

## STYLISTIC MEANS OF EXPRESSING RESPECT IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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This given publication work aims at revealing different stylistic means of expressing respect in English and analyse these means in the thesis. The aim of the thesis is to discuss the usage of stylistic means for showing respect.

Stylistics helps linguistics to use different words in various style of speech with stylistic colouring and stylistic means. Since stylistics aims at using words colourfully stylistic means are very important in the sphere of Stylistics. With an activity-based understanding of style, any linguistic methods and stylistic means aimed at reflecting the content-specific originality of the text in its speech organization become style-forming: in the interconnections of text units specific to the sphere of communication.

Stylistic means are: linguistic units, tropes and figures of speech, as well as stylistic devices, speech strategies and tactics used in expression style. Traditionally sentence with name only such linguistic units that have extra contextual stylistic connotations. This is due to the fact that in the linguistic style of the first half of the XX century. the understanding of style as a certain set of linguistic units of the same type prevailed, i.e. as a site of the linguistic structure. Wed variety of stylistic connotations in synonymous series, for example: drunk, drunk, walked around, oblique, drunk, under steam, under a fly, writes monograms with his feet, makes a pretzel with his feet, does not turn his tongue, does not knit bast, dad-mom cannot say etc.

See what "Stylistic means" is in other dictionaries:

- stylistic possibilities of syntax means, their role in generating stylistically marked statements; the ability of syntactic units to act as expressive stylistic means, i.e. associated with the achievement of...

- stylistic devices- Subjective linguistic factor of text formation, reflecting a special way of text organization, chosen by the author for the most adequate reflection of his vision of the world and the described situation. Stylistic techniques that enhance...

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Tropes (from the Greek tropos – turn, turn of speech) is a transfer of a name, which consists in the fact that a word, a sentence, traditionally calling one object or phenomenon, a process, is used in a given speech situation to designate another object or phenomenon. The mechanism of action of tropes is the combination in one word or statement of two semantic plans: a collective-linguistic one, corresponding to the literal meaning of a linguistic unit, and a situational one, related to a given case.

Figures of speech – 1) in a broad sense: any linguistic means, including tropes that give speech imagery and expressiveness; 2) in narrow sense: syntagmatically formed means of expression.

Stylistic means have a kind of radiating effect. They noticeably colour the whole of the utterance no matter whether they are logical or emotional. Not every stylistic

use of a language fact will come under the term SD, although some usages call forth a stylistic meaning. There are practically unlimited possibilities of presenting any language fact in what is vaguely called its stylistic use. For a language fact to be promoted to the level of an SD there is one indispensable requirement, which has already been mentioned above, that it should so be used to call forth a twofold perception of lexical or/and structural meanings. Even a nonce use can and very often does create the necessary conditions for the appearance of an SD. Only when a newly minted language unit, which materializes the twofold application of meanings, occurs repeatedly in different environments, can it spring into life as an SD and subsequently be registered in the system of SDs of the given language. Stylistic and rhythm-creating forms of cohesion in many cases interlace, as the above, mentioned forms also do by the way. For example, The euphemism Lady for a woman. As P. Trudgill observes, English speakers tell their children that it is impolite to call or refer to someone as a woman (but not as a man). Shop assistants in Britain may be referred to as sales ladies (but not sales gentlemen). Ladies' wear can be found for sale. A euphemism has become necessary because of the unfavourable connotations that the word "woman" has for some people. This is as a result of the low status women typically has in a society, and because of the sexual implications that the word has in a male-dominated society.

In comparison with Uzbek culture euphemisms “lady”, and “girl” instead of woman, which are used among English speakers, are also common in Uzbek speakers but it has another more beautiful alternatives. They are “qiz” (young female), “ayol” (adult female), onakhon (senior female). In Uzbek language the root of euphemism is closely connected with religion. In Muslims’ religion speaking bad words, even making someone sad by telling straightforward words is considered a sin. For example: it is shame to call husband with his name in front of others, so that instead of it “dadajonisi” (father of my children), with the name of the eldest child, “turmush o’rtoq” (companion during my life), “jufti halolim” (my halal couple). Wives also have several euphemistic words as: “onasi” (mother of my children), “rafiqam” (my beloved), “bolalarim” (my family), “turmush o’rtoq” (companion during my life), “jufti halolim” (my halal pair).

Above mentioned examples show that stylistic means are important in order to use words in different colours in different styles. In both languages in English and Uzbek stylistics means are in the same task as in both languages they have main role and these are effective ways in order to show respect.

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