



CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE

Volume: 03 Issue: 06 Jun 2022

Stylistic Tools Intensifying Word Meanings in English Language

Imamkulova Sitara Anvarovna

Bukhara State University

s.a.imamkulova@buxdu.uz

Received 19th Apr 2022, Accepted 15th May 2022, Online 8th Jun 2022

ANNOTATION

This article gives some description on notion of intensiveness and discusses some stylistic tools that serve to express intensity. Moreover, it brings some examples and shows a way to enhance the meanings of a word through simulations and other stylistic methods.

KEYWORDS: intensiveness, emotiveness, simile, metaphor, epithet, hyperbole, expressiveness.

The category of intensity, its features and the means of expression in language and speech have attracted the attention of many scientists in recent decades. The category of intensity has the property of soundness: the description of actions, things and signs, it is actively manifested in the semantic structure of verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, phraseological units and integral text.

The category of intensiveness has long been the subject of such heated discussions among linguists. In its etymological sense, intensiveness can be understood as a kind of intensification of the utterance or part of its dependence on the position in "the utterance of the means that manifest this category." But for some reason, recently the concept of intensiveness has been confused with another concept, such as emotiveness.

The emotiveness and, accordingly, the emotional elements of the language show the emotions of the writer or speaker. But these elements are not direct manifestations of emotions - they are only echoes of real emotions, echoes that have undergone some intellectual alteration. They are designed in such a way to evoke the collaboration of the reader's experience and consciousness. Intensiveness is a broader concept than emotionality, and should by no means be reduced to the latter. We make the utterance logically expressive by means of a syntactic device which will be described in due course. The same should be observed in these sentences: Smith was an extremely unpleasant person. One day he will come to this place again. The soldiers rushed into battle! It took us a very, very long time to get there. In sentence 1, intensiveness is achieved through lexical means - the word "extremely".

In formulas 2 and 3 the syntactic means are various kinds of inversion. In 4, the accent is materialized by the repetition of the word "very", which itself is used to reinforce the statement. It is now possible to define the notion of intensiveness of means. The intensifying means of the language are those phonetic, morphological, word-formation, lexical phrases, logical and syntactic forms that exist in the language and represent a system of logical and emotional consolidation of the statement. Intensity is also reflected in a grammatical sense. A

grammatical expression is a morphological means, a lexicon similar to the syntactic attribute of an instrumental expression can be interpreted. Whereas the meaning expression of the intensity category is reflected in language units ranging from morphine to speech

Almost all stylistic tools in English are involved in expressing intensity. One of the most common linguistic and stylistic tools is simile. A stylistic device based on a comparison of two objects or imaginations belonging to different areas of life. Compared objects are not the same, although they have the same similarity, and have some common features.

For example: Unhappiness was like a hungry animal waiting beside the track for any victim (G. Greene).

Comparison directly indicates similar aspects of predictions or is done using the words **like, as, as-as**.

For example: The rustle of her pretty skirt was like music to him.

Another of the stylistic tools is epithelium.

Epithelium not only strengthens the quality and character of something and an individual, but also fully expresses its meaning, more accurately, and strengthens its emotional influence.

The epithelial tool gives a person a clear picture of a predecessor or an event, which is evident in front of him.

Epithelium also shows not only the existing sign of things and events, but also ensures that expression is effective.

For example: He has got the most beautiful mother with lovely silvery hair and a young face with dark eyes.

Another means of expressiveness in English is the metaphor. The feature of the metaphor is that it creates a single image that unites a person's inner and outer world. In the metaphor, you can see the national and cultural nature of seeing the world.

For example: His face was very much agitated and very much flashed and were strong workings in the features and strange gleams in the eyes.

One of the stylistic tools based on the method of using famous horses as riding horses in English is antonomasia. The cognitive nature of antonomasia is reflected in its historical, religious, and literary knowledge of a nation.

For example: (... and this young Adonis who looks as if he was made out of ivory and rose-leaves.

Another of the stylistic tools available in the language is hyperbole. Through hyperbole, the speaker distorts, praises, and praises what he describes.

For example: God, I cried buckets. I saw in ten times.

Thus, the importance of stylistic tools is very important in ensuring the intensity of the meaning of the word.

The synthetic method of strengthening meaning is expressed through vocabulary and vocabulary. This method of strengthening meaning is very much used both in communication and in expressing a subjective attitude toward the world. Rhetorical interrogations, inversions, and repetitions are important in the synthetic way of strengthening meaning.

Repetition is one of the most synthetic means of meaning amplifying. This tool serves to strengthen meaning and expressiveness.

For example: *She could think of things she would like to do, of clothes she would like to wear and of places she would like to visit.*

In English, inversion is used to distinguish, distort, and amplify portions of quantities.

For example: *Awfully nice of you. I will drop in like a bird.*

Rhetorical interrogation statements are also important in strengthening meaning : “What made you think of love and tears and birth and death and pain?” (H.P Stewart “Creation”)

Generally, likening acts as a literary device to reinforce the meaning of words by creating an equivalent comparison or simulating a similarity between two seemingly different things. This is an effective form of speech in that similarity that creates a connection between two similar subjects or ideas that illuminate each other and enhance the meaning of both.

Intensifying means of language can and should be studied more deeply, because their correct use makes speech more vivid, colorful, expressive. Subject to the features of the correct use of stylistically marked words and phrases, it helps to develop skills and abilities not only to find the appropriate emotional-expressive units, but also to correctly apply them in speech, which ultimately contributes to the achievement of a qualitatively high level. communication of a language.

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