



LINGUOPOETIC AND FUNCTIONAL PROPERTIES OF CLIMAX AND  
ANTICLIMAX STYLISTIC FIGURES IN THE ARTISTIC TEXT

**TURAXON ABDURAXMANOV SAYDULLAYEVICH**

*Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages*

*Faculty of English philology, teaching*

*methods and Translation Studies,*

*department of guide touring, intercultural*

*communication and translation studies*

*ORCID ID: 0009-0004-0439-4868*

**Abstract:** *This article analyzes the theoretical foundations of the stylistic figures of climax and anticlimax, which play an important role in the science of stylistics, and their linguopoetic properties in the literary text. In the course of the research, the linguistic essence of the gradation category, its inextricable connection with climax, and its communicative and aesthetic functions in literary speech were studied. Also, the semantic, syntactic and pragmatic properties of climax and anticlimax figures were analyzed based on examples from English and Uzbek literature. The results of the research show that climax serves as an important stylistic device that creates a dramatic culmination in a literary text, while anticlimax creates an ironic or satirical effect by ending the gradational intensification with an unexpected decrease. These stylistic figures play an important role in enhancing the aesthetic and communicative effect of literary speech.*

**Key words:** *stylistics, gradation, climax, anticlimax, linguopoetics, stylistic figure, semantic intensity, artistic speech.*

**Annotatsiya:** *Mazkur maqolada stilistika fanida muhim o'rin tutuvchi klimaks va antiklimaks stilistik figuralarining nazariy asoslari hamda badiiy matndagi lingvopoetik xususiyatlari tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot jarayonida gradatsiya kategoriyasining lingvistik mohiyati, uning klimaks bilan uzviy bog'liqligi hamda badiiy nutqdagi kommunikativ va estetik vazifalari o'rganildi. Shuningdek, klimaks*



*va antiklimaks figuralarining semantik, sintaktik va pragmatik xususiyatlari ingliz hamda o'zbek adabiyoti namunalari asosida tahlil qilindi. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, klimaks badiiy matnda dramatik kulminatsiyani yuzaga keltiruvchi muhim stilistik vosita bo'lib xizmat qiladi, antiklimaks esa gradatsion kuchayishning kutilmagan pasayish bilan yakunlanishi orqali ironik yoki satirik effekt hosil qiladi. Ushbu stilistik figuralar badiiy nutqning estetik va kommunikativ ta'sirini kuchaytirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *stilistika, gradatsiya, klimaks, antiklimaks, lingvopoetika, stilistik figura, semantik intensivlik, badiiy nutq.*

## Introduction

Language is the main means of communication in human society, which plays an important role not only in transmitting information, but also in expressing human thinking and aesthetic experience. In the process of speech, language units, along with informative meaning, also evoke emotional and aesthetic impact. Therefore, stylistics, as one of the important areas of linguistics, studies the expressive capabilities of speech.

Stylistics studies the functional capabilities of language units in speech, their emotional-expressive properties, and their role in the composition of an artistic text. In fiction, stylistic means serve to figuratively express the author's idea and have a strong impact on the reader's aesthetic perception.

Stylistic figures are one of the most important elements of artistic speech. They increase the expressiveness of thought through the syntactic organization of speech. Among stylistic figures, gradation, climax, and anticlimax occupy a special place.

Gradation is characterized by the arrangement of language units based on a gradual increase or decrease in meaning. The highest point of the gradation is called the climax. Anticlimax, on the contrary, indicates the unexpected end of dramatic intensification with a decrease.



The relevance of this study is that the stylistic figures of climax and anticlimax form the dramatic structure of the literary text and have an aesthetic effect on the reader.

## Literature review

The issue of stylistic figures has been studied by many linguists. I.R. Galperin analyzes stylistic figures as important means of expression of literary speech and interprets climax as a stylistic figure arising through syntactic parallelism.

Geoffrey Leech considers climax as a means of increasing semantic intensity in poetic speech. He emphasizes that climax is a means of enhancing the dramatic effect in a poetic text.

Vinogradov, studying the stylistics of literary speech, shows the aesthetic function of stylistic figures.

In Uzbek linguistics, stylistic issues have been studied by such scholars as A. Hojiyev, N. Mahmudov, A. Nurmonov. Their research sheds light on the role of stylistic devices in the language system and their functional functions in artistic speech.

## Research methodology

The following scientific methods were used in this study:

Descriptive method - used to describe the theoretical characteristics of the stylistic figures of climax and anticlimax.

Comparative analysis method - stylistic figures were studied comparatively based on examples of English and Uzbek literature.

Linguvopoetic analysis - made it possible to determine the aesthetic and communicative functions of stylistic devices in literary texts.

Semantic-pragmatic analysis - used to explain the mechanisms of meaning intensification and emotional impact in the speech process.

## Linguistic characteristics of the climax stylistic figure

Climax as a stylistic figure arises on the basis of gradational intensification. It represents the gradual intensification of thought in speech.

Climax is usually created by the following means:



- syntactic parallelism
- repetition
- semantic intensity
- gradational constructions.

For example:

I came, I saw, I conquered.

In this example, the verbs are arranged in a row, expressing semantic intensification.

Climax is also widely used in Uzbek literature:

“He endured, he endured, he lost himself.”

In this example, the idea gradually intensifies.

Features of the stylistic figure of anticlimax

Anticlimax is the opposite of climax. It occurs when dramatic intensification ends with an unexpected decrease.

For example:

He lost his fortune, his family and his umbrella.

In this example, dramatic intensification ends with a simple object, creating an ironic effect.

Anticlimax is often used:

- in satirical literature
- in journalistic texts
- in comedic style.

Results

The results of the study show that:

- gradation creates a mechanism of semantic intensification in artistic speech
- climax creates a dramatic culmination
- anticlimax creates an ironic or satirical effect.

Discussion

The stylistic figures of climax and anticlimax shape the dramatic structure of a literary text. The climax draws the reader's attention to the most important point in



the text. The anticlimax, on the other hand, reduces the dramatic tension and creates a new emotional effect.

Conclusion. The results of the study allowed us to draw the following conclusions:

1. Stylistics is an important linguistic direction that studies the expressive capabilities of language units.
2. Gradation is a stylistic phenomenon that expresses the gradual intensification of language units.
3. Climax is the culmination point of the gradational process, increasing the dramatic tension in the literary text.
4. Anticlimax creates an ironic or satirical effect through a dramatic decline.
5. These stylistic figures play an important role in enhancing the aesthetic effect of artistic speech.

## REFERENCES:

1. Galperin I.R. Stylistics. Moscow, 1977.
2. Leech G. A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry. London, 1969.
3. Vinogradov V.V. The Theory of Artistic Speech. Moscow, 1971.
4. Hojiyev A. Uzbek Language Style. Tashkent, 1983.
5. Nurmonov A. Language and Thought. Tashkent, 1990.
6. Mahmudov N. Language and Speech Culture. Tashkent, 2003.
7. Abdurakhmanov, T. S. & Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages. (2025). Age Classification of Household Discourse [Scientific Methodological Journal]. Journal Of Reading, Object]. <https://www.wordlyknowledge.uz> (Original Work Published 2025)
8. Abdurakhmanov, t. S. (2025). Journal of Interdisciplinary Innovations and Scientific Research in Uzbekistan No. 41 20.06.2025 Analysis of excerpted and assimilated speech and linguo-didactic examples in Uzbek and English [journal-article]