EXPRESSIVE MEANS AND STYLISTIC DEVICES

Shamuratova Saida Bekimbetovna

Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi Taxiatosh tumani

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Annotation: In this article there are given the analyses of stylistic functions and stylistic devices of English language.

Key words: Expressive Means, stylistic devices, word-building, rhyme, rhythm, metaphor, metonymy, subjective, attribute, epithet, utterance, polysemantic, convergence.

The aim of the work is to analyze some stylistic devices of English language.

All stylistic means of the language can be divided into expressive means (EM) and stylistic devices (SD). "The expressive means of a language are those phonetic, morphological, wordbuilding, lexical, phraseological and /or syntactical forms which exist in language as a system for the purpose of logical and emotional intensification of the utterance"

A lot of notions and terms of stylistics adopted from rhetoric and changed little for a distance of centures. And opinion about subject, content and tasks of stylistics, how truly noticed Y.M. Screbnev, extremely variously and in many cases they would turn incompatible. Explained that rather variety connection of stylistics with other parts of philology and differences of its possible application. The phonetic, morphological, wordbuilding, lexical, phraseological and syntactical forms are described in the textbooks of lexicology, grammar and various dictionaries.

Among phonetic Expressive Means we distinguish such as pitch, melody, stress and other ways of using the voice, which reveal the logical and emotional strength of the language.

Among morphological EM of special importance is the use of Historical Present, the use of "shall" as a modal verb. The word-building means are rare in the English language (especially compared with Russian or Uzbek). That's why the use of dominative suffixes –kin (bootkin, boykin, ladykin), -ee (shirtee, coatee, bootee), -y (ie) (birdie, dearie), - let (streamlet, booklet) and others brings much emphasis and makes the narration expressive and emotional.

Among lexical EM we must mention words with emotive meanings, interjections, polysemantic words, vulgar words and slang. The fact that polysemantic words retain their primary and secondary meanings is of great importance for stylistics. It is quite easy to understand the meaning of the following phrases: He grasped the main idea; a building question; pity melted her heart.

The expressiveness of these words becomes obvious when compared with neutral equivalents: He understood the main idea; an important question; pity softened her heart. This expressiveness exists in the vocabulary of any language.

Proverbs and sayings also serve to make our speech more emphatic. The linguistic analysis of proverbs and sayings show that they have got certain typical features which distinguish them from ordinary phrases and utterances. These features are the following: brevity, rhythm, rhyme, alliteration, the didactic character of these utterances. They always express the generalized idea.

f. e: Out of sight, out of mind,
First come, first served,
A friend in need is a friend indeed.
Curiosity killed the cat.

In this short survey it is impossible to give a complete analysis of all EM of the language.

The boundaries of stylistics are not limited with the study of EM. In most cases we deal with Stylistic Devices (SD). According to this definition “it is a conscious and intentional intensification of some typical structural and/or semantic property of a language unit promoted to a generalized states and thus becoming a generative model”.

SDs must always have some function in the text, besides they bring additional information. The conception that words posses several meanings gives rise to such SDs as metaphor, metonymy, irony, epithet and others.

In speaking about SD the force of one and the same SD may be different. In some cases the emotive charge may be very strong, in others it may be weak. It depends on the use of an SD in one and the same function.

Here some metonymy:

The best pens of the world.

In this other nature, remote from anything I knew, I could abandon all, except my passion for her.

The transfor of meanings may based on temporal, spatial, casual, functional, instrumental and other relations.

The epithet is an SD which is built on the interplay of two meanings of a word: emotive and logical. It denotes a permanent or temporary quality of a person, thing, idea, phenomenon and characterizes it from the point of view of subjective perception: proud boxing gloves, iron hate, waiting silence and etc.

She gave me bright smile.

But I have an uneasy feeling she’s forgotton. Handy .

The degree of individual subjective evaluation is clearly seen if we compare these word combinations with the traditional logically founded word combinations: black, heavy, good, green, long, short hair. A comparison of such word combinations as “iron gate” and “iron will” shows the difference between an epithet and a logical attribute. In the first case “iron” is a logical attribute denoting a special type of gates, where as in “iron will”- iron serves as an epithet and denotes an “unyielding will”.

Sometimes for a special reason one of the features of the thing is made the most essential, describes some detail and intensifies it. Such SDs as simile, periphrases, euphemism and hyperbole are included into this group.

Simile reveals the most essential features of an object (or person) and draws a comparison between two different things.

Speaking about SDs we can mention the cases when two or more EM or SD meet at one point i.e. in one utterance. Such clusters of SDs are called convergence. “Together, each SD adds its expressivity to that of the others. In general, the effects of these SDs converge into one especially striking emphasis”

Onomatopoeia is a combination of speech-sounds which aims at imitating sounds produced in nature (wind, sea, thunder, etc.) by things (machines or tools, etc.), by people (singing, laughter, patter of feet, etc.) and by animals.

“Nevertheless in the larger units of line and stanza, a certain relationship can be found between sounds and content”.

Alliteration is a device which is based on the reiteration of initial sounds of the utterance: And the day is dark and dreary no pay, no play; fate and fortune. Alliteration is often used in poetry, emotive prose and the style of mass media.

The titles of some books are alliterated: School for Scandal, sense and sensibility; Pride and Prejudice. Many proverbs and sayings are built on alliteration: safe and sound, tit for tat; blend as a bat; neck or nothing and etc.

Having these different information about Expressive Means and Stylistic Devices we can came to such conclusion that they helps us to express our feelings, emotions and to show our conditions, also to know others conditions and emotions. They are main things in learning language. Because without knowing them we cannot learn any language.

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