

## THE ROLE OF STYLISTIC DEVICES IN SPEECH CULTURE AS AN EXAMPLE OF SIMILE

**Tojiboyeva Mahbuba Rahimovna**

*Associate Professor of Uzbek Language, Candidate of Philological Sciences, Kokand state pedagogical institute*

### ARTICLE INFO.

**Keywords:** metaphor, “istiora”, simile, stylistic devices, culture, types of simile.

### Annotatsiya

Stylistics is not a new branch of linguistics. However there are a lot to learn in this subject. These devices can show culture of a nation stronger. The purpose of the article is to research a stylistic device called metaphor so the following article illustrates that the role of stylistic devices in speech culture with the help of simile.

<http://www.gospodarkainnowacje.pl/> © 2023 LWAB.

### INTRODUCTION

Speech is a human mirror, with the help of which people can openly express their thoughts. For this, various language units and artistic image tools are used. Stylistic tropes or figurative expressions serve to convey the artistic text or speech to the audience easily, quickly and colorfully.

Language is the soul of a nation, and it is a changing, constantly moving phenomenon. Language change is manifested in the process of speech, in use, as a pragmatic possibility. In the following years, the tools of artistic representation flourished in linguistics. The language became richer in content and many aspects were revealed by linguists as a result of scientific research.

Transitions in literary texts have different forms and are referred to as “tropes” in most literature. “Transpositions mean the transfer of the name and sign of one thing to another, or the use of words in a general figurative sense, in order to increase the artistic value and expressiveness of a literary work”. [1.236] The processes of the transfer of the meaning of words take place in various forms, the issues such as these processes and the events that occur as their results, the types of these events, and their specific characteristics have been studied in detail in Uzbek linguistics. In the “Badiiy tekstning lingvistik tahlili” (“Linguistic analysis of literary text”) manual, translations are classified as follows:

1. Shifts based on the quantitative shift of word meaning:
  - a) Hyperbola b) meiosis
2. Transfers based on qualitative transfer of word meaning:
  - a) Metaphor b) metonymy c) irony

Other imaging tools are provided as a representation of these displacements. “Symbol, revitalization, epithet, epithet-metaphor, periphrasis, synecdoche, allegory, epithet-metonymy; antiphrase, sarcasm-irony; are manifestations of lithota-meiosis”. The concept of simile and contrast lies in almost all visual aids.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

In Uzbek linguistics, the serious nature of dealing with the problems of the language of fiction literature helps to more and more clearly imagine the nature of the means of artistic representation in a literary work. A lot of work has been done in this field in Uzbek linguistics. Among our great teachers are Kongurov R., Orinboyev B., Begmatov E., Rustamov A., Sadygova M., Yoldoshev B., Karimov S. in this field, Shoabdurahmonov Sh., Shukurov L., Toychiyev M., Jorayev T., Suvonova R., Orinboyeva D., Pardayev A. defended their candidate theses in this field. Usyug teaches the complex aspects of the language, therefore it is closely related to phonetics, lexicology, and grammar. Professor Yefimov I. in his work "Stylistics of Russian language" shows: "The main task of stylistics is to learn how to perform the function of visual means in the style of artistic and other works". Stylistic function should be understood to mean the descriptive role of words and expressions, the purpose of use depending on social conditions.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Stylistics and literal devices are the best and appropriate means of speech, sets the standard. Defines the tools used in different stylistic layers of speech. Accordingly, methodology is a separate science about the means of expression.

Expressiveness is the transfer of the name, sign of something to another, simile or use of words in a metaphorical sense for this purpose, with the intention of providing expressiveness and accuracy, are called tropes. Devices such as metaphor, simile, qualification, metonymy, synecdoche, exaggeration, allegory, revitalization, and paraphrase are types of transfers. A metaphor is a transfer of meaning based on mutual similarity between objects and events, events and events. In classical Uzbek literature, metaphor is called "istiora". It is necessary to distinguish between two types of metaphor. There are linguistic metaphors, private author metaphors. Linguistic metaphors are a phenomenon related to language development. Since such metaphors mainly perform the function of naming, they do not reflect expressiveness, and therefore subjective attitude towards the subject of speech they represent. Only the range of meaning of a certain word expands. For example: a person's leg is a table leg.

Private - the author's metaphors arise on the basis of the writer's aesthetic goal, that is, naming the existence expressing his subjective attitude. Linguists have expressed their opinions about the difference between metaphor and simile construction.

1. In the simile, the words take part in their meaning. In a metaphor, words have a figurative meaning.
2. In the simile, two components are compared, the simile object and the simile image. Metaphor has one component.
3. There are special indicators in the analogy; in Uzbek -dek, - say, - simon, kabi; in English as, look like, like, etc. however, metaphors do not have such indications.

Simile is one of the qualities of an artistic image, and it is characterized by the features of expressive, impressive, concrete and concise representation of an object. When describing characters, the artist uses similes to reveal their unique individual characteristics, reflect mental states, and describe natural scenes. It concretizes and exaggerates them. It draws the reader's attention to the invisible aspects of the image, directs them to discover the idea of the work.

## RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

Simile means that one object or phenomenon is figuratively similar in terms of form or content when comparing one object or phenomenon with another object or phenomenon. The object of the simile is the object, the event that you want to describe; Simile image is a compared object, a descriptive tool of events, two objects and events match each other. These three characters play a major role in defining similes. For example: The cart was rattling, the conversation moved from topic to topic, Turgunoy

could not interfere in the conversation, and he was shaking like a clover among clovers. (A. Qahhor, Stories, p. 29). In this case, Turgunoy is an object; a garden is an image, a symbol of shaking. The symbol forms a special syntactic relationship with objects and images. From the outside, it seems that there is no connection between a garden clover and a person. But the writer took Turgunoy's inability to interfere in the conversation and his shaking in the cart as a sign of the main similarity. Two objects are compared to each other based on the sign (shake). If there was no "sign" (shaking), there would be no similarity between Turgunoy and a garden of clover.

Depending on the sign of analogy, they can be divided into two groups.

1. Similes with grammatical signs. In this case, the object, image and symbols are present with a grammatical index. None of the three characters will fall.
2. Logical analogies. In this case, there is no grammatical sign. But in terms of content, "object" and "image" correspond to each other, that is, the sign of compatibility of "object" and "image" in terms of form and content is in the image itself.

It is important to study the main three indicators in demarcation of simile; they are grammatical classification, the role of simile in artistic works and the writer's style. When talking about the structure of analogy (material composition), you can also talk about the following structural types. Similarity is one of the most common forms of simile. This form sometimes resembles similes. However, they should not be mixed up: "no matter how wide the simile turns and compositions are, they cannot be adverbial clauses because they have no clauses in their composition."

Simile is based on the similarity between two things or events, and through one of them, to show the sign and essence of the other more fully, more concretely, and more exaggeratedly. Simile is one of the oldest figurative tools, but it is also the simplest and most frequently used syntactic phenomenon.

## CONCLUSION

All in all, special means of expression are divided into tropes and figures. Special means of expression create imagery and emotion in the language. By using them, the author affects the intuition of the listener. In addition, brevity and accuracy are achieved in the statement. For this, certain conditions are necessary: first, the speaker must have a good understanding of the nature and characteristics of visual means of expression; secondly, one should not refer too much to the means of expression, painting the speech, out of place. It is necessary to understand well the place and time of their use. Otherwise, the speech culture will be broken, the listener or reader may develop a negative attitude towards the author.

## REFERENCES:

1. Шомақсудов А., Расулов И., Қўнғуров Р., Рустамов Х. Ўзбек тили стилистикаси. –Тошкент: 1974, 236-бет.
2. Dilso, Xoshimova. "COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ALLUSIONS IN TWO LANGUAGES (UZBEK AND ENGLISH)." *Academicia Globe: Inderscience Research* 2.6 (2021): 1-5.
3. Otabek, Bektoshev, et al. "Formation Of Religious Style In Linguistics." *Journal of Positive School Psychology* (2022): 118-124.
4. Xoshimova, D. R. "INGLIZ TILIDA ALLYUZIYALARNING TURLARI VA VAZIFALARI." *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal* 10.11 (2022): 1182-1187.
5. Xoshimova, D. R. "LINGUOCULTUROLOGICAL STUDY OF THE USE OF ALLUSIONS IN ENGLISH." *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429* 11.11 (2022): 320-323.
6. Odiljonovich, Hasanov Elyorjon. "The Issue Of Business Terms Used In English." *Journal of Positive School Psychology* 6.11 (2022): 3075-3081.

7. Odiljonovich, Hasanov Elyorjon. "A STUDY OF ADOPTED BUSINESS TERMS FROM ENGLISH INTO THE UZBEK LANGUAGE." *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429 11.12 (2022): 401-403.
8. Odiljonovich, Hasanov Elyorjon. "SOME ISSUES OF BUSINESS TERMS BORROWED FROM ENGLISH." *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429 11.09 (2022): 372-375.
9. Бойқўзиева, Гўзалхон Худойбердиевна. "ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА ГЕНДЕР МУНОСАБАТЛАРИНИ ЎРГАНИШНИНГ НАЗАРИЙ-ФАЛСАФИЙ АСОСЛАРИ." *Oriental Art and Culture* 3.1 (2022): 443-449.
10. Toshpo'latov, Azamat Mehmonaliyevich. "O 'ZBEK TILIDA SHAXS-SON KATEGORIYASINING PRAGMATIK QIYOFASI." *Новости образования: исследование в XXI веке* 1.5 (2022): 824-830.
11. BOYQUZIYEVA, GX. "TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIAL POSITION OF WOMEN IN UZBEKISTAN AND SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL VIEWS." *Journal of Pharmaceutical Negative Results* (2022): 6012-6020.
12. Mehmonaliyevich, Toshpolatov Azamat. "SPECIFIC PRAGMATIC FEATURES TO THE NOUN PHRASE." *Open Access Repository* 8.12 (2022): 419-422.
13. Mehmonaliyevich, Toshpolatov Azamat. "PERSPECTIVES ON THE PRAGMATIC STUDY OF THE RATIO CATEGORY." *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal* 10.12 (2022): 1076-1080.
14. BOYQUZIYEVA, GX. "TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIAL POSITION OF WOMEN IN UZBEKISTAN AND SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL VIEWS." *Journal of Pharmaceutical Negative Results* (2022): 6012-6020.
15. Бойқўзиева, Гўзалхон Худойбердиевна. "ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА ГЕНДЕР МУНОСАБАТЛАРИНИ ЎРГАНИШНИНГ НАЗАРИЙ-ФАЛСАФИЙ АСОСЛАРИ." *Oriental Art and Culture* 3.1 (2022): 443-449.
16. Malika, Rajapova. "EFFECTIVE WAYS OF COMMUNICATIVE LANGUAGE TEACHING ISSN: 2249-7137 Vol. 11." (2021)