

THE ROLE OF STYLISTIC DEVICES IN OUR SPEECH

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Abstract *we know that linguistics has many branches. in this article we will talk about the stylistic department of linguistics. stylistics is the field of linguistics that studies speech styles. in this article, we will try to compare the similarities and differences of speech styles in both english and uzbek.*

Keywords :Every word in language, every form of it, is the result of human thought and feeling (K. D. Ushinskiy). The main function of language is not only to communicate but also to have an aesthetic effect on a person. We use a variety of stylistic devices in our speech. Because it not only enhances the effectiveness of our speech but also adds extra meaning and helps to make the speech more colorful.

Literature review

Stylistics examines creativity in language use. This improves our perception of language and its application. Thus, the stylistic process that examines the creativity of language use develops our understanding of literature. [1]

As described by Skrebnev, the ultimate goal and general method of stylistics can be formulated as a description of specific areas of subtypes. Therefore, whatever level we take, stylistics describes what is unique in one way or another, what distinguishes one sub-language from another, rather than what is generally applied.

A number of scientific conferences have also contributed to the development of stylistics. In 1954, " Voprosy yazykoznaniya " was devoted to the problem of style and stylistics, in which many important general and specific problems were extensively analyzed and some obscure aspects were highlighted. In the spring of 1958, a conference on language style was held at Indiana University, and then under the editorship of Thomas Sebeok, the materials of this conference were published in 1960. Like the " Voprosy yazykoznaniya " discussion, this conference revealed the differences between students of language and literature. In March 1969, a conference on style and stylistics was held at the Moscow State Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages. The conference identified areas for research in linguistics and stylistics. An interesting symposium was also held in Italy, the materials of which were published in 1971 under the direction of Professor S. Chatman. [2]

As mentioned above, many scholars have discussed the science of stylistics and contributed to the development of stylistics, and thus this science is evolving as a part of linguistics.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The problems of style has been studied from ancient time. Aristotle was the first person who had thought about style .The word style is origened from Latin and means " stic for writing" . [3] According to J. Middleton "Style is the quality of language that expresses specific feelings or thoughts, or a system of feelings or thoughts that are specific to the author."

People always try to speak effectively and expressively in communication. That's why, we always looking for beautiful and colorful words in our communication . And also the words will be customized depending on its functional-semantic nature, or form of speech in the languages . Some of them are expressive and figurative others serve to add a variety of additional meanings to the speech.

We use many stylistic devices in our communication process. For example, metaphor, metonymy, irony, epithet, oxymoron and others. Proverbs and sayings serve as the basis of a stylistic device and called an epigram. Let's take a closer look at these stylistic devices in both English and Uzbek.

Metaphor - comparing two objects or ideas by saying one thing IS something else . [4]

Nature is the kindest mother – Nature is likened to a Mother , because the properties of a mother like “nursing, caring for” are imposed on the nature. [5]

Some examples from Uzbek :

Related to the part of the animals : stolning oyoği , arraning tishi , varrakning dumi , kòchanning boshi , kemanding tumshuği .

Character similarity : shirin sòz , ochiq chehra , oq kòngil , yoruğ yuz .

Similarity of action : arqon ipini uzmoq - òz ma'nosi (primary meaning) — qarzni uzmoq - kòchma ma'no (secondary meaning) [6]

Metonymy - a figure of speech in which one thing is replaced with a word closely associated with it .

1. Shakespeare's pen is rather sharp .
2. Lisa drinks one more cup .

We can see from the examples the relationship between the instrument and action performed with this instrument .

There are examples from Uzbek : auditoriya kuldi – (meaning: people in the auditorium), Navoiyni oldim qòlimga (meaning : the book of Navoiy) .

Irony - simultaneous realization of two meaning , which are stand in opposition to each other . In Uzbek it's called " kinoya " .

" How nice to cheat your own friends " — the primary meaning of the word “nice” is opposite of the contextual meaning “ugly or bad”.

" Oh , zoti oliylari tashrif buyurdilar " — in the sentence the primary meaning of the word " zoti oliylari " is opposite of the contextual meaning .

Oxymoron express two opposite meaning to create ones .

Example :

You are horrible - beautiful !

Yomon - omadli odam manda !

CONCLUSION

At the end of the article, we can say that the use of stylistic devices in our speech helps us to express our speech more beautifully. Above we have listed some stylistic tools such as metaphor, metonymy, irony and oxymoron and tried to find examples of them in English and Uzbek.

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