

USING STYLISTIC DEVICE IN SPEAKING PROCESS

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Abstract: *This article thoroughly involves detailed information about stylistic device in speaking process and its importance in every respect. It informs about types of stylistic devices and gives definition for each of them separately and clearly.*

Key words: *Stylistic devices, figurative speech, stylistics, pragmatics, metaphor, epithet, metonymy, connotative meaning, denotative meaning, speech.*

Stylistics is a branch of linguistics that studies the principles and effect of choosing and using lexical, grammatical, phonetic, and generally linguistic means to convey thoughts and emotions in different communication conditions.

There is a distinction between the stylistics of language and the stylistics of speech. The stylistics of language explores, on the one hand, the specifics of language subsystems called functional styles and sublanguages and characterized by the uniqueness of vocabulary, phraseology, syntax, and, on the other hand, the expressive and evaluative properties of various linguistic means. The stylistics of speech studies individual real texts, considering how they convey the content, not only following the norms known to grammar and stylistics of the language, but also on the basis of significant deviations from these norms.

In order to more clearly imagine the subject of stylistics, we note that in different situations, language as a means of communication is used in different ways. A message about the same fact of reality can take different forms depending on, for example, whether communication takes place in an official, business or household setting, on what the social affiliation of the interlocutors and the relationship between them are, on what the subjective, emotional attitude of the speaker to the subject of conversation is, and finally, on how he views the situation. All these pragmatic factors of a communicative situation are optional, i.e. they necessarily manifest themselves simultaneously in the act of communication.

When interpreting a text, it is important to remember that information in speech can be of two types:

- a) information that is not related to the situation of the act of communication, but is a component of the very subject of communication;
- b) additional information related to the terms and participants of the communication act.

Considering, accordingly, the information contained in the message at the word level, it can be noted that words, along with the denotative meaning indicating the

subject of speech, have a connotative meaning (connotations), which consists of emotional, expressive, evaluative and functional-stylistic components. So, for example, the words girl, maiden, lass, lassie, chick, baby, young lady have the same denotative meaning and can call the same girl, but the use of one or another word from this series will be determined not only and not so much by the properties of the girl herself, but by the speaker's attitude to her and the social situation. This difference between the two types of information can be imagined in a slightly different way, namely, based on the functions of the language. The first type of information is related to the intellectual and communicative function of language. The second, i.e. additional information, is with all other functions, namely: with an emotive function, i.e. with the transmission of the speaker's feelings, with a voluntary or pragmatic function, i.e. with the will or motivation of the addressee to act, an appellative function, i.e. attracting the listener's attention, encouraging him to perceive the message, a contact-setting function - in situations where the purpose of the statement is not to convey a message, but only to show attention to the presence of another person (for example, in politeness formulas) and, finally, with an aesthetic function, i.e., influencing aesthetic feelings.

The task of stylistic description and stylistic analysis of the text is to consider the interaction of the subject-logical content of the message, i.e. with the manifestations of emotive, voluntary, appellative, contact-establishing and aesthetic functions of the language, with the expression of the speaker's subjective attitude to the subject of the statement, the interlocutor and the communication situation, which, in principle, are the main issues of studying pragmatics. When analyzing a literary text, such a relationship between linguistics and lingua pragmatics often attracted the attention of linguists who expressed their point of view regarding the similarities and differences between these sciences. But before considering the opinions of different linguists on this issue, it is important to mention directly to pragmatics.

The term "pragmatics" was introduced in the late 30s of the XX century by C.W. Morris as the name of one of the sections of semiotics, which he divided into semantics, studying the relationship of signs to objects, syntactics - the section on inter-sign relations, and pragmatics, exploring the relationship to the signs of speakers. ¹Linguistic pragmatics does not have clear contours, it includes a set of issues related to the speaking subject, the addressee, their interaction in communication. Thus, without going into polemics on this issue, we can agree that in general and main features, pragmatics studies the functioning of language in various spheres of communication and in close connection with communicants. When it comes to the

¹ Vinogradov S.I. Culture of speech. Textbook for universities. - M.: Publishing house of the NORM - INFRA group.

question of the relationship between pragmatics and stylistics, it is a comparative study of the functions of which revealed their complex interaction.

"On the one hand, the stylistic function can be an integral part of the pragmatic one, determining the nature of the pragmatic impact, on the other hand, there is an organic difference between them. The stylistic function can manifest itself both in statics and in dynamics; the pragmatic function manifests itself only in the process of implementing "language in action", it is realized in dynamics and is exclusively procedural in nature" [Kutybayeva 1989:16]. As a consequence, the units of analysis in these disciplines are different. In lingua-stylistic studies, any segment of the speech chain can be the subject of study. Lingua pragmatics, as an aspect of learning a language functioning in the process of communication, considers linguistic phenomena in direct connection with certain specifically typed conditions of communication. A fragment of speech communication, an interactive block, where the mandatory presence of both communication participants allows us to take into account the factor of mutual understanding, achieving the pragmatic effect of communication, already acts as the minimum unit of lingua pragmatic analysis. The differences also manifest themselves in the problem of choice. The choice of language means from the available repertoire is the basis of both practical stylistics and pragmatics. However, if in the first case the very nature of these means is in the center of attention, then in lingua pragmatic studies the "human factor" is in focus - the category of the subject of speech and the addressee factor.

In the framework of cognitive analysis of metaphorical transference, the main role is played by meaning. With the help of a metaphor, the recipient interprets and masters the meanings that the producer interprets in textual form. Metaphor in the act of communication is a stylistic device for enhancing expressiveness of speech. There are a number of requirements for communication: simplicity and clarity, consistency and accuracy, awareness. The metaphor is concise. It emphasizes the stability of the trait. The sources of creating speech metaphors are inexhaustible, as the possibilities of identifying the similarities of various features of the objects, actions, and states being compared are not limited.

The presence of a metaphor faces significant limitations imposed by the goals and scope of communication. Official communication avoids metaphors. The predominant use is associated with the sphere of everyday communication, which is characterized by the use of vocabulary, the specificity of which lies in a significant pragmatic determinism.² Metaphors can be consciously used by communicators to

² Kostomarov V.G. Linguistic taste of the epoch: From observations on the speech practice of mass media. - St. Petersburg: Zlatoust.1999. - 320s.

achieve various perlocative effects. With the help of a metaphor, the speaker expresses an attitude towards the interlocutor or the object of speech.

The analysis of the functioning of other stylistic techniques in a speech situation shows that their use, as well as the use of metaphor, contributes to the achievement by the subject of speech of certain goals pursued by him at the time of communication, for example, the expression of attitude to the interlocutor, the psychological impact on him, etc.

To illustrate, consider the following examples, also extracted from the novel by J. Galsworthy's "The Saga of Forsytes", more precisely from the work "The Owner".

As I.R. Galperin writes, "an epithet is an expressive means based on the allocation of a quality, a sign of the described phenomenon, which is formed in the form of attributive words or phrases characterizing this phenomenon from the point of view of individual perception of this phenomenon". An epithet is always subjective, it always has an emotional meaning or emotional coloring. The epithet is considered as the main means of asserting an individual, subjective-evaluative attitude to the phenomenon being described.

The essence of this stylistic device is revealed by its very name. Two concepts, usually belonging to different classes of phenomena, are compared with each other by any one of the features, and this comparison receives a formal expression in the form of words such as: as, such as, as if, like, seem, etc. A prerequisite for the stylistic method of comparison is the similarity of some one feature with a complete divergence of other features.

The second of the declared approaches to the study of the content-pragmatic aspect of stylistic techniques is to study the pragmatic effect of communication. Taking into account the impact of the sign on the addressee is necessary: to limit oneself to a speaker-oriented model would mean ignoring the very essence of communicative interaction.

We have already noted the range of issues studied by pragmatics in connection with the subject of speech. It is important now to highlight the main provisions of pragmatics related to the addressee of a communicative act: firstly, it is the interpretation of speech, including the rules for deducing indirect and hidden meanings from the direct meaning of the utterance; these rules take into account the context, the pragmatic situation and presuppositions with which the speaker can consciously deviate from the accepted maxims of communication (for example, violate the principle of relevance, to report obvious things to the addressee, etc.); secondly, it is the impact of the utterance on the addressee (perlocative effect): the expansion of the addressee's awareness, changes in the addressee's emotional state, views and assessments; influence on the actions performed by him; aesthetic effect, etc.; thirdly,

these are the types of speech response to the received stimulus (direct and indirect reactions).

Thus, there are two systems of organization of figurative speech - tropes and figures. Two approaches to paths have been adopted in rhetoric since ancient times: one considers paths and figures as a single entity, the other separates paths from figures. This separation is justified by the fact that the specific feature of the trope is the function of expressing plasticity and imaginary, it is more a means of depiction than expressiveness. However, stylistic figures (comparisons, metaphors, metonymies) are not only a figurative grid through which the world is perceived, but also a certain subjective attitude to the world, which determines not only the nature of the vision of the world, but also its feeling. Figures are two-sided: expressing denotative content, they form its meaning and evaluation, expressing a subjective attitude, they give sense a sensual appearance, including tonal.³

The main idea underlying the rhetorical doctrine of figurativeness is that only speech that represents a deviation from a neutral standard can attract attention and have an impact. Neutral, non-expressive speech, which we usually use, is also capable of having an impact, although it will be limited only to the content side. Imaginative, unusual speech not only gives aesthetic pleasure, but also attracts attention with its unusual nature, makes the listener more closely delve into what is being said. Figurative speech, due to its complexity, always conveys a little more information than neutral speech, and therefore is able to "break through" the most serious prejudices and doubts of those people to whom we address. Tropes and figures - the main means of enhancing the depiction - allow you to convey implicit information, because they are illogical and even irrational. Paths and figures are not opposed to each other, they form intersecting sets. It should be noted that the juxtaposition of tropes and figures as independent ways of enhancing depiction is not the only possible one. Since ancient times, for example, trails have been considered as a kind of figures. From this point of view, figures are called special means of enhancing figurativeness, and trails are considered as a kind of figures. They began to contrast them later. Nevertheless, this point of view has many supporters.

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