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The Stylistic Tropes used in the Literary Text and their Interrelationships

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Annotation: The given article device discusses some stylistical tropes like, allegory, synecdoche, metonymy, ESP, and many others. As well as their translational features in a language phenomenon. Moreover, it shows interrelationships among others.

Key Words: stylistic device, figurative meaning, trope, allegory, metonymy, oxymoron, ESP.

INTRODUCTION

Text or passages can be mentioned as the most essential part of the language. They can be both written and oral. To give extra meaning to the passages or speech, one can add various types of stylistic devices. Hence, the stylistic tropes give extra meaning to the text and attracts the listeners attention. A text is a piece of writing that people read or create. The type or the characteristics of a text are very important for any work of summarization on it. Especially, literal texts include different kinds of stylistic devices to encourage its readers to do something. Moreover, to understand the literal passages and their meanings, readers also, should be aware of stylistic devices. A great number of stylistic devices can be differentiated in the text. For instance, metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, onomatopoeia, allegory, simile and many other devices give colorful meaning to the literal text that is extremely interesting for both writers as well as reader, speakers and listeners respectively. Figurative language tools make all types of writings more engaging and impactful. They help readers picture more vividly and understand easily what the writer is saying. Allegories and metaphors are literary devices or figures of speech that will improve writing. They help both writer and reader to inform and to realize the discourses during the speech more clearly. Allegories and metaphor can be seen similar, but actually they are not the same. In everyday life people use metaphors and allegories regularly but often without knowledge of what devices are and how they work. But these stylistic devices help to communicate interestingly and vividly.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

It can be said that style is the world of the speaker or creator, which is unique and distinguishable from others, his imagination, imagination, mind, knowledge, rhetoric, talent, genius, humanity - an artistic phenomenon, a means of expressing his whole being. . Artistic styles include allegory, metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, simile, paraphrase, irony, and onomatopoeia, not just artistic imagery but also stylistic tropes. Because the tools make the text more attractive and colorful, the reader can understand the information quickly and easily. These stylistic devices are not only a part of linguistics, but are also used in various senses as symbols in the special literature of literature. Stylistic tropes include metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, irony, periphrasis, and exaggeration. The relationship between the meanings used for stylistic purposes can be divided into the following cases:

- a) According to the relationship based on the similarity between the words (metaphor);
- b) According to the relationship between concepts based on closeness, interdependence (metonymy);
- c) An attitude (irony) based on the correct and inverse (contradictory) meanings of words. [1.40]

There are also stylistic approaches based on the relationship between basic logical and emotional (portable) meanings. These include adjectives, epithets, oxymorons, antonomasia (a stylistic tool based on the relationship of basic logical and nominal (term) meanings), analogy, metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, function, irony, periphrasis, euphemism, and exaggeration. Stylistic tropes are enriching our speech. Each of the stylistic tools mentioned above has its own characteristics, which can be found not only in fiction but also in many fields. Professor I.R. Galperin sees stylistic tools as an effective model for text, meaning that a particular unit that is routinely used in a language can become a stylistic tool. [2.122]

Metaphor is one of the main events in the creation of new meanings through the transfer of names. The transformation of a thing, a sign, an action name into another name, a sign, an action, is called a metaphor. In this case, the name of one of the two objects, signs, actions, which have similar aspects in one form - shape, appearance, color, taste, taste, location and other features, is transferred to the other. For example, the word tooth actually means "human tooth." He later came to mean "saw tooth" on the basis of formal and partial functional similarity. The use of the word road, which means "road," in the sense of a line, a row (four lines of poetry), is also based on formal similarity. If we look at these metaphors from a cognitive point of view, the word "road" in Uzbek means a way and verses, while in English, the word way means a way and represents the meanings of a style or method. For example, you are going in a right way to the bank. (You are going straight to the bank) (route). Professor I. R. Galperin explains the metaphor as follows: "The term metaphor is the transfer of a property of something or object to another, indicating the origin of the word." In ancient Greek and Roman rhetoric, the term (a metaphorical term) refers to the transfer of meaning from one word to another. [3.125]

Moreover, allegory, simile, oxymoron, onomatopoeia, synecdoche, metonymy, epithet and many other devices help the text to have a colorful meaning. German stylist E.G. Riesel and Ye. Shendels divide pictorial means into the following types:

- 1) metaphor: a) pure metaphor; b) animation; v) allegory; g) symbols; d) synesthesia.
- 2) metonymy: a) synecdox; b) parsprototo.
- 3) epithet: a) tautological epithets; b) explanatory epithets; c) simple epithets; g) epithets with complex structure.
- 4) periphrase: a) irony; b) litota.
- 5) analogy.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In addition to the stylistic tropes discussed above, there are stylistic methods and stylistic tropes in the science of English stylistics, such as oxymoron, periphrasis, function, antonomasia, euphemism, exaggeration. Oxymoron - the basic logical and emotional meanings of words such as epithets appear in relation to each other, and when we say oxymoron, we mean, first of all, the attributive unit. In this unit, the meaning of the determiner is either logical or excludes the meaning of the determinant. The members of such an attribute unit are forced to unite and reject each other in terms of content. For instance, *It*

was with an almost cruel joy. Suddenly she felt the need to speak. The wordy silence troubled her; it was a relief to be on board and no longer alone together. (D. Garnett) [4.73]

Stylistic devices are called “rhetorical devices” or “figurative meanings” according to their function in the text. They are not only useful for analyzing texts, but also for creating own texts. Stylistic devices make the created speeches, essays and other written works more interesting and lively and help to get and keep your reader’s or listener’s attention. Furthermore, it is the use of any of a variety of techniques to give an auxiliary meaning, idea, or feeling. Sometimes a word diverges from its normal meaning, or a phrase has a specialized meaning not based on the literal meaning of the words in it. Stylistic devices often provide emphasis, freshness of expression, or clarity.

CONCLUSION

After doing this humbled research, a conclusion has been appeared that all stylistic devices should be learnt separately when people begin to go to school and learn literacy in order to improve their IQ intelligence, reading skills, thinking ways. Without figurative language, writing would be plain and shallow. The more stylistic devices you know, the more unique your writing can be. If writing is your passion, you probably already know a dozen or so stylistic devices. Understanding and identifying stylistic devices are really essential part of the nation. Thus people can exchange the information and pass it generation to generation. So the nation does not lose its language by flourishing it. Authors use literacy devices to underscore meaning in their texts. As a conclusive part for this written work, I would like to give a quote which consists of several, stylistic devices:

"Life is like a box of chocolates. You never know what you're going to get." This famous simile, spoken by Tom Hank's titular character in "Forrest Gump," is just one example of the many literary devices available to screenwriters, novelists and poets. [6.1]

"That boy is like a machine." is a simile but

"That boy is a machine!" is a metaphor.

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