



# Stylistic Features Of Eponyms In The English And Uzbek Languages

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**Abstract:** This article examines the stylistic features of eponyms in the English and Uzbek languages from a comparative perspective. The study analyzes how eponyms function in different stylistic layers of language, including scientific, journalistic, literary, and colloquial styles. Special attention is paid to their expressive potential, evaluative meaning, and pragmatic functions. The article also highlights similarities and differences in the stylistic usage of eponyms in English and Uzbek, demonstrating their role in enriching expressive language and reflecting cultural and historical values.

**Keywords:** Eponym, stylistics, expressive means, functional styles, English language, Uzbek language.

**Introduction:** Language is not only a means of communication but also a reflection of cultural, historical, and social experience. One of the linguistic phenomena that vividly illustrates the interaction between language and culture is the use of eponyms. Eponyms are lexical units derived from proper names of people, places, mythological characters, or historical figures. Over time, these proper names acquire generalized meanings and become part of the common vocabulary.

In modern linguistics, eponyms are studied from lexical, semantic, word-formation, and stylistic perspectives. While much attention has been paid to their semantic development and morphological adaptation, their stylistic features remain an important area of research, especially in comparative studies.

The English language is particularly rich in eponyms, which are widely used across different functional styles. The Uzbek language also contains eponyms, though many of them enter the language through borrowing and show specific stylistic behavior. This article aims to analyze the stylistic characteristics of eponyms in

English and Uzbek and to identify their expressive and pragmatic functions in various communicative contexts.

### The Concept of Eponyms and Stylistics

An eponym is a word or phrase derived from a proper noun that has come to denote a general class of objects, actions, qualities, or phenomena. Examples include sandwich, boycott, diesel, and Freudian in English, as well as rentgen, amper, and navoiyona in Uzbek.

Stylistics is the branch of linguistics that studies language variation according to context, purpose, and communicative function. From a stylistic point of view, eponyms are interesting because they often carry:

- historical and cultural associations;
- evaluative or expressive meaning;
- stylistic coloring (neutral, bookish, colloquial, or expressive).

The stylistic value of eponyms depends on their degree of lexicalization, frequency of use, and the functional style in which they appear.

### Stylistic Classification of Eponyms

Eponyms can be stylistically classified according to the functional styles in which they are most frequently used.

Neutral eponyms have lost their strong connection with the original proper name and are used in everyday communication without stylistic coloring.

Examples in English:

- sandwich
- diesel
- silhouette

Examples in Uzbek:

- dizel
- rentgen
- amper

These eponyms function as ordinary lexical units and do not evoke expressive or emotional associations in most contexts.

### Bookish and Scientific Eponyms

Many eponyms are characteristic of scientific and academic styles. They are often used as terms in medicine, physics, psychology, philosophy, and linguistics.

English examples:

- Freudian analysis
- Darwinism

- Newtonian mechanics
- Alzheimer's disease

Uzbek examples:

- Freyd nazariyasi
- Darvinizm
- Nyuton qonunlari
- Altsgeymer kasalligi

These eponyms are stylistically bookish and are mainly used in formal, academic, and professional discourse. Their stylistic function is precision and terminological clarity rather than expressiveness.

### Expressive and Symbolic Functions

In literary texts, eponyms often acquire symbolic and expressive meanings. Writers use them to create vivid imagery, convey character traits, or allude to well-known cultural references.

Examples in English literature:

- He was a real Don Juan (symbol of a womanizer)
- a Herculean effort (symbol of great strength)
- a Romeo-like character (symbol of romantic love)

Examples in Uzbek literature:

- Farhodona sabr (reference to Farhod from classical literature)
- Navoiyona fikr (symbol of wisdom and poetic mastery)

In such cases, eponyms serve as stylistic devices that enrich the text with intertextual and cultural meaning.

### Characterization and Evaluation

Eponyms are frequently used to evaluate characters indirectly. Instead of long descriptions, a single eponym can convey complex traits.

For example:

- He behaved like a Napoleon (ambition, leadership, or authoritarianism)
- U Temurdek qat'iyatli edi (determination and strength)

Thus, eponyms function as stylistic shortcuts, enhancing narrative efficiency and emotional impact.

### Eponyms in Journalistic Style

In journalistic and media discourse, eponyms are used to attract attention, create expressive headlines, and convey evaluative meanings.

English examples:

- The new Silicon Valley of Asia
- A political Waterloo for the candidate
- An Orwellian future

Uzbek examples:

- Siyosiy Vaterloo
- Orvellcha jamiyat
- Zamonaviy Temuriylar

Such eponyms often carry strong connotations and are used metaphorically. Their stylistic role is to influence readers emotionally and intellectually.

### Informality and Expressiveness

In everyday speech, some eponyms acquire informal or humorous connotations.

English examples:

- He's a real Einstein (ironically or genuinely intelligent)

- Don't be a Scrooge (stingy person)

Uzbek examples:

- Einshteyn bo'lib ketma
- Xo'ja Nasriddindek hazilkash

These eponyms are stylistically colloquial and often used with irony or exaggeration.

### Pragmatic Function

Colloquial eponyms help speakers express attitudes, emotions, and evaluations efficiently. They also strengthen interpersonal communication by relying on shared cultural knowledge.

### Comparative Analysis of English and Uzbek Eponyms

Aspect	English	Uzbek
Quantity	Very rich and productive	More limited
Stylistic range	All functional styles	Mainly literary, scientific
Expressiveness	High in literary and media texts	Strong cultural symbolism
Source of eponyms	Native and borrowed	Mostly borrowed or classical

English eponyms are more stylistically versatile due to the language's long tradition of lexical innovation. Uzbek eponyms, while fewer in number, are deeply rooted in national culture and classical literature.

### Cultural and Stylistic Significance of Eponyms

Eponyms reflect cultural memory and historical continuity. Their stylistic use reveals:

- societal values;
- historical figures admired or criticized;
- collective cultural knowledge.

In both English and Uzbek, eponyms serve as a bridge between language and culture, making speech more expressive and meaningful.

### CONCLUSION

The stylistic analysis of eponyms in English and Uzbek demonstrates that these lexical units play a significant role in various functional styles of language. In English, eponyms are widely used across scientific, literary, journalistic, and colloquial styles, displaying a high degree of stylistic flexibility. In Uzbek, eponyms are less numerous but possess strong expressive and cultural potential, especially in literary and publicistic texts.

Overall, eponyms contribute to linguistic economy, stylistic richness, and cultural representation. Their comparative study enhances our understanding of

stylistics, intercultural communication, and lexical development.

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