

Linguoculturological Features Of Symmetry And Asymmetry In English And Uzbek Literary Texts

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Abstract: This article explores the linguoculturological features of symmetry and asymmetry in English and Uzbek literary texts. Symmetry and asymmetry are considered not only as stylistic and structural devices but also as culturally conditioned means of artistic expression. The study reveals how these phenomena reflect national mentality, aesthetic ideals, emotional attitudes, and worldview in literary discourse. Symmetry in English texts emphasizes order, rationality, and balance, while in Uzbek texts it is closely connected with poetic tradition, folklore, and collective cultural memory. Asymmetry in English literature often highlights psychological depth and creative experimentation, whereas in Uzbek literature it conveys emotional intensity, individuality, and artistic spontaneity. The comparative analysis demonstrates that symmetry and asymmetry are complementary, enhancing both the expressive potential and cultural significance of literary texts.

Keywords: Symmetry, asymmetry, linguoculturology, English literature, Uzbek literature, stylistic devices, cultural identity.

Introduction: In modern linguistics, special attention is given to the study of language as a reflection of culture. One of the significant linguoculturological phenomena in literary discourse is symmetry and asymmetry. These categories function both as stylistic or structural devices and as culturally conditioned means of artistic expression. Through symmetry and asymmetry, authors express national mentality, aesthetic ideals, emotional attitudes, and worldview.

English and Uzbek literary traditions demonstrate not only common but also culture-specific approaches to the use of symmetry and asymmetry. Their comparative analysis allows us to reveal how linguistic form interacts with cultural content. The aim of this article is to analyze the linguoculturological features of symmetry and asymmetry in English and Uzbek literary texts and to determine their cultural and artistic functions.

Symmetry in English and Uzbek Literary Texts

Anaphora and epiphora are common symmetrical devices in English literature. These stylistic means contribute to rhythmic organization and help convey philosophical reflection and emotional restraint.

Symmetry in English texts often reflects the cultural values of order, rationality, and structural balance. Parallel syntactic constructions, lexical repetitions, and balanced compositional structures are widely used in classical English prose and poetry, emphasizing clarity of thought and logical coherence.

In Uzbek literary texts, symmetry is strongly connected with poetic tradition and folklore. Repetition, rhyme, rhythmic balance, and parallel imagery are widely used in classical and modern Uzbek literature. Symmetry here serves not only an aesthetic function but also a mnemonic and didactic one, especially in oral literary genres such as folk songs, proverbs, and epics. These symmetrical patterns facilitate memorization and transmission of cultural values from generation to generation.

Furthermore, Uzbek literary symmetry often carries symbolic meaning. Balanced structures may represent harmony between nature and human beings, moral values, or social ideals rooted in national culture. Thus, symmetry in Uzbek texts reflects collective cultural memory and traditional worldview.

Asymmetry in English and Uzbek Literary Texts

Asymmetry in English literary discourse is commonly associated with expressive emphasis, psychological tension, and individuality of style. It is realized through syntactic fragmentation, inversion, ellipsis, and unexpected lexical choices. Such deviations from symmetry allow authors to convey inner conflict, emotional intensity, and dynamic narrative development.

In modern English literature, asymmetry reflects the complexity of human consciousness and social realities. The deliberate breaking of symmetrical patterns symbolizes instability, uncertainty, or resistance to traditional norms. This tendency is especially evident in modernist and postmodernist texts, where fragmented narration and irregular structures mirror fragmented perception of reality.

In Uzbek literary texts, asymmetry plays a particularly pivotal expressive role. It is generally utilised to intensify emotional impact, especially in lyrical poetry and dramatic prose. Sudden shifts in rhythm, irregular sentence structures, and semantic contrasts create strong emotional resonance with the reader.

Culturally, Uzbek asymmetry is linked to emotional openness, metaphorical richness, and expressive imagery. It reflects the national tendency toward sincerity of feelings and artistic spontaneity. Asymmetry thus becomes a powerful means of expressing personal emotions and cultural identity.

Linguoculturological Interpretation

From a linguoculturological perspective, symmetry and asymmetry in literary texts function as cultural codes. In English literature, symmetry tends to symbolize intellectual discipline, logical thinking, and aesthetic moderation. Asymmetry, in turn, highlights individualism, psychological depth, and creative experimentation.

In Uzbek literature, symmetry is associated with tradition, harmony, and collective values, while asymmetry expresses emotional intensity, individuality, and creative freedom. These distinctions are conditioned by historical development, cultural heritage, and dominant artistic norms of each linguistic community.

Despite these differences, both languages demonstrate that symmetry and asymmetry are complementary rather than opposing phenomena. Their interaction creates artistic integrity, enriches expressive potential, and ensures cultural significance of literary texts.

CONCLUSION

The comparative analysis of English and Uzbek literary texts shows that symmetry and asymmetry are vital linguoculturological categories reflecting national-

cultural specificity and artistic worldview. Symmetry provides structural harmony, cultural continuity, and aesthetic balance, while asymmetry introduces dynamism, emotional depth, and individuality. The study of these phenomena contributes to a deeper understanding of the relationship between language, culture, and literature.

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