

STYLISTIC DEVICES AS A VERBALIZERS OF THE CATEGORY OF INTENSIFICATION/DEINTENSIFICATION IN THE LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

This article touches upon expression of intensification with the help of stylistic devices, which allowed the author to reveal the universal features of the verbalizers and the factors preconditioning the latter. The role of stylistic devices in expressing intensification is extremely large. With the help of stylistic devices, the speaker has the opportunity to clearly, exaggerate and intensify his opinion to the listener. Almost all stylistic devices in the English language system participate in the process of expressing intensification. In this article the author tried to analyze only some of them.

Key words and expressions: quantitative changes, qualitative changes, intensification, deintensification, stylistic devices, simile, epithet, metaphor, antonomasia, hyperbole, litota.

It is known that the language system obeys the laws of dialectics, one of its main categories is the category of quantity, and thus its particular manifestation is the category of norm. Philosophers, logicians, linguists have been trying to analyze this category for several years, but its complete analysis has not been adequately covered. The law of transition from quantitative changes to qualitative changes remains important both for language as a means of communication and for material existence. According to Hegel, "...regular increase or decrease has a limit, a limit. This condition also affects the quality.

This is a standard process, changes in quantity necessarily lead to changes in quality, and for this, a certain standard of changes in quantity is required to move to a new quality. Changes in quantity and quality are characteristic of all things in existence. Quantitative and qualitative changes are interrelated and complement each other. Intensification is characteristic of universal conceptual categories and is an object of natural and human sciences [1; 21-24].

The category of intensification represents the change in the amount of the sign in 2 directions - increasing or decreasing (weakening) on the scale of intensification.

The upper side of the scale is intensification, and the reverse process, i.e. below the norm, is the deintensification process. It can be noted that the category of intensification naturally consists of 2 parts, the subcategory of intensification, which represents the intensity of the sign above the norm, and the category of deintensity, which is below the norm [7; 34-38].

It is known that the role of stylistic devices in expressing intensification is extremely large. With the help of stylistic devices, the speaker has the opportunity to clearly, exaggerate and intensify his opinion to the listener.

Almost all stylistic devices in the English language system participate in the process of expressing intensification. The first of the most common lexical-stylistic devices is simile (comparison). Comparison is made by directly indicating the similar aspects of objects or by using the words like, as, as-as.

For example, 1. For all her misgivings – and they were as plentiful as the moments of the day – she was still happy. 2. "And then Della jumped up like a little singed cat and cried, "Oh, oh!". 3. The rustle of her pretty skirt was like music to him [3; 14-17].

Zoosemisms, florisms, names of clothes are often widely used to strengthen the meaning by comparison. For example: 1. Miss Chandwick wrinkled up her forehead and looked rather like a perplexed boxer dog. 2. Ann was looking like a young woman of thirty-five, with hair that fitted her like a black satin cap.

An epithet is a stylistic tool that enhances the meaning, it not only enhances the quality and sign of a thing and a person, but also expresses its meaning more fully and more clearly, and enhances its emotional impact. With the help of an epithet, a person has a clear idea about an object or event, and it is clearly embodied in his eyes. At the same time, the epithet not only indicates the existing sign of things and reality, but also ensures that its expression is impressive. For example: 1. He's got the most beautiful mother, with lovely silvery hair and a young face with dark eyes. 2. Don't you think that boy's mother is the most beautiful woman of her age you've ever seen.[5; 21-26]

At this point, it should be noted that the emotional value of the epithet is enhanced by repeated use of this tool: ...it was an evil face, evil but very formidable, stern, craggy, high-nosed and fierce with an inexorable mouth which bespoke a nature which would neither as for mercy nor grant it [4; 32-36].

Sometimes a metaphorical epithet is widely used in order to further enhance expressiveness. In this case, the person, thing, character of the event, features are moved: She had received from her aunt a neat, precise, and circumstantial letter.

Another means of expressiveness is metaphor. It should be noted that nowadays there is increasing attention to the study of metaphor not only as stylistic tropes, but also as a cognitive mechanism related to cognitive processes from the point of view of cognitive linguistics. In fact, contextual metaphor enriches our perception of things and events, makes speech bright and expressive. Another feature of metaphor is that it can create a single image by combining the inner and outer world of a person [8; 36-39].

In metaphor, one can find a way to see the basis of thinking. It reflects the national-cultural nature of seeing the world. For example: 1. His face was very much agitated and very much flashed, and were strong workings in the features, and strange gleams in the eyes.

It should be noted that other stylistic tropes (antonomasia, hyperbole, litota, etc.) are rarely used, but they are also important in making the speech effective and enhancing the meaning. Below we will briefly touch on these tropes.

Antonomasia is one of the stylistic device based on the method of using proper nouns as cognate nouns, and serves to express the speaker's emotional and evaluative attitudes. Currently, there is increasing interest in analyzing this tool from the point of view of cognitive semantics [6; 34-39].

The cognitive essence of antonomasia is manifested in its ability to express certain information about the historical, religious, literary knowledge of a nation. For example, in the following example, we see that O. Wilde described the main character of the novel "The picture of Dorian Gray" using this tool: ...and this young Adonis, who looks as if he was made out of ivory and rose-leaves.

The phrase Young Adonis is related to the figure of Adonis in Greek mythology. In Greek mythology, the image of Adonis has developed so much that in explanatory dictionaries of the English language Adonis is used in the sense of a very attractive young man.

Sometimes he is compared to Sherlock Holmes when expressing the extreme arrogance of a person. For example: "I was forgetting that you had such a reputation as Sherlock."

Hyperbole is one of the means of exaggerating and exaggerating this or that thing, feature, event or character. Through hyperbole, the artist sometimes exaggerates, sometimes praises, sometimes ridicules what is depicted [1; 64-68].

Intensification and hyperbole are related phenomena according to their function in the sentence. In our work, hyperbola is considered as a means of expressing intensity. We observe that the level of meaning enhancement in hyperbola is extremely high: 1. Her family is one aunt about a thousand years old. 2. God, I cried buckets. I saw it ten times.

Hyperbolic expressions are also used to express the concept of time. The speaker, especially when he wants to emphasize a period of time, uses this method more often: for hours, months and months, a thousand wakeful nights, all the time in the world.

Litota also plays an important role in enhancing the effectiveness of speech and the meaning of words. For example: 1. Soames with his set lips and squared chin, was not unlike a bulldog. 2. The idea was not totally erroneous; The thought did not displease me.

Thus, stylistic devices play a key role in enhancing the meaning of the word. Among them, the most active are metaphors, comparisons, epithets, and hyperbole. The rest of the tools also serve to express expressiveness. The study of the expression of word meaning through stylistic means is also important for the development of principles of stylistic analysis.

Studying the level of influence of stylistic tools on the meaning of words allows to go deeper into their communicative essence and basis. The participation of stylistic means in strengthening the meanings of words shows that the phenomenon of intensification has stylistic properties.

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