

USE OF RHETORICAL MEANS IN LYRICAL DISCOURSE

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Annotation. This article analyzes the role of rhetorical means and their artistic and aesthetic functions within lyrical discourse. Lyrical text is interpreted as a form of speech expressing the author's inner experiences, emotional state and subjective worldview. Therefore, rhetorical means - such methods as metaphor, epithet, repetition, parallelism, rhetorical question, antithesis - serve as an important tool in increasing the emotional impact of lyrical discourse. The article considers rhetorical means not only as an artistic decoration, but also as a mechanism that deepens the content, expresses the author's position and strengthens the communicative connection with the reader. In lyrical discourse, rhetorical questions encourage the reader to think, while repetition and parallelism form the rhythm of the text and enhance the ideological emphasis. Metaphor and symbolic images allow abstract concepts to be expressed through concrete emotional images. The research results show that rhetorical devices are one of the main factors connecting the semantic, pragmatic and aesthetic layers of lyrical discourse. They increase the impact of the lyrical text, reveal the multi-layeredness of the content and determine the uniqueness of artistic speech.

Keywords: lyrical discourse, rhetorical devices, metaphor, epithet, rhetorical question, parallelism, artistic speech, emotional impact, semantic layer, aesthetic function.

Lyrical discourse, one of the most subtle and emotional forms of artistic speech, serves to express a person's inner experiences, subjective feelings and mental state. By its nature, a lyrical text is more focused on emotional impact than on logical consistency, and on aesthetic perception than on information. Therefore, the language tools used in it are also unique, among which rhetorical tools are of particular importance. Rhetorical tools increase the impact of lyrical speech, enhance imagery, and serve as the main mechanism for conveying the author's inner experiences to the reader.

This article analyzes the concept of lyrical discourse, its features, types of rhetorical tools, and their functional functions in a lyrical text. The semantic, pragmatic, and aesthetic significance of rhetorical methods is also revealed.

The concept of discourse in linguistics is interpreted not only as a text, but also as a complex of relationships between the text's creation process, communicative situation, and author and reader. Lyrical discourse is a manifestation of this concept within the framework of fiction, in particular, the lyric genre.[1]

The main features of lyrical discourse include:

subjectivity (the author's "I" is in the center);

emotionality and expressiveness;

imagery and symbolism;

musicality and rhythmic structure of speech.[2]

In lyrical discourse, the priority is not the description of the event, but the expression of the emotional state. Therefore, artistic effect is more important in it than logical explanation. It is this aspect that creates the basis for the widespread use of rhetorical devices.

Rhetorical devices are stylistic methods used to increase the effectiveness of speech, convey thought in a figurative, expressive and memorable form. They give aesthetic value to speech, turning it from simple information into artistic expression.

The main types of rhetorical devices include:

metaphor;

epithet;

comparison;

repetition;

parallelism;

antithesis;

rhetorical question;

inversion;

gradation.[3]

These devices are of particular importance in lyrical discourse, because they serve to enhance the emotional content and activate the reader's aesthetic perception.

Metaphor is one of the most important rhetorical devices of lyrical discourse. Through it, the author expresses abstract feelings through concrete images. For example, love can be represented as "fire", longing as "wind", loneliness as "night". This method allows the reader to directly feel the emotional state.

Metaphor is not only an artistic decoration, but also a source of semantic depth. It reveals several layers of meaning through a single word. Thus, lyrical discourse becomes multi-layered and open to interpretation.

An epithet emphasizes an important feature of an object or phenomenon, describing it in emotional colors. For example, such combinations as “quiet night”, “yellow autumn”, “suffering heart” give a deeper emotional content than a simple image.

In lyrical discourse, epithets perform not only a descriptive, but also an evaluative function. They express the author’s attitude to the phenomenon and direct the reader to adopt this attitude.[4]

Repetition creates an important semantic emphasis in lyrical speech. The repeated use of a word or phrase reinforces a certain idea, creates rhythm and increases the musicality of the text.

Parallelism, on the other hand, makes the text orderly and rhythmic through the similarity of syntactic structures. This method is a characteristic of lyrical discourse forms the tone of the text and strengthens it in the reader's memory.

A rhetorical question does not require an answer, but encourages the reader to think. For example, questions such as: “Why is this heart not calm?” make the reader share the author's inner state.

From a pragmatic point of view, rhetorical questions create an indirect dialogue between the author and the reader. As a result, although the lyrical discourse is monological in form, it turns into a dialogue in communicative terms.[7]

Antithesis creates a dramatic effect by juxtaposing opposing concepts: such pairs as light and darkness, hope and despair, life and death create a deep philosophical content in the lyrical discourse.

This method helps to express the complexity of the human psyche and increases the emotional intensity of the text.

Rhetorical means perform three main functions in lyrical discourse:

Aesthetic function - makes the text beautiful and impressive.

Semantic function - deepens the meaning and makes it multi-layered.

Pragmatic function - affects the reader, encourages him to think and feel.

This trinity determines the artistic power of lyrical discourse.[5]

In conclusion, rhetorical means are an integral part of lyrical discourse, they combine the aesthetic, semantic and pragmatic layers of artistic speech. Such methods as metaphor, epithet, repetition, parallelism, rhetorical question and antithesis are of incomparable importance in conveying the author's inner experiences to the reader. It is through these means that lyrical discourse rises from a simple text to the level of art and becomes able to express the subtle layers of the human psyche.

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