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Xalqaro miqyosidagi ilmiy-texnik anjuman materiallarida zamonaviy kompyuter ilmlari va muhandislik texnologiyalari sohasidagi innovatsion tadqiqotlar aks etgan.

Globallashuv sharoitida davlatimizni yanada barqaror va jadal sur’atlar bilan rivojlantirish bo‘yicha amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar samarasini yaxshilash sohasidagi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlariga alohida e’tibor qaratilgan. Zero iqtisodiyotning, ijtimoiy sohalarni qamrab olgan modernizatsiya jarayonlari, hayotning barcha sohalarini liberallashtirishni talab qilmoqda.

Ushbu ilmiy ma’ruza tezislari to‘plamida mamlakatimiz va xorijlik turli yo‘nalishlarda faoliyat olib borayotgan mutaxassislar, olimlar, professor-o‘qituvchilar, ilmiy tadqiqot institutlari va markazlarining ilmiy xodimlari, tadqiqotchilari, magistr va talabalarning ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari natijalari mujassamlashgan.

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Mazkur to‘plamga kiritilgan ma’ruza tezislarining mazmuni, undagi statistik ma’lumotlar va me’yoriy hujjatlarning to‘g‘riligi hamda tanqidiy fikr-mulohazalar, keltirilgan takliflarga mualliflarning o‘zlari mas’uldirlar.

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STYLISTIC FUNCTIONS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN CONTEMPORARY LITERARY DISCOURSE

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Abstract. The article investigates the stylistic functions of figurative language in contemporary literary discourse. It focuses on metaphor, simile, personification, epithet, and hyperbole as linguistic resources that organize imagery, evaluation, characterization, foregrounding, and reader response. Drawing on major approaches in literary stylistics, the study argues that figurative devices should not be treated as decorative additions to an otherwise neutral message. Their selection influences viewpoint, emotional intensity, textual cohesion, and the conceptual representation of fictional experience. Particular attention is paid to the relationship between linguistic form and interpretative effect, as well as to the role of context in determining the stylistic value of a figurative expression. The analysis demonstrates that figurative language is a central mechanism through which literary discourse creates aesthetic salience and guides readers toward particular interpretations.

Keywords: stylistics, figurative language, literary discourse, metaphor, simile, personification, epithet, hyperbole, foregrounding.

Stylistics examines the relationship between linguistic choice and interpretative effect. In literary discourse, this relationship is especially visible because writers exploit the resources of language not only to represent events but also to shape perception, evaluation, emotion, and viewpoint. Figurative language occupies a central position in this process. Metaphor, simile, personification, epithet, and hyperbole are traditionally classified as figures of speech, yet their function in a literary text extends far beyond ornamentation. They participate in the construction of fictional worlds and influence the reader's understanding of characters, settings, actions, and themes.

Modern literary stylistics is concerned with explaining how particular linguistic patterns contribute to literary meaning. Leech and Short emphasize the systematic relationship between linguistic description and literary interpretation, showing that stylistic analysis must connect formal choices with their effects in context [1]. Simpson similarly presents stylistics as a method of exploring creativity in language through systematic attention to linguistic structure [2]. From this perspective, a figurative expression is important not simply because it departs from literal usage, but because the departure performs identifiable functions within the text.

One of the principal stylistic functions of figurative language is the creation of imagery. Literary discourse frequently represents abstract, emotional, or psychologically complex experience through concrete sensory forms. Metaphor is particularly productive in this respect because it allows one conceptual area to be represented in terms of another. A description of fear as a shadow, memory as a burden, or hope as light does more than embellish a sentence: it provides a perceptual structure through which an otherwise abstract state can be imagined. The stylistic force of such expressions depends on the associations activated by the source image and on their relevance to the surrounding context.

Simile performs a related but distinct function. Because it explicitly marks comparison through forms such as like or as, it can direct attention to a particular shared feature while preserving the conceptual separation of the compared entities. In literary narration, simile may sharpen visual description, intensify an emotional state, or reveal the perceiving consciousness of a narrator or character. A comparison chosen by a character can also contribute indirectly to characterization: what a person notices and what they compare it with may reveal education, social environment, values, fears, or habitual modes of perception. Thus, figurative comparison can simultaneously describe an object and construct a point of view.

Personification gives human qualities, intentions, or actions to non-human entities and therefore plays an important role in the animation of setting. A city may appear to sleep, a storm may attack, silence may wait, or darkness may swallow a landscape. Such expressions can transform physical surroundings into active participants in the narrative. Their stylistic effect often depends on the emotional relationship between a character and the environment. A threatening personification may project anxiety onto the setting, whereas a gentle personification may create

intimacy or harmony. Personification therefore contributes both to imagery and to the representation of psychological perspective.

The epithet is another important resource of stylistic evaluation. In literary discourse, an attributive expression can encode more than an objective property. It may convey the narrator's attitude, establish emotional coloring, or repeatedly associate a character or object with a particular quality. Wales notes that stylistic terminology must be understood in relation to actual linguistic use and contextual function [3]. From this standpoint, the value of an epithet is determined not by the adjective alone but by its position within a network of textual choices. Recurrent evaluative modifiers can create patterns that support characterization and thematic development.

Hyperbole functions through deliberate intensification. It represents a situation beyond ordinary probability or measurement in order to communicate emotional force, subjective importance, humor, irony, admiration, or criticism. In everyday communication hyperbole is common, but literary discourse can exploit it more systematically. An exaggerated description may represent a character's emotional perspective rather than an objective state of affairs. The stylistic analyst must therefore distinguish between propositional accuracy and expressive significance. What appears literally impossible may be highly precise as a representation of subjective experience.

Figurative devices also contribute to foregrounding. The concept of foregrounding is central to stylistic accounts of literary language because certain textual elements become perceptually prominent through deviation, repetition, parallelism, or unexpected patterning. Leech describes poetic language in relation to linguistic deviation and the artistic effects produced when normal expectations are disrupted [4]. A novel metaphor or an unusual personification can slow down reading and require additional interpretative attention. The expression becomes salient precisely because it cannot be processed as an entirely routine combination.

Another major function of figurative language is evaluation. Literary texts continually position readers toward characters, actions, and situations. Evaluation may be explicit, but it can also be embedded in figurative choices. Describing a person through images associated with machinery, animals, disease, light, or imprisonment activates different sets of connotations. Such choices may invite sympathy, distance, admiration, fear, or moral judgment. Figurative language is therefore capable of performing ideological as well as aesthetic work. It can naturalize a particular perspective by presenting one interpretation of an entity as though it were an intuitively appropriate way of seeing it.

Context is essential in determining stylistic function. The same figurative expression may produce different effects in different genres, narrative situations, or cultural environments. A conventional metaphor can become ironic when placed in an incompatible context; a hyperbole can be humorous in dialogue but disturbing in a description of psychological crisis. For this reason, stylistic interpretation should avoid assigning a fixed function to a device merely on the basis of its label. Identification is only the first stage of analysis. The more important task is to explain

why a particular expression occurs at a particular point and what it contributes to the developing discourse.

In conclusion, figurative language is a fundamental component of contemporary literary discourse rather than a collection of optional decorative devices. Metaphor, simile, personification, epithet, and hyperbole participate in the construction of imagery, characterization, evaluation, viewpoint, foregrounding, and reader response. Their stylistic value emerges from the interaction between linguistic form and textual context. Modern stylistics therefore moves beyond the simple identification of figures of speech and seeks to explain how figurative choices organize literary meaning. Such an approach makes it possible to connect detailed linguistic analysis with broader questions of interpretation and demonstrates why figurative language remains one of the most productive areas of stylistic research.

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INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDA MAKON KATEGORIYASINING EKZISTENSIONAL KONSTRUKSIYALAR ORQALI VOQELANISHI

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Annotatsiya. Maqolada ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida makon kategoriyasining ekzistensional konstruksiyalar orqali voqelanishi qiyosiy-tipologik va struktur-semantik jihatdan tahlil qilinadi. O. Henry hamda Abdulla Qahhorning qisqa hikoyalari materialida ingliz tilidagi *there + be* modeli va lokativ inversiya, o‘zbek tilidagi *bor, yo‘q, turibdi* kabi birliklar hamda lokativ qurilmalarning funksional xususiyatlari yoritiladi. Tahlil ikki tilda mavjudlikning konseptual asosi umumiy bo‘lsa-da, uning lisoniy voqelanishida struktur-semantik asimmetriya kuzatilishini ko‘rsatadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: makon kategoriyasi, ekzistensionallik, lokativlik, mavjudlik, ekzistensional konstruksiya, struktur-semantik asimmetriya, qiyosiy tahlil.

Makon kategoriyasi obyektiv borliqdagi predmet va hodisalarning joylashuvi, o‘zaro fazoviy munosabati hamda muayyan fazoda mavjudligini lisoniy shaklda aks ettiruvchi murakkab semantik tizimdir. Uning muhim ko‘rinishlaridan biri ekzistensionallik bo‘lib, bunda predmetning ma’lum makonda mavjud yoki mavjud emasligi kommunikativ jihatdan aktuallashtiriladi. O‘zbek tilshunosligida mavjudlik bildiruvchi gaplarning mazmuniy asosini makon, predmet va ular o‘rtasidagi mavjudlik munosabati tashkil etishi qayd etiladi. Shu nuqtayi nazardan,