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Annotation: The article is about linguistic features, in which various artistic and artistic features and tools of the literature are highlighted.

Key words: Metaphor, alliteration, simile, personification, examples, onomotopeia, plays, people.

Литературные устройства

Аннотация: В статье речь идет о языковых особенностях, в которых выделяются различные художественно-художественные особенности и средства литературы.

Ключевые слова: Метафора, аллитерация, сравнение, персонификация, примеры, ономотопея, пьесы, люди.

Literary devices are tools that writers use to engage more readers on their writings to enhance more deeper meanings. Common literary devices, such as metaphors, metonymy, simile, alliteration, and personifications add layers of meaning and emotions to a piece of work. By using them writers make their writings more colorful and vibrant. In this article, some of the most common literary devices will be explored.

Metaphor, one of the most well-known literary devices which compares two unrelated objects directly. It helps authors packing different descriptions and images into one sentence. For example, take some sayings towards situations, if one loves taking risks, we mostly say that *he has got a heart of lion*. “Heart of a lion” mostly refers to brave people, and a lion is considered as the bravest animal among other animals. Even in Uzbek language, the word of “Sher yurak” is used to people who are enough bold to take risks. This word is translated directly, while there is not an adequate translation to this word. Anyway, in both cases the used metaphors in both languages can be understood in the same way. Or some examples from literature can be given as an example. “She’s blooming’ butterfly.”¹ is used by Alfred Doolittle to describe Eliza’s

¹ Shaw, Bernard, *Pygmalion: a Romance in Five Acts*, Longman Group Ltd., 1981

transformation from an ordinary girl to a refined lady. The comparison of the girl to a butterfly emphasizes the idea of growth, change, and beauty.

Simile, on the other hand, is used to link two things with the help of words: like or as. You are *as brave as a lion*, can be the example for simile. It helps readers empathize with others by encouraging them to see things from different perspective. “I can’t change my nature; like I don’t intend to change my clothes.”² says, Alfred Doolittle. He compares his nature to his clothes using simile “like”, emphasizing his resistance to changing who he is.

Repetition of the consonant words at the beginning of the words is called *Alliteration*. This technique can create a musical quality in writing and draw attention of to a certain word and grabs the attention of the readers. “Bernard’s bountiful banter in his brilliant shows”³ can be the best example for the alliteration.

Moving on to the next type of literary devices, *Onomatopoeia* can be taken as the most appropriate device among literary devices. Onomatopoeia is a linguistic device that imitates the sound of nature. Some words, like “buzz”, “tuk-tuk”, “hiss” and other mimicking words can add sensory detail to writing and creates more immersive and unforgettable experience to the reader. “Cluck! Cluck!”⁴ in act 4, in “Pygmalion” play by Bernard Show, the housekeeper, uses the onomatopoeic expression “Cluck! Cluck!” conveying her disagreements towards Eliza’s behaviour.

In order to exaggerate emphasis or effect the word, *Hyperbole* can be employed in the plays by authors. Examples like, “The difference between a lady and a flower girl is not how she behaves, but how she’s treated.”⁵ This statement by Henry Higging, in Bernard Show’s play called “Pygmalion”, is a hyperbolic way of emphasizing the importance of social status and how one is perceived by others.

Personification is a literary device that gives human characteristics to a non-human objects or animals. “The street cries out that is a shame for him to be there at all.”⁶ The street is personified as crying out, expressing the disapproval of Alfred Doolittle’s presence.

There are just a few more devices that writers may use in their writings, in order to create more vivid imagery, emotions. These literary devices help writers to engage the readers on a

² Shaw, Bernard, *Pygmalion: a Romance in Five Acts*, Longman Group Ltd., 1981

³ Shaw, Bernard, *Pygmalion: a Romance in Five Acts*, Longman Group Ltd., 1981

⁴ Shaw, Bernard, *Pygmalion: a Romance in Five Acts*, Longman Group Ltd., 1981

⁵ Shaw, Bernard, *Pygmalion: a Romance in Five Acts*, Longman Group Ltd., 1981

⁶ Shaw, Bernard, *Pygmalion: a Romance in Five Acts*, Longman Group Ltd., 1981

deeper level. Even if it's a novel or just poem, readers, keep an eye out of these literary devices and see how they enhance the beauty and the power of the literature.

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