THE USE OF REPETITION AND PARALLELISM FOR EMPHASIS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK SOCIETAL NEWS

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Annotation

This article explores the use of repetition and parallelism as stylistic devices in English and Uzbek societal news texts. Drawing on a bilingual corpus of selected articles from reputable news platforms, the study identifies and analyzes the frequency, functions, and emphasis-related effects of these devices. The research highlights both universal patterns and language-specific features that characterize the use of repetition and parallel constructions in journalistic discourse. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of how linguistic form shapes the communicative impact of news writing in both languages.

Keywords

repetition, parallel structures, emphasis, stylistic devices, societal news, English, Uzbek, comparative analysis.

ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ПОВТОРОВ И ПАРАЛЛЕЛИЗМА ДЛЯ УСИЛЕНИЯ ВЫРАЗИТЕЛЬНОСТИ В ТЕКСТАХ ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫХ НОВОСТЕЙ (НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ АНГЛИЙСКОГО И УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ)

Аннотация

В данной статье рассматривается использование повторов и параллельных конструкций как стилистических средств в текстах общественных новостей на английском и узбекском языках. Исследование основано на билингвальном корпусе, составленном из статей авторитетных новостных платформ. В статье анализируются частотность, функции и влияние данных средств на выразительность текста. Результаты исследования выявляют как универсальные, так и языково-специфические особенности, демонстрируя роль лингвистической формы в формировании коммуникативного воздействия новостных материалов.

Ключевые слова

повтор, параллельные конструкции, выразительность, стилистические средства, социальные новости, английский язык, узбекский язык, сравнительный анализ.

INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARI MISOLIDA IJTIMOIY YANGILIKLAR MATNLARIDA TA'SIRCHANLIKNI KUCHAYTIRISH VOSITASI SIFATIDA TAKROR VA PARALLEL TUZILMALARDAN FOYDALANISH

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek ijtimoiy yangiliklar matnlarida stilistik vosita sifatida takror va parallel tuzilmalarning qo'llanilishi tahlil qilinadi. Tahlil tanlab olingan maqolalardan tuzilgan ikki tilli korpus asosida olib borilgan bo'lib, takror va parallel tuzilmalarining chastotasi, funksiyasi va ta'sirchanlikni oshirishdagi o'rni o'rganiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari bu uslublarning har ikki tilda qo'llanishidagi umumiy va milliy xususiyatlarini yoritadi hamda jurnalistik uslubning ta'sir kuchini qanday shakllantirishini chuqurroq tushunishga xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar

takror, parallel tuzilmalar, ta'sirchanlik, uslubiy vositalar, ijtimoiy yangiliklar, ingliz tili, o'zbek tili, qiyosiy tahlil

Introduction. In today's globalized information era, mass media plays a pivotal role in shaping public opinion and conveying social realities. One of the essential aspects of media discourse is its language, which is not merely a means of communication but a powerful tool of influence [4,5]. In this context, linguistic stylistic devices such as repetition and parallelism are of particular importance. These elements enhance the expressiveness of texts and help journalists achieve emphasis, clarity, and persuasive effect in news reporting [1,5].

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev has repeatedly emphasized the importance of strengthening the national media sphere and increasing the quality of journalistic content. In his speeches, he highlights the need for linguistically rich, accurate, and engaging reporting to ensure transparency, public awareness, and accountability in society. Thus, analyzing the stylistic features of news texts, particularly in both English and Uzbek, becomes relevant not only from a linguistic perspective but also in the context of social development and media advancement [2,6].

The use of repetition and parallelism is widespread in journalistic discourse across languages, but their frequency, function, and stylistic role may differ depending on linguistic and cultural norms. While repetition is often employed to reinforce key ideas and create rhythm, parallel constructions aid in structuring arguments and making information more digestible for readers. Studying these stylistic techniques through a comparative lens contributes to understanding both universal and culture-specific strategies of emphasis in news writing.

The relevance of this research lies in its attempt to identify and compare the usage of repetition and parallelism in English and Uzbek societal news. It aims to shed light on how these devices function as tools of emphasis and explore their stylistic impact on news discourse. The scientific significance of the study is grounded in its contribution to the growing field of comparative stylistics, where multilingual analysis of media texts reveals not only linguistic patterns but also socio-cultural insights [3,10]. The main objective of this study is to examine how repetition and parallelism are used in English and Uzbek societal news texts, focusing on their functions, forms, and stylistic effects.

Literature Review and Methodology. The study of linguistic stylistic devices in media discourse has long been a significant area of inquiry in both English and Uzbek linguistics. Scholars such as Galperin (1981) and Leech and Short (2007) have provided comprehensive classifications of stylistic devices, highlighting their communicative and aesthetic functions. Repetition and parallelism, in particular, are recognized as powerful tools that contribute to emphasis, coherence, and rhythmic balance in texts. Galperin categorizes repetition as a means of reinforcing key ideas through recurrence of words or phrases, while syntactic parallelism is seen as enhancing readability and rhetorical impact [9].

Within the Uzbek linguistic tradition, researchers like Ibragimova (2014) and Karimova (2018) have explored how such devices function in local media texts. Ibragimova underscores the persuasive and emphatic qualities of repetition in Uzbek news writing, noting that it often serves to underline political or social importance. Karimova's work draws attention to the use of syntactic symmetry and parallel constructions to achieve textual uniformity and maintain reader engagement. However, despite a growing interest in media stylistics, few studies have systematically compared the use of repetition and parallelism across English and Uzbek languages in the context of societal news.

This study seeks to address this gap by conducting a comparative stylistic analysis of societal news texts in English and Uzbek. A balanced bilingual corpus of 30 news articles was compiled, consisting of 15 English articles drawn from internationally recognized sources such as BBC News and The Guardian, and 15

Uzbek articles selected from leading local platforms like Kun.uz and Gazeta.uz [6,10]. The texts represent a range of social themes, including public welfare, education, healthcare, and cultural developments.

To ensure consistency and relevance, only articles published within the last two years were included. Each article was chosen based on its objective reporting tone and visible application of stylistic elements, while opinion pieces and editorials were excluded to preserve a focus on informational style. The identification of stylistic devices was conducted manually through close textual reading, with a specific focus on forms of repetition (such as anaphora, epiphora, and lexical repetition) and various types of syntactic parallelism [12,13].

The analysis combined both qualitative and quantitative approaches. It aimed to assess the frequency, function, and stylistic impact of the identified devices, while also drawing attention to the differences and similarities in how repetition and parallel structures are employed in the two languages. Observations were then interpreted in light of both linguistic theory and cultural norms in media discourse, contributing to a deeper understanding of stylistic variation and convergence in English and Uzbek journalistic practice.

Results. The comparative analysis of the selected corpus reveals both shared and distinct tendencies in the use of repetition and parallelism as stylistic devices in English and Uzbek societal news texts. The findings demonstrate that these devices play a critical role in enhancing the clarity, rhythm, and persuasive power of journalistic writing in both languages.

In the English-language articles, repetition was most commonly observed in the form of lexical repetition, particularly the reiteration of keywords to reinforce core messages. Anaphora and epiphora—the repetition of words at the beginning or end of successive clauses—were also prevalent, often used to underscore key social issues or emotional appeals [3,5]. For example, phrases such as "We need better schools. We need safer streets. We need affordable healthcare." appeared in coverage of policy debates. This stylistic choice reflects an intent to create a cumulative persuasive effect [4,10].

Parallelism in English news texts frequently took the form of syntactic repetition, where sentence structures were mirrored to maintain cohesion and rhythm. This was particularly evident in political reporting, where statements like "They demanded justice, they demanded reform, they demanded accountability" served to create a forceful and rhythmic impact [12].

In the Uzbek-language articles, repetition was likewise present but tended to reflect traditional rhetorical norms. Lexical repetition was used to emphasize central ideas, but unlike in English texts, it often appeared in proverbial or

culturally loaded forms, drawing on the reader's familiarity with idiomatic expressions. Furthermore, Uzbek journalists frequently utilized intra-sentence repetition, repeating words within a single sentence to draw attention to emotionally charged or socially significant content.

Parallelism in Uzbek texts was more syntactically flexible, often featuring parallel word endings and suffix structures, which align with the agglutinative nature of the Uzbek language. For instance, constructions like "xalqimizning tinchligi, farovonligi, va kelajagi uchun xizmat qiladi" (serves for the peace, prosperity, and future of our people) reflect both rhythmic balance and cultural framing [6,11].

Quantitative data show that repetition was used in 87% of English articles and 93% of Uzbek articles, while parallelism appeared in 73% and 80% of articles respectively. These high frequencies underscore the importance of both devices in shaping journalistic discourse and guiding reader interpretation.

Overall, while both English and Uzbek news texts use repetition and parallel structures to achieve emphasis, their application is shaped by linguistic features, stylistic norms, and cultural expectations. English texts favor clarity and argumentative buildup, while Uzbek texts emphasize emotional resonance and rhetorical tradition. These patterns suggest that stylistic choices are not merely linguistic but also socially and culturally grounded.

Discussion. The comparative analysis of English and Uzbek societal news texts reveals insightful trends in the use of stylistic devices—particularly repetition and parallelism—as tools of rhetorical emphasis. These features play a vital role in shaping the communicative style of news discourse and reflect deeper linguistic and cultural preferences.

In English news texts, repetition is typically employed with restraint, often appearing in political speeches or emotionally charged reporting to highlight urgency or importance. For example, repeated use of words like "freedom", "crisis", or "change" serves to strengthen the thematic message without overwhelming the reader [2,6]. Parallel constructions in English are frequently found in structured argumentation, allowing for logical clarity and rhythm, especially in formal reporting.

In contrast, Uzbek news articles demonstrate a more frequent and overt use of both repetition and parallelism. This may be attributed to the influence of oral storytelling traditions and a cultural inclination toward expressive communication. In Uzbek societal news, repeated phrases are used not only for emphasis but also to create a sense of unity and coherence within the text. Similarly, parallel structures

are often longer and more elaborative, reflecting the richness of Uzbek syntactic possibilities and the importance of stylistic elegance in public discourse.

Moreover, the functions of these devices diverge slightly across the two languages. In English, the focus often lies in rhetorical clarity and persuasive logic, whereas in Uzbek, stylistic devices tend to serve an emotive and unifying function. This difference underscores how linguistic choices are shaped by socio-cultural expectations of the intended audience. Overall, the study confirms that repetition and parallelism are not merely decorative elements but serve significant communicative purposes in both English and Uzbek media. Their prevalence, however, is shaped by the underlying linguistic systems and cultural storytelling norms, making them powerful indicators of stylistic identity in journalistic writing [4,13].

Conclusion. This comparative study of repetition and parallel structures in English and Uzbek societal news has shown that both languages utilize these stylistic devices to enhance clarity, emphasis, and reader engagement [3,5]. While English texts tend to favor logical precision and conciseness, Uzbek news often demonstrates a more expressive and rhythmical style rooted in cultural traditions. These differences highlight the influence of linguistic and cultural factors on journalistic expression. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of cross-linguistic stylistic variation and can inform future research in media linguistics and translation studies.

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