



## A LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF APHORISTIC STYLE IN DAFTAR HOSHIYASIDAGI BITIKLAR AND MEDITATIONS

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**Annotation:** *Aphorisms are concise expressions of philosophical thought, conveying moral and intellectual concepts through short but meaningful statements. They occupy an crucial place in both literary and philosophical traditions by presenting complex ideas in a simple and memorable form. This study examines the linguistic features of the aphoristic style in O'tkir Hoshimov's "Daftar hoshiyasidagi bitiklar" and Marcus Aurelius's "Meditations". Using a qualitative comparative method, selected aphorisms from both works are analyzed in terms of lexical choice, stylistic devices, and structural features. The findings show that both authors rely on expressive stylistic devices such as simple vocabulary, brief sentence structures, metaphor, and contrast. Despite differences in cultural origins and philosophical orientation, both works demonstrate similar linguistic strategies for effectively expressing wisdom.*

**Keywords:** *aphorism, aphoristic style, linguistic analysis, stylistics, philosophical discourse, comparative study*

### **Introduction**

Aphorisms are short, profound statements that express general truths, moral principles, or philosophical considerations<sup>1</sup>. They have been widely used in Eastern

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<sup>1</sup> Marcus Aurelius. *Meditations*. – London: Penguin Classics, 2006.



and Western literary traditions as a means of conveying wisdom in a condensed form. The power of aphorisms lies in their ability to convey deep meanings through minimal linguistic structures<sup>2</sup>.

In literary criticism, the aphoristic style is often associated with clarity, brevity, and expressiveness. From a linguistic point of view, aphorisms are characterized by the use of simple vocabulary, concise sentence structures, metaphor, contrast, and parallelism. These features make aphorisms both memorable and influential.

The works of O'tkir Hoshimov *Daftar hoshiyasidagi bitiklar* and Marcus Aurelius *Meditations* are vivid examples of aphoristic writing. Although they belong to different cultural and historical contexts, both texts contain many brief thoughts about life, morality, and human behavior. While Hoshimov's work reflects social and cultural values, Aurelius's work expresses Stoic philosophy and personal discipline.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the linguistic features of the aphoristic style in these two works. The study focuses on the lexical features, stylistic devices, and structural patterns used in aphorisms. By comparing these elements, the study attempts to identify similarities and differences in the linguistic expression of philosophical ideas.

## Methodology

This study uses a qualitative comparative approach. Selected aphorisms from the works *Daftar hoshiyasidagi bitiklar* and *Meditations* are analyzed to determine their linguistic features. The analysis is based on three main aspects: lexical, stylistic, and structural features.

Lexical analysis focuses on word choice and their semantic simplicity or complexity. Stylistic analysis examines the use of expressive means such as metaphor, contrast, and repetition. Structural analysis examines the sentence length, grammatical patterns, and syntactic simplicity characteristic of aphoristic expressions.

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<sup>2</sup> Leech G. *Language in Literature: Style and Foregrounding*. – London: Pearson, 2008.



## Results

The analysis reveals several key linguistic similarities between the two works.

- Lexical features:

Both authors use simple and understandable vocabulary to express philosophical ideas.

For example, Hoshimov writes: "The greatest wealth of life is the human heart" (Hoshimov, 2018)<sup>3</sup>.

Similarly, Aurelius says: "You have power over your mind - not external phenomena. Understand this and you will find strength" (Aurelius, 2006)<sup>4</sup>.

In both cases, everyday words are used to convey deep meanings about human values and inner strength.

- Stylistic devices:

Both texts make extensive use of stylistic devices.

Hoshimov makes extensive use of antithesis: "Do not see evil, bring good" (Hoshimov, 2018).

Aurelius uses a metaphor: "The soul is painted with the color of its thoughts" (Aurelius, 2006).

Another example from Aurelius: "Do not waste time arguing about what a good person should be. Be one" (Aurelius, 2006).

This aphorism uses the imperative structure and the imperative to emphasize action rather than discussing conflict.

- Structural features:

The aphorisms in both works are generally short and structurally simple.

For example:

Hoshimov: "Friendship is the most valuable asset of a person" (Hoshimov, 2018).

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<sup>3</sup> Hoshimov O'. Daftar hoshiyasidagi bitiklar. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston nashriyoti, 2018.

<sup>4</sup> Marcus Aurelius. Meditations. – London: Penguin Classics, 2006.



Aurelius: "If it is not right, do not do it; if it is not right, do not say it" (Aurelius, 2006).

These examples show that brevity and clarity are important elements of the aphoristic style.

- Differences:

Despite the similarities, differences can be observed. While Hoshimov's aphorisms focus more on social relationships, kindness, and moral values, Aurelius emphasizes self-control, discipline, and inner philosophy.

### **Discussion**

The findings show that the aphoristic style in both works relies on linguistic economy and expressive clarity. The use of simple vocabulary allows readers to easily understand complex philosophical ideas. This simplicity does not diminish the meaning; rather, it enhances the communicative power of the text.

The cultural context has a significant impact on linguistic expression. In "Daftar hoshiyasidagi bitiklar" the aphorisms reflect everyday life, human relationships, and social values (Hoshimov, 2018). In contrast, the Meditations reflect Stoic philosophy, emphasizing self-discipline, rationality, and inner strength (Aurelius, 2006).

From a linguistic perspective, both authors use similar strategies: brevity, clarity, and stylistic expressiveness. However, thematic differences show how language is shaped by its cultural and philosophical background.

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, a comparative linguistic analysis of Daftar hoshiyasidagi bitiklar and Meditations shows that the aphoristic style is characterized by concise structures, simple vocabulary, and effective stylistic devices. Both authors successfully use short statements to convey deep philosophical ideas.

Although the works differ in cultural content and thematic focus, their linguistic features demonstrate the universal nature of aphoristic expression. The study confirms that aphorisms remain a powerful tool for expressing wisdom in various literary traditions.



## REFERENCES:

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