



CULTURALLY MARKEDNESS OF STYLISTIC DEVICES

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Annotation. The article investigates the cultural aspect of stylistic devices. They are always on the spotlight of many interdisciplinary sciences and one of them is linguoculturology. In terms of cultural linguistics, some of the stylistic devices are studied as linguocultures and they are marked as culture bearers that convey cultural information to readers or receivers. The article reveals categories of stylistic devices and only culture carrier figurative devices included in those categories have been discussed.

Key words: lexical, syntactical, phonetic stylistic devices, linguocultures, cultural information, culturally markedness.

Stylistic devices are one of the essential types of linguocultures as one of their functions is to bear culture-relevant information. Stylistic devices are the means that transmits additional information.²¹ A stylistician who left an indelible mark on the history of stylistics Galperin²² described stylistic devices as 'tools' by means of what the status of stylistics was acquired. In his work 'Стилистика английского языка' he states that stylistic devices make the utterance more prominent and outstanding by adding it supplementary information. They have different names like expressive means, stylistic means, stylistic markers, stylistic devices, tropes and figures of speech. Galperin (1981) classified them into three categories: phonetic, lexical and syntactical stylistic devices. All stylistic devices have specific functions like capturing readers' attention, generate different types of imagery, give an emphasis on the statement and deliver cultural information. But not all stylistic devices fulfill this function. We will dwell on some of them which are considered to be culturally marked. The term 'markedness' was thoroughly studied by Ruokonen (2010, p. 66-78) and refers to the words, expressions, language units carrying a special additional meaning (Trigham, 2014)²³. When the word is unmarked, it carries a normal and ordinary meaning.

²¹ Ashurova D.U., Galiyeva M.R. Cultural linguistics –Tashkent, Turon-Iqbol, 2019

²² I. Galperin. Стилистика английского языка- Moscow, 1981

²³ D. Trigham. Allusions and Cultural References: Translator Solutions in the Finnish Translation of Terry Pratchett's 'Reaper Man'. 2016, p-173.



Phonetic stylistic devices

This kind of literary devices are mostly used in poetry and music and it is thought that phonetic devices keep some ‘musical function’. Of course they have cultural importance too which we will discuss in the following paragraphs.

Onomatopoeia is an imitation of natural sounds like flowing river, blowing wind, rumbling thunder, pouring rain, etc. Furthermore, human sounds like laughter, yell, sound coming out from items like tools, cars and like animal roar and any other types are also included. Onomatopoeia falls into two types: direct and indirect. Direct onomatopoeia is understood by the word that this is a natural sound from the nature. Indirect onomatopoeia has a bit echoic sense. In different cultures onomatopoeia is represented differently. For example, the sound of snipping scissors is expressed like: cri-cri in Italian, terre-terre in Portuguese, krits-krits in Greek, katr- katr in Hindi. .

Next stylistic device is *alliteration* which is used to transfer the melodic sense to the oral or written statement. It is produced by the repetition of same consonant sounds which are settled in the beginning of the words. Alliteration is mostly and widely used in poetry. Alliteration carries cultural sense by expressing names, objects or phenomena belonging a particular culture. For example, tongue- twister *Peter Piper picked a peck of picked peppers* represents English name *Peter*, widely utilized vegetable *peppers*. So, as we have discussed how these phonetic stylistic devices carry cultural information and now we will investigate cultural importance of lexical stylistic devices.

Lexical stylistic devices

Metaphor is a figure of speech in which the meaning of one word is transferred to other object or action. According to the degree of predictability, metaphor is divided into several types. They are *genuine* and *trite (dead)* metaphors. Genuine metaphors are expresses in actions like speech metaphors, trite metaphors belong to the language as a system and fixed in dictionaries. Metaphor has a great cultural importance. For example, the metaphor *Japanese garden* refers not only beautiful green gardens but also changes in Japanese culture over the time. Another metaphor *German symphony* reveals not only love for orchestral music of the German but the country’s current economic and political situation.



The next figurative speech is *metonymy*. When one object is substituted by another, principle of metonymy works as one word refers to a whole concept or an object. The object or idea that is being interpreted by the help of another one should be closely associated with it. Metonymy is used in a “language-in-action” mode and it also has a genuine type. The way how metonymy expresses cultural sense is short and brief. For example the abbreviation 9/11 is now became a metonymy and stands for a date when Twin Towers in the USA were attacked. It represents the whole information about that occasion.

The next is *irony* which means the contrary meaning of the given utterance from its original dictionary meaning. It requires a special stress on the foregrounded word. Irony is formed by using the positive word according to its logical meaning but giving the negative concept. Humor and irony should not be confused. Both of them cause laughter but irony expresses negative connotation using words in positive form. Irony also falls into types like verbal, dramatic and situational irony. It also conveys cultural information. There is a stereotype that the English tend to use ironic statements more than other nations but we consider that irony is widely used throughout the world. One example used a lot by the English is *what a beautiful day!* which conveys the information about the weather which is always rainy and cloudy and how people feel uncomfortable about this situation.

The next is *pun*, an independents stylistic device which makes use of any possible meanings of one word to create humorous sense. That is why it is widely used in riddles and jokes and the primary function of the pun is to entertain readers. The example how it delivers cultural information is *Santa Claus’s helpers are known as subordinate Clauses*. For people living in European countries Santa Claus is a culturally significant character.

The figure of speech which is based upon a comparison of two objects opposing each other and described using a deep-colored and evocative description is *simile*. To form a simile, connective words like as, like, than (sometimes) and so are used. As simile is used to contrast two thing, there is another stylistic devise which substitutes a target object with totally other words. We can see famous people’s names in simile representing different culture and nations. For example, *as wise as Newton, as clever as Einstein*.

Syntactical stylistic devices



Stylistic devices in the perspectives of syntax can be word combinations, sentences, length of speech and words which have various inner relationship. One of the syntactical stylistic devices is *repetition*. This stylistic device is also closely connected with emotiveness. It is used when the writer or author is a deep excitement and intonation is important to highlight its position. There are two types of repetition: when the same word is repeated in the beginning of sentences it is called anaphora; when words are repeated in the end it is called epiphora. One English saying *home sweet home* represented cultural character of the English. They are too much family-oriented and the concept of home is very important for them. Another example is from Christmas song *we wish you a Merry Christmas* is repeated for several times represents both repetition and cultural information about the Holy day of Christians.

Another stylistic device is *antithesis*. It is an opposition between two notions, things, ideas, feelings and others. Antithesis is formed on the basis of parallel constructions. This stylistic device has some functions like comparing, forming the rhythm, dissembling. Antithesis represents culture mostly through proverbs and sayings. For example, English proverb *No pain, no gain, Speech is silver silence is golden*. Both proverbs convey cultural and national character of the English.

Another figure of speech is *litotes*, the meaning or the information delivering is achieved by means of negation. The emphasis goes to the negative statement which conveys a positive message then. This device is often used in nonfiction works. This device is also used mainly in proverbs and transmit cultural and national sense. For example, *Apple does not fall away from the tree, the sword was not useless to the warrior*.

Summing up, the following statement can be made:

Stylistic devices as culture relevant linguistic units are considered to be an essential type of linguoculturemes. They are widely used in every aspects of the life: we can read them in any type of texts, use them on a daily basis and get culture-related information. They have the function of impacting the addressee with the help of the information they deliver by means of expressiveness which represents authors personal feelings and emotiveness that makes the speech more colorful and sensitive.



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