

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Stylistic Features Of The Concept Of Kinetic Movement In English And Uzbek Languages

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Abstract

This article presents a comparative analysis of the stylistic features of the concept of kinetic movement in the English and Uzbek languages from a linguocognitive perspective. The study examines the semantic and stylistic potential of verbs, phraseological units, and expressive means used to represent kinetic movement. Particular attention is paid to the functioning of kinetic movement in literary, journalistic, and colloquial discourse. The analysis demonstrates that while the concept of kinetic movement in both languages shares universal characteristics, it also reflects distinct national and cultural features shaped by linguistic structure and cultural worldview.

KEYWORDS

kinetic movement, concept, stylistics, verb, metaphor, comparative linguistics, English language, Uzbek language.

INTRODUCTION

In modern linguistics, the concept-based approach has become one of the most productive methods for studying language as a reflection of human cognition and culture. Concepts serve as mental constructs through which people perceive, categorize, and interpret reality. Among such concepts, the concept of kinetic movement occupies a significant place, as movement is one of the most fundamental experiences of human existence.

The concept of kinetic movement encompasses physical motion, spatial displacement, and metaphorical movement related to psychological, social, and temporal changes. Languages employ a wide range of lexical, grammatical, and stylistic means to express movement, making this concept a rich object of linguistic investigation.

English and Uzbek belong to different language families and typological systems: English is an analytical Germanic language, while Uzbek is an agglutinative Turkic language.

Despite these differences, both languages actively use kinetic movement to create stylistic effects and convey dynamic imagery. This article aims to analyze and compare the stylistic features of the concept of kinetic movement in English and Uzbek, identifying both universal and culture-specific characteristics.

Theoretical Background: The Concept of Kinetic Movement

The term kinetic movement refers to any form of motion or dynamic change involving an animate or inanimate entity in space and time. In linguistics, kinetic movement is primarily represented through verbs of motion, adverbial modifiers, and various figurative devices.

From a cognitive perspective, the concept of kinetic movement is closely related to human perception of space, time, and action. Scholars such as Lakoff and Johnson emphasize that movement often serves as a source domain for conceptual metaphors, enabling speakers to conceptualize abstract

notions like time, life, and emotions.

Stylistically, kinetic movement contributes to the expressiveness of speech by adding dynamism, intensity, and imagery. The choice of specific motion verbs or figurative expressions can significantly influence the tone and stylistic coloring of a text.

Stylistic Representation of Kinetic Movement in English

Verbs of Motion and Stylistic Nuances

In English, verbs of motion form a large and diverse group, including basic verbs (go, come, run, walk) and more specific ones (dash, creep, wander, glide). Each verb carries a particular stylistic and semantic nuance, such as speed, manner, or emotional state.

For example:

- He dashed across the street implies urgency and speed.
- She wandered through the streets suggests aimlessness and contemplation.

Such verbs are widely used in literary texts to create vivid imagery and convey characters' psychological states.

Phrasal Verbs as Stylistic Devices

One of the distinctive features of English is the extensive use of phrasal verbs to express kinetic movement (move on, run away, step back). These constructions often have both literal and metaphorical meanings, enhancing stylistic flexibility.

For instance:

- The story moves on (metaphorical movement).
- He stepped back in fear (physical movement with emotional coloring).

Phrasal verbs are especially common in colloquial and journalistic styles, where they add naturalness and expressiveness.

Metaphorical Use of Kinetic Movement

English frequently employs kinetic movement metaphors to describe abstract processes:

- Time flies.
- The economy is moving forward.

Such metaphors are stylistically neutral in everyday usage but

become expressive in literary and rhetorical contexts.

Stylistic Representation of Kinetic Movement in Uzbek

Motion Verbs and Agglutinative Features

In Uzbek, kinetic movement is primarily expressed through a rich system of motion verbs (yurmoq – to walk, yugurmoq – to run, siljimoq – to move slightly). Due to the agglutinative nature of the language, suffixes play a crucial role in modifying meaning and stylistic tone.

For example:

- yurib ketmoq (to walk away)
- yugurib chiqmoq (to run out)

These constructions allow Uzbek speakers to convey subtle nuances of movement, direction, and completion.

Kinetic Movement in Literary Style

Uzbek literary texts are characterized by vivid and emotionally rich descriptions of movement:

- U shiddat bilan oldinga otilib chiqdi (He rushed forward with force).

Such expressions often combine motion verbs with adverbs and figurative elements, enhancing imagery and emotional impact.

Colloquial and Publicistic Usage

In colloquial Uzbek, kinetic movement expressions are dynamic and expressive:

- Qani, yur! (Come on, move!)

In publicistic discourse, movement metaphors are frequently used to describe social and political changes:

- Jamiyat yangi bosqichga qadam qo'ymoqda (Society is stepping into a new stage).

Comparative Analysis of English and Uzbek

The comparative analysis reveals several similarities and differences in the stylistic realization of kinetic movement:

Similarities

- Both languages use motion verbs to express physical and metaphorical movement.
- Kinetic movement contributes to expressiveness and imagery in literary texts.

- Metaphorical movement is widely used to conceptualize abstract ideas.
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Differences

- English relies heavily on phrasal verbs, while Uzbek employs suffixation and compound verb forms.
- Uzbek kinetic expressions often reflect national and cultural imagery.
- English motion verbs tend to be stylistically neutral, while Uzbek verbs frequently carry emotional and expressive coloring.

Stylistic Functions of the Kinetic Movement Concept

The concept of kinetic movement performs several important stylistic functions in both languages:

1. Creating dynamism and vivid imagery in narrative texts;
2. Expressing emotional and psychological states;
3. Enhancing metaphorical representation of abstract concepts;
4. Increasing the persuasive power of journalistic discourse.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the concept of kinetic movement occupies a central place in the stylistic systems of both English and Uzbek. Despite typological differences, both languages employ similar cognitive mechanisms to conceptualize movement. At the same time, national and cultural factors significantly influence stylistic realization. The findings of this study contribute to comparative linguistics, stylistics, and translation studies by highlighting universal and language-specific features of kinetic movement.

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