



LEXICAL STYLISTIC TOOLS. METHOPHORA, METONYMY, IRONY, EPITHET.

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Abstract: *Lexical stylistic tools occupy an important place in literature and the art of speech. They increase the expressive power of language, allowing for a more vivid and touching conveyance of thoughts. Within the tools of lexical Stylistics, such concepts as methophora, metonymy, irony and epithet are of particular importance. Each of them is characterized by its own characteristics and methods of application, so it is necessary to study and understand them more deeply.*

Key words: *lexical stylistic tools, speech, literature, metonymy, metaphor, epithet, irony, meaning.*

Methophora is one of the oldest and most common stylistic devices in our language. It produces a new meaning by linking two different objects or concepts by analogy. With the help of a metaphor, words go beyond their traditional meaning and acquire a new, more pictorial and figurative meaning. For example, the phrase "river of life" expresses its continuous movement, change and duration by comparing life to a river. Methophora is widely used not only in literature, but also in everyday speech. It gives depth and color to the text, expanding the imagination of the reader or listener. With metaphor, a writer or speaker can convey complex concepts in a simple and understandable form. It also serves to express emotions more vividly and impressively. Metonymy, in contrast to methophora, works by switching places between related, closely related objects or concepts. This stylistic tool allows you to express one thing through another related to it. For example, by "knocking on the University door to enroll", instead of "University door", the



university itself is understood. Metonymy makes speech more concise and expressive, it helps to focus the attention of the reader or listener on a specific aspect. This tool is often widely used in political speeches, journalism and fiction. Another advantage of metonymy is that it expands the meaning of words and creates new forms of expression.[1]

Irony, on the other hand, is the use of a sentence in a different way from its superficial meaning, but rather in the opposite or opposite sense. With this tool, the speaker or writer will have the opportunity to soften, criticize or express his opinion in a funny way. Irony is often found in humor, satire, and critical literature. For example, saying "it's a very easy task" in a very difficult situation is a simple example of irony. With the help of irony, the author or speaker makes his opinion more impressive and memorable. At the same time, for the correct understanding of irony, it is necessary to pay attention to the context and the tone of speech. Otherwise, an ironic statement can be misinterpreted. An epithet is an expression consisting of adjectives, adjectives, or other words used to describe a subject or concept more clearly and impressively. With the help of an epithet, literary texts become more lively, colorful and rich in emotions. For example, expressions such as "white bird" or "whispering voice of the wind" emphasize the specific characteristics of the subject. With the help of epithets, the writer enriches the reader's imagination, allowing him to feel the subject more. Epithets can be different: representing color, shape, state, movement, emotion, and other aspects. They also play an important role in setting the tone of the text, for example when creating a tone of romance, drama or lyricism.[2]

Among the lexical stylistic tools, the role of methophora, metonymy, irony and epithet will be so great that with them the expressive possibilities of the language will expand, speech will become more impressive and lively. Each medium has a specific function, and their correct application is important in literary



creativity, in the culture of speech. Therefore, their study and application in practice serve to enhance the culture of the language. The use of metaphor, metonymy, irony, and epithet are common in many literary genres, including poetry, prose, drama, and artistic journalism. For example, in poetry, metaphor is used more as a means of emotional and figurative expression, it expands the reader's imagination and gives depth to the poem. In prose, however, metonymy helps to express more reality compactly and clearly. Irony, on the other hand, is used in dramatic works to introduce unexpected turns into the plot, to further animate the characters. Epithets, on the other hand, enrich the depiction of objects in any work of art, making them more vivid.[3]

Lexical stylistic tools are an integral part of speech culture, with the help of which the aesthetic value of speech and writing increases. They show the beauty of the language, its expressive possibilities. At the same time, these tools also play an important role in representing culture and national traditions. Each people has their own metaphors, epithets and other stylistic means, which indicate the richness of language. The study of metaphor, metonymy, irony and epithet requires in-depth scientific research in the fields of linguistics, literary studies and speech culture. There has been much research on the historical development of these tools, their use in different eras and genres, as well as their psychological and aesthetic effects. Such research will help to further enrich the culture of the language, develop new approaches to literary creativity. Lexical stylistic devices are important tools for creating new meaning in speech and writing, attracting the attention of the reader or listener, evoking emotions and conveying thoughts more impressively. Applying them correctly and skillfully is an important skill for any creative person. Therefore, every language learner, writer, teacher and student must study and practice these tools in depth. Lexical stylistic devices are all closely related, and their co-use brings more wealth and depth to the text. For example, when the metaphor and the epithet are used together, the images become more vivid and



colorful. And when irony and metonymy are used together, speech can become more subtle and funny. The combination of these tools increases the aesthetic and semantic value of a literary work. The study and use of lexical stylistic tools is important not only in literature, but also in everyday speech. With them, thoughts and feelings can be expressed more clearly, vividly and impressively. Also, these tools are of particular importance in intercultural communication, as they show the beauty of language and the possibilities of expression.[4]

Conclusion:

In conclusion, methophora, metonymy, irony and epithet as lexical stylistic tools show the richness of our language, its expressive possibilities. With them, speech and writing become more lively, touching and aesthetically rich. Each tool is distinguished by its own characteristics, and their correct application is important for any creator. Therefore, the use of these tools in-depth study and practice serves to enhance the culture of the language.

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