

The Peculiarities of Figurative-Expressive Means in the Works of English Authors

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Human speech is capable not only to transfer ideas but also to cause figurative representations about reality in all its sensual reliability. It is not an exaggeration that any word participates in disclosing of any contents and depending on a context can be also figurative means. But in any language there are such words and expressions (figurative-expressive means of a language) with the help of which writers can brightly, figuratively, expressively and briefly characterize these or those features or sides of any subject or phenomenon.

The interaction of the meaning of words for the creation of artistic images has been studying for a long time in stylistics under the name “trope”. A trope is a lexical figurative-expressive means in which a word or a word combination is used in the transformed meaning.

Tropes as figurative-expressive means of language have drawn attention since the times of a classical antiquity and in details were described in rhetoric, poetics and other humanities.

The essence of tropes consists of comparison of the concept submitted in the traditional use of a lexical unit, and the concept transmitted by the same unit in a work of art performing special stylistic functions. Tropes play an important (though an auxiliary) role in the interpretation of a text, but, certainly, the stylistic analysis should result in synthesis of any text and cannot be only the recognition of tropes in any way.

Different linguists have studied the figurative-expressive means of the language. Some authors (I. Arnold, V. Mamonov, and N. Razinkina) are limited only to the review of the figurative-expressive means and demonstrate their application. Other authors (V. Kukhareenko, I. Galperin and A. Morohovsky) offer their classifications: a) in accordance with their features and b) in accordance with the description of events and objects.

In the research the comparison of different approaches in the classification of the figurative-expressive means of the language have been used.

The objective of the research is to analyze the peculiarities of the figurative-expressive means and the role of special stylistic means in English.

Galperin states that lexicological and phraseological stylistic means of modern English represent various expressive means of the language and stylistic devices. The use of semantic, stylistic and other features of a separate word or a phraseological unit is in the basis. If to examine a linguistic nature and the functions of these expressive means of the language and stylistic devices, it is possible to classify them into some groups.

Morohovsky pays much attention to the examining of the stylistic importance of lexical units of several levels – words, word collocations, statements and partly a text. The author considers that any element of a language has a certain meaning; however, not any meaning can have a stylistic importance. Not basic meanings of language units but their additional meanings, which appear in two cases, are the subject of stylistics:

- in a case of their unusual referring to the meaning of words, word collocations, statements, texts;
- in a case of their unusual compatibility or a combination of the meanings expressed by the given units.

Thus, Morohovsky made up his own classification of figurative-expressive means of a language. Under them he understands the figures of replacement and the figures of overlapping.

Having analyzed the linguistic sources, the figurative-expressive means of the language can be distinguished: the figures of replacement and the figures of overlapping. The classification by Morohovsky was taken as the example as it seems to be more exact.

Having described the stylistic devices we have come to the conclusion that they can be determined as for the understanding their role in the text.

Enjoying the perfection of any text it can be difficult to identify what makes this feeling of esthetic delight. Watching the character of the use of different figurative-expressive means and stylistic devices can help to deepen into the understanding what an author really wanted to show.

Having defined the comparative characteristics and functions of the figurative-expressive means of the language, we can assert that they serve for full understanding of the author's ideas in the text.

The form of these means become meaningful and is beginning to be analyzed as something that can carry some communication submitted to the main contests.

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