

NATIONAL-CULTURAL SPECIFICS OF ENGLISH LITOTES

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Аннотация

В данной статье рассматривается национально-культурная специфика стилистического приёма - литоты. Стилистический приём рассматривается как компонент национальной культуры. Информация с культурным значением, является неотъемлемой частью смысловой структуры культурно маркированного слова.

Ключевые слова: стилистика, национальная культура, стилистический приём, информация, литота.

Annotation:

The given article deals with national-cultural specifics of stylistic device. A stylistic device of litotes is characterized as component of national culture of the surrounding world. Information with cultural meaning is an indispensable part of the semantic structure of a culturally marked word.

Keywords: stylistics, national culture, stylistic device, information, litotes

In linguistic studies of recent years, the problem of the national and cultural specificity of the language is increasingly being posed. Since each language reflects the culture of the people who speak it, the assimilation of any national language is the simultaneous assimilation of the corresponding national culture. Hence it is clear how important it is to identify and lexicographically describe the national-cultural component of the content structure of the word. Consideration of the problem of the national and cultural specificity of a stylistic device in our study presupposes, first of all, the definition of the concept of national and cultural specificity and the terms of its expression.

Along with the term "national-cultural specificity" there are the terms "national identity", "folk spirit", "cultural-connotative vocabulary", "exotic vocabulary" [4, p.250]. [12, p.257-258]. In the works of V.M. Vereshchagin and V.G. Kostomarov [4, p.65-68], N.G. Komleva [10, p.46-50], K.G. Andreichina [1], L.B. Voskresenskaya [5, p.40-41], the term "national-cultural specificity" means words with a "cultural component", "background vocabulary". Even W. Humboldt under the "national-cultural component" understood the internal form of the

language; [7] V.I. Kodukhov considered the "cultural-historical component" of the word. [9] As a rule, national and cultural specificity is associated with non-equivalent vocabulary, which is understood as "words that are absent in another culture and another language", "words characteristic of national reality", "words that cannot be translated into another language", "realities" [12; p.77]. The analysis of linguistic literature revealed the presence of two types of information in the word: "1) the lexical concept of the word and 2) extralinguistic components: the emotional and stylistic coloring of the word." [3]

The task of our study is to show the national and cultural specificity of the stylistic device. because "... the national-connotative specificity of semantics is the specificity of the emotional and evaluative attitude to one denotation in the conditions of different national cultures" [13, p.121-131].

As you know, a stylistic device is determined on the basis of its semantic and structural and functional features. I.G. Galperin considers a stylistic device "the intentional and conscious strengthening of some typical structural or semantic feature of a linguistic unit (neutral or expressive), which has reached generalization or typification, thus becoming a generative model. With this approach, the main differential feature becomes the intentionality or purposefulness of the use of this or that element, as opposed to its existence in the language system" [6]. I.V. Arnold believes that "for the style of decoding, as the style of interpretation, and not the generation of text, such an understanding is not suitable, since the reader does not have the data to determine whether this or that trope is used intentionally or unintentionally (intuitively). It is important for him not to penetrate the writer's creative laboratory, although this is very interesting, but to perceive emotional and aesthetic artistic information, to notice the emergence of new contextual meanings generated by the interdependence of the elements of the artistic whole" [2:55].

Many domestic and foreign linguists (Galperin I.R., Arnold, Molchalina, Ashurova D.U., Dzhusupov M., etc.) were engaged in the classification of stylistic devices. The classification of stylistic devices of I.R. Galperin is of interest in the traditional sense. As the first type of stylistic devices, I.R. Galperin singles out the so-called stylistic use of various types of lexical meanings. It includes the following: 1. Stylistic devices based on the interaction of dictionary and contextual subject-logical meanings, namely metaphor, metonymy and irony. 2. Stylistic techniques based on the interaction of subject-logical and nominal meanings: antonomasia and its varieties. 3. Stylistic techniques based on the interaction of subject-logical and emotional meanings: epithet, oxymoron, interjection, hyperbole;

4. Stylistic devices based on the interaction of basic and derived subject-logical meanings: zeugma, phraseological fusion. The second type of stylistic devices includes descriptions of phenomena and objects: paraphrases, euphemisms, comparison. The third type of stylistic

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devices can be called the stylistic use of phraseological units, which include: sayings, proverbs, allusions, maxims, quotes. I.V. Arnold refers to stylistic devices as “stylistic figures and paths”. Tropes are the use of words or phrases in a figurative, figurative sense: metaphors, metonymy, synecdoche, etc. Stylistic devices are also syntactic or stylistic figures that increase the emotionality and expressiveness of the statement due to unusual syntactic construction: different types of repetitions, inversion, parallelism, gradation, numerous composing units, ellipsis, juxtaposition of opposites, etc. A special group is formed by phonetic stylistic devices: alliteration, assonance, onomatopoeia and other methods of sound organization of speech. Litota is widely used in fairy tales and parables, for example, the following litotes are found in Russian fairy tales: a boy with a finger, Thumbelina. In English, the litote, which has national and cultural specifics, is especially pronounced in polite address and in the response of the English, for example, “I am not well”. “The wrecks are all your deed, not doth remain”, “Without a grave, unknelled, uncoftmed, and unknown” (Bayron)

Thus, a stylistic device is not only a linguistic concept, which is characterized by different types of meanings, but also a national and cultural marking, which includes universal and national cultures.

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