

THE IMPORTANCE OF STYLISTIC DEVICES TO EXPRESS FIGURATIVE MEANING

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this article is to illustrate some stylistic device which help to make figurative meaning in the text. Firstly, it shows the differences between several stylistic devices as well as their similarities. Next, it illustrates concepts about the importance of figurative meaning in speech and stylistic devices.

KEYWORDS: *Stylistic Devices, Stylistic Elements, Metaphor, Allegory, Derivative Meaning, Figurative Meaning*

INTRODUCTION

The world is becoming globally the same and communication is one of the main parts of human life in this world. To have good contact with each other people have learned the text and its functions in the language. The passage or text can be flourished with the help of different parts of speech or stylistic devices. Moreover, a speaker can use various types of stylistic devices to fulfill his speech or to have interesting meaning to the speech. In this case, several questions come up to the mind like what are stylistic devices? or why do we need them in speech or a text? What is derivative or figurative meaning of the text? How are the stylistic devices and figurative meaning connected with each other? This article discusses the mentioned questions with hoping to add little contribution to the research works on the figurative meaning.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Stylistic devices can be considered as effective speech maker or creative ways of using language. According to the stylistic devices definition given in the website (<https://study.com/learn/lesson/stylistic-devices-concept-examples.html>), stylistic devices add an additional dimension to language beyond its literal meaning. [6.1] Stylistic devices can be called rhetorical devices too, since they are often used in rhetoric, the discipline that covers effective and persuasive language use. Stylistic devices can also be called figures of speech because they often involve non-literal or figurative language. Stylistic devices are mostly used in figurative meaning of the text so they have meaning under the meaning which are very handy to use in literal texts.

Stylistic devices can be studied in the context of literature, where they are frequently employed by writers, furthermore, they can be used in short texts that can appear in everyday life. Also, stylistic devices can be used in mass media language to emphasize the meaning, to attract the

consumers' attention as well as to have a good business. Stylistic devices can also occur in rhetorical contexts, such as speeches, and in everyday conversation which mentioned above. Oftentimes, people employ stylistic devices without even realizing it using them in their speech. There are many reasons writers use stylistic devices or stylistic elements. Broadly speaking, a stylistic device can make a statement or description more interesting or meaningful. Stylistic devices allow a sentence to say more than it seems to and can be assumed as a way to express ideas that add to the literal meaning that is conveyed. Stylistic Elements are also a way to add variety to language and express familiar concepts in new ways. Stylistic devices might increase the vividness of a description or the strength of a reader's emotional response. Finally, stylistic devices can be used simply because they make a text more enjoyable to readers. There are various types of stylistic devices. The following subheadings provide stylistic device examples for the most well-known types.

Originally, Stylistics is the study of textual meaning. Historically, it arose from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Russian formalist approach to literary meaning, which endeavored to identify the textual triggers of certain literary effects from their structures. As a result, for much of its history, stylistics has been concerned with the style, and consequent meaning, of literary works. However, the burgeoning of modern linguistics in the early part of the 20th century and the simultaneous rise of mass media (newspapers, radio, and television in the first instance) led stylisticians toward two new concerns. It is also worth noting that the increasing use of computational methodologies borrowed from corpus linguistics means that today it is possible to examine not only foregrounded, but also background features of style. Meanwhile, stylistics has continued to follow the "new" sub disciplines of the field (sociolinguistics, pragmatics, psycholinguistics, etc.), as well as developing connections with other disciplines, notably psychology, to develop a range of more subtle tools of analysis to understand how the texts that are its central concern make meaning. [2.1]

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

Simile is assumed the first and foremost essential stylistic device as it is the easiest stylistic device to identify and signaled by the usage of the words "like" or "as". A simile is a comparison used to attract the reader's as well as listeners attention and describe something in descriptive terms. For example: " From up here on the fourteenth floor, my brother Charley looks *like* an insect scurrying among other insects." (from "Sweet Potato Pie," Eugenia Collier)

Metaphors are nearly the same as simile however there are several differences between them. A metaphor is a comparison that does not use the words "like" or "as". Metaphors can span over multiple sentences. Metaphor are a bit complex than simile as they have not got the key words like "as" or "like". For instance, "That boy is like a machine." is a simile, but "That boy is a machine!" is a metaphor.

Having a look next stylistic device that is mentioned as a good helper for making figurative meaning in speech, synecdoche occurs when a part of something is used to refer to the whole. Many examples of synecdoche are idioms, common to the language. For example: Workers can be referred to as 'pairs of hands' and a vehicle as one's 'wheels'.

Metonymy is similar to synecdoche, but instead of a part representing the whole, a related object or part of a related object is used to represent the whole. Often it is used to represent the whole of

an abstract idea. As a good example the following sentence could be given: The phrase "The king's guns were aimed at the enemy," using 'guns' to represent infantry.

The word 'crown' may be used metonymically to refer to the king or queen, and at times to the law of the land.

Another stylistic device, called "personification" is a handy way to make figurative meaning of the text or speech. Actually, personification is a stylistic device giving human or animal characteristics to inanimate objects. For example: The wind whistled through the trees. (in fact, wind cannot whistle, humans whistle.)

Apostrophe is also nearly the same as "personification" but direct. The speaker addresses someone absent or dead, or addresses an inanimate or abstract object as if it were human.

A symbol may be an object, a person, a situation, an action, a word, or an idea that has literal meaning in the story as well as an alternative identity that represents something else. It is used as an expressive way to depict an idea. The symbol generally conveys an emotional response far beyond what the word, idea, or image itself dictates.

A heart standing for love. (One might say "It broke my heart" rather than "I was really upset")

A sunrise portraying new hope. ("All their fears melted in the face of the newly risen sun.")

Allegory is also very essential to create figurative meaning of a speech. An allegory is a story that has a second meaning, usually by endowing characters, objects or events with symbolic significance. The entire story functions symbolically; often a pattern relates each literal item to a corresponding abstract idea or principle. Although the surface story may have its interest, the author's major interest is in the ulterior meaning.

Imagery is a type of stylistic device and it is when the author invokes sensory details. Often, this is simply to draw a reader more deeply into a story by helping the reader visualize what is being described. However, imagery may also symbolize important ideas in a story.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, figurative meaning is based on stylistic devices and stylistic devices are based on creating figurative meaning to a speech. So these two concepts fulfill each other. Stylistic devices occur often in all kinds of literature. For instance, in Shakespeare's play *The Comedy of Errors*, Antipholus states that "I to the world am like a drop of water, / That in the ocean seeks another drop." This is a simile because Antipholus claims to be similar to a drop of water in order to represent his internal state. Another example of a stylistic device is the line, "All the world's a stage," from Jaques in Shakespeare's play *As You Like It*. This is a metaphor because the line doesn't literally mean that the world is a stage, but rather is a way of noting similarities between life and theatre. So the stylistic devices can be seen in both short sentence or in a big novel too. As mentioned above there are a great number of different types of stylistic devices. Frequently used devices include metaphor, when a writer acts as if two clearly different things are the same so that they can be compared, or simile, when a writer states that two quite different things are alike for the sake of comparison. Or allegory when a speaker tries to show a person or his character with the help of animated animals or things. Other stylistic devices include personification, hyperbole, oxymoron, allusion, alliteration, and anaphora.

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