

LEXICAL EXPRESSIVE MEANS AND STYLISTIC DEVICES

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Abstract: This article discusses the role of lexical expressive means and stylistic devices in language. It explains how expressive vocabulary adds emotional and evaluative meaning, while stylistic devices are used deliberately to achieve specific effects in speech and writing. The paper also highlights different types of stylistic devices such as metaphor, irony, and repetition, and explains their functions. Special attention is given to their importance in language teaching and learning, especially for developing communicative competence. Understanding these concepts helps learners improve both comprehension and production skills.

Keywords: lexical expressive means, stylistic devices, metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, hyperbole, irony, language teaching, expressiveness

Annotasiya: Ushbu maqolada leksik ifoda vositalari va stilistik usullar til tizimidagi oʻrni va ahamiyati yoritiladi. Leksik vositalar nutqqa emotsional va baholovchi maʼno qoʻshsa, stilistik usullar maqsadli ravishda nutq taʼsirchanligini oshiradi. Maqolada metafora, ironiya, takrorlash kabi stilistik vositalar turlari va ularning funksiyalari tushuntiriladi. Shuningdek, ularning til oʻqitish jarayonidagi ahamiyati ham koʻrib chiqiladi. Bu tushunchalarni bilish oʻquvchilarning til koʻnikmalarini rivojlantirishga yordam beradi.

Kalit soʻzlar: leksik ifoda vositalari, stilistik usullar, metafora, metanimiya, sinekdoxa, mubologʻa, ironiya, til oʻqitish, ifodalilik

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается роль лексических выразительных средств и стилистических приемов в языке. Объясняется, как выразительная лексика придает речи эмоциональную и оценочную окраску, а

стилистические приемы используются для достижения определенного эффекта. Также описываются виды стилистических средств, такие как метафора, ирония и повтор, и их функции. Особое внимание уделяется их значению в обучении языкам. Понимание этих понятий способствует развитию языковых навыков учащихся.

Ключевые слова: лексические выразительные средства, стилистические приемы, метафора, метонимия, синекдоха, гипербола, ирония, обучение языку, выразительность

Language is not only a tool for communication but also a powerful instrument for expressing emotions, attitudes, and aesthetic values. In stylistics, particular attention is given to how language achieves expressiveness. Two important concepts in this field are lexical expressive means and stylistic devices. These elements enrich speech and writing, making them more vivid, persuasive, and memorable. Understanding them is essential for students of linguistics, literature, and language teaching.

Lexical expressive means are words or phrases that carry additional emotional, evaluative, or stylistic meaning beyond their basic dictionary definitions. They are part of the vocabulary system of a language and are used to create expressiveness without changing the structure of the sentence.

Stylistic devices are intentional and conscious techniques used by speakers or writers to achieve a particular effect. Unlike lexical expressive means, stylistic devices often involve a deliberate manipulation of language structures or meanings.

Lexical expressive means serve several important functions. They help convey emotions, create imagery, establish tone, and reflect the speaker's personality or social background. In literature, they contribute to characterization and mood, while in everyday communication, they make speech more engaging. Lexical Stylistic Devices which devices are based on the interaction of meanings of words.

Metaphor: A metaphor is a figure of speech that, for literary effect, refers to one thing by mentioning another. ¹Thus, it invites the audience to make a comparison between two normally unrelated entities or ideas, which may provide clarity or identify hidden similarities between them. Metaphors are usually meant to create a likeness or an analogy. ²For example, “Time is a thief” suggests that time steals moments from our lives.

Metonymy: Metonymy which a concept is referred to by the name of something associated with that thing or concept. For example, the word "suit" may refer to a person from groups commonly seen wearing business attire, such as business executives, bankers, or lawyers. For example, “The White House announced” refers to the U.S. government.

Synecdoche: Synecdoche is a type of metonymy; it is a figure of speech that uses a term for a part of something to refer to the whole (pars pro toto), or vice versa (totum pro parte). The term is derived from Ancient Greek συνεκδοχή (sunekdokhḗ) 'simultaneous understanding'³. Common English synecdoches include suits for businessmen, wheels for automobile, and boots for soldiers.

Irony: As a literary device, irony implies a distance between what is said and what is meant. Based on the context, the reader is able to see the implied meaning in spite of the contradiction. When William Shakespeare relates in detail how his lover suffers in comparison with the beauty of nature in “My Mistress’ Eyes Are Nothing like the Sun,” it is understood that he is elevating her beyond these comparisons; considering her essence as a whole, and what she means to the speaker, she is more beautiful than nature.⁴

Hyperbole: Hyperbole is the use of exaggeration as a rhetorical device or figure of speech. In rhetoric, it is also sometimes known as auxesis (literally 'growth'). In poetry and

¹ "Definition of METAPHOR". Merriam-Webster. Retrieved 29 March 2016.

² Definition of METAPHOR". Merriam-Webster. Retrieved 4 April 2024.

³ Klawitter, George. "Synecdoche". St. Edward's University. Archived from the original on 13 October 2008.

⁴ <https://www.poetryfoundation.org/education/glossary/irony>

oratory, it emphasizes, evokes strong feelings, and creates strong impressions.⁵ As a figure of speech, it is usually not meant to be taken literally, such as “I’ve told you a thousand times.”

Epithet: An epithet is also a byname, is a descriptive term (word or phrase) commonly accompanying or occurring in place of the name of a real or fictitious person, place, or thing. An epithet is a descriptive word or phrase highlighting a characteristic, like “a gloomy sky⁶

Importance in Language Teaching. Understanding lexical expressive means and stylistic devices is particularly important in language teaching. They help learners develop advanced language skills, improve reading comprehension, and enhance writing abilities. For example, recognizing metaphors and irony allows students to better understand literary texts. Using expressive vocabulary helps learners communicate more naturally and effectively.

Conclusion

Lexical expressive means and stylistic devices play a crucial role in making language expressive and meaningful. While lexical means enrich vocabulary with emotional and evaluative shades, stylistic devices provide creative tools for shaping messages. Together, they form the foundation of stylistic analysis and effective communication. Mastering these elements enables learners to appreciate the beauty of language and use it more skillfully in both spoken and written forms.

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