CLASSIFICATION OF STYLISTIC DEVICES

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***Annotatsiya:** Stilistik vositalar tilni jonlilik va ifodalilikni qo'shish orqali boyitadi. Bu maqolada asosiy e'tibor stilistik vositalar tasnifiga qaratiladi, leksik stilistik vositalarga urg'u beriladi. U lingvistik ekspressivlikni sezilarli darajada oshiradigan ikkita asosiy element - metafora va metonimiyani batafsil o'rganishni ta'minlaydi. Maqolada misollar va tushuntirishlar orqali ularning muloqotdagi ahamiyati ko'rsatiladi.*

__Kalit so'zlar:__ Stilistik vositalar, leksik vositalar, metafora, metonimiya, lingvistik ekspressivlik

__Abstract:__ Stylistic devices enrich language by adding depth, vividness, and expressiveness. This article focuses on the classification of stylistic devices, emphasizing lexical stylistic devices. It provides a detailed exploration of metaphor and metonymy, two key elements that significantly enhance linguistic expressiveness. Their importance in literature and communication are demonstrates by examples and explanations.

__Key words__: Stylistic devices, lexical devices, metaphor, metonymy, linguistic expressiveness.

Stylistic devices are creative tools that enhance the effectiveness of communication. They serve to evoke emotions, create imagery, and make language more impactful. Among the various categories of stylistic devices, lexical stylistic devices play an important role in manipulating meaning. This article explores the classification of stylistic devices, focusing particularly on metaphor and metonymy, which are pivotal in creating expressive and imaginative language.

Stylistic devices are broadly divided into the following categories: **Phonetic devices:** These relate to sound patterns and include tools such as alliteration, rhyme, and assonance**. Lexical devices:** These involve the meaning and choice of words, such as metaphor, simile, irony, and hyperbole. **Syntactical devices:** These are concerned with sentence structure, including parallelism, inversion, and ellipsis. **Compositional devices:** These deal with textual arrangement, such as foreshadowing, flashback, and framing. This classification of stylistic devices has been discussed extensively in works such as denoting phenomena that serves to create additional expressive, evaluative, subjective connotations. In fact we deal with the intended substitution of the existing names approved by long usage and fixed in dictionaries prompted by the speaker's subjective original view and evaluation of things.

Lexical stylistic device is such type of denoting phenomena that serves to create additional expressive, evaluative, subjective connotations. In fact we deal with the intended substitution of the existing names approved by long usage and fixed in dictionaries, prompted by the speaker's subjective original view and evaluation of things. Each type of intended substitution results in a stylistic device called also a trope as well. This act of substitution is referred to transference – the name of one object is transferred onto another, proceeding from their similarity (of shape, color, function, etc.) or closeness (of material existence, cause/effect, instrument/result, part/whole relations, etc.) [3,31]. While investigating lexical literary devices we have faced different categorizations and classifications depending on some principles, criteria, usage and changeability of sentence structures.

Classification of lexical stylistic devices varies from linguist to linguist. I.R. Galperin gave simply organized, very detailed classification of literary devices in his manual and his subdivision of stylistic devices based on the level-oriented approach. Thus, according to his approach stylistic devices based on the binary opposition of lexical meanings regardless of the syntactical organization

of the utterance are lexical stylistic devices. And he subdivided them into several parts.

Thus, lexical stylistic devices are separated into devices based on the interaction between the logical and nominal meanings of a word (antonomasia); devices based on the interaction between two logical meanings of a word (metaphor, metonymy, irony); devices based on the interaction between the logical and emotive meanings of a word (hyperbole, epithet, oxymoron); devices based on the interaction between the free and phraseological meanings of a word (zeugma,pun) [4, 26-30].

One of the latest classification of figurative language is given by Y.M.Skrebnev in his book. His approach demonstrates a combination of principles of British scholar Leech's system of paradigmatic and syntagmatic subdivision and the level-oriented approach on which Galperin's classification is founded. Skrebnev managed to avoid mechanical superposition of one system onto another and created new method of the hierarchical arrangement of this material. He subdivided stylistics into paradigmatic stylistics (of units) and syntagmatic stylistics (of sequences.) He also added one more level to phonetics, morphology, lexicology and syntax and that is semasiology (semantics). Thus, paradigmatic stylistics in lexicology is again subdivided into positive (poetic, official, professional) and negative (colloquial, neologisms, jargon, slang, nonce-words, vulgar words) and semantics contains hyperbole, meosis, metonomy, metaphor, allusion, personification, antonomasia, allegory, irony [2,78].

Syntagmatic stylistics in lexicology studies the "word and content" juxtaposition that presents a number of stylistic problems, especially those connected with the co-occurrence of words of various stylistic colorings and semantics includes simile, clarifying synonyms, climax, anti-climax, zeugma, pun, disguised tautology, oxymoron, antithethis [5, 41-69].

While investigating figures of speech elements we also faced interesting and very simple classification made by German linguist Jochen Lüders. He distinguished them into four types: imagery stylistic devices where simile,

metaphor, synecdoche, personification and symbol; sound stylistic devices where alliteration, onomatopoeia, metre, iambic, rhyme; structure stylistic devices - anaphora, parallelism, triple, climax, anticlimax, enumeration were included and miscellaneous stylistic devices contain allusion, euphemism, hyperbole, understatement, irony, satire, paradox, oxymoron, pun and rhetorical questions vestigating lexical literary devices we have searched different monolingual dictionaries of literary terms as well [4,94].

Below we would like to present classification of figures of speech given in encyclopedia and dictionaries. Jakobson highlighted the interplay between metaphor and metonymy as a defining feature of language and thought. While metaphors rely on similarity, metonymy is based on logical association. For instance: Metaphor based on similarity (e.g., "the world is a stage"). Metonymy based on association (e.g., "Hollywood" for the American film industry)[1,12]. Both devices are integral to stylistic richness, often working together in literature to create nuanced meanings. Metaphor and metonymy are fundamental figures in the stylistic devices. By drawing on similarity and association, respectively, they enrich language and communication. Understanding these devices is significant for appreciating literary artistry and boosting one's expressive abilities. Lexical stylistic devices, as examplified by these two figures of speech, illustrate the depth and flexibility of language.

Metaphor and metonymy are not merely stylistic enhancements but fundamental aspects of human cognition and communication. Metaphors let us understand abstract or complex ideas by relating them to more familiar concepts, while metonymy fosters clarity through logical associations. Both devices transcend their roles in literature and are deeply implanted in everyday language, shaping how we express thoughts and perceive the world. Mastering these lexical stylistic devices is possible for gaining a deeper appreciation of linguistic creativity and the complicated ways in which language reflects human thought and culture.

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