SYNTACTIC EXPRESSIVE MEANS AND STYLISTIC DEVICES

Abdusamadova Sarvinoz Maxmudjon qizi
Student, English language and literature faculty
Fergana State university

Annotation. This article explores syntactic expressive means and stylistic devices in English, analysing their structural and functional roles in enhancing textual expressiveness. It examines key syntactic figures such as inversion, parallelism, and ellipsis, highlighting their impact on meaning and reader engagement. The study draws upon contemporary linguistic theories and literary examples to demonstrate how these devices contribute to the richness of language and stylistic variation across different genres.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola ingliz tilidagi sintaktik ifoda vositalari va stilistik usullarni o'rganadi, ularning matn ifodaviyligini oshirishdagi strukturaviy va funksional rollarini tahlil qiladi. Inversiya, parallelizm va ellipsis kabi asosiy sintaktik figuralar ko'rib chiqilib, ularning ma'no va o'quvchi e'tiboriga ta'siri yoritiladi. Tadqiqot zamonaviy lingvistik nazariyalar va adabiy misollar asosida bu usullar til boyligi va stilistik xilma-xillikka qanday hissa qo'shishini ko'rsatadi.

Аннотация. В этой статье изучаются синтаксические и стилистические приемы в английском языке, анализируется их структурная и функциональная роль в повышении выразительности текста. Рассматриваются основные синтаксические приемы, такие как инверсия, параллелизм и эллипсис, и подчеркивается их влияние на смысл и внимание читателя. Исследование показывает, как эти приемы способствуют языковому богатству и стилистическому разнообразию, на основе современных лингвистических теорий и литературных примеров.

Keywords: Syntax, stylistics, inversion, ellipsis, parallelism, repetition, chiasmus, detachment, foregrounding, expressiveness.

Kalit so'zlar: Sintaksis, stilistika, inversiya, ellipsis, parallellik, takrorlash, ajralish, oldingi, ekspressivlik.

Ключевые слова: Синтаксис, стилистика, инверсия, эллипсис, параллелизм, повтор, хиазм, отстраненность, выдвижение на первый план, выразительность.

Language serves not only as a medium for communication but also as a powerful tool for artistic expression. In the realm of stylistics, syntactic expressive means and stylistic devices play a pivotal role in shaping the aesthetic and emotive qualities of texts. These linguistic tools enable writers to manipulate sentence structures, thereby

enhancing the impact of their messages and engaging readers on a deeper level.

Syntactic expressive means refer to deliberate deviations from standard syntactic norms to achieve specific stylistic effects. Such deviations can manifest in various forms, including inversion, ellipsis, and parallel constructions. These structures are not merely ornamental; they serve to foreground particular elements of a sentence, create rhythm, and convey emphasis or emotion. For instance, inversion, which involves altering the conventional word order, can draw attention to a specific part of the sentence, thereby highlighting its significance (Brown, L.M., 2020, p. 45).

The study employed a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative and qualitative data collection methods. Participants included a diverse group of EFL students across different proficiency levels. Quantitative data was gathered through pre- and post-assessments, while qualitative insights were obtained through surveys and focus group discussions. The Jeopardy game was integrated into regular classroom activities over a defined period, allowing for a comprehensive analysis of its impact on language learning. Stylistic devices, on the other hand, encompass a broader range of techniques employed to add expressiveness to language. These include figures of speech such as chiasmus, repetition, and antithesis, which rely on syntactic arrangements to produce their effects. The interplay between syntactic structures and stylistic devices is crucial in literary texts, where authors often exploit these tools to evoke emotions, create tension, or underscore themes. The study of syntactic expressive means and stylistic devices is essential for a comprehensive understanding of textual analysis. By examining how these elements function within various genres and contexts, we can gain insights into the mechanics of language and the strategies employed by writers to achieve their desired effects. This article aims to explore the key syntactic expressive means and stylistic devices in English, analysing their forms, functions, and contributions to textual expressiveness.

Syntactic Expressive Means

Inversion involves the reversal of the standard word order in a sentence, often to place emphasis on a particular element. For example, the sentence "Rarely had she seen such beauty" places emphasis on the adverb "rarely" by positioning it at the beginning. This technique is commonly used in literary texts to create a dramatic effect or to highlight specific information (Brown, L.M., 2020, p. 45).

Ellipsis refers to the omission of elements in a sentence that are understood from the context. This device can create a sense of immediacy or informality, as seen in dialogues or stream-of-consciousness narratives. For instance, "She can sing, and he can too" omits the verb "sing" in the second clause, relying on the reader to infer it.

Parallelism entails the use of similar grammatical structures in successive clauses or sentences. This technique enhances readability and can create a rhythmic flow, as in the famous line: "It was the best of times, it was the worst of times" (Dickens, 1859).

Parallel constructions can also reinforce a particular idea or theme by presenting it in a balanced and harmonious manner.

Repetition involves the deliberate reuse of words or structures to emphasize a point or to create a particular mood. This device can be found in various forms, such as anaphora (repetition at the beginning of clauses) or epiphora (repetition at the end). For example, Martin Luther King Jr.'s "I have a dream" speech employs anaphora to powerful effect.

Chiasmus is a rhetorical device in which two or more clauses are balanced against each other by the reversal of their structures. An example is "Never let a Fool Kiss You or a Kiss Fool You." This arrangement can create a memorable and impactful statement, often used in speeches and literary works.

Detachment involves isolating a word or phrase from the rest of the sentence to emphasize it. This can be achieved through punctuation or syntactic separation. For instance, "He was alone. Completely alone." uses detachment to underscore the character's solitude.

Foregrounding is the practice of making certain elements of a text more prominent to draw the reader's attention. This can be achieved through deviation from linguistic norms or through parallelism. Foregrounding serves to highlight key themes or to evoke specific emotional responses (Leech & Short, 2007).

Stylistic Devices in Literary Texts

Stylistic devices are integral to the fabric of literary texts, serving to enhance the aesthetic quality and to convey complex ideas and emotions. These devices often operate at the syntactic level, manipulating sentence structures to achieve their effects.

Antithesis juxtaposes contrasting ideas in a balanced structure, as in "It was the best of times, it was the worst of times." This device highlights the dichotomy of concepts, creating a striking contrast that can underscore the complexity of a situation or theme.

Climax involves arranging ideas in ascending order of importance, leading to a peak, while anticlimax does the opposite, leading to a trivial or ludicrous conclusion. These devices can manipulate the reader's expectations and emotional responses.

Rhetorical questions are posed not to elicit answers but to provoke thought or to emphasize a point. They can engage readers and encourage them to consider the implications of a statement.

This narrative technique attempts to depict the multitudinous thoughts and feelings passing through a character's mind. It often employs syntactic devices such as ellipsis, repetition, and free association to mimic the natural flow of consciousness.

Conclusions:

Syntactic expressive means and stylistic devices are fundamental components of effective writing, enriching texts by adding depth, nuance, and emotional resonance.

Through deliberate manipulation of sentence structures, writers can guide readers' interpretations, emphasize key ideas, and create memorable literary experiences. Understanding these devices enhances our appreciation of literary artistry and deepens our engagement with texts.

References:

1. Brown, L.M. (2020). Stylistic Syntax in English Literature. Oxford University Press.
2. Leech, G., & Short, M. (2007). Style in Fiction (2nd ed.). Pearson Education Ltd.
3. Dickens, C. (1859). A Tale of Two Cities. Chapman & Hall.
4. Sharq Falsafasi. (2023). The structure of syntactic stylistic devices in literary texts. Zenodo. https://zenodo.org/record/7621522
5. Academia.edu. (n.d.). *Syntactical Expressive Means