

A CROSS-CULTURAL LINGUISTIC STUDY OF HOW VISUAL
ELEMENTS ARE REPRESENTED AND INTERPRETED IN ENGLISH
AND UZBEK ARTISTIC TEXTS

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Annotation: This article examines the use of literary devices such as irony, satire, exaggeration, metaphor, and symbolism in the works of Mark Twain and Xudoyberdi To‘xtaboyev. Twain, known for his humor and critical social commentary, uses irony and satire to expose social issues, while To‘xtaboyev’s works for children rely heavily on symbolism, fantasy, and humor. The comparison between these two authors highlights the diverse ways in which literary devices can influence readers and convey messages about the world, morality, and human nature. Through careful analysis of these authors’ techniques, the article emphasizes how figurative language enriches their narratives and makes them resonate across different cultures and generations.

Keywords: Literary devices, Metaphor, Irony, Exaggeration, Satire, Symbolism, Humor, Fantasy, Personification.

Literary devices play a crucial role in fiction, as they enable writers to express ideas vividly, create powerful imagery, and influence readers emotionally. Devices such as metaphor, simile, exaggeration, symbolism, irony, and humor enrich literary language and make characters and events more expressive and memorable. Both world literature and Uzbek literature provide outstanding examples of the effective use of figurative language. In this respect, Mark Twain, a prominent American writer, and Xudoyberdi To‘xtaboyev, a well-known Uzbek children’s author, skillfully employ literary devices to convey social ideas, moral values, and the inner world of children.

Literary Devices in Mark Twain’s Works

Mark Twain’s works are especially renowned for their use of irony, satire, and humor. In novels such as *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* and *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, Twain criticizes social injustice, hypocrisy, and moral contradictions through humorous and ironic descriptions. His irony allows readers to recognize serious social problems hidden behind seemingly simple and entertaining events.



Another important device in Twain’s writing is exaggeration (hyperbole). Children’s emotions, fears, and dreams are often deliberately overstated in order to reflect their imaginative perception of the world. In addition, Twain frequently uses similes and metaphors to describe nature, human behavior, and social relationships. Although his language appears simple and accessible, it is rich in hidden meanings and profound observations about human nature.

Literary Devices in Xudoyberdi To’xtaboyev’s Works

Xudoyberdi To’xtaboyev’s works are characterized by fantasy, symbolism, and gentle humor. In the novel Riding the Yellow Giant (Sariq devni minib), the giant functions as a symbol of childhood dreams, imagination, and inner desires. This fantastic image helps the author present the emotional world of children in an engaging and easily understandable way.

To’xtaboyev actively employs personification and exaggeration, allowing objects, animals, and imaginary characters to behave like humans. These literary devices enhance the emotional impact of the narrative and capture the attention of young readers. Moreover, his humorous tone enables moral and educational ideas to be conveyed naturally, without direct instruction, which is particularly effective in children’s literature.

Similarities and Differences

Both writers use literary devices to make their works lively, engaging, and meaningful. Mark Twain primarily relies on satire and realism to expose social problems and criticize adult behavior, whereas Xudoyberdi To’xtaboyev focuses on fantasy and symbolism to explore the world of children. Despite these differences, both authors skillfully use figurative language to influence readers and convey universal values such as honesty, freedom, and imagination.

In conclusion, literary devices significantly enhance the artistic value of the works of Mark Twain and Xudoyberdi To’xtaboyev. Through irony, humor, metaphor, exaggeration, and symbolism, both writers successfully express complex ideas in a simple yet engaging manner. Their creative use of figurative language not only makes their works enjoyable to read but also strengthens their educational and moral impact. As a result, the works of both authors continue to remain popular and influential among readers of different generations.

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