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Sokhiba Zaripova

*teacher of English literature department, BSU, s.o.zaripova@buxdu.uz*

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### INTERPRETATION OF STYLISTIC DEVICES AND METHODS IN "THE HOBBIT"

**Zaripova Sokhiba**

teacher of English literature department, BSU

[s.o.zaripova@buxdu.uz](mailto:s.o.zaripova@buxdu.uz)

**Abstract:**

**Background.** *The origin, popularity and importance of high fiction in English literature are directly linked to Tolkien's work. Tolkien's novels were the reasons for the critical rise of English fiction to some extent. His "Hobbit" achieved great success at that time and it was the most popular work among readers. When L. Baum created examples of the fantasy genre, detailed historical events, settings and landscapes were considered as the part of the such genre. On the contrary, Tolkien, refined and elevated these concepts. Tolkien set out to associate the roots of his ideas, which embodied location and time, in the field of fiction.*

**Methods.** *In this article there have been drawn some views related to the analysis of stylistic devices in the novel of "Hobbit". The functions of the devices in terms of depicting characters are discussed with examples in this paper.*

**Results.** *The Hobbit is Tolkien's unique work which is rich in stylistic devices as well as methods. The author has used a unique style in creating this fascinating novel that has captured the hearts and minds of many fans. He first comments on his heroes, points out their shortcomings and uses satire. The characters then conclude by concealing their good deeds and behavioral traits and realize their mistakes by the end of the work. Tolkien's "The Hobbit" or "The Going and Returning" is a prelude to "The Lord of the Rings" trilogy by John Ronald Royal Tolkien, an English writer, linguist, and translator. The book is an introductory epic to a unique ring of infinite dominance, which was later introduced by Tolkien.*

*It was the fairy tale "The Hobbit" or "Going Back" that inspired Tolkien to enter literature. Previously, the book was intended for family reading and Tolkien would tell his children a story about the Hobbits. By accidental publication, The Hobbit Bilbo Beggins adventure story unexpectedly became popular among readers of all ages. The book became so popular that even young readers demanded more books about "The Hobbit". The writer then proceeded to write the rest of the story. However, the new book changed the children's story and became a legend about the struggle between real evil and good. This was Tolkien's masterpiece, "The Lord of the Rings". The author spent the rest of his life to the interest in the mythical legends of his time. While many other writers have worked in the fantasy genre before him, most book lovers regard Tolkien to be "the father of modern fantasy literature".*

**Discussion.** *Stylistics is a part of linguistics which studies the interpretation of the texts of all types. Also, it studies various stylistic devices that increase the expressivity and emotion of the characters in literary works. The functions of stylistic devices are various. Some of them make the content, the speech of the heroes vivid,*

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*intriguing, understandable and emotional. They also help readers to comprehend hidden meaning of the work.*

**Conclusion.** *In “The Hobbit” the stylistic means, in turn, develop the chances of the language of the work, that is, the boundaries of the expressive, connotative, aesthetic, figurative features of the work. Diverse functional styles have expanded the artistic allure of the novel, enriched it with different terms and played an important role in making it quieter and better delivered to the reader.*

**Keywords:** *stylistics, functional stylistics, literary work, metaphor, metonymy, personification, alliteration.*

**Introduction.** Tolkien's fiction has been a cornerstone of the work of many writers and has been a huge success. S. Lewis's “Chronicles of Narnia”, Marian Peck's “Gormenghast” trilogy, and Ursula K. Le Guin's “Earth sea” have been hugely successful and have played a major role in stirring up the ocean of modern fiction. Tolkien’s fiction is one of the most successful works in English literature. Inspired by Tolkien’s work, he served as an important factor in the creation of several fiction works in English literature. Lee Carter Ballasting's Fantasy series for adults is the number one book to introduce new fiction to students. The magazine mainly published the works of William Maurice, Lord Dunsany, George MacDonald, Hop Mires and Evangelina Wharton. Although there are many popular works of fiction in English literature, The Sword of Shankara was not popular until 1977. The book was listed as a bestseller in the New York Times. Popular science fiction novels date back to the late 1970s and early 1980s, and during these years the most popular works of fiction in literature were created, including Stephen Donaldson’s 1977 novel “Lord Foul’s Bane” and John Crowley’s 1981 novel “Little Leaf” Raymond Fiesta's “Magician”, Robert Holdstock's “Mythago Wood” in 1984 and Glen Cook's “Black Company” are some of Tolkien's most famous works of English literature.

The most popular science fiction films of the 1990s were Robert Jordan's “Wheel of Time”, Tad William's “Memory, Sorrow and Thorn” and George Martin's “A Song of Ice and Fire”. In short, John Tolkien is a versatile artist with his own style. The study and analysis of his work allows for a lot of studies.

In Tolkien’s novels we can read about the most wonderful, magical, imaginative, beautiful places and these places are very familiar to his fans, and for them it is a huge world. The problems and confusions or inner feelings that afflict his characters are very realistic. We can see from his words that Tolkien's wartime and post-war novels were embellished with everyday details that stirred John Bowen's inner feelings: “He is not considered an expert in his profession.” Such influential ideas prove that John Tolkien was a very strong writer. He is an artist of his profession, who clearly describes the problem of the period, the general situation and circumstances of a particular time, focuses on human dreams, hopes and destinies, and can stir up the feelings of the reader and he is also a good psychologist. This is because, in certain situations, in order to influence a person's inner feelings, a strong creativity is needed to make the reader happy with his protagonist, to laugh with him, to feel sorry for him in difficult moments, and even to cry, the ability to select words that have a strong impact and psychological knowledge are required. The author’s

pre-war novels express his strong and mature style. We all know that the word is the main weapon in literature. The skill of every writer and creator is measured by the power of the word in the work he or she creates. In fiction, every artist seeks to penetrate the heart of the reader with the power of the word in the process of creating his work. With a single word, a skilled writer can find his way into the heart of a reader and shake his heart. Tolkien, one of the brightest figures in English literature, also penetrated the heart of the reader with his word choice skills in his works. Of course, every writer seeks to use verses, artistic styles, and various stylistic devices that draw attention to and connect him with the world to make his work more effective as well as emotional. The soul feels its diversity, richness and further beautification of the psyche. Therefore, when we evaluate the creativity of each artist taking into consideration the works he has created and the selected words in the work, through such works the artist will live forever in the hearts of our readers with such works.

**Materials and methods.** It is known that a particular word can be utilized in both denotative, figurative connotations. To make use of the words in a figurative sense, we choose lexical-stylistic devices, that are phonetic, morphological, syntactic and word-forming affixes that are necessary to emotionally or logically reinforce speech. There are 4 types of lexical and stylistic devices:

- 1) Phonetic means of expression
- 2) Means of lexical expression
- 3) Means of syntactic expression
- 4) Means of lexico-syntactical expression

1. Phonetic expressions include tone, emphatic stress and so on. In fiction, furthermore, there is the usage of alternating sounds to ensure expression and tone. This type of expression focuses not on the structure along with the content of speech, but on its phonetic effect, the melody of sounds. As a result, the whole utterance or a particular phrase creates a phonetic harmony. But not a single word gives a melody.

Types of phonetic expression include onomatopoeia, alliteration, analogy, rhyme, rhythm. Onomatopoeia is a process in which various words and a number of sounds are utilized to imitate a natural sound. For instance: the sound of a river, an engine, a bell. Words are often used in prose. There are several types of onomatopoeia:

1. Sounds of movement
2. The sounds people make when they talk to each other
3. sound of animals and birds
4. The sound of things made of metal
5. The sound of natural phenomena: squeaking, humming, howling.

Alliteration as stylistic device creates additional musical melody in the context. Its essence is the repeating of every word in an utterance that begins with the same sounds. Alliteration, like other vocal instruments, tones the main content of a sentence, attracts the reader's attentiveness to some extent and enhances the emotional impact of the text. Being separated from sentence, alliteration has no meaning and its function is to create a sound image.

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Analogy (later referred to as assonance) is also one form of the devices utilized mostly in poetry to increase melody and to ensure the harmony of sounds. Assonance is formed by the repeating the same vowel letters in several words, mainly accented syllables.

For instance: **Render me freedom or render me death**

2. When words describing lexical patterns include both primary and secondary meanings, the effectiveness of the text increases. A single word is adequate to make it effective.

A metaphor means transferring the name of an object to another one in terms of a definite similarity between them. The similarities between things and events can take many forms:

- Formal similarity between two items. Such as, the human ear and the cauldron ear;
- Similarities in the location of two things. E.g. the tail of dog and plane.
- Various features of objects can be chosen as a basis for similarities.

The word synecdoche comes from the Greek language (synecdoche), meaning to represent the whole through the part through the whole. The synecdoche method is also based on the relation between items. It can therefore be considered as a form of metonymy, but in this case the whole part relation is always evident. Another method of transferring is called functional transfer. In some literature, it is also referred to as a shift in the meaning of duty. The essence of this method is that the meaning is transferred in terms of functional similarity between the two gadgets.

Istiora (later mentioned as metaphor) is a way of depicting two things based on certain random signs, the resemblance of these signs. Metaphor is a method based on the connection between basic lexical logic and metaphorical textual meanings. Due to the level of sensitivity, metaphors have two groups: metaphor in language as well as speech, in other terms, obsolete and disappearing ones.

**Metonymy** is a relationship between two kinds of lexical meanings. It is connected the emergence of clear relationships between things, this means things — events according to their closeness to each other, the name of one item is transferred to another one.

**Irony** is a stylistic device in which the relation between basic logical and textual meanings is connected with contradictions. These two meanings are mutually exclusive. Irony should not be replaced by humor or sarcasm. Humor is always funny and mental situation. Movies don't need to be funny. The main task of the film is to create a distinct attitude towards what is already known and what is happening, because what is funny is the result of unreasonable expectations, some clash of both positive and negative things. Irony is sometimes expressed through morphological forms: must be delightful to find oneself in a foreign country without a penny in one's pocket.

**An epithet** is a stylistic method connected with the relationship of two lexical meanings, i.e., basic-logical and figurative meanings. An epithet is a means of depiction based on a person, thing, event, or reality that is distinguished by a particular sign, feature, quality, that is how they perceive the person, thing or reality that they describe in the form of attributive words or phrases, describes a similar

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detail. The epithet always has an emotional meaning or emotional color: gooseberry eyes, waiting silence. To understand the difference between an epithet and an attribute, we analyze the following phrases: “iron gate and iron will. In the first case, the word “iron” logically describes the word “gate”. In the second case, “iron” serves as an epithet. Epithets are semantically divided into associated and unassociated epithets. The connected epithets describe the features and qualities of this very thing. Attributive parts of unrelated epithets describe properties that are not specific to them when describing an object or event.

In this way, new and unexpected phrases are formed, which captivate the reader with their brightness, sharpness and organization. This kind of epithets include: yellow world, gut jokes.

Oxymoron is a device that arises from the relationship between the basic logical and emotional meaning. Oxymoron means an attributive unit. In this unit, the meaning of the determiner is either logical or excludes the meaning of the determinant. The parts of such an attributive unit are compulsorily united, and the superiority of the tradition of distancing themselves from each other is vivid. Oxymoron, like other stylistic methods, is one type of artistic movement in the expression of things, events and realities, in which it has a strong imagery, the ability to create opposite meanings. Oxymoron is rarely chosen in literary methods, but this does not diminish the effect of oxymoron. In oxymoron, the primary logical meaning of the determiner is removed by the emotional one.

1. *...some of them pleasantly shocked...*
2. *It was with awfully good. Cruel kindness*

Antomation is a phenomenon based on the fact that famous names are used in the sense of related nouns and conversely, that related nouns are used in the sense of famous names. Antomasy is a type of metonymy because it reflects a character or trait of a person.

1. *Now let me introduce you — that’s Mr. What’s-his-name, you remember him, don’t you? That’s the Major, and there’s Mr. What-d’you-call-him, and that’s an American.*

**Exaggeration** is an artistic means of exaggerating, and in terms of its possibilities, it is dubious and completely unthinkable. We should not confuse the expression of the peoples` emotional state with a simple exaggeration. The rhetoric in speech writers is based on the usage of concepts that describe what a person needs.

*My grandmother is thousand a years old*

**The means of syntactic expression** pay great attention to the structure of the utterance. The utilization of each syntactic tool changes the place of the words in an utterance, the using of which gives additional emotional meaning. Syntactic means of expression include rhetorical interrogation, inversion, disjunctive structures, ellipses, repetitions, parallel devices, chiasm, enumeration, asyndeton and multiple conjunctions.

**Separated structures** are formed by separating the secondary part of speech. This separation is indicated by an accent or a comma. Grammatically, the secondary part of speech is connected to the main part. Thus, there is a conflict between the content of the sentence and the general content. Under the influence of these devices,

the secondary parts of speech are separated from the main parts in terms of the usual syntactic connections. According to Professor I.R. Galperin such structures bring the written and oral forms of speech closer together. Separated structures are close to inversion and always break the linkage in a sentence, highlighting individual parts of a sentence. In this kind of structure, different parts of speech may be isolated:

*Yesterday, at noon, at the height of the midday, the accident happened.*

The main role of this kind of stylistic device is to give a special emphasis to that particular part.

*This accident effected me badly. I felt so afraid.(since o far I haven` t had such kind of evidence) of the whole situation.*

Multi-linking is repeating a word in an utterance in a form of linker or linker in front of the same components in a sentence to give extra meaning and color to the statement in addition to the major content. Multiple conjunctions are always associated with the stress on cohesive parts of speech and are utilized to connect or separate grammatical forms. It is clear that many stylistic devices are combined with numbers. The sequence of conjunctions and reveals coherence in speech. From time to time, the rhythm which comes from multiple connections results in the poetic division of the connectors and leads to an exchange of unstressed and stressed syllables. Multiple conjunctions are also utilized to depict the sequence of actions.

**Lexico-syntactic** way of depiction are emotional reinforcement, in which the implicit meaning occurs between several words in addition to the whole sentence. Lexico-syntactic means of expression include analogy, periphrasis, antithesis, litota, culmination.

Simile – the essence of this stylistic method comes from its name. Two concepts related to different parts of an event are compared to each other in terms of some feature. Such analogies also use suffixes and sometimes lexical devices. The principal feature of simile is the condition that any of the characteristics of two things are similar or compatible, even if the other features do not match. As a stylistic method, analogy brings items which are very far apart and close to each other. This helps to reveal qualities and features in items that are not noticeable at first glance, leading to a new focus on what is being contrasted. There is also the view that analogy is a closed analogy. In this case, several analogies are utilized to depict something, a situation, or an action.

**Periphrasis** is a stylistic way of describing something or an event in relation to an existing word as a synonymous phrase, not by its name, but by its main features and characteristics. Periphrases are divided into original and traditional forms. Even if it goes beyond this text, the paraphrases that we understand are traditional. Periphrasis is a special form of speech in which a picture of a relationship is expressed in the form of a phrase, that is in another way that exists. A paraphrase can be the name of something or an event that contains a free phrase or an entire sentence. Periphrasis can also be traditional. Traditional paraphrases are based on certain properties that are relevant to an object or event.

*1. Gargantuan soldier named Dahoud picked Ploy by the head and scrutinized this convulsion of dungarees and despair whose feet thrashed a yard above the deck.*

The antithesis compares a concept with a logically contradictory concept in order to understand its opposite nature. As a result, the evidence for objective existence differs in general features. If the features result in complete contradiction, they are expressed utilizing lexical antonyms:

*They are young, intimate, as the flowers.*

In this poem, the words young and foreword are lexical antonyms, flowers-tree and dying-to be are textual antonyms. Antithesis must be distinguished from contrast as contrast is specific to literature and is often expressed in a story or novel, while antithesis is a linguistic method, often utilized in one or two sentences and chapters. Many phraseological in a language are formed utilizing antonyms that are not regarded antitheses: low-high, near-long, young-old, big-small. These phrases, along with textual antonyms, only help to form an antithesis. The antithesis is to create a rhythm, to compare, to combine parts of a sentence and in some cases to separate them according to the parallel position of the utterances.

1. With my parents we had a large house and a small garden in my childhood.

**Litotes** is a method of depicting things in fiction by diminishing and debilitating the positive effect of an event and concept. For instance, instead of saying, "He's smart," "He's not stupid" can be used. The role of this synonymous means of expression is to weaken a sentence with the negative pronoun "not". Instead of saying, "She didn't look bad," you could say, "She looked good." As mentioned, litotes is a way to confirm a positive sign. However, sometimes it contains words which express concepts which can give negative connotations. Because in order to convey a positive sign with the help of negation, you need to deny the negative sign. litotes has two meanings at the same time: true negation and transitive positive meanings. In this stylistic medium, two opposing meanings, the positive and the negative, usually collide, with one adjective being depicted by the independent part of the litotes and the other denying it.

1. *She doesn't usually have the sense off direction.*

2. *Uzbekistan is no common country.*

3. *Father's commentary on my relationship with my boyfriend was not stupid.*

4. *Crowded cities are not my cup of tea*

From the following tools, it is clear that every author, no matter which genre he utilizes, transfers the product of his work to the reader, to witness the increase of literature to a higher level and a deeper place in the soul of the reader. It is clear that the word plays an important role in fiction. As the work of each writer is analyzed, his skill through the words chosen in the play and the usage of stylistic tools can be seen. Because without these tools, no work can achieve its charm and diversity. No matter what style or genre the work is written in, the selected images and means in it show their power, first of all, with the help of the selected words.

In conclusion, we can say that J. Tolkien, a famous representative of English literature, chose his words so skillfully in the creation of his novels, short stories that it is impossible not to recognize the writer's skill by analyzing the stylistic means utilized in the process of acquaintance with the work. The writer's fantastic elements, events along with portrayal skills of the protagonists are highly commendable too.



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**Results and discussion.** “The Hobbit” is Tolkien's unique work, rich in stylistic devices. The writer used his unique way of creating this fascinating novel, which won the hearts as well as minds of many fans. He first laughs at his characters, pointing out their flaws and shortcomings, and then in later chapters utilizes satire instead. Afterwards, by hiding the flaws of their good deeds and positive qualities in their heroes, and at the end of the novel, they draw their own conclusions and realize their mistakes. The writer utilizes variety of stylistic devices in the novel “The Hobbit”.

“One day **he flew up into the air** and returned north. The first we heard of it was a **noise like a hurricane coming from** the North, and the fir trees in the village”.

The stylistic means in the given text are skillfully utilized and it is impossible not to acknowledge the writer's skill of choosing words. In the upcoming utterances he made the usage of metaphor. Flying as a verb are mostly utilized with objects such as, helicopter or airplane or with birds. It is a metaphor for the dragon's actions. The next device is a simile. With the help of conjunction like the author assimilated the dragon to hurricane.

“There is little or no magic about them at all, except the common everyday sort that helps them to disappear silently and fast when large stupid folk like you and me come blundering along, making a **noise like elephants** that they can hear from far away. They are inclined to **be fat in the stomach**; they dress in bright colors (chiefly green and yellow); wear no shoes, because their feet grow natural leathery soles and thick warm brown **hair like the stuff** on their heads.

It is no exaggeration to emphasize that in the next context, a lot of stylistic devices were skillfully chosen, which made the novel more intriguing. The appearance of the hobbits in the piece is depicted vividly by the usage of adjectives as well as metaphors. The first stylistic tool is a method of simulation, in which the author compares the movements of hobbits to the movements of elephants. The next utterance skillfully utilizes the method of exaggeration, depicting their fat stomach. The following sentence also provides a good illustration of similarity. The color of the hair of the hobbits resembles a thick fabric. Moreover, he skillfully utilized the method of analogy (repetition of assonance-like vowels). It would not be wrong to say that the usage of such wonderful tools made the work more attractive.

“It had a large round door **like a porthole**, painted green, with a shiny red brass knob in the exact middle. The door opened on to the main hall **like a tunnel**: a very cosy tunnel without smoke, with paneled walls, **and** floors tiled **and** carpeted, provided with polished chairs, **and** lots and lots of pegs for hats **and** coats—the hobbit was fond of visitors. The tunnel wound on **and** on, going fairly but not quite straight into the side of the hill”.

In this text taken from the novel, Tolkien skillfully utilized stylistic devices. In the first place, the analogy is chosen. The utterance describes a house in which the door is compared to an illuminator on board a ship.

“Let me introduce **Bifur, Bofur, Bombur**, and especially Thorin!” “At your service!” said **Bifur, Bofur, and Bombur** standing in a row.”

The upcoming device is alliteration. Since three words of the utterance begin with letter b. the usage of alliteration provides melody of the text.

**Conclusion.** In short John Tolkien played an indispensable role in the development of English literature, the development of fantastic genre. His masterpiece “Hobbit” is great example of fantasy. Each artist conveys his or her thoughts to the reader by depicting scenes of life through images. It is clear that science fiction is more about the future. Their focus is on creating a vision for the future. When it comes to this, of course, organizing trips to other planets, getting acquainted with their civilization, depicting unheard-of fantastic events with various heroes as hobbits, gnomes, elves, dragons as the main characters attracts peoples` attention. One of the challenges facing science fiction is to create a unique image, a unique space and the people who live in it. Their portraits are related to the natural structure of the images. In this case the novels of Tolkien include all criteria of this genre.

In this article the functions of stylistic devices are discussed. They are used to beautify main heroes` characteristic features. With the help of such devices the reader can comprehend implicit meaning the novel.

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