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The Utilization of Stylistic Devices during the Language Teaching

Manzura Mirzabayeva
Teacher of the faculty of Philology Department of Modern Russian Language Uzbek State World Languages University, Tashkent

A B S T R A C T

The article presents the possibility of writing significance, specifically, the use of expressive also abstract gadgets during the time spent students' language securing. Also, the field of stylistics is disclosed according to its strategic terms just as the instances of complex gadgets.

A R T I C L E I N F O

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Introduction. Instructors likewise believe writing in the language classroom to be unsatisfactory. The perspectives are likewise communicated in the way that the chronicled differentiation between the investigation of language and the investigation of writing has added to a confined job of writing in the classroom of dialects. It can't be rejected that the utilization of abstract texts can be a viable educational strategy. The current paper likewise incorporates various ways to deal with showing writing which give an avocation in the language classroom (LCR) in light of the supposition that writing is language and that language may be sure be scholarly.

The examination of the issue of a stylistic gadget shows that this philological peculiarity is an indistinguishable piece of language learning and intuitive discourse. We can use complex gadgets in our discourse unwittingly just as read the lines of persuasive style in abstract pieces. No BelleLettres work can be composed without this explicit piece of the language. It adorns the language and makes it more expressive. In the accompanying model, representations play with the reader's creative mind and draw the image of blooming tree all the more distinctively with the assistance of words that make extra importance in the unique circumstance. Spring dressed the trees with emeralds and brilliants. From the sentence, the reader can sort out green leaves and blooms of thetrees in the spring with the assistance of similitudes emeralds (leaves due to their splendid green tone and gleaming perspective) and brilliants (blooms because of their white and lovely view) which assist the essayist with being more expressive. Here the similarity of two thoughts makes allegories. The word spring is an exemplification, the capacity of which is to vivify the season, to give the complex shading to the sentence.[1]

The equivalent can be said with regards to the accompanying models where underlined words have extra importance. The point of deviations is to make expressiveness. "The spouting stream took its direction down the lavish green mountains, speckled with small blossoms in a mob of tones and trees waking up with joyously twittering birds". In the model, we can see the words in strong have two-sided connotations. The word reference significance of them varies from the logical one. Assuming we search

[1]Galperin I.R. Stylistics. – Moscow: Higher school, 1977. – 335 p.

the significance of the word "take" (the previous tense of which is "took") we can discover that the word is utilized to depict the most common way of taking (something) from somebody, and so forth without authorization or unlawfully, particularly in a mysterious way however in the setting its importance changes. It makes fringe or extra importance of "tracking down the way", as the creek is attempting to stream and discover its direction down the mountains. The equivalent can be said with regards to the word "spotted". The word spotted signifies "having dabs, particularly having an example of dabs". However, in the setting, the little blossoms from far appear as though little dabs and mountains appear to be spotted with "uproar of tones". "Revolt" has likewise the multifaceted nuance. The atomic importance of the word is "unreasonable party or defiance" however in the specific circumstance it gets fringe positive importance of the "brilliant". In this way, a complex gadget manages the importance of the word. The speaker or maker of the scholarly work treats the word with "an instrument" changing its importance and utilizing a few constructions or shapes can cut or change the underlying significance and make the logical one to deliver the discourse more expressive and significant. One more model is taken from the book "The English Patient" by contemporary essayist Michael Ondaatje. "He ventured to every part of the way of the bomb meld once more, close by the psyche that had arranged this, contacting every one of the central issues seeing its X-beam, the band music filling all the other things" (Michael Ondaatje). The episode with a bomb from the original takes the reader's consideration by its strained second. The principal saint Kip has tracked down a bomb and is attempting to work out which wire to slice to stop it. So the sentence is adorned with an illustration to make a more clear depiction of the scene. In the expression "he ventured to every part of the way of the bomb intertwine" the reader can feel that the word mix "venture to every part of the way" isn't in its immediate meaning. Assuming that we cut the word mix from the setting it might have the importance of "strolling along the way". Be that as it may, in the given setting it changes its essential importance as here it indicates Kip's noticing the wires of the bomb to observe a very wire which can be the detonator of the bomb. "Arranged" has the importance of "arranging". "X-beam" has the significance of "innovative internal side of the wires".

So from the point-by-point investigation of the words with twofold implications, we can state that the words are not consistently utilized in their essential importance, yet during the time spent discourse we can make pictures to stir the sense discernments and to play with our mental capacities. Talking about SDs we should likewise refer to the situations when at least two SDs meet at a certain point, in one expression. Such groups of SDs are called elaborate unions. Together, every SD adds its expressivity to that of the others. As a general rule, the impacts of these SDs join into one particularly striking accentuation. The investigation of the intrinsic idea of an elaborate gadget is characterized in the following explanation by a contemporary scientist. "We can track down instances of non-literal in most artistic works. This is both because there are so many artistic gadgets that qualify as metaphorical language and because the human psycho reacts well to various kinds of allegorical language. For sure, many investigations have shown that non-literal language falls into place without a hitch for youngsters and that it assists them with seeing new ideas. Hence when creators use instances of metaphorical language, they are attemptingto give new or one-of-a-kind approaches to clarifying things. Be thatas it may, they are likewise setting offa vital piece of the human brain and making new neural connections". In this way, we might reach the determination, that an expressive gadget or a metaphor is a unique example into which we put words in their moved importance or an extraordinary design to enhance the reader. The importance of the word can be figured out in the setting where the word stands.[2]

T.A. Znamenskaya in her book "Stylistics of the English Language" completely examines the old orders of elaborate gadgets. The researcher peeps into the history of the primary endeavors of refocusing the logical gadgets and convincingly exhibits the one-of-a-kind specialists of Greek and Roman speakers. Hence, it is feasible to express that the endeavors of the old way of talking schools fill in as a source or "introductory spring" for present-day orders. The issues of language in classical times turned into a worry of researchers given the need to remark on writing and verse. This need was brought about by the way that folklore furthermore melodious verse was the review material on which the adolescent was raised,

[2] Delaney D. and others. Fields of Vision. – Essex: Volume I. Longman, 2003. – 480 p.

educated to read and compose, and by and large taught. Investigation of artistic texts assisted with moving in to the circle of persuasive craftsmanship the primary philosophical ideas and ideas. The primary etymological hypothesis called fallacy showed up in the fifth-century B.C.speech assumed a fundamental part in the social and political existence of Greece so the craft ofway of talking formed into a school. Antique practice attributes a portion of the major logical thoughts to the Greek thinker Gorgias (483-375 Bc). Along with another researcher named Thrasymachus (459-400 BC), they made the main school of the way of talking, whose standards were subsequently evolved by Aristotle (384-322 Bc) in his books "Way of talking" and "Poetics"."Aristotle separated abstract language and informal language. This first hypothesis of style included 3 regions: the selection of words, word mixes, figures.

English educators ought to focus on empowering students to foster relational abilities since they are more than structured and organized aces. It additionally implies that discussion ought to be perceived in the whole friendly and social sense. There is no question of the utilization of writing in the EFL study hall being a significant instrument for showing language and language precision. It is likewise obvious that EFL speakers are as yet attempting to comprehend the intricacies, creativity, and adaptability that separate English norms and exchange types. The particular varieties between the abstract and non-artistic talks are demonstrated by the different talk structures or groupings. This addresses the noteworthy disparity among language and writing alluded by Short as a limited struggle over an area among etymologists and abstract pundits. The development of showing two subjects as 'separated educational strategies' was the result of this detachment. In all actuality, the qualification of writing from language is a phony dualism, since writing may likewise be scholarly. Occurrences of standard value-based methods of discourse that utilization an entire assortment of artistic jumpers are not difficult to track down. Features and advertisements are standard instances of talks that trade artistic language. Express utilization of elaborate procedures like symbolism, similar sounding word usage, vault, ellipsis, and musicality is generally connected with writing rather than to conventional value-based language. Widdowson has accurately guaranteed that scholarly discourse understanding strategies are fundamentally no different for a wide range of discourse. Ways to deal with educating writing: - The consideration of writing inside EFL or ESL or LT is, obviously, significant both for the phonetic development of the students and for the advancement of correspondence.

The support for utilizing the three key ways to deal with showing writing is characterized. Allow us to guarantee that language education is invaluable not through yet all through history. It ought to be noticed that writing is known and recollected in a language. Stylistics as a part of etymology is a ramified and multi-layered science. The region of its hypothesis and down-to-earth application covers the whole discourse action of current culture, in the variety of the existence of society and the person. Stylistics plans the standards of the utilization of semantic means as per the errands confronting speakers or essayists. It assists with picking among comparative insignificance, yet not identical semantic implies that are generally reasonable in a given discourse setting. Since the language is in a condition of consistent turn of events, for a right elaborate evaluation of a phonetic peculiarity, stylistics should consider the recorded changes of the language; depending on the information of the historical backdrop of the language, the historical backdrop of its jargon and linguistic construction. Phonetic stylistics is keen on the complex qualities of etymological implies and the methods of their utilization in various discourse styles. Abstract stylistics bargains with the investigation of the singular style of the author, the utilization of philosophical and imaginative content contingent upon the philosophical and creative substance of the work, on the creator's goal, just as on the class of the work and its topic. There are additionally language stylistics and discourse stylistics.[3] So the stylistics of the language likewise investigates the points of interest of phonetic subsystems, called practical styles furthermore described by the inventiveness of the word reference, diction, and sentence structure, and the expressive, enthusiastic, and evaluative properties of different semantic means. The stylistics of discourse concentrates on individual genuine texts, how they pass on the substance, not just after the standards known to the sentence structure and stylistics of the language, yet deviations from these standards.

[3]Delaney D. and others. Fields of Vision. – Essex: Volume II. Longman, 2003. – 530 p.

The scholarly style serves the circle of imaginative and verbal craftsmanship, all assortments of fiction. Accordingly, in phonetics, it is frequently called the "language of fiction". The language of fiction is recognized by the amplest scope of complex utilization of the method for the normal language. It utilizes abstract means, yet additionally vernacular, argument, language, outdated words and structures, and neologisms. In this manner, it involves an extraordinary spot in the arrangement of useful styles of the language. Systemic suggestions for the examination of fiction text A work of fiction should be related with crafted by the essayist all in all, obviously envision what elements of his time the essayist showed, how significant the issues raised by him are, how regular the characters drawn by him are, what normal human issues the creator presents. In each work, there is a significant part of the character of its maker, yet at the equivalent time there is something that goes past this character, typifies the soul of the time, the recorded insight of the period, the experience of all humanity. While examining, it is vital to show what place in the arrangement of pictures of the work either character involves, what are his perspectives, the scope of interests, what is regular in him, and what elements are inborn just in him as an extraordinary individual human character. It is basic to follow what imaginative means the essayist uncovers the pictures of his saints, how the person shows itself in the outer appearance, in the way of dressing, talking, subtleties of the climate. It isessential to focus on what the creator says about the saint, how other characters assess him, how his discourse portrays the saint. The picture of an artistic saint should be uncovered in all the intricacy of his character, in different associations with the climate, with life, and the person in development, improvement, involved with others. For the complete honesty of the picture, it is essential to show it in examination with different characters. When contrasting the characters, it is important to feature the most critical lines along which it will be led. Most importantly, it is important to show principal contrasts in philosophical and life positions, sees, conduct. Examining an abstract text, it is vital to decide the creator's demeanor to what is portrayed, its restriction, the creative way of the picture, to communicate your assessment.

Thinking should be upheld by an arrangement of proof, the material of the work, citations from it. It isn't important to dissect each scene where the legend acts - it is to the point of harping on the fundamental episodes that uncover the principle highlights of the character, the adaptability of his picture. Each word in the language has nominative importance. It assists with relating discourse to the real world and offers viewpoints. Notwithstanding the principle meaning, most words are remembered for a specific acquainted exhibit and have extra emblematic importance, which is most frequently metaphorical. Such a lexical property is effectively utilized by artists and scholars to make works of fiction, and this peculiarity is known as expressive gadgets. They give the text expressiveness and assist with passing on your idea all the more precisely. Expressive gadgets are words or turns of discourse in a metaphorical, symbolic means. Gadgets are a significant component of creative reasoning.[4] The utilization of gadgets in imaginative discourse makes new blends of words with their new importance, advances discourse with new shades of significance, imparts to the characterized peculiarity that importance, the shade of implying that the speaker needs, passes on his appraisal of the peculiarity.

The elaborate gadget is normal for everyday discourse, except sayings, are particularly inescapable in imaginative and abstract creation, since they assist the essayist with individualizing the peculiarities he is discussing, to give them evaluations. Kinds of expressive gadgets: analogy, metonymy, representation, exaggeration, comparison, and so on Sound to word imitation is a word that mimics the sound it addresses. Models: crunch, destroy, tick-tock, whoosh. Embodiment is the point at which an author gives human characteristics to creatures or articles. Models: My vehicle drank the fuel in one swallow. The feline giggled. The paper feature scowled at me. Similar sounding word usage is the reiteration of similar consonant sounds in words happening almost each other. Models: Peter Piper picked a peck of salted peppers. Sally sells shells by the beach. Imagery is utilizing an item or activity that implies more than its strict importance. Models: pink - the battle against bosom malignant growth, the sculpture of freedom -

[4]Saidova M.U. Lexical Stylistic Devices and Literary Terms of Figurative Language// International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering (IJRTE) ISSN:2277-3878, Volume-X, Issue-X, July 2019, p. 1-3.

opportunity, white - virtue, dark - passing, red - blood or love. Mystery uncovers something genuine which at first appears to be incongruous. Models: He was a valiant defeatist. At the point when you win constantly, you lose. Metaphor is an undeniable misrepresentation or exaggeration. Models: I'm so hungry I could eat a pony! Misrepresentation of the truth makes a thoughtless vital that it truly is. Models: Einstein was brilliant, I presume. Comparison is an articulation contrasting one thing with another utilizing the words "like" or then again "as". Models: He ran like a feline, softly and unobtrusively. Her blue mindset passed as rapidly as an evening precipitation shower. An illustration is a correlation of two not at all like things without utilizing the words "like" or then again "as". Models: He was a sculpture, holding back to hear the news. She was a mother hen, attempting to deal with everybody around her.

The inference is a relaxed reference to a well-known recorded or scholarly figure or occasion. Models: If it doesn't quite pour, I will snatch a few creatures and construct an ark. My sister has such countless pets I will begin calling her Old McDonald. Symbolism is the point at which an author summons the five detects. Models: The smell helped him to remember decaying tomatoes. The fence was lopsided, similar to child teeth developing clumsily in. (likewise a likeness!) Colloquialism is an articulation with importance unique concerning the strict significance of the words. Models: I experienced some sudden nerves before my discourse = I was frightened; my manager gave me the green light = my supervisor said OK; close the draperies = close the shades; put the lights out = switch out the lights. Confusing expression is two inverse terms. Models: a serene conflict, a liberal tightwad, dull daylight. Doublespeak is an amenable word or expression utilized instead of one that might be as well immediate, undesirable, or humiliating. Models: die = bite the dust; in an upward direction tested = short; let go = terminated; used = utilized. Dysphemism is a discourteous word or expression utilized instead of one to be deliberately excessively immediate, unsavory, or humiliating. Models: snail mail – postal mail; pig - cop; worm food - dead individual. The platitude is an articulation that has lost its power or creativity from abuse. Models: talking almost too fast to measure, totally silent, simple as pie. The joke is an entertaining figure of speech, frequently including twofold implications. Models: At the point when a clock is eager it returns four seconds. A man took an instance of a cleanser from the corner store. He made a spotless escape. Reiteration is the point at which a creator rehashes a word or expression for impact. Model: Recall the time you loaned me your vehicle and I marked it? I thought you'd kill me...

Be that as it may, you didn't. Recall the time I neglected to let you know the dance was formal, and you came in pants? I thought you'd loathe me... However, you didn't. Language learning brings something exceptionally special to the table in writing. It incorporates consideration regarding setting concerning plan, as Hanauer has claimed. We have proof that it is rousing and drawing in, and we recognize why it is the situation in circumstances where students show opposition and dissatisfaction concerning writing. We acknowledge its importance for the student, and we are too coming to perceive the meaning of the educator's learning task for the advancement of language learning in this sense and the achievement of abstract appreciation. It is critical to have satisfactory direction and a predictable framework. A course bookor a reader may give this framework, however more regularly than not, it is given by the teacher, who is basic as per the following. One is how the task is set up; the second is the way an instructormay adjust to how a discussion goes, offering a framework as and when it isvital.

Conclusion. An elaborate gadget is a verbal apparatus or underlying recipe which serves to make an inventive image of words relying upon setting and because of the underlying highlights can be pulled together thinking about the language layers. Contemporary explores show that the level arranged investigation of elaborate gadgets as indicated by their morphological, lexical, phonetic, semantic, syntactic, and mix of both semantic and syntactic highlights shows that investigation of the expressive gadgets has not been finished at this point. The researchers have not come to one agreement as to the models for characterizing allegorical language does exclude all highlights of the beautiful language. The researchers differentiate the gadgets as per the language layers yet there are a few places where some of the elaborate gadgets have twofold elements. They might have both semantic and syntactic highlights. Hence it is smarter to track down the crossroads and refocus them in the mix of language layers. For example, semantic and syntactic elements of metaphor, peak, maudlinness, absolute opposite, litotes, references, periphrasis make them parallel. For this reason, it is smarter to examine elaborate gadgets in light of the level arranged methodology what's more to track down the purposes of mixing. To the

previously mentioned gatherings of Stylistic gadgets, we can add a Blend of Stylistic semasiology and expressive grammar to inspire this gathering as an autonomous one from linguistic elaborate gadgets. With everything taken into account, we are likewise beginning to see the value in the job of the educator in this field, providing us with the start of comprehension of how to plan educators who are skilled and sure about managing the issues associated with the utilization of writing in the language classroom.

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