

LEVELS AND FUNCTIONS OF REPETITION (PHONETIC–LEXICAL–MORPHOLOGICAL–SYNTACTIC) IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Annotation: This article examines repetition as a significant linguistic and stylistic device in English and Uzbek. The study focuses on four major levels of repetition: phonetic, lexical, morphological, and syntactic. Through comparative analysis, the paper explores how repetition functions in both languages to create emphasis, cohesion, expressiveness, and aesthetic impact. The findings demonstrate that despite structural differences between English and Uzbek, repetition serves similar communicative and stylistic purposes.

Keywords: *repetition, stylistics, phonetic repetition, lexical repetition, morphological repetition, syntactic repetition, comparative linguistics.*

УРОВНИ И ФУНКЦИИ ПОВТОРА (ФОНЕТИЧЕСКИЙ – ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИЙ – МОРФОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ – СИНТАКСИЧЕСКИЙ) В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается повтор как важное языковое и стилистическое средство в английском и узбекском языках. Исследование сосредоточено на четырех основных уровнях повтора: фонетическом, лексическом, морфологическом и синтаксическом. На основе сравнительного анализа показано, как повтор используется для усиления выразительности, связности текста и эмоционального воздействия. Результаты исследования свидетельствуют о том, что, несмотря на структурные различия английского и узбекского языков, повтор выполняет сходные коммуникативные и стилистические функции.

Ключевые слова: *повтор, стилистика, фонетический повтор, лексический повтор, морфологический повтор, синтаксический повтор, сравнительное языкознание.*

INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDA TAKRORNING DARAJALARI VA FUNKSIYALARI (FONETIK, LEKSIK, MORFOLOGIK VA SINTAKTIK)

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada takrorning ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi lingvistik hamda stilistik xususiyatlari tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot fonetik, leksik, morfologik va sintaktik takror turlariga qaratilgan bo‘lib, ularning nutqdagi vazifalari qiyosiy jihatdan o‘rganiladi. Takrorning ta’kid, emotsional ta’sir, matn yaxlitligi va badiiy ifodalilikni ta’minlashdagi o‘rni misollar asosida yoritiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari ikki tilda ham takror muhim kommunikativ va stilistik vosita ekanligini ko‘rsatadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: *takror, stilistika, fonetik takror, leksik takror, morfologik takror, sintaktik takror, qiyosiy tilshunoslik.*

Language is not only a tool for communication, but also kinda powerful instrument for artistic and emotional expression, you know. Among all those stylistic devices, repetition takes a special place, because it can really push meaning forward, make emotions stronger, and it also helps the text feel more coherent, like it somehow holds together. Repetition basically means the deliberate coming back of sounds, words, morphemes, or even syntactic patterns inside a discourse. And it is used a lot in literature, public speaking, daily speech, and different media texts too.

Phonetic repetition is when certain sounds show up again in spoken or written speech. Usually it shows up as alliteration or assonance, kinda in a natural way. For English, expressions like “Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers” work well because you can hear the repeated /p/ sound, and that gives it that sharp rhythm. In a similar way Uzbek examples such as “Bolalar bog‘da baxtiyor bo‘lib o‘ynashardi” show the repetition of the /b/ sound, and it feels almost musical. So, phonetic repetition supports rhythm, melody, and memorability, and in the end it makes language more expressive, and also more aesthetically pleasant, too.

Lexical repetition is basically where words or phrases get reused again, and again. It’s one of the most often used forms of repetition in both English and Uzbek, yes. For instance, the English line “Never give up, never give up, never give up” really piles up the idea of determination, and stubborn perseverance. And in Uzbek, the phrase “Yur, yur, yur oldinga!” kinda does the same thing, it supports motivation and gives a push of encouragement. Lexical repetition is frequently carried out by stylistic things like anaphora and epiphora too, you know. These patterns make speakers and writers point harder at the main thoughts, and they also make the rhetorical impact stronger, overall.

Then there’s morphological repetition which is more about the recurrence of morphemes or grammatical markers. This type works especially well in Uzbek because the language is agglutinative, so the pieces get attached in a very natural way. Like, examples such as “do‘stlik, yoshlik, go‘zallik” show repeated use of the suffix “-lik” without much fuss. Likewise, plural forms such as “kitoblar, daftarlar, qalamlar” include the returning suffix “-lar” in them. Although English has fewer chances for morphological repetition, since it is more analytical, you can still find cases like “friendship, leadership, partnership” where the suffix “-ship” keeps showing up. In the end, morphological repetition helps with structural coherence and it also keeps a certain stylistic equilibrium, kind of in balance.

Syntactic repetition is this sort of recurrence, where sentence patterns or grammatical structures show up again and again. It’s especially common in political speeches, literary texts, and persuasive discourse, you know. Winston Churchill’s well-known phrase “We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields” really shows how repeated structures build up rhetorical weight, like it just keeps pushing. In Uzbek, sentences such as “Biz o‘qiyamiz, biz izlanamiz, biz muvaffaqiyatga erishamiz” also point to a pretty similar effect. With parallel structures, syntactic repetition boosts readability and at the same time it locks in the message that the speaker wants to deliver.

Even though English and Uzbek come from different language families, they still use repetition in ways that look surprisingly alike. Both languages bring repetition to the front to underline key information, to shape emotional resonance, and to strengthen overall text coherence. Using parallel

structures and a kind of syntactic repetition can really help readability, and also it kinda locks in the message that the speaker wants to deliver.

Even though English and Uzbek are from separate language families, they still lean on repetition in a way that looks, honestly, surprisingly similar. Both languages bring repetition up front, to underline key information, to mold emotional resonance, and to reinforce overall text coherence. Still, Uzbek seems more productive when it comes to morphological repetition, mostly because its affixation system is very rich, while English tends to lean more on lexical and syntactic repetition. In conclusion, repetition is this universal linguistic thing that kinda works across multiple layers of language structure, not only one. There are phonetic, lexical, morphological, and syntactic repetitions, each of them add something to how clear, how vivid, how expressive the message becomes. If you compare English and Uzbek you can see both shared patterns and some language specific characteristics, and in that way repetition stays important as a stylistic communicative resource. Future studies, maybe, can look at repetition in literary translation or in intercultural discourse, to get a deeper picture of what repetition really does across languages and cultures

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