



LINGUISTIC EXPRESSION OF THE UNSEEN WORLD IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LITERATURE (COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS)

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Abstract: World literature has been surprising humanity with its diversity for centuries. Humanity can express its inner experiences and culture not only through language, but also in written form. The works that have come down to us over these centuries and the deep meaning in them. There is such a concept in literature that distinguishes the style of each writer and the work from other works. It is very surprising that there are similarities in the depiction of the unseen world in both Uzbek and English literature. In both literatures, metaphorical, abstract concepts and emotions are used to depict the unseen world. British literature, with its rich and diverse imagery, is of great importance not only in English literature but also in world literature. Such diverse imagery and positive and negative characters make the work interesting and attract the reader. This topic is important because we can find an interpretation of the unseen world, which shows that its role in literature is special. This article looks at how English and Uzbek literature describe the unseen world and explains their main similarities and differences.

Key words: Unseen world, metaphor, imagery, symbolic images, feelings, emotions.

Language is a means of communication throughout human history, and therefore a powerful tool for sharing human experience. Literature does not directly show the unseen world, but it allows readers to feel it through symbols, emotions, and imagination. It portrays the unseen world in a deep and hidden way. In my opinion, English and Uzbek literature use different linguistic tools to express the unseen world. However, culture, history, and philosophy have a strong influence on these expressions. This article aims to compare how the unseen world is represented in English and Uzbek literature and to identify key similarities and differences in their linguistic approaches.

In literature, the unseen world is the knowledge and experience that humans cannot see with their eyes but have gained through living. It can be love, fear, and melancholy, and they affect a person's behavior and way of life.



In my opinion, readers prefer more not only because of its plot, but also because it reflects individual psychological experiences.

Unlike English literature, where the unseen world is often linked to individual psychology, Uzbek literature tends to interpret it through collective spiritual and religious values. It reflects more individual and psychological images. For example, the work "Harry Potter" written by J.K. Rowling (1990) is still read by readers again and again. The work is a gripping story and consists of several parts. I personally think that the triumph of good over evil in the work, the superiority of selflessness in friendship, and the situations between fate and choice make the work equally beloved by books of all ages. In my opinion the unseen world in English literature is often connected to moral conflict, where abstract ideas like "good" and "evil" are transformed into visible characters. The writer also used metaphoric expressions in the work such as dragons and scary big birds. There are many examples of such works of fiction in English literature.

Uzbek literature distinguishes itself from other literature by depicting the unseen world through its spiritual, philosophical and cultural views. The characters are often spiritual and cultural. The reason for this may be religious beliefs and faith. The writer describes his inner experiences and feelings more with metaphors and symbols. They help to convey the meaning more deeply. For example, in Alisher Navoi's (1498-1499) work "Lison Ut-Tayir", we can see a wide description of the unseen world. In the work, people search for a bird named Simurg. But in the end they realize that what they were looking for was always with them inside them. The writer describes people as a bird symbolizing God, Simurg. This can be interpreted that is about the spiritual development and hardships experienced by people during their journey. Moreover, the interdependence between nature and man is also reflected in the work.

In Uzbek and English literature, linguistic expressions are delivered in a stylistic method. Love, trust, inner experiences and difficulties are never depicted directly, but rather indirectly through symbolic and metaphorical images. This ensures a rich and wide-ranging use of language.

Despite these parallels, there are significant distinctions in the verbal expression of the invisible world. English literature frequently highlights human experience and individual psychology. This can be seen in stories that focus on inner thoughts, realistic human behavior, and a deeper understanding of the mind. In this way, the unseen world is often related to individual emotions, life questions, and a person's identity.

In conclusion, the description of the unseen world is widely used in world literature. The use of linguistic expressions gives the work a rich and deep



meaning. Both Uzbek and English literature have their own methods of describing it. At the same time, both attract their own wide readers.

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