

THE USING OF STRUCTURAL SYNTACTICAL STYLISTIC DEVICES AND EXPRESSIVE MEANS

Atamuratova Munira Makhamadievna

Teacher of Department of Uzbek Language and Literature of Termez

Engineering and Technology Institute

munira.atamuratova.91@gmail.com

Abstract. This article demonstrates the types of using structural syntactical stylistic devices and expressive means in English literature. Terms such as expressive means, stylistic devices and stylistic means are used disorderly. It is crucial to make a distinction between expressive means and stylistic devices. All stylistic means of a language can be divided into expressive means that are used in some specific way, and special devices called stylistic devices. Stylistic devices which are considered syntactical are based on peculiar syntactical arrangement. Thus, this type of devices include a severe models such as stylistic inversion, repetition, detached constructions, parallel constructions, chiasmus, antithesis and climax.

Key words: stylistic inversion, repetition, detached constructions, parallel constructions, chiasmus, antithesis and climax.

Аннотация. В данной статье демонстрируются типы использования структурно-синтаксических стилистических приемов и выразительных средств в английской литературе. Такие термины, как выразительные средства, стилистические приемы и стилистические средства, используются беспорядочно. Крайне важно проводить различие между выразительными средствами и стилистическими приемами. Все стилистические средства языка можно разделить на выразительные средства, которые используются определенным образом, и специальные приемы, называемые стилистическими приемами. Стилистические приемы, которые считаются синтаксическими, основаны на своеобразном синтаксическом расположении. Таким образом, этот тип приемов включает в себя строгие модели, такие как стилистическая инверсия, повторение, отдельные конструкции, параллельные конструкции, хиазм, антитеза и кульминация.

Ключевые слова: стилистическая инверсия, повторение, отдельные конструкции, параллельные конструкции, хиазм, антитеза и кульминация.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada ingliz adabiyotida strukturaviy-sintaktik stilistik vositalar va tasviriy vositalardan foydalanish turlari ko'rsatilgan. Tasviriy vositalar, uslubiy vositalar kabi atamalar ko'pgina holatlarda beparvo ishlatiladi. Aslimi olganda tasviriy vositalar va stilistik vositalarni farqlash juda muhimdir. Tilning barcha stilistik vositalarini ma'lum bir tarzda qo'llaniladigan ekspressiv vositalar va stilistik vositalar deb ataladigan maxsus vositalarga bo'lish mumkin. Sintaktik hisoblangan stilistik vositalar o'ziga xos sintaktik tartibga asoslangan. Shunday qilib, bu turdagi qurilmalar uslubiy inversiya, takrorlash, alohida konstruktsiyalar, parallel konstruktsiyalar, chiasmus, antithesis va climax kabi qat'iy tasvirlash vositalarni o'z ichiga oladi.

Tayanch so'zlar: stilistik inversiya, takrorlash, alohida konstruktsiyalar, parallel konstruktsiyalar, xiazma, antiteza va kulmins.

To begin with, it is worth noting that Syntax is the branch of linguistics, which studies different types of relation between words, word-combinations and sentences. The examination of syntax provides a deeper insight into the stylistic aspect of utterance and “stylistics” originated from the Greek “stylos” which means “a pen”. In the course of time it developed several meanings, and each one applied to a specific study of language elements and their use in speech. The word is applied to teaching of how to write a composition; it is also used to reveal the correspondence between thought and expression; it frequently denotes an individual manner of making use of language; it sometimes refers to more general, abstract notions thus inevitably becoming vague and obscure, for example, according to some linguists "Style is the man himself" (Buffon); "Style is depth" (Derbyshire); “Style is deviations” (Enkvist); “Style is choice” and so on. Some linguists consider that the word “style” and the subject of linguistic stylistics is confined to the study of the effects of the message, i.e. its impact to the reader.

According to Michael Riffaterre's opinion stylistics will be linguistics of the effects of the message, of the output of the act of communication, of its attention - compelling function. Stylistics is a branch of linguistics that studies the various

functional styles of speech and also the various expressive means and stylistic devices of the language. The types of texts that are distinguished by pragmatic aspect of the communication are called functional styles of the language. The specific media of language which secure the desirable effect of the utterance are stylistic devices and expressive means.

In stylistics, there are expressive means and stylistic devices of the language which is based on a crucial structural point in an utterance. In grammar, there are also simple, compound, complex sentences that are called neutral patterns. At the same time, utterance in context have their own peculiar structural design and bear some particular emotional coloring, that is to say, they are non-neutral patterns.

In linguistics there are various terms to denote those particular means by which writer obtains his effect.

All these types of terms such as expressive means, stylistic devices and stylistic means are used disorderly. It is crucial to make a distinction between expressive means and stylistic devices. All stylistic means of a language can be divided into expressive means that are used in some specific way, and special devices called stylistic devices. Stylistic devices which are considered syntactical are based on peculiar syntactical arrangement. Thus, this type of devices include a severe models such as stylistic inversion, repetition, detached constructions, parallel constructions, chiasmus, antithesis and climax.

Syntactical categories have long been the object of stylistic research. During the analyzing we know that there are various object of stylistic research. And also, there various syntactical means and different classification. It is known that all of the classification and categorization of expressive means and stylistic devices are connected with syntax. Here, we express some of syntactical stylistic devices and expressive means which used mostly in literary works.

• Stylistic inversion. Galperin states that word order “is a crucial syntactical problem of many languages. In English it has peculiarities which have been caused by the concrete and specific way the language has developed.” However, Galperin explains that an inversion is a stylistic device by which additional emotive coloring is added to the surface meaning of an utterance. This predominance of S-P-O (subject-predicate-object) word order makes conspicuous any change in the structure of the sentence.

Stylistic inversion is very often used as an independent stylistic devices in which the direct word order is changed either completely so that the predicate precedes the subject, or partially so that the object precedes the subject-predicate pair. The stylistic device of inversion shouldn't be confused with grammatical inversion which is a norm in interrogative construction. The aim of the stylistic inversion attaches logical stress or additional emotional coloring to the surface of meaning of the utterance.

There are following patterns of stylistic inversion:

1. The object is placed at the beginning of the sentence: Talent he has; capital he has not',
2. The attribute is placed after the word it modifies: With fingers weary and worn (Th. Hood);
3. The predicative stand before the subject: Beautiful those donkeys were (J. Galsworthy);

The adverbial modifiers placed at the beginning of sentence. In this model the subject becomes especially emphatic: Eagerly I wished the marrow;

Both modifier and predicate stand before the subject: Down dropped the breeze;

According to its structure stylistic inversion could be:

1. Full inversion that P-S word-order (predicate-subject): On goes the river and out past the mill;

2. Partial inversion that is predicative, adverbial modifier, object-subject: Terrible cold it certainly was. Many sweet little apparels did Miss Sharp make to him. How little had I realized that...;

Chiasmus. According to Galperin, chiasmus is a stylistic device by which a syntactical pattern is repeated but with the cross order of words and phrases which he describes as: chiasmus belongs to the group of stylistic devices which based on the repetition of syntactical pattern, but it has a cross order of words and phrases. The structure of two successive sentence may be described as reversed parallel construction, the word order of one of the other” e.g. they had accepted their failure. Their fate they, couldn't accept (G.Byron).

M.H.Abrams also expresses his view and says, :chiasmus is a sequence of two phrases or clauses which are parallel in syntax, but with reversal in the order of the words” [2, P. 150]

In addition to that, the quick change, from passive to active or vice versa, is also considered as a kind of chiasmus. Here some examples of chiasmus that found in the literary texts: - "He felt the bleak recognition rising in him of the ineffable strength of these circumstances and this decision. Not where he eats but where he is eaten. Blood rose with the recognition, burning in the face, power the break.” (W. Golding); - He was no longer able to look at the waves, for every few minutes they were hidden by the rising whiteness. He made his sight creep out and look at his clothed body. (W. Golding);

Chiasmus contributes to the rhythmical quality of the utterance. It is widely used in text of different styles. Eg, Mankind must put an end to war or war will an end to mankind (J. Kennedy).

Antithesis is such an stylistic devices that is based on the opposition of concepts. In order to characterized a thing or phenomenon from a specific point of view it may be necessary not to find points of resemblance or association between it and some other things or phenomenon, but to find points of sharp contrast, that is

to set one against the other. However, we should distinguish oppositions from antithesis. For example, A saint abroad and an devil is at home. In this sentence, is used a oppositions that is represented in antonyms, not antithesis. As it was said above, antithesis is of a different linguistic device which is based on relative opposition that arises out of context through the expansion of objectively contrasting pairs: E.g. Man proposes, God disposes. Give every man thy ear, but few are chosen.

Enumeration. According to Galperin, enumeration is a stylistic devices by which different elements are displayed together in the same position syntactically and are obliged to show a kind of homogeneity semantically. Additionally, he states that enumeration is one of the syntactical stylistic device that separate things, objects, properties or actions are named one by one so that they produce a chain, the links of, being syntactically in the same position are forced to display some kind of semantic homogeneity, remote though it may seem. [1, P.216]

Here we present some examples of enumeration that found in the works of writers: The principal production of these towns appear to be soldiers, sailors, Jews, chalk, shrimps, officers and dockyard men. - "Take with you the thought 5 of that power, uplifting, comforting, loving and punishing, a care for you that will not falter, an eye that never sleeps."

Litotes. According to Galperin, "Litotes is a stylistic device consisting of a peculiar use of negative constructions. The negation plus noun or adjective serves to establish a positive feature in a person or thing.

This positive feature, however, is somewhat diminished in quality as compared with a synonymous expressions making a straightforward assertion of the positive feature" [1, P. 246]. Litotes is a stylistic device in which a negated antonym is used to make an understatement. Therefore, an affirmative is expressed by negating its contrary in the understatement.

According to Abrams litotes “a special form of understatement is litotes (Greek for ‘simple’), which is the assertion of an affirmative by negating its contrary: e.g. ‘He's not the brightest man in the world’ meaning ‘He's stupid.’” [2, P.76] We may say that litotes is not a pure negation, but a negation which consist of affirmation.

Examples for litotes: - - "No, it is not so deep as a well nor so wide as a church-door. ” (W. Shakespeare) -"Indeed, it is not uncommon for leaves even to fall out and quarrel among themselves about the relative goodness of their masters, each contending for the superior goodness of his own over that of the others. ” (F. Douglass) In addition to above, we have to say that negative constructions have a stronger effect on the reader than affirmative ones. E.g. - She was not without taste. - She is not unlike her mother.

In conclusion we can say that the skillful usage of syntactical stylistic devices helps writers to increase the value of their work and make a high impact on the reader.

List of used literature

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