



MIRZO ULUG'BEK NOMIDAGI  
O'ZBEKISTON MILLIY UNIVERSITETI  
JIZZAX FILIALI



**KOMPYUTER ILMLARI VA  
MUHANDISLIK TEXNOLOGIYALARI**  
**XALQARO ILMIY-TEXNIK**  
**ANJUMAN MATERIALLARI**  
**TO'PLAMI**  
**1-QISM**



26-27-SENTABR  
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**MIRZO ULUG‘BEK NOMIDAGI O‘ZBEKISTON MILLIY  
UNIVERSITETINING JIZZAX FILIALI**



**KOMPYUTER ILMLARI VA MUHANDISLIK  
TEXNOLOGIYALARI**  
*mavzusidagi Xalqaro ilmiy-texnik anjuman materiallari*  
*to‘plami*  
**(2025-yil 26-27-sentabr)**  
**1-QISM**

**JIZZAX-2025**

Kompyuter ilmlari va muhandislik texnologiyalari. Xalqaro ilmiy-texnik anjuman materiallari to'plami – Jizzax: O'zMU Jizzax filiali, 2025-yil 26-27-sentabr. 355-bet.

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Globalashuv sharoitida davlatimizni yanada barqaror va jadal sur'atlar bilan rivojlantirish bo'yicha amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar samarasini yaxshilash sohasidagi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlariga alohida e'tibor qaratilgan. Zero iqtisodiyotning, ijtimoiy sohalarini qamrab olgan modernizatsiya jarayonlari, hayotning barcha sohalarini liberallashtirishni talab qilmoqda.

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Mazkur to'plamga kiritilgan ma'ruza tezlilarining mazmuni, undagi statistik ma'lumotlar va me'yoriy hujjatlarning to'g'riligi hamda tanqidiy fikr-mulohazalar, keltirilgan takliflarga mualliflarning o'zlari mas'uldirlar.

# CHARLES DICKENS' PROSE: SYNTACTIC DEVICES OF REPETITION, EXCLAMATIONS AND RHETORICAL QUESTIONS

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**Annotation:** This article explores the syntactic devices of repetition, exclamations, and rhetorical questions in the prose of Charles Dickens, emphasizing their structural, stylistic, and emotional functions. Repetition—manifested through anaphora, epiphora, parallelism, and combined forms—creates rhythm, reinforces motifs, and heightens expressive intensity. Exclamations contribute immediacy and emotional force, shaping tone and character voice. Rhetorical questions, in turn, engage readers, convey irony or indignation, and highlight social criticism. The interplay of these devices demonstrates Dickens' syntactic mastery, enabling him to blend rhetorical sophistication with deep emotional resonance. The study reveals how these techniques shaped Dickens' unique narrative style and contributed to his lasting impact on English prose.

**Key words:** Charles Dickens, prose style, syntactic devices, repetition, anaphora, epiphora, parallelism, exclamations, rhetorical questions, stylistic effects, emotional resonance, narrative rhythm.

## **Dickens' Mastery of Syntactic Repetition**

Charles Dickens is renowned for his vivid prose and his ability to evoke emotion, atmosphere, and character through carefully crafted syntactic devices. Among these, repetition stands out as a hallmark of his style, serving both structural and expressive purposes.

### **Types and Functions of Repetition**

Dickens employs a variety of repetition types, including lexical repetition (repeating words or phrases), syntactic repetition (repeating grammatical structures), and combined repetition (intertwining multiple types within a passage). These repetitions can occur at multiple levels:

- **Anaphora:** Repetition at the beginning of successive clauses or sentences, creating rhythm and emphasis.
- **Epiphora:** Repetition at the end of clauses or sentences.
- **Parallelism:** Repetition of syntactic structures, often combined with anaphora or other forms, to reinforce ideas and create balance.
- **Combined Repetition:** Dickens sometimes integrates two or more types—such as parallelism with anaphora and parcellation—to heighten the rhetorical impact.

For example, in *Bleak House*, Dickens writes:

“Fog everywhere. Fog up the river, where it flows among green aits and meadows; fog down the river, where it rolls defiled among the tiers of shipping...”

Here, the repetition of "fog" and the parallel structure immerse the reader in the oppressive atmosphere.

## **Stylistic and Emotional Effects**

Repetition in Dickens' prose serves to:

- Create rhythm and musicality, making passages memorable and engaging.
- Emphasize key themes or emotions, such as despair, excitement, or irony.
- Build progression or climax, especially through gradation and epanalepsis.
- Impart a poetic tone, lending prose a lyrical quality and emotional depth.

The combination of various repetitions—sometimes at different linguistic levels—allows Dickens to layer meanings and reinforce narrative motifs

## **The Role of Exclamations in Dickensian Prose**

Dickens frequently uses exclamations to convey heightened emotion, surprise, or urgency. These exclamatory constructions are marked by distinctive syntactic forms (often beginning with "What" or "How") and punctuation (exclamation marks).

### **Syntactic Features**

- **Exclamatory Sentences:** Often start with "What" or "How" (e.g., "What a night it was!").
- **Short Exclamatory Phrases:** Interjections or brief clauses that punctuate dialogue or narration.
- **Exclamatory Questions:** Questions posed with an exclamatory force, blending inquiry with emotion.

### **Effect on the Reader**

Exclamations infuse Dickens' prose with immediacy and intensity, drawing readers directly into characters' emotional states. They serve to:

- Highlight moments of shock, joy, or despair.
- Break narrative flow, creating dramatic pauses or surges.
- Express character voice, especially in dialogue.

Through exclamations, Dickens achieves a dynamic range of tone—from comic exuberance to tragic urgency.

## **Rhetorical Questions: Subtlety and Persuasion**

Rhetorical questions are a powerful syntactic device in Dickens' writing. Unlike information-seeking questions, rhetorical questions are not intended to elicit answers but to provoke thought, express irony, or underscore a point.

### **Prosodic and Syntactic Markers**

Research demonstrates that rhetorical questions differ from genuine questions not only in intention but also in their prosodic realization—intonation, pitch accent, duration, and voice quality. In written Dickensian prose, these distinctions are achieved through:

- **Contextual cues:** Placement within narrative or dialogue signals rhetorical intent.
- **Syntactic structure:** Use of wh-questions ("Why must it be so?") or polar questions ("Is this justice?") where the answer is implied.
- **Punctuation:** Use of question marks alongside exclamation marks to signal rhetorical force.

## **Functions in Dickens' Narratives**

Rhetorical questions in Dickens' works serve multiple purposes:

- Engage the reader’s mind, prompting reflection on social issues or moral dilemmas.
- Express character attitudes, such as sarcasm, incredulity, or indignation.
- Heighten emotional impact, especially when combined with repetition or exclamations.

For instance, in *Oliver Twist*:

“Are there no prisons? Are there no workhouses?”

Here, the repetition of rhetorical questions underscores social criticism while intensifying the narrative’s emotional charge.

### **The Interplay of Syntactic Devices: A Dickensian Signature**

Dickens often combines repetition, exclamations, and rhetorical questions within a single passage for cumulative effect. This interplay amplifies meaning and creates a distinctive rhythm:

- **Parallelism with rhetorical questions:**

“Will no one help this child? Will no one pity him?”

- **Anaphoric exclamations:**

“Oh! what a world! Oh! what injustice!”

- **Exclamatory rhetorical questions:**ic virtuosity but also deepen the reader’s emotional engagement

### **Conclusion: Lasting Impact on Literary Style**

“How could such things be allowed!”

Such combinations not only showcase Dickens’ syntact

Through deliberate use of repetition, exclamations, and rhetorical questions—often interwoven—Charles Dickens crafts prose that is both structurally sophisticated and emotionally resonant. These syntactic devices enable him to shape narrative pacing, evoke empathy, and challenge readers’ perceptions. Understanding their function reveals the artistry behind Dickens’ enduring literary voice.

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