ADABIYOTSHUNOSLIK

UDK. 811.82 **DOI: 10.56292/SJFSU/vol29_iss3/a93**

AMERIKA ADABIYOTIDA IMPLIKATURANING STILISTIK VOSITALAR ORQALI IFODALANISHI TAHLILI

АНАЛИЗ ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ ИМПЛИКАТУРЫ В АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЕ ЧЕРЕЗ СТИЛИСТИЧЕСКИЕ СРЕДСТВА

ANALYSIS OF EXPRESSION OF IMPLICATURE THROUGH FIGURATIVE DEVICES IN AMERICAN LITERATURE

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Annotatsiya

So‘zlovchi ifodalagan ma’no Pragmatikada tagma’no deb atalib, Amerika adabiyotida yozuvchi uni har xil yo‘llar bilan ifodalashi mumkin. Ushbu maqolada yashirin ifodalanuvchi so‘zliovchi ifodalagan tagma’noning stilistik vositalar orqali ta’riflanishi tahlil etilgan. Tagma’noni ifodalashda kuchli funksiyaga ega vositalar metafora, o‘xshatish, jonlantirish, illuziya, simvolism kabilar tagma’no (implikatura)ni yaqqol ifodalovchi obrazlilikdir.

Аннотация

Подразумеваемое значение говорящего, которое в прагматике называется импликатурой, находит различные способы выражения в американской литературе. В данной статье анализируются стилистичекие средства играющие роль в передаче импликативного смысла гоорящего. Метафора, сравнение, персонификация, ирония, иллюзия, символизм относятся к числу распространеных образных приёмов, ярко выражающих импликацию в художественном тексте.

Abstract

Implied speaker meaning which is called Implicature in Pragmatics finds various ways to be expressed in American Literature. Figurative devices that play role in conveying implied speaker meaning are under analysis in the given article. Metaphor, Simile, Personification, Irony, Illusion, Symbolism are among common figurative devices that vividly express implicature in literary text.

Kalit so‘zlar: *So‘zlovchi ifodalagan ma’no, implikatura, nazarda tutilgan ma’no, simbolizm, obrazlilik, o‘xshatish, metafora, pragmatika.*

Ключевые слова: *импликатура, значение говорящего, подразумеваемое значение, символика, образность, сравнение, метафора, прагматика.*

Key words: *Speaker meaning, implicature, implied meaning, symbolism, imagery, simile, metaphor, pragmatics.*

INTRODUCTION

Implicature is a concept used in both linguistics and pragmatics to refer to the indirect meaning conveyed by a speaker's words. However, the way in which implicatures are understood and analyzed in these fields may be different. In linguistics, implicature refers to the meaning derived from a statement that is not directly stated but implied through context [8]. This meaning may be based on the logical relationship between the words used in the statement or the cultural knowledge shared between the speaker and listener. Examples of implicatures in linguistics include:

- If someone says "I have two children," the implicature may be that they have exactly two children, and not more or less.

- If someone says "Do you have the time?" the implicature may be that they are asking for the current time, not whether the person owns a watch.

The study carried out by Ahmed, M., & Shazali, M. (2010) revealed that "…implicature as a vital pragmatic element in the process of communication which bridges the gap between what is literally said and what is intentionally meant. Analysis of implicature has proved its importance to discourse analysis theories and the new English syllabi since it caters for what is said and what is understood in the process of communication. Traditional grammar concentrated mainly on the structures of sentences and their internal systems. Implicature, however, employs the whole situation and it uses all the circumstances surrounding the utterance in order to really conceive the intended meaning of the producer of that utterance. Implicature as well plays a vital role in media

language by bridging the gap between the different cultures." [1] In pragmatics, implicature refers to the additional meaning conveyed by a speaker beyond the literal meaning of their words. This meaning may be inferred through the use of tone, gesture, or context. Implicatures in pragmatics often rely on shared cultural understanding or conventionalized language use. Examples of implicatures in pragmatics include:

- If someone says "I'm fine" in response to "How are you?", the implicature may be that they are not fine and may be feeling something other than just fine.

Although implicature is a concept used in both linguistics and pragmatics, the way in which implicatures are analyzed and understood in each field may differ. In linguistics, the focus may be on the implied meaning derived from a statement based on the logical relationship between the words used, while in pragmatics, the focus may be on the additional meaning conveyed by a speaker beyond the literal meaning of their words through the use of tone, gesture or context[10].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Figurative devices are commonly used in fiction to create implicature, which is an implied meaning that goes beyond the literal meaning of the text. The following are some of the most common types of figurative devices that play a significant role in creating implicature in fiction:

1. *Metaphor*: A metaphor is an implicit comparison between two things that are not literally the same. It creates implicature by suggesting a deeper meaning or connection between two seemingly disparate objects or ideas.

Ex.: "The road was a ribbon of moonlight over the purple moor" - W. H. Auden, "The Wanderer"

Here, Auden uses the metaphor of a road as a ribbon of moonlight to suggest that the path ahead is beautiful and inviting.

Ex*.: "I have measured out my life with coffee spoons" - T.S. Eliot, "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock*"

This metaphorical expression implies that the speaker's life has been marked by routine and monotony, similar to the act of measuring out coffee.

Ex.: *"Hope is the thing with feathers / That perches in the soul" - Emily Dickinson, "Hope is the thing with feathers"*

This metaphorical expression compares the intangible feeling of hope to a bird that makes its home in the soul, suggesting that it is a natural part of the human experience.

Ex.: *"The heart, that vital organ, fashions nature in forms that imitate unity, so that when we look at the living things around us, we see patterns that reveal the hand of God" - Rita Dove, "The Darker Face of the Earth"*

Dove uses metaphor to suggest that the human heart is a creative force that imbues nature with divine qualities, such as unity and purpose.

Ex.: "I am two fools, I know, / For loving, and for saying so / In whining poetry" - John Donne, "The Triple Fool"

Donne uses metaphor to suggest that he is both foolish for loving someone and for expressing his feelings through poetry.

2. Simile: A simile is similar to a metaphor, but it uses "like" or "as" to make a comparison between two things. Like metaphor, it creates implicature by suggesting a deeper meaning or connection between the two things being compared.

Ex.: "Life is like a box of chocolates, you never know what you're gonna get" - Winston Groom, Forrest Gump

This simile is used by the eponymous character of the novel to suggest that life is full of surprises and uncertainties.

Ex.: *"She walks in beauty, like the night / Of cloudless climes and starry skies" - Lord Byron, "She Walks in Beauty"*

Byron uses metaphor and simile to describe the beauty of a woman, comparing her to both an unblemished night sky and a serene walk.

3. *Personification*: Personification is a figure of speech in which something non-human is given human-like qualities. It creates implicature by making the object or concept seem more relatable or familiar to the reader, and by imbuing it with emotions or intentions.

Ex.: *"April is the cruellest month, breeding / Lilacs out of the dead land" - T.S. Eliot, "The Waste Land"*

Eliot uses personification of the month of April to imply that the rebirth of nature during spring is a harsh reminder of the decay and death that preceded it.

Ex.: *"The sea that bares her bosom to the moon; / The winds that will be howling at all hours" - William Wordsworth, "London, 1802"*

Wordsworth uses personification of the sea and the wind to suggest that nature is alive and active, responding to the cycles of the moon and the changing seasons.

4. *Irony*: Irony is a figure of speech in which the intended meaning is the opposite of what is said or expected. Irony creates implicature by highlighting the gap between what is expected and what actually happens, or by drawing attention to the contradiction between what is said and what is meant. In the novel "The Catcher in the Rye" by J.D. Salinger Holden Caulfield's frequent use *of "phony" to describe people he dislikes is ironic* because he is often the one being disingenuous or false.

5. *Allusion*: An allusion is a reference to another text, event, or cultural icon. It creates implicature by drawing on the reader's knowledge and associations with the alluded-to object, and by suggesting deeper connections or meanings within the text. For example in "The Great Gatsby" by F. Scott Fitzgerald *the green light at the end of Daisy's dock* is an allusion to the American Dream, representing wealth, success, and happiness that is always just out of reach for Gatsby.

6. *Symbolism*: Symbolism is the use of symbols to represent ideas or concepts. It creates implicature by suggesting deeper meanings or associations between the symbol and the idea it represents. Example from "The Scarlet Letter" by Nathaniel Hawthorne vividly expresses implicature conveyed by a symbol. *The scarlet letter "A"* worn by Hester Prynne symbolizes both her sin (adultery) and her strength in facing the consequences of her actions.

7. *Imagery*: Imagery is the use of vivid, sensory language to create mental images for the reader. It creates implicature by appealing to the reader's senses and emotions, and by suggesting deeper meanings or associations with the descriptions being given. Here is the example from "Beloved" by Toni Morrison expresses the recurring image of *a tree* with scars where slaves were hanged represents the trauma and violence inflicted on African Americans during slavery.

8. *Litotes*. Negation used by a phrase to create an affirmative understatement. called Litotes. In the following example “That wasn’t half bad” is used negation which expresses implied meaning to indicate that everything was actually very good.

Lets’ look at the example from "To Kill a Mockingbird" by Harper Lee: *"never in a hurry and always time for you,"*

When Scout describes her father, Atticus, as "never in a hurry and always time for you," she is using litotes to convey how patient and caring he is.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In summary, figurative devices such as metaphor, simile, personification, irony, allusion, symbolism, and imagery all play a significant role in creating implicature in fiction. They go beyond the literal meaning of the text to suggest deeper associations and meanings, and to evoke emotional and sensory responses in the reader.Figurative devices such as metaphor, simile, personification, irony, allusion, symbolism, and imagery all play a significant role in creating implicature in fiction. They go beyond the literal meaning of the text to suggest deeper associations and meanings, and to evoke emotional and sensory responses in the reader.

Expressions of implicature through figurative devices create meaning beyond the literal interpretation of the words spoken or written. It allows the author to convey complex emotions and ideas in a concise and relatable way, making the reader feel more connected to the material. Additionally, it adds depth and dimension to the work, creating a more vivid and stimulating experience for those who engage with it. By utilizing metaphors, similes, personification, and other literary devices, writers can create a world that is both familiar and unique, opening up new perspectives and insights that may not have been possible through more straightforward means of storytelling.

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