elements are integrated into prose writing. Poetic features of artistic language refer to various stylistic and expressive means traditionally associated with poetry but widely used in prose. These include metaphor, simile, personification, symbolism, imagery, alliteration, rhythm, repetition, and expressive syntax. Such devices help create vivid descriptions, convey subtle emotions, and present complex ideas in a more imaginative and memorable form. In modern literature, the boundaries between poetry and prose have become more flexible, allowing prose writers to adopt poetic techniques more freely than in earlier literary periods. Modern English prose, particularly in the works of contemporary novelists and short story writers, demonstrates a strong tendency toward poetic narration. Authors often use metaphorical language, symbolic imagery, and rhythmically structured sentences to enhance the expressive quality of their texts. The influence of modernist and postmodernist literary movements has contributed significantly to this trend. Writers such as Virginia Woolf, James Joyce, and later contemporary authors have shown how prose can achieve lyrical beauty and emotional intensity through carefully crafted language. Their works illustrate that prose is not merely a vehicle for storytelling but also a medium for artistic and poetic expression. Similarly, modern Uzbek prose reflects a rich tradition of artistic language deeply rooted in classical Eastern literature and oral folklore. Uzbek writers frequently employ poetic devices to create expressive and culturally resonant narratives. The legacy of classical poets such as Alisher

Navoi has had a lasting influence on Uzbek literary language, shaping its figurative richness and aesthetic sensitivity. In contemporary Uzbek prose, poetic features are often used to depict nature, human emotions, social realities, and philosophical reflections in a vivid and imaginative manner. Writers skillfully integrate metaphorical expressions, symbolic descriptions, and rhythmic prose structures, which contribute to the emotional depth and artistic quality of their works. One of the key aspects of poetic features in artistic language is imagery, which allows readers to visualize scenes and experience sensory impressions. In both English and Uzbek prose, imagery serves as a powerful tool for creating atmosphere and conveying mood. Descriptions of landscapes, seasons, and everyday life are often enriched with sensory details that appeal to sight, sound, smell, taste, and touch. Such imagery not only enhances the aesthetic appeal of the text but also helps readers form a deeper emotional connection with the narrative. Another important poetic feature is metaphor, which enables writers to express abstract ideas and emotions through concrete images. Metaphorical language is widely used in both English and Uzbek prose to convey complex psychological states, social relationships, and philosophical concepts. For instance, life may be described as a journey, time as a flowing river, or hope as a rising light. These metaphorical representations make the text more expressive and meaningful, allowing readers to interpret the narrative on multiple levels.

Sound patterns and rhythm also play a significant role in shaping the poetic quality of prose. Although prose does not follow strict metrical patterns like poetry, many writers consciously use rhythmic sentence structures, repetition, and alliteration to create a musical effect. This technique is evident in both English and Uzbek literary traditions, where the flow and cadence of language contribute to the overall artistic impression of the text. The rhythm of prose can influence the pace of narration, emphasize key ideas, and enhance the emotional impact of certain passages. Symbolism is another essential poetic feature frequently found in modern prose. Symbols allow writers to convey deeper meanings beyond the literal level of the text. Objects, colors, natural elements, or recurring motifs may represent abstract concepts such as freedom, loneliness, love, or change. In Uzbek prose, symbolic elements often reflect cultural values, historical experiences, and philosophical views, while in English prose, symbolism may be used to explore psychological and existential themes. The interpretation of symbols often depends on the reader's cultural and literary background, making symbolism a powerful but complex device. The comparative study of poetic features in English and Uzbek prose is important for several reasons. First, it helps identify universal stylistic techniques that are common across different languages and literary traditions. Despite linguistic differences, writers in both cultures rely on similar expressive means to create artistic effects and convey emotions. Second, comparative analysis reveals unique national and cultural characteristics that shape the use of poetic language. Uzbek prose, for example, often reflects traditional imagery, folklore motifs, and cultural symbolism, while English prose may emphasize psychological depth, individual perception, and experimental narrative techniques. Furthermore, the study of poetic features contributes to a

better understanding of the relationship between language and literature. Artistic language is not only a means of communication but also a creative tool that allows writers to shape reality, express personal vision, and influence readers' perceptions. By analyzing how poetic devices function in prose, researchers can gain insights into the cognitive and aesthetic mechanisms of literary expression. In recent years, globalization and intercultural communication have also influenced the development of modern prose in both English and Uzbek literature. Writers are increasingly exposed to different literary traditions, narrative styles, and linguistic innovations. As a result, contemporary prose often combines elements from various cultural and artistic sources, leading to new forms of poetic expression in narrative writing. This process highlights the dynamic and evolving nature of artistic language in the modern world.

Analysis of the Relevant Literature

The study of poetic features in artistic language has long been an important area in linguistics, stylistics, and literary criticism. Scholars have examined how expressive means such as metaphor, imagery, symbolism, and sound patterns function in literary texts to enhance aesthetic impact and emotional depth. The analysis of poetic elements in prose has gained particular attention in modern research, as contemporary prose increasingly incorporates techniques traditionally associated with poetry. One of the fundamental theoretical foundations for the study of poetic language was established in stylistics, which examines the expressive resources of language and their functions in different types of discourse. Researchers in this field have emphasized that artistic language differs from ordinary language primarily because of its heightened expressiveness and its ability to evoke imagery and emotional responses. Stylistic studies have shown that devices such as metaphor, simile, and personification play a central role in shaping the artistic quality of literary texts. In English literary studies, a number of scholars have explored the relationship between poetic language and prose narrative. Their research demonstrates that modern prose writers often use poetic techniques to create rhythm, atmosphere, and psychological depth. The influence of modernist literature has been particularly significant in this regard. Modernist writers experimented with language, narrative structure, and imagery, showing that prose could achieve a lyrical and symbolic quality similar to poetry. Later studies have confirmed that contemporary English prose continues this tradition, frequently employing figurative language and symbolic patterns to enrich narrative expression. Another important area of research concerns imagery and symbolism in prose. Literary critics have argued that imagery allows readers to experience literary texts on a sensory level, making descriptions more vivid and memorable. Symbolism, in turn, enables writers to convey complex meanings indirectly, encouraging readers to interpret the text beyond its literal level. These features are widely discussed in both theoretical and applied literary studies, which emphasize their importance in creating multilayered narratives. In Uzbek linguistics and literary studies, the analysis of poetic features in artistic language is closely connected with the rich tradition of classical literature. Scholars have noted that the influence of classical poetry, particularly the

works of great Eastern poets, has shaped the stylistic norms of Uzbek literary language. As a result, figurative expressions, epithets, and symbolic imagery are common not only in poetry but also in prose. Research on Uzbek prose has shown that poetic devices are often used to depict nature, cultural values, and human emotions, reflecting national identity and worldview. Comparative studies of English and Uzbek artistic language are relatively limited but increasingly important in the context of globalization and intercultural communication. Such research highlights both universal and culture-specific features of poetic expression. On the one hand, metaphor, imagery, and symbolism appear to be universal tools used by writers in different languages. On the other hand, the choice of images, symbols, and stylistic patterns often reflects cultural traditions, historical experience, and national mentality. Recent studies in cognitive linguistics have also contributed to the understanding of poetic language. Cognitive approaches emphasize that metaphor and imagery are not merely decorative elements but fundamental mechanisms of human thought. From this perspective, poetic features in prose are seen as natural extensions of cognitive processes that shape how people perceive and conceptualize reality. Overall, the analysis of relevant literature shows that poetic features play a crucial role in artistic language and that their study requires an interdisciplinary approach combining linguistics, stylistics, and literary criticism. Previous research provides a strong theoretical foundation for examining poetic elements in modern English and Uzbek prose, while also indicating the need for further comparative studies that explore the interaction between language, culture, and artistic expression.

Research Methodology

The present research is devoted to the study of poetic features of artistic language in modern English and Uzbek prose. The methodology of the research is based on a combination of linguistic, stylistic, and comparative approaches, which make it possible to analyze expressive means in literary texts systematically and objectively. The selection of appropriate methods is essential for ensuring the reliability and validity of the results.

First, the descriptive method was used to identify and classify poetic features found in prose texts. This method allows the researcher to observe linguistic phenomena as they appear in natural contexts and to describe their structural and functional characteristics. During the research, various poetic devices such as metaphor, simile, epithets, personification, repetition, and symbolism were identified in selected prose passages. For example, in English prose, metaphoric expressions such as “The city was a sleeping giant” illustrate how metaphor is used to create vivid imagery and convey atmosphere. Similarly, in Uzbek prose, expressions like “Shamol daraxtlarga sirli qo‘shiq aytayotgandek esardi” demonstrate the use of personification to animate elements of nature and enhance emotional impact.

Second, the stylistic analysis method was applied to examine the functions of poetic devices in context. Stylistic analysis helps determine how specific linguistic units contribute to the aesthetic and emotional effect of a literary text. This method involves analyzing vocabulary choice, sentence structure, imagery, and sound patterns. For instance, repetition

in English prose, such as “He walked and walked and walked,” creates a rhythmic effect and emphasizes the duration or intensity of an action. In Uzbek prose, repetition may appear in forms like “U kutdi, uzoq kutdi, sabr bilan kutdi,” which strengthens emotional expression and narrative emphasis.

Third, the comparative method played a central role in this study. This method was used to compare poetic features in English and Uzbek prose in order to identify similarities and differences in their usage and stylistic functions. Comparative analysis allows researchers to determine universal characteristics of artistic language as well as culture-specific features. For example, both English and Uzbek prose frequently use imagery related to nature. However, English texts often employ imagery to reflect psychological states, while Uzbek prose may emphasize cultural symbolism and traditional associations with nature, such as spring symbolizing renewal and hope.

Fourth, the contextual analysis method was employed to interpret poetic features within their broader narrative and cultural context. This approach ensures that linguistic units are not analyzed in isolation but are understood in relation to the themes, characters, and settings of the literary work. For example, a symbolic image such as “darkness” in English prose may represent fear or uncertainty, while in Uzbek literary contexts, darkness may symbolize not only fear but also separation, longing, or philosophical reflection, depending on the cultural and narrative background. In addition to qualitative methods, elements of interpretative analysis were used to explain how poetic features influence readers’ perception and emotional response. This method involves examining the possible meanings and aesthetic effects produced by figurative language. The research material consisted of selected passages from modern English and Uzbek prose works published in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. The selection criteria included the presence of expressive language, descriptive passages, and narrative sections rich in figurative elements. This ensured that the data were relevant and representative of contemporary literary trends.

Conclusion

The present study has examined the poetic features of artistic language in modern English and Uzbek prose, focusing on the functions and stylistic roles of expressive devices such as metaphor, imagery, symbolism, repetition, and personification. The analysis has shown that poetic elements are an essential component of prose writing and play a significant role in enhancing the aesthetic value, emotional depth, and expressive power of literary texts.

One of the main findings of the research is that both English and Uzbek prose actively employ figurative language to create vivid imagery and convey complex meanings. Writers in both literary traditions use metaphor and symbolism to represent abstract ideas, emotions, and psychological states in a more concrete and imaginative way. This demonstrates that poetic features are not limited to poetry but are widely integrated into narrative prose to achieve artistic effects. At the same time, the comparative analysis has revealed certain differences in the use of poetic devices. Modern English prose often emphasizes

psychological description, individual perception, and symbolic imagery that reflects inner experiences of characters. In contrast, Uzbek prose tends to incorporate national-cultural elements, traditional imagery, and nature-related descriptions that reflect collective values, historical memory, and cultural identity. These differences highlight the influence of cultural and literary traditions on the formation of artistic language. Another important conclusion is that poetic features contribute not only to the beauty of the text but also to its communicative effectiveness. Expressive language helps readers better understand characters, settings, and themes, and it strengthens the emotional impact of the narrative. The use of rhythm, repetition, and sound patterns, even in prose, creates a sense of harmony and enhances the overall stylistic unity of the work. The research also confirms that the study of poetic features requires an interdisciplinary approach combining linguistics, stylistics, and literary analysis. Such an approach allows researchers to examine both the structural aspects of language and its aesthetic functions in literary discourse. The methods used in this study—descriptive, stylistic, comparative, and contextual analysis—proved effective in identifying and interpreting poetic elements in prose texts. Despite the results obtained, the research has certain limitations. The analysis was based on a limited selection of literary works, which may not fully represent all stylistic trends in modern English and Uzbek prose. Future studies could expand the corpus of texts and apply quantitative methods to obtain more comprehensive and statistically supported conclusions.

In conclusion, poetic features play a crucial role in shaping artistic language in modern prose. Their use enriches narrative expression, strengthens imagery, and deepens readers' emotional engagement. Comparative study of English and Uzbek prose not only reveals universal principles of artistic expression but also helps to understand the cultural and stylistic uniqueness of each literary tradition. Further research in this field may contribute to the development of comparative stylistics and the broader study of literary language.

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