

Syntactical Devices in Creating Literary Images

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Abstract. *This article examines the influence of syntax on the formation of literary images in a work of literature. The article reveals various syntactical devices such as sentence length, inversion, anaphora, epiphora, parallelism, antithesis, which affect the perception of the text, convey mood, emotions, rhythm and dynamics of the narrative. The article also analyzes examples from classical literature, demonstrating how masters of the word use syntactical devices to create vivid, memorable images of characters, landscapes, atmosphere and events. The article will be useful for anyone interested in literary language and wanting to understand how to masterfully use syntactical devices to give their texts more expressiveness and artistic power.*

Key words: *syntax, sentence, syntactic constructions, incomplete sentences, syntactical devices, repetitions, inversion, metaphor, allegory, hyperbole, epithet, parallelism.*

Syntax, as a branch of grammar that studies the construction of sentences and phrases, plays a role no less important in creating a literary image than vocabulary. It is through syntactic means that the author conveys the emotionality, rhythm, dynamics and individuality of the character's speech, and also creates a special atmosphere of the work.

Syntax is not just a set of rules to be followed. It is a powerful tool that helps the writer create not just text, but a living, emotional, memorable artistic world. Different lengths and structures of sentences, inversion, repetitions - all this affects how the text sounds, how it is perceived by ear. This allows the author to control the reader's emotions, convey the dynamics of the narrative, create a certain mood.

The arrangement of words in a sentence, the use of punctuation marks - all this allows you to highlight key points, focus attention on certain details, emphasize the emotional significance of certain elements of the text.

The use of certain syntactic constructions allows you to create a certain atmosphere - tension, calmness, joyful excitement, gloom. Figures of speech, syntactic constructions - all this makes the text more lively, brighter, easier to remember and perceive by the reader.

Let's consider the main syntactic means of creating a literary image:

Sentence length and structure. Sentence length and structure are one of the most noticeable tools that an author uses to create mood, rhythm and character of speech in a literary work.

Sentence length and structure should not be noticeable in themselves. Their task is not to attract attention to themselves, but to create a certain mood and influence the perception of the text as a whole.

Short sentences - create dynamism, tension, sharpness, reflect the speed of thoughts, sensations, actions. For example, in dramatic scenes, when describing a battle, horror. They seem to "burst" into

the reader's consciousness, reflecting the speed of thoughts, actions or feelings. For example, in the description of a battle, chase, panic or a strong emotional shock.

Short sentences are often used to emphasize key moments, important details or an emotional peak.

Short sentences can be very direct and clear, leaving no room for ambiguity.

For example: "Rain. Mud. Cold." (Description of the weather, emphasizes the oppressive atmosphere).

"He ran. He shouted. He tried to escape." (Describing the escape, conveys the feeling of panic)

"She's gone. Forever." (Farewell, emphasizes the finality of the event)

Long sentences - are characteristic of calm and contemplative passages, to create an atmosphere of peace and reflection. Their use allows you to reveal the multifaceted thoughts of the characters, to create the image of a deep and thoughtful person.

Long sentences, especially those with numerous participial and adverbial phrases, allow for the creation of an atmosphere of contemplation, calmness, and the slow passage of time.

Long sentences are capable of revealing complex thoughts and feelings, describing numerous details and nuances of the plot.

Long sentences can be multi-layered, containing several separate thoughts and experiences. For example: "In the rays of the setting sun, illuminating the green hills and the wide field, painted with the colors of autumn foliage, she sat on a bench, reflecting in her eyes deep sadness about the past days and anxiety for the future." (Description of the landscape and the inner state of the heroine). In their works, authors use long sentences with numerous participial and adverbial phrases, which creates an atmosphere of calmness, deliberation, and the slow flow of life.

Incomplete sentences create a sense of unspoken words, mystery, intrigue. They can also be used for a fast-paced narrative.

Incomplete sentences are often used to create a dynamic pace of narration, to convey impulsiveness and nervousness.

For example: "Will you come? Tomorrow?" (A question leaving room for conjecture). "Who? Where?" (Quick questions creating tension). "Silence. Emptiness." (Describing a state, emphasizing longing)

Figures of speech are stylistic devices that enhance the expressiveness of language, create imagery, make speech more memorable and emotional. They play a key role in creating a literary image, helping the author create vivid and memorable images.

To enhance the emotional impact on the reader:

Anaphora (repetition of initial words in sentences) - amplifies emotionality, gives the text rhythm and dynamism.

Epiphora (repetition of final words in sentences) - strengthens the impression of the utterance, makes it more memorable.

Parallelism (constructing sentences according to the same scheme) - gives the text harmony, rhythm.

Antithesis (opposition) - intensifies contrast, emphasizes contradiction, gives the text drama.

Gradation (intensification or weakening of the meaning of words in a row) - gives the text dynamics, strengthens the impression of the statement.

To create vivid and memorable images:

Metaphor. Transferring meaning from one object to another based on similarity, creating new, unexpected associations. For example: "The fire of her eyes" (metaphor "fire" to express brightness and passion).

Epithet. A literary definition that emphasizes a certain characteristic of an object or phenomenon, making the image more colorful. For example: "Cold stars" (emphasizes lifelessness).

Comparison. Comparing two objects or phenomena to reveal similarities, creates a clearer and more visual representation. For example: "She was beautiful as roses in the morning dew" (emphasizes the beauty of the girl).

Expressing emotions and feelings:

Personification. Attributing human qualities to inanimate objects or abstract concepts, conveys the author's emotional attitude. For example: "The wind moaned" (conveys a sad mood).

Hyperbole. Exaggeration, intensifies emotional coloring, makes the image brighter and more memorable. For example: "I've told you a hundred times" (emphasizes irritation).

Litotes. Understatement, creates an effect of irony or softening, gives the image lightness and informality. For example: "He's a little tired" (reducing fatigue to create an ironic effect).

Creating a certain rhythm and style of speech:

Parallelism: Constructing sentences according to the same scheme, gives speech harmony and rhythm. For example: "Clouds are floating in the blue sky. Butterflies are roaming in the green grass".

Gradation: Intensification or weakening of the meaning of words in a row, gives speech dynamics, makes it more emotional. For example: "He walked slowly, hesitantly, as if fearing some danger".

Creating atmosphere and mood:

Phrasal verbs. Stable word combinations that convey a certain mood or attitude. For example: "to loaf around", "to be on the go".

Inversion (rearranging words in a sentence) highlights a particular word or phrase, making them more noticeable and intensifying the emotional emphasis.

Inversion can give the text a certain rhythm and dynamics. For example: "Beautiful you are, oh my country!" (Highlighting the word "beautiful", intensifies the feeling of admiration). "My heart trembles with joy." (Highlighting the word "heart", emphasizes the depth of feeling).

Figures of speech are a powerful tool in the hands of the writer, which helps him make the text brighter, more expressive and memorable. They not only decorate the language, but also deeply influence the reader's perception of the artistic image.

Punctuation.

Periods - stop the reader's attention, create a pause, emphasize the importance of what is said.

Ellipsis - creates an atmosphere of unspoken words, intrigue, makes the reader think.

Exclamation points - express strong emotions: delight, surprise, anger, pain.

Dashes - separate certain parts of a sentence, enhance contrast or emphasize an internal pause.

The correct use of syntactic means allows the author not only to logically and clearly express his thoughts, but also to create a vivid artistic image that will be remembered by the reader for a long time. Syntax is an integral part of literary language and one of the important tools of the writer's mastery.

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