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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**COMPARATIVE-LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF
FIGURATIVE STYLISTIC DEVICES IN THE
AZERBAIJANI AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES**

Specialty: 5706.01 –Azerbaijani language;

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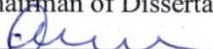
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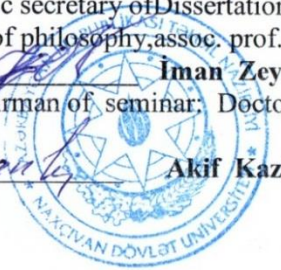
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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESEARCH WORK

Actuality and the usage rate of the research work.

Figurative stylistics has a special position among the functional styles of figurative language with its historical antiquity and environmental broadness. The means which generate this style draw the attention with quantity and quality richness. Every language has its specific peculiarities. In this regard, the factors basing the literacy of different languages distinguish with distinctive and similar features. In this respect, the stylistic devices in Azerbaijani and English languages draw the attention with their properties and proximities.

Though certain jobs in regard with the research of stylistic devices have been done in the field of linguistics, comparative linguistic analysis of figurative stylistic devices in the Azerbaijani and English languages haven't been conducted systematically so far. However, a number of research works related to figurative stylistic devices have been carried out separately both in Azerbaijani and English. Azerbaijani linguists, A.Dairchizadeh, M.Adilov, A.Gurbanov, T.Hajiyev, K.Valiyev, K.Valiyev, M.Huseynov, T.Afandiyeva, S.Hasanova, U.Hajiyeva, A.Baylarova and others are the authors of certain researches in the field of stylistics of linguistics. Linguists conducting researches about the stylistic devices of English, V.A.Kukarenko, I.R.Galperin, T.A.Znamenskaya, V.I.Shakovsky, Y.Screbnew and others put forward interesting concepts in regard with the theme. For example, though Galperin who explored stylistic devices worked on them well practically, he didn't mention all of them theoretically. So that he didn't deal with morphological stylistic devices.

Research and involvement of figurative stylistic devices in the Azerbaijani and English languages in analysis, are significant in profound and comprehensive exploration of the figurative language and the dedication of the dissertation paper to that theme shows its actuality.

Object and subject of the research. The object of the research is the figurative stylistic devices in the Azerbaijani and English languages, and the subject is the distinction between figurative stylistic devices in both languages.

Aims and tasks of the research. The main aim of the dissertation is to explore the linguistic peculiarities of figurative stylistic devices in Azerbaijani and English. With this purpose, following duties are considered to be carried out.

- Systematic research of scientific-theoretical thoughts in Azerbaijani and English
- To clear up the place and role of figurative stylistic devices in Azerbaijani and English
- To find which figurative stylistic device is efficient in Azerbaijani and English and to ascertain its causes
- To disclose distinctive and similar features of figurative stylistic devices in Azerbaijani and English
- To bring clarity to the classifications of figurative stylistic devices in Azerbaijani and English
- Involvement of language units playing a particular role from figurative point of view in scientific-theoretical analysis in Azerbaijani and English

Methods of the research work. During the research, descriptive, comparative, comparative-confrontation, and comparative-contrast methods have been used. During the explanation of some issues, the contextual, distributive, descriptive, structural and typological analysis ways have been employed, as well.

Main provisions for defense: One of the claims in the dissertation is the approach to stylistic in terms of linguistics which includes the research of stylistic on the basis of phonetic, lexical and grammatical language units. The claims also contain the comparison of some controversial stylistic devices and bringing clarity to obscure matters.

Scientific novelty of the research work. It is obvious that “style” is a wider notion in comparison with “stylistics”. So that

“style” refers to different fields of art and life while “stylistics” is only a field of linguistics. The devices providing the realization of figurative style which are the research field of stylistics are concrete language facts. Systematic involvement of these language facts in Azerbaijani and English in research for the first time grounds the scientific novelty of the dissertation. In dissertation, the place and role of figurative stylistic devices in Azerbaijani and English, the most used stylistic devices and its causes, distinctive and similar features have been cleared up for the first time, and their classifications have been identified, figurative language facts existing in both languages have been involved in linguistic research from scientific-theoretical point of view. Furthermore, some aspects have been determined with regard to terminological name of figurative stylistic devices.

Theoretical and practical significance of the work. The theoretical importance of the dissertation is that it contributes the enrichment of scientific-theoretical information in relation with stylistics which is relatively young and less studied field of linguistics. It is possible to use the results of dissertation in manuals to be written in the topics of figurative language, teaching aids and theoretical references in relation with Azerbaijani and English, in the teaching of some key and optional subjects (speech culture and stylistics, figurative language, comparative analysis of the languages) in the faculties of philology of higher schools. It shows the practical significance of the research.

Approbation and application of dissertation. Approbation and application. The content of the work has been published in local journals, scientific conferences of dissertators and young researchers, as well as in foreign journals and conference proceedings. 15 articles on the dissertation (4 articles abroad) (5 conference materials and 2 published abroad) were published.

Name of the organization where the dissertation work has been completed. The dissertation was completed at the Department of Azerbaijani Language and Literature of Nakhchivan State University.

The volume of the structural units of the dissertation separately and the total volume with signs. Introduction 4 pages, Chapter I 25 pages, Chapter II 55 pages, Chapter III 37 pages, result 3 pages, list of used literature 7 pages, total volume of work 133 pages - 218, 674 characters.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH WORK

Chapter I is entitled “**About the figurative stylistic devices in Azerbaijani and English languages**” and consists of three semi-chapters.

1st semi-chapter of chapter I is named as “**Scientific-theoretical view to stylistic devices in Azerbaijani and English**”. Here interesting ideas about stylistic devices told by different local and foreign linguists and the classifications schemed by them draw the attention. The most perfect classification about stylistic devices in Azerbaijan was made by A. Demirchizadeh which he divided the stylistic devices into 1) phonetic 2) lexical 3) grammatical and this, in its turn, was split up into a) morphological and b) syntactical stylistic devices. Furthermore, it is possible to come across the classifications of stylistic devices, as well as interesting ideas about stylistic devices in the research works by the linguists such as S.Hasanova, K.Aliyev, A.Gurbanov, T.Afandiyeva, A.Baylarova.

In Azerbaijan linguistics, figurative stylistic devices were also called “figurative stylistic units” by A. Demirchizadeh. In the book of “Stylistics of the Azerbaijani language”, he spoke about the main sections of stylistics: *“It is true that stylistics is split up into sections called phonetic stylistic units, lexical stylistic units and grammatical stylistic units, but the units including in these sections in stylistics are applied in quite a different system¹”*.

¹Demirchizadeh, A. Stylistics of the Azerbaijani language/A.Demirchizadeh.– Baku: Azertedrisneshr, –1962,–p. 2

. Linguist emphasizes that the richest ones among language units are lexical and syntactical units, in this respect, relatively more restricted ones are phonetic and morphological elements. To some extent, it is hard to agree to this idea. Since phonetic stylistic devices have very ample stylistic opportunities.

The terms called “stylistic device” and “expressive means” in English, are classified under the titles “figurative descriptive means” and “figurative expressive means” in Azerbaijani.

In figurative stylistic devices, the power of word (voice power, sense power, etc) is very essential. The object of these devices is sound, letter, word, sentence and text. They are also language units. Though figurative stylistic devices are met in literary fictions, we encounter the cases when they are used with other styles, as well. Figurative stylistic devices may also penetrate into everyday and publicist styles. The frequent emphasis of the issue of combination of styles recently has been the outcome of such a process. This may also be called the fusion of styles. All stylistic devices don't belong to only literary style. Some of them are independent and have the active place of usage in any style. For example; Hypophora which means the person asks the questions and answers himself is found in other styles, as well.

That is, hypophora is a stylistic means which can show itself in literary, everyday and publicist styles, too.

2nd semi-chapter of the I Chapter is called “**Distinctive and similar features of figurative-stylistic devices in Azerbaijani and English**” Classification of stylistic devices has been given by Aristotle since old times. 1) choice of words 2) word combinations 3) figures

Besides, stylistic devices have found their reflections in Roman Rhetoric system as well. In this system, stylistic devices were divided into 1. Tropes 2. Rhythms (Figures of speech) 3. Types of speech respectively.

Stylistic figures of speech, in their turns, are divided into ‘figurative descriptive means’ and ‘figurative expressive means’. Before all, issue evoking researchers’ interest is the difference

between figurative descriptive means and figurative expressive means; “ *First of all, figurative descriptive means have mostly separate words and expressions while figurative expressive means are related to the whole sentence and hemistich. According to these features, figurative expressive means are also called syntactical figures. Secondly, the words are employed only figuratively in figures of speech. But the usage of words in figurative sense is not so necessary in figurative expressive means*”².

More satisfactory definition about the stylistic devices in English is given by I. Galperin. To him, stylistic devices are divided into three groups: 1) phonetic 2) lexical 3) syntactical

Imperfection in linguist’s classification is that he hasn’t mentioned morphological stylistic devices.

V.I.Shakovsky made a similar classification as Galperin. J.M.Screbnev divided stylistic devices into 1) Figures of quantity and 2) Figures of quality³.

A.N. Morokhovsky split up the stylistic devices into 2 groups practically and titled them 1) Tropes and 2) Figures of speech. And theoretically, the linguist divided stylistics devices into 5 semi-groups: 1. Phonetic devices 2. Graphic devices 3. Lexical devices 4. Syntactical devices 5. Lexico-syntactical devices.

Dissertation reviews the relation with other subjects, as well. In this respect, there are considerable differences in their classifications. The most important difference is the classification of figurative stylistic devices under which titles in Azerbaijani and English. These stylistic devices are grouped as figurative descriptive means and figurative expressive means in Azerbaijani. But figurative stylistic devices in English are classified mainly under the titles of phonetic, lexical and syntactical stylistic devices. The reason for this difference is that figurative stylistic devices are approached from descriptive point of view which is the epic type of literature in

²Rzayev, F. Word. Word building. Secret of words/F. Rzayev.– Baku, –2015, – 378 p.

³Скребнев, Ю.М, Основы стилистики английского языка/ Ю.М.Скребнев.– Москва: Астрель АСТ, – 2003, – 102с.

Azerbaijani. In literature, expressions the features of occasions and things with words in fiction are called description. Description like narrative is mainly an expressive means specific for epic genre.

However, figurative stylistic devices are analyzed in terms of phonetic, lexical and syntactical units which are language aspects specific for linguistics in English. Thus, while figurative stylistic devices are coordinated both with literary criticism and linguistics in Azerbaijani, it is approached from linguistic point of view in English. While speaking about stylistic devices, it is impossible not to mention Afad Qurbanov's conceptions: *"I think, in order for scientific solution to language and style problems, not only current language materials, but also stylistic features and qualities of ancient languages, monuments, different scientific, religious, publicist written documents, as well as, separate historical sources should be researched profoundly."* He divided stylistics into following types: a) general and special stylistics b) theoretical and practical stylistics c) descriptive, historical and comparative stylistics.

3rd semi-chapter of the Chapter I is entitled **"Style generating opportunities of grammatical stylistic devices"**. Grammatical stylistic devices, in their turn, are divided into morphological and syntactical stylistic devices.

Both main and structural parts of speech have the opportunity of forming stylistic devices. Noun can be constituent of both phonetic and lexical stylistic devices. Noun may reflect the lexical stylistic devices as metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, meiosis, simile, hyponym, hypernym, taxonym, meronym, halonym and others in itself depending on the situation. Actually, noun and adjective are productive parts of speech in terms of forming stylistic devices.

Oxymoron is a stylistic device emerged from the combination of adjective and noun. The words which don't match with each other are used here from lexical point of view. Here the first part is usually adjective while the second part is substantivized adjective or noun. An oxymoron (plural oxymora or oxymorons) is a figure of speech

that juxtaposes elements that appear to be contradictory⁴. For example; kind enemy, living dead, sinless accused. The feature differing oxymoron from antithesis is that contrast in oxymoron is based on morphology while contradiction in antithesis is based on syntax. In other words, contrast in oxymoron is between two neighboring words while contradiction in antithesis may be between two separate words, as well. While the contradiction in oxymoron is between two separate parts of speech, the contrast in antithesis is between the same parts of speech.

One of the notional parts of speech which generates stylistic device is numeral from morphological point of view. Numeral mainly generates antithesis, epithet. As we know, the numeral answers the question of “How many” and “how much”. For example: A hundred is not worth one, our one song is worth a thousand. If any numeral is used alongside with verb and defines the quantity of the verb, then it is not a numeral, it performs as quantitative adverb. For example; First think, then speak!

From morphological point of view, structural parts of speech are not able to form stylistic devices in isolation. They generate stylistic devices conjoining with other parts of speech. Noun conjoining with the conjunction “like” produces simile, hyperbole, meiosis and so on. Molla Panah Vaqif produced simile by using conjunctions very often. For example;

Heç gözəli sən tək şux görməmişəm.
Nə fayda, hüsnünü çox görməmişəm.
Uzun kipriyin tək ox görməmişəm.
Qaşların tərzində yay ola bilməz.

Antithesis may emerge almost with participation of all parts of speech. However, the major thing is that the so-called part of speech is morphologically homogeneous. Two objects, two qualities are confronted in antithesis.

⁴<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oxymoron>

Bakhtiyar Vahabzadeh is one of the poets who frequently referred to antithesis in Azerbaijan literature. He has very few poems which he doesn't use antithesis:

Bu necə dünyadır, bu necə dünya,

Ölümü həqiqət, həyatı rəya

In the poems by Bakhtiyar Vahabzadeh, it is also possible to come across the antithesis between verbs, adjectives and adverbs.

Vaxt keçir sən məndən uzaqlaşırısan,

Mən sənə günbəgün yaxınlaşıram.

Hər köhnə pis deyil, hər təzə yaxşı.

Bu necə dünyadır, insan oğlunun

Xəyalı göydədir, özü yerdədir.

Sağ ikən çiyində həyatın yükü

Öləndə çəsədi çiyinlərdədir.

Both notional and structural parts of speech may produce stylistic devices. We can make stylistic devices with the help of 3 means. With letters and sounds (phonetic), words and word-combinations (morphology), sentences (syntax).

We make phonetic stylistic devices as repetition, onomatopoeia, rhyme and rhythm by joining sounds and letters. Rhymes and rhythms produced with assonance and consonance may examples for this.

While speaking about morphological stylistic devices produced by words, we imply the stylistic devices which notional and structural parts of speech create by conjoining and in isolation. Oxymoron, simile and litotes emerge with the help of adjective, noun and conjunctive while metaphor is made up of noun and verb.

While speaking about syntactical stylistic devices, we should note that while words in lexical stylistic devices are approached in terms of morphological and inter-word semantic relationships, syntactical stylistic devices, as known from its name, are approached in terms of syntax. That is to say, the relationship here may be between much bigger language units. These language units

may be sentence, text and so on. It is possible to come to such a conclusion that the inter-phonemic relationships in phonetic stylistic devices which are the smallest units of the language, concrete inter-word relationship in lexical stylistic devices, sentence and larger language units are dealt with in syntactical stylistic devices.

Syntactical stylistic devices: ellipsis, rhetoric question, prosopopeia, antithesis, reduplication and its types, syntactical parallelism, literary directed address, anaphor, epiphor, detachment, inversion, rhetoric interjection or question and anacoluthon. M. Rafili writes while dealing with stylistic figures: “Figures are intonation-syntactical moulds used for increasing the expression and power of the language”⁵.

Though directed address is not analyzed as a sentence member syntactically, makes syntactical stylistic devices. Directed address has ample opportunities to create style. Directed address mainly produces reduplication in poems in literary language. In Azerbaijan linguistics, in figurative syntax, rhetoric question, literary interjection and directed addresses are considered figures.

Researches suggest that syntactical figures mean the literary presentation of characters. From above-mentioned, it is possible to come to such an overall conclusion that inter-word relationship is in the front plan in morphological stylistic devices while inter-sentence relationships are dealt with in syntactical stylistic devices.

Chapter II is entitled “Linguistic features of stylistic devices in Azerbaijani and English”.

Figurative stylistic devices in English and Azerbaijani have specific peculiarities with their linguistic features and qualities. Thus, we can come across stylistic devices used both in the same and different names in both languages. There are stylistic devices used only in one of the languages. But it doesn't mean that the same stylistic device doesn't exist in the so-called language. That is to say,

⁵Rafili, M. Introduction to Literature theory/M. Rafili. – Baku:, API, –1958, –174p

some stylistic devices have different names. The names of some figurative stylistic devices have been translated into Azerbaijani. But they are also used in their local forms as well. For example; təzad-antithesis (antiteza), kinayə-irony (ironiya), mübaliğə -hyperbole (hiperbola), köçürmə-metaphor (metafor), yerdəyişmə-inversion (inversiya), addəyişmə-metonymy (metonimiya). One of the most frequently used stylistic devices is simile. This stylistic device which is called “simile” in English hasn’t transferred to Azerbaijani as a term of European origin.

Researches suggest that researches pertaining to English is distinguished with abundance in comparison with Azerbaijani. There are stylistic devices which are unknown in Azerbaijani. In this regard, it is possible to group the stylistic devices in English and Azerbaijani as follows;

1. The stylistic devices used with the same names in Azerbaijani and English
2. The stylistic devices used with different names in Azerbaijani and English
3. The stylistic devices used only in one of the language
4. The stylistic devices with the different common names in English and Azerbaijani, but with the same type names

The first semi-chapter of the Chapter II is entitled “**The stylistic devices used with the same names in Azerbaijani and English**” and they prevail. We can take examples for anastrophe, anticlimax, antonomasia, antropomorphism, asyndeton, catachresis, vulgarism, litotes, etc.

Anastrophe – is one of the stylistic devices used with the same name in both languages. Anastrophe is originally a Greek word which means “reversion”. The definition of anastrophe in Azerbaijani overlaps with the features of anadioplosis in English. In the examples of anastrophe in English, the places of subject, predicate and object change syntactically undergoing inversion. In anadioplosis in English reversion occurs between the words. The first hemistich in the poem “winds” by Michael Mushviq could be the best example for this;

Every moning, every evening, every evening, every moning.

The main difference is in that in anadiplosis word and word-combinations are reversly reduplicated while the places of parts of speech in anastrophe undergo syntactical inversion.

Anticlimax is also interesting as one of the stylistic devices used with the same name in figurative languages of Azerbaijani and English. This is a sudden and unexpected fall from the apex being opposite the culmination. Anticlimax is a sudden fall to an ordinary point generating comics and the effect of ridicule. For example; Thank you! I knew the friend and enemy thanks to you. I saw ups and downs of life and understood it. If you didn't turn my life into poison, I wouldn't know all of these. Anticlimax is a figure which is characteristic with weakening order of words and word-combinations in the sentence (or in the hemistich) in terms of sense. Another definition of anticlimax is so: "*It is a figure which shifts from a high expressive style to a sudden trite style*"⁶.

One of the denominator stylistic devices in Azerbaijani and English is antonomasia. Antonomasia shows major characteristic features of any person or an event. It categorizes the person and simultaneously shows both the general and special. In English antonomasia is used as a type of allusion. For instance: Vralman, Molchalin, Mr. Zero, Don Juan

In above-mentioned example, some certain persons were named in order to show Don Juan's lasciviousness and worthlessness. Antonomasia differs from epithet in the point where enumerated parts of speech are homogenous. All the words enumerated above are proper nouns which unite some certain qualities in themselves. But determinant word is usually adjective in epithet. Actually there is some resemblance here and it leads to its resemblance to metaphor. Antonomasia differs from metaphor in the point where human features are transferred to each other. And the key

⁶Adilov, M.I.. Explanatory linguistic term/M.I.Adilov, Z.N.Verdiyeva, F.M.Agayeva. –Bakı: Maarif, –1989, – 19 p.

quality of antonomasia is namely this. The resemblance of the features of the objects of the same type to each other is antonomasia.

Catachresis is one of the stylistic devices used both in Azerbaijani and English. This is the usage of word in a harsh and incorrect way. Latin word “catachresis” emerged in 1580 and greek word “katachresis” means “incorrect usage of the word”. The best example for catachresis may be Pei Batos by Alexandre Pope;

Mow the beard,
Shave the grass,
Pin the plank,
Nail my sleeve

Catachresis means the breaking of accuracy of speech in Azerbaijani. In fact, this stylistic device is the appearance of the word in a new sense getting apart from its previous meaning. In the combinations not matching the etymological meaning of word, such words express opposite notions. Children produce catachresis resembling and confusing the verbs and nouns to each other.

There is difference between litotes in English and litotes in Azerbaijani. In Azerbaijani, litotes is understood as diminution while in English it is used to express affirmation by double negation.

J.M.Screbnev claims that the function of diminution belongs to meiosis. This is not noted only by him, but also by majority of linguists who made a research in stylistics in English. J.M.Screbnev indicates the litotes as a branch of meiosis which is a way to express double negation in English. He also names meiosis as “understatement”. The researcher writes about meiosis; “*Meiosis or understatement – this trope is the logical and physiological opposite of hyperbole. It is lessening, weakening, reducing the real characteristics of the object of speech*”⁷.

It is possible to come to such a conclusion that meiosis is the logical and physiological opposition of hyperbole. It reduces, weakens and diminishes the real character of speech object. The term

⁷Скрёбнёв, Ю.М, Основы стилистики английского языка/ Ю.М.Скрёбнёв. – Москва: Астрель АСТ,– 2003, –104 с.

of meiosis pertains to some scientific fields. It is given as a synonym of litotes as a linguistic term. However, there are some contradictory thoughts about it as well. Hypotheses about the common features of meiosis and litotes are different. As the difference in the sense of meiosis and litotes is very little, they are understood in the equal meaning. While meiosis diminishes the size and quality of the object, litotes weakens the meaning.

If we mention to its opposite, we will meet the term simile or auxesis. Meiosis is defined in a book entitled “Renaissance figures of speech” written by

There is interesting information in some languages. In Turkish its definition is so; “*çok diyecek yerde "az değil" der gibi bir fikri olumsuz şekilde ifade etme*”⁸.

Definition in Russian is different enough compared by English. This accords mostly with the definition in Azerbaijani. “*Литота – этообразноевыражение, стилистическаяфигура, оборот, вкоторомсодержитсяхудожественноепреуменьшениевеличины, силызначенияизображаемогопредметаилиявления*”⁹.

In above-mentioned definition, the functions of litotes and meiosis are given in mixed form. “Неплохо”, is “not bad” and this is the best example for litotes. “Неплохо” is the waned form of the word “хорошо” or “good”. We witnesses the weakening of the quality, but the diminution of the size of the object is not the main point here. The definition of litotes in Azerbaijani in meaning is very close to the definition in Russian. European and former Soviet approaches to litotes are considerably different. There are as if two trends here which have opposed each other:

1. Former Soviet theory claiming diminution of size and quality of the object though litotes and not recognizing meiosis

⁸<http://www.seslisozluk.net/nedir/litote>

⁹<https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%9B%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%BE%D1%82%D0%B0>

2. The Europeans who claim that litotes expresses affirmation in double negation and diminution of the size and quality of the objects belongs to meiosis.

As Azerbaijan is a former Soviet country, generally accepted definition was recognized hence it had to agree to general theory and definitions. While paying attention to the definition of litotes in Azerbaijani, we see a literal translation in Russian; “Litotes means diminution and making insignificant. Litotes is an expressive means opposed to hyperbole. Presentation of feature of the item smaller than it is, is called litotes”

According Hollander Lee M, litotes is just denials in negation and affirmation. These features are denied negations and denied affirmations¹⁰. Screebnew speaks about the following ideas about litotes; “*Litotes – this term denotes a specific form of meiosis, not an independent trope. Litotes is expressing an idea by means of negating the opposite idea without his assistance*”. Hereby it is understood that litotes is a specific form of meiosis, it is not an independent trope. Litotes expresses the meaning through the negation of the opposite thought. We cannot agree to Screebnew’s only one idea in which he emphasized that it is not an independent stylistic device.

Litotes is a complete independent stylistic device and it is not right to consider it a branch of a stylistic device which doesn’t have any semantic and functional relationships.

Referring to the above-mentioned examples and definitions, we come to such a conclusion that litotes does not diminish the size and quality of the object, it weakens the meaning of the idea or the sentence. The function of diminution of the size and quality of the object belongs to meiosis as the whole world confirms.

2nd semi-chapter of the Chapter II is entitled “**Stylistic devices under different names in the Azerbaijani and English languages**”, which also includes onomatopoeia- təqlidi sözlər, rhyme-qafiyə, personification-prozopopeya, simile-təşbeh and others.

¹⁰Hollander, Lee M. Litotes in Old Norse/L.M.Hollander. – PMLA.–1938.–33 p.

Prosopopeia is originally a Greek word composed of two words which means “I create a person”. In Azerbaijani linguistics, it is known as the term “təcəssüm” which is Arabic-Persian origin. Sometimes, the term of personification instead of “təcəssüm” is used here and in this case it has an allegoric content as a stylistic device creating expression and figurativeness. For its this feature, some stylistics researchers evaluate this as a type of allegory. Researcher A. Baylarova evaluates prosopopeia as a syntactic-semantic figure. Prosopopeia has a great role in giving a vivid description of the events in society. *‘Prosopopeia is a syntactical figure which describes the lifeless objects, abstract notions, natural phenomena, natural powers in the human character as feeling, hearing, speaking, laughing, thinking, moving, getting furious, being happy and with other omens and features, moods and states, quality and actions’*¹¹. Prosopopeia doesn’t only mean personification, it also expresses animation and speech. Təşxis is a term which contains the terms of prosopopeia, personification, impersonation and speech¹².

3rd semi-chapter of the Chapter II is entitled "**Artistic style tools developed in one of the Azerbaijani and English languages.**"

Tautology has the same function as pleonasm. Tautology which is the symbol of pedantry is the usage of more redundant words than needed to express the meaning in the sentence.

Tautology, which is characterized with producing redundancy of the words of the same stem which come one after another in the hemistich or a sentence, may appear as the breaking of the norm in other functional styles of literary language. It is used as a means of figurativeness in figurative language. *Sevgi sevən mərd olar (M.Rahim). Mən mənəm, sən də sən.* It would be better if we take an example for tautology in English, too;

Boys will be boys.

I’m my father’s son.

¹¹Jafarov, S.A. Modern Azerbaijan language, Lexis, part II/S.A.Jafarov , – Baku:Maarif,–1982, –41p.

¹²Hasanov, H.A. Speech culture and the basics of stylistics/ H.A.Hasanov. –Bakı: BDU, – 1999, –77 p.

Zeugma or sillepsis are the sides of compound sentence having the same member. It means the components of the compound sentence have one common member. This common member participates only in one of the same components: While bringing, people bring, flood brings, wind brings¹³. There are three components in this sample and the word “bringing” is a zeugma belonging to all of them. Though the same lexical-grammatical unit is used in one part of the compound sentence in terms of form, it belongs to all parts of the sentence in terms of content. Zeugma is approached differently in English to some extent. It emerges when a word conforms with one of two words in sense and doesn't match other ones; He killed the boy and the luggage.

Periphrasis is the usage of a longer phrase instead of a possible shorter form. This is also called circumlocution. Here the familiar object is called indirectly. There are traditional phrases which are not stylistic devices. They are synonymous expressions. Məsələn, Qalxan daşıyan warrior (döyüşçü), qılınc oyunu- the play of swords (battle) -döyüş, mənim yaxşı param (arvadım)- my better half (wife)

Chiasmus/ Reversed Parallel Construction- Chiasmus is based on repetition of syntactical sample. But it has a cross word order and phase. In chiasmus the sense of the sentence can be reversed by retaining the same and similar words. Such a chiasmus is come across in the poem “Today is your seventh death day” by Bakhtiyar Vahabzadeh.

Məni boya-başa yetirdin, ana!
Bizə borclu bildik hər zaman səni.
Sən məni dünyaya gətirdin, ana!
Mənsə yola saldım dünyadan səni.

In the last two hemistiches of the poem given above, the author has produced chiasmus. The so-called syntactical stylistic device is densely met in English.

1) In peace sons bury their fathers, 2) Down dropped the breeze,

¹³Adilov, M.İ., Explanatory linguistic term/M.I.Adilov, Z.N.Verdiyeva, F.M.Agayeva. –Bakı: Maarif, –1989, – 109 p.

But in war fathers bury their sons The sails dropped down

Antanaclasis is met in Azerbaijani, as well and most often it generates vulgar word-combinations and sentence from common words. Antanaclasis emerges by repeating two neighboring words very fast in order to produce the effect of humor. Antanaclasis shouldn't be confused with tongue-twisters. Since antanaclasis is produced by repeating two neighboring words rapidly while tongue-twister appears by rapid utterance of several words. The most specific feature of tongue-twister is that tongue can be stammered in the mouth. It is possible to come across antanaclasis both in Azerbaijani and English, as well as, in all languages of the world. Similar feature with tongue-twister is that both are produced by saying the words repeatedly in order to produce the effect of humor and fun. And the difference is that in tongue-twisters the aim in such words and word-combinations serves to stammer the tongue deliberately and no word with new sense is produced. And purpose in antanaclasis is to produce ambiguous words.

Hypophora, also referred to as **anthypophora** or **antipophora**, is a figure of speech in which the speaker poses a question and then answers the question. In explanatory linguistics terms in Azerbaijani has not been recorded. But it does not mean that there is not such a stylistic device in Azerbaijani figurative style.

Who bought you so much gold to you?

Of course, me, featherhead

Question: Why are Iranian people so poor and humble?

Answer: Because they are unaware of the rules of husbandry, trade, cattle-breeding and other professions.

The difference of hypophora from rhetoric question is that the author asks a question in rhetoric question but doesn't answer.

Paradastiole is a Greek word which means "para" beside and "diastole" separation. So unlike conjunction, paradastiole bears a disjunctive function. While we call all conjunctions just as conjunctions morphologically, they are classified as conjunctive and disjunctive from stylistic point of view. In paradastiole, the

conjunctions serve not to connect the words with each other, but to split them up in sense. It is possible to see it both in Azerbaijani and English. In Azerbaijani we may take such an example for it by Nusrat Kasamanly. For example;

Demirəm, sən bir uca dağsan əyil,
Demirəm, əlacım qalıbdır sənə.
Nə səndə məhəbbət qara pul deyil,
Nə mən dilənçiyəm əl açım sənə.

4th semi-chapter of the Chapter II is entitled "**Figurative stylistic devices with a common name in English and Azerbaijani, but of the same name.**" Synecdoche has subtypes which are mainly used in English. In this respect, meronym is a typical expressive means. Meronym is a branch of synecdoche. Actually, they are nearly similar even identical in some cases. Meronym is a Greek word which means (meros-part and onoma-place). So that meronym is the component or member of something. For instance; greybeard is the meronym of an old man, that is to say, a part of the body and the old man is the whole which belongs to greybeard.

One of the subgroups of synecdoche is halonym. Meronym is the opposite of halonym. Halonym is the whole and manifests the part in itself. For example; In English, scummer of the clock is "pendule". However, this is a borrowed word from French and in this language, it means "pendulum" and the clock with pendule itself. In English it can be understood as meronym which is the part of the whole while it is halonym in French which consolidated the whole to itself. Another example with the same analogy can be taken for the word "mutton" in English. The same word means "mouton" sheep in French. Here the analogical case shows itself. Meronym and halonym are the scientific names given to the part and the whole or expressive means. They can be called the subgroups of synecdoche as well.

Chapter III is called "**Stylistic lexicology in Azerbaijani and English**".

1st semi-chapter of the Chapter III is entitled "**Stylistic aspects of lexical meaning groups of words.**" In this semi-chapter style derivation

opportunities of homonyms, synonyms and antonyms are explored. Here it is proved that these lexical units produce not only lexical, but also stylistic devices. For example; homonyms may create a stylistic device called pun or paronomasia. And antonyms are capable of producing antithesis, oxymoron and other stylistic devices. Synonyms play an important role in producing simile. Besides, in the last chapter, style derivation opportunities of phraseology, proverbs, sayings and idioms.

2nd semi-chapter of the Chapter III is entitled "**Linguistic comparison of phraseological combinations in the Azerbaijani and English languages.**" In this semi-chapter phraseological units may also produce stylistic devices which are produced by phonetic, lexical and grammatical units, as well. Most of the phraseological units are represented inside these units. As phraseological units have only figurative meaning, we will mention their style derivation opportunities later.

Periphrasis is also a stylistic device which has style derivation opportunities. Periphrasis is the description of the equivalent of the word in real and figurative meaning and naming differently. For example; to wed means "to get married" in English. To express this word in another way, to tie the knots, to become a page and other words are used. The verb "to wed" cannot be considered periphrasis, but it can, at least, be regarded as the synonym of the so-called word. Because this word doesn't describe the word "to be married" in detail. However, idioms of 'to tie the knots' and 'to become a page' can be considered periphrasis. Since it is possible to depict the whole wedding process with these idioms. 'to become a page' is a periphrasis used in figurative meaning and substituting the verbs 'to marry' and 'to wed'.

In Azerbaijani this word can be expressed with the words of ailə qurmaq, yuva qurmaq, toyu olmaq və qızlar üçün xüsusilə ərə getmək, ayrı evin çırağını yandırmaq, gəlin köçmək and others.

Cliche is also a stylistic device which can be expressed with phraseological units as well. As mentioned in the research work, as the cliches are hackeneyed too much and have become trite phraseological units and word-combinations, their usage in the

language is expected. These are used to add color to the language in everyday and publicistic styles. For example;

Let's go Dutch for the meal!

You don't make head or tail!

I am hungry as a bear

The phraseological unit 'Let's go Dutch' meaning to share the price of something (especially of meal) is expressed with the word 'atışmaq' in Azerbaijani. Dutch means "German". It seems the Germans are very honest and precise in accounting. For this reason, this idiom was once a famous saying related to an event. But it was used so much that it became trite of everyday style of English and became a frequently used cliché.

In the second example taken for cliché above, the literal translation of the phraseological unit "to make head or tail" is "baş və quyruq etmək". As it is an idiom, it doesn't agree to the nouns which it is related to. Actually this word means "figure out something". But in everyday style of Azerbaijani this was roughened a little bit and translated as "H ilə B-ı qanmaq" and it has become a trite word-combination in society. Thus, as this word bears a figurative meaning in English it is phraseological unit in English, but in Azerbaijani it should be considered to be a word-combination as it is close to real meaning.

3rd semi-chapter of the Chapter III is entitled "**Proverbs and aphorisms as syntactical stylistic devices**". Proverbs and sayings have their own specific features: rhythm, rhyme and alliteration. The author of the proverb is usually unknown. They are accepted as wise sentences by society. Its distinguishing feature from sayings is that sayings are related to any event and it is hard to grasp the meaning at the first sight. And the saying is understood by a person who is familiar to the occasion. Proverbs and sayings are the biggest national speech product which national thinking is established on. Nations' specific thoughts, traditions, religious and universal outlooks find their reflection in this branch of linguistics. Primarily, it would be better to bring into notice the difference between the

equivalents of the most famous proverbs in English and their corresponding and translations. For example;

There is a black sheep in every herd.- Məşə çaqqalsız olmaz.

When we translate the above-mentioned English proverb into Azerbaijani literally, at the first sight it is seen in literal translation that words in isolation don't have any semantic relationships with each other. But if we pay attention, it becomes obvious to us that even if the words in isolation express another meaning, in common sense they denote the same notion.

Here are the results related to the contents of the dissertation:

1. It is not right to evaluate the lexical-grammatical units in the language, especially syntactical constructions grammatically, it necessitates a stylistic value, as well. So that written and oral speech is definitely based on style. In this respect, the units in the language are also stylistic devices.
2. Ellipsis is not a grammatical but stylistic device.
3. It is expedient to research figurative stylistic devices in Azerbaijani and English in 4 groups. Figurative stylistic devices used with the same names in Azerbaijani and English; Figurative stylistic devices used with different names in Azerbaijani and English; Figurative stylistic devices used only in one of the languages either in Azerbaijani or English; Figurative stylistic devices with different common names but with the same type names in English and Azerbaijani.
4. The researches confirm that stylistic devices namely bearing the same names were used in English and Azerbaijani.
5. The results of the researches suggest that homonyms, synonyms, antonyms, meronyms, halonyms, hypernyms, hyponyms and taxonyms are not completely lexical categories, they are lexical-stylistic categories.
6. Though the specialists note that style derivation opportunities of synonyms are wider to generate accuracy in the language, the research confirms the importance of antonyms in this process.

7. In stylistic device, repeated anaphors and epiphors in every stanza of the poem, even in the same hemistich have more stylistic opportunities than common reduplications. Stylistic uniqueness created by reduplication within the same hemistich cannot be manifested by other reduplications in the same level.
8. Consequently, it is a notable fact that not only one stylistic device, but also unity of stylistic devices may create figurativeness and strengthen it more.
9. In dissertation ideas about the history of rhyme have been clarified.
10. Litotes does not denote the diminution of the size and quality of the object, it is the weakening the meaning. The feature of diminution of size and quality of the object belong to meiosis.

The main content of the dissertation has found its reflection in the works published by the author:

1. Imitative words in our daily speech // - Nakhchivan: Scientific works of NSU, Zeal, –2013. № 1, –s. 79-81.
2. The similar and distinctive features of synechdoche with other stylistic devices // - Nakhchivan: Scientific works of NSU, Zeal, – 2014. № 1, –s. 82-84.
3. Sözoynu –Paronomasia // Baku: Pedagogical University News, - 2015. №, 1, - p.294-296.
- 4., What is meiosis not as medical but as a linguistic term? // Baku: Terminology Issues of ANAS, –2015, № 1, –p.98-104.
5. Different approaches to stylistic means in Azerbaijani and English languages // Proceedings of the XIX Republican Scientific Conference of Doctoral Students and Young Researchers, Ministry of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Baku: –2015, Volume I, - p.356-358.
6. Unity of types and full-part relations // Proceedings of the International Scientific Conference on Actual Problems of Azerbaijani Philology and Bakhtiyar Vahabzadeh, dedicated to the 90th anniversary of the birth of prominent public figure, People's

Poet, Academician Bakhtiyar Vahabzade. Baku: October 29, 2015. pp.439-441.

7. Diminution and overstatement in stylistic devices//Moscow: Problems of Modern Sciences and Education, –2015. December, –pp.153-155.

8. To the question os Similar Stylistic Devices Deffering in Quality and Quantity// Нижний Новгород: Вестник Нижегородского государственного лингвистического университета им. Н.А. Добролюбова, –2016. Выпуск 36 , –с.11-18.

9. Description of the antithesis in different parts of speech // Nakhchivan: Scientific works of NSU, Zeal, –2017. № 1, –s. 122-123.

10. Stylistic means in Azerbaijani and English languages //: Nakhchivan: Nakhchivan branch of ANAS, Searches, –2017. – p.126-129.

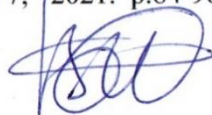
11. Substitution and return functions in syntactic stylistic devices // Nakhchivan: Scientific works of NSU, Zeal, –2017. № 5, –s. 211-213.

12. Possibilities of style creation of morphology // Nakhchivan: Scientific works of NSU, Zeal, –2018. № 1, –s. 130-132.

13. Combination of grammatical and stylistic qualities in question sentences // Nakhchivan: Scientific works of NSU, Zeal, –2018. № 5, –s. 155-157.

14. The notion of transference in stylistics//European Research, XXV International Scientific Conference, Penza, Russia: February 7, – 2020.–p.108-110 .

15. The usage of antonomasia and its confusion with other stylistic devices // European Research, XXV International Scientific Conference, Penza, Russia: February 7, –2021.–p.84-96 .



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