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**ANALYSIS OF THE DEFINITION OF AN ARTISTIC IMAGE AT
THE DEPICTION IN ENGLISH LITERATURE**

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Abstract: English literature is rich in various artistic means that allow authors to create expressive works. This research examines the concept of artistic means of depiction, their various types, the role in creating images and atmosphere of works, and also provides examples of the use of literary devices in English literature.

Key words: metaphor; epithet; context; original meaning; author's meaning.

The article is devoted to the analysis of expressive means of creation of an artistic image at the description of words with semantics 'living'. Grammatical forms and lexical means of language ciphering graphic semantics are analyzed. On the basis of a language material the list of expressive means of language (track), by means of which in investigated texts author's semantics is expressed, has been established.

Figurative and expressive means of language are important elements that are used to enhance expressiveness in speech. In my article, I will consider the main ones, such as epithet, metaphor, personification, comparison and others. These means not only enrich the text, but also make it more emotional. For example, an epithet adds color, and a metaphor creates a figurative perception. I will also give examples of each means and talk about its role in literature and everyday speech. Understanding these means helps to understand the meaning of artistic words and improves communication skills more deeply.

Expressive means of language allow the author to highlight the main thing in the message and thus facilitate its perception. Consequently, figurative and expressive means of language are certain techniques that make speech visual, figurative and design it in a special way, attracting attention to it.

Means of artistic expression are words and expressions that are used in an unusual, uncharacteristic meaning. They are used by authors to create artistic images. An artistic image is a phenomenon of the surrounding world that is described by the author in a literary work.

In modern literature, words are often used in special, authorial meanings. "Such a meaning can develop over a long period of time and can be fully understood only in the context of the entire work or even the entire work of the author. In other cases, the meaning of the word is truly "contextual", that is, it occurs once, in a small text and is not repeated again." As a result, such use of the word is more expressive, "since everything unusual is expressive" [1].

An indicator of the unusualness of the semantics of a word can be its unexpected use with other words in the text, since for most lexical units their valence, i.e. the possibility of compatibility, is limited.

Let us consider this phenomenon based on text units with the meaning of "everyday life" based on the prose of Tatyana Tolstaya and Lyudmila Ulitskaya.

One of the means of expanding the semantics of a word is a trope - an invariant way of updating the semantics of a dictionary unit on the basis of which it is created. Tropes are built on the comparison of phenomena that have some similarity. Similarity can be obvious or hidden, consisting in associations that arise when describing an object. All tropes, depending on the methods of comparison, can be divided into two groups: if the subject and object of comparison are named in the text (comparison); if the object is named instead of the subject (different types of tropes depending on the relationship between the subject and the object) [1].

In the texts we are considering, the author's semantics is expressed through expressive means of language (tropes), which include, in particular, metaphor and epithet. Among all the pictorial means that implement the artistic content of a literary work, the features of the author's worldview and individual poetics, metaphor occupies the most prominent place. This is determined by its objective properties: on the one hand, the unexpectedness and novelty of the use of the word gives rise to the expressiveness of the text, gives the speech a special expressiveness; on the other hand, by holding the reader's attention, it deepens perception, enhances his emotional mood [2]. Being a universal linguistic category, linguistic metaphor is a productive element of the development and enrichment of language. "Metaphor is a unit of secondary indirect nomination, i.e. a nominative sign based on the transfer of meaning and representing that type of figurative meaning which is based on the similarity of the figurative basis, caused by the presence of a common feature between the direct and figurative meaning" [3].

In modern linguistic research, much attention is paid to the use of epithets in texts. In theoretical literature, the term epithet is interpreted ambiguously.

Accordingly, the equal sign is placed both between the epithet and the adjective-definition, and between the epithet and the application expressed by a noun with dependent words, and in some cases the adverb functions as an epithet [7].

The heterogeneity in understanding the content of the term "epithet" cannot serve as an obstacle to the study of this phenomenon. The diversity is mainly associated with differences in the approach to the syntactic and morphological characteristics of the epithet: sometimes it is closed within the framework of the adjective-definition, sometimes it becomes non-correlative with any grammatical classes of words. However, with any understanding, the focus is always on adjectives [7].

The characteristic feature emphasized by the epithet is sometimes deliberately enhanced and gives the word a certain emotional coloring or evaluative meaning, and in some cases even the terminological meaning is rethought and the logical definition acquires the status of an epithet [8, p. 16].

The texts also contain other expressive means of language. Of interest is the description of a table set for a ceremonial dinner - a starched table (metonymy); a silent lampshade, already accepted into the family (personification); a young and timid lampshade (personification); a huge double-height workshop (phraseologism), etc.

Thus, the analysis of the "language" of fiction is aimed at finding out how the expressive means of the language itself are used by writers in the "verbal design of an artistic image".

In the texts we have examined, the author's semantics is expressed through expressive means (tropes), which include, in particular, metaphor and epithet, among which metaphor occupies the most prominent place, since it is it that performs in the text not the function of nomination, but the function of figurative characterization.

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