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**QUALIFICATION PAPER**

**Linguo cultural analysis of litotes in Modern English**

**5220100 – Philology and teaching languages (The English language) for  
granting the bachelor’s degree**

**“THE QUALIFICATION  
IS ADMITTED TO DEFENCE“**

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## **Introduction**

The independence awarded our country not only for reaching the independence but also it gave the chance for improving and introduce the ability of our country to the world. After gaining the independence, our country reached many possibilities to be developed as other countries. There happened a plenty of changes in social life of our country. Great attention is being paid to younger generation and their education. There were many reforms not only in other spheres of social life but also in education. Significant principles of those reforms are based the policy of our president Islam Karimov. Our government under the leadership of our president is working out the up to date development strategies of our country year by year. The works and speeches of our president are main sources for our further development. As a fact, our president Islam Karimov made really awesome speech in the Senate and Legislative Chamber of the OliyMajlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan assembled for a joint session. The President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov delivered a speech entitled “Modernization of the country and fostering a solid civil society is our key priority” at the joint session.

It is obvious that reaching the independence was not easy that there were a variety of barriers and compromises in achieving the aim. Our president I.Karimov could find good solution to this problem. From history, we are aware that at last in 1991 our country became independent. There were a lot of books devoted to the independence of our country.

President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov signed an instruction on 9 December on the organizational measures to develop and implement the State Program “Year of Harmoniously Developed Generation”.The document envisages implementation of a wide range of measures to create the opportunities and conditions in the country for raising healthy and harmoniously developed generation in connection with the proclamation of the year 2010 the Year of Harmoniously Developed Generation.

This program included improvement of the legislative base, introduction of the amendments in the existing legal and normative acts related to protection of the rights and interests of the children and youth and give them great opportunity to show their abilities.

In order to improve the quality of the education there were held the issue for ensuring rational and efficient use of the existing material and technical base in the educational system, reconsideration of the educational directions and specialties with consideration of the demand for specialists in the real sector, improvement of the state educational standards, programs and literature. So in this way there was looked through the cardinal improvement of the quality of education in schools, professional colleges, lyceums and universities through wide introduction of the new information and communication technologies, providing educational establishments with the modern educational and laboratory equipment and computers, as well as stimulation of the teachers and tutors. Development and introduction of the modern information and communication technologies, digital technologies and the internet both in the educational sphere and in the day-to-day life was another aim of the year.

There was enormous opportunity to exchange mutual experience and thoughts, analyze the results of the implementation of the Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Education” in the Conference. Moreover, the basis of it was to define evidence-based tendencies and highlight number of issues inquiring their solution in the nearest perspectives in the system of continuous education of Uzbekistan and to work out agreed recommendations on the problems of improving of organization and content of education and upgrading of personnel training quality as well as developing international cooperation.

The significant aspect of the Conference outlined the peculiarities of increasing education in the world and in Uzbekistan at the modern stage, and underlined its important role in providing sustainable development and modernization of economy

and social sphere, emphasized important functions of education in cultural and spiritual renewal of the society, and formation of new public conscious.<sup>1</sup>

The consideration refers that the future education in science or in another sphere are because of the independence and possibilities for the future development. The necessity of this follows from the tasks assigned by the government that is the cardinal improvement of the quality of training cadres for all sectors of the economy and social sphere. Such important mission is possible subject to many components. Nowadays, the country has practically formed an integral, continuous education system, it is developed the necessity in learning directions, mechanisms and criteria of the improvement of quality of education. In contemporary time, much attention is paid to the strategy of learning languages and improving and of course mastering the language and especially for English language. Furthermore, it enrolls not only knowing English as a spoken language all over the world, but to be aware of its vocabulary system, and linguistic peculiarities and history, as well. So in our scientific investigation we tried to work out one characteristic feature of English stylistics with the help lingo cultural analyzes of litotes.

Litotes havereally significant role in creation of literary work, make the speech polite that shows the attitude of the speaker to the listener from cultural point of view. Their stylistic functions of giving ironic and humorous effect to the utterance, make the statement more expressive attract every writer and the listener and understates, lessens the main aspect of the speech. This phenomenon increased our interest in litotes and their stylistic functions and influenced on choosing the **theme** of the diploma work “Linguocultural analyzes of litotes in Modern English”.

The **actuality** of the qualification paper is to look through the necessary detailedpoint linguocultural analysis of litotes in Modern English language, especially their stylistic usages in poetry, poems which obtains tremendous stimulations in linguistics.

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<sup>1</sup> И. Каримовнинг Ўзбекистон Республикаси Фанлар академияси мумий йиғилишида 1994 йил 7 июлдасўзлаган нутқи.

The **aim** of the research paper is linguo cultural analysis of litotes in Modern English, to investigate stylistic functions of litotes and linguo cultural analysis their roles in creation of poetic works and making the speech of the work politely of writers. To achieve the aim the following tasks have been put forward: According to this main aim following particular **tasks** are put forward:

1. to look through sources of linguo cultural studies as a branch of linguistics;
2. to identify the stylistic devices, their functions, subdivisions and classifications;
3. the acquaintance with litotes as a stylistic device and its usage;
4. to analyze the stylistic device litotes from the point of view of linguo culture in poems and prose in Modern English;

The **source** used in this qualification paper is:

- 1) Different theoretical books: (Cohen A. "Sociolinguistics and language teaching.", Galperin I.R. "Stylistics." and others.)
- 2) Literature of English and American authors (Mary Howitt "The Spider and the Fly", 'Fire and Ice' by Robert Frost)
- 3) Different dictionaries: ([Encyclopædia Britannica Micropædia](#), The Columbia Electronic Encyclopedia, Sixth Edition and others)
- 4) Internet sites: (www.referataz about litotes.com, <http://www.yale.edu/linguist.html>)

The **object** of the diploma work is stylistic device litotes, and the **subject** of the study is the analysis of stylistic functions of litotes through linguo cultural matter and the presentation and deployment of them in English poetry and prose.

The **novelty** of the research paper finds out and identifies linguo cultural analysis of stylistic device litotes in literary texts in Modern English.

Analysis of material is conducted on the descriptive and contextual **methods of investigation** and followed by linguistic comments representing universal device of explanation and synthesis of researched material.

It is worth mentioning that this research paper represents a great **theoretical value** for those willing to take up their future carrier in the field of stylistics as valuable reference to definition and functions of litotes, the analysis of stylistic functions in literary context in Modern English. The paper contains thematic material on the consecutively developed topics of the course as well as the definitions of the main categories, basic terms of the given theoretic branch of science, and the most important linguistic and stylistic notions. As a result the material arrangement is to a certain degree eclectic, but is counterbalanced by the amount of information and modern approaches to the problems of stylistics.

The **practical value** of this research possesses practical results and conclusions which can be used on subjects basing on the practical study of stylistics, theory of translation, lexicology, and text interpretation. It is practically impossible to make reference to the single resource which would be completely corresponding to the arrival approaches of the new abstract that forwarded to the learners of linguistic departments who encounter the problem of selecting an appropriate textbook which adequately reflects modern literary approaches to the course of study or rather connecting several manuals as in spite of the abundance of new publications.

**The structure of the qualification paper** contains introduction, three chapters, conclusion and bibliography list.

Introduction deals with the content of the qualification paper.

The first chapter gives a detailed review the lingo cultural studies as a branch of linguistics.

The second chapter studies the subject matter of stylistics as a branch of linguistics, their subdivisions and classification.

The third chapter is considered to be a practical part, so it deals with the lingo cultural analysis of litotes in literary contexts, especially in prose, poetry and which are taken from English and American literature.

In conclusion we have drawn the results and conclusions of our diploma work.

At the end of the research we have attached the list of used literature.

## **CHAPTER I. The linguocultural studies as a branch of linguistics**

### **1.1 Linguocultural studies as a science.**

The research paper is devoted to a thorough analysis of correlation between language, culture and linguocultural studies that are regarded as part and parcel of some indivisible unity which is in focus of nowadays researches of integrative character. The paper is proposed some definitions and set out to show that these phenomena being examined through the prism of modern research paradigm can carry out different functions. The modern scientific paradigm is characterized by anthropological approach and integrity of researches. It considers language, culture and linguoculture as part and parcel of an indivisible unity “Language – mind – culture – linguoculture – personality – community – communication”<sup>2</sup>.

This research is focused on three phenomena from the range which are mentioned above and present in brief their main functions, interrelations and interdependences. The main concentration refers to start with the review of the phenomenon of culture as such. As a matter of fact, it is quite obvious that culture is the subject of a broad range of sciences – ethnology and ethnography, anthropology and cultural and social anthropology, cultural science, history, folklore, ethno linguistics and so on, so forth. In the end of the XXth century a new branch of scientific researches – lingo-cultural studies – entered the circle of those disciplines and took its own place among them. V.N.Teliya<sup>3</sup> identifies that theoretical considerations of linguocultural studies are as

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<sup>2</sup>Sebeok.T. «Language»— Wash.: Sound patterns in language, 1925. —112p

<sup>3</sup>Телия В.Н.Русская фразеология. Семантические, прагматические и лингвокультурологические аспекты. М.: Рассвет, 1996. – 220 с.

an independent discipline. Moreover, in the context of the approach which is proposed in the given research, culture is regarded as “a world-vision and world-comprehension that possesses the semiotic nature” world-conception, world-perception and world-comprehension of a certain community.

By the end of the 20th century a new scientific paradigm had appeared in linguistics. Scientists focused their attention on the speaking person instead of just isolated language forms, thus the problem of correlation between peoples and their languages was regarded of crucial importance. The new paradigm, based on a multidimensional character of a phenomenon known as language, rise new aims in language investigation, demanded new methods of its description and analysis of its forms. Special attention was paid to correlation between languages, cultural peculiarities and national mentalities. This idea became a foundation for a new direction of linguistics linguocultural, with concept as its main category. The appearance of this new term, mostly interpreted as a mental lump marked with linguocultural specificity, became an appropriate step to the developing of the anthropocentric paradigm in linguistics. Though, being used pretty often, like all complicated social phenomena, concept has no exact definition, but we understand it as a multidimensional lump which actually is the foundation of any language, creating abstract images of words, projecting models from human consciousness. The more scientists study the problem of concept definition, the more opinions appear on this topic, and the more approaches to investigating concept are being developed day by day<sup>4</sup>. Describing a concept is not an easy task as lots of aspects should be taken into consideration such as:

Linguocultural aspect (bearing in mind linguistic peculiarities of a certain nationality);

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<sup>4</sup>Olshanskiy I.G. Lingo cultural studies at the end of 20 century. – Moscow: INION RAN, 1999. – 46 c.

Cultural aspect (taking into account cultural peculiarities of different nations);  
Historical aspect (considering historical peculiarities of the development of national consciousness, ethnic experience that social aspect ( reflecting some social realms, molding public ideology); Psychological aspect (taking into account individual character features, human thoughts and individual experience).

Furthermore this research describeslinguocultural development of cultural and informational environment on the territory of Tuva at the end of XX and the beginning of XXI centuries. In the period of formation of linguoethnocultural population of Tuvinian ethnos, demographic migration of peoples was quite important, as under the influence of these historic events deep social-economic and ethno cultural processes took place in Sayano-Altai region and in the territory of the modern Tuva. In many ways these processes are also connected with informational exchange, what contributed to linguoethno cultural informational development and determined by recourse-informative environment, created by sociocultural memory. In the ethno cultural historic memory of the informational environment mnemonic codes of the informational activity, which, in a certain way, correspond with mnemonic content of oral and written source-texts are created. The more diverse resources of historic information and informational flows, which are contained in source-texts are, the more difficult structure of the resource components of lingo-ethno-cultural environment of Tuva area is, and the more various their influence on communication process and cultural life of the modern republic. The main components which form lingo-ethno-informational culture are textual, ideographic, machine-readable, audio, electronic, etc. Linguo ethno cultural informational environment of the region is gradually enlarging with electronic cultural products: web-representations of cultural institutions, Internet-portals and virtual museum collections are created, musical collections are digitized, and interactivetechnologies of interaction between a user and electronic resource are implemented. Linguo ethno cultural informational development concerns all the aspects of human activity from the basics of material production up to human needs. It influences all the spheres of

social and individual life and work, everyday life, leisure, way of thinking, an individuals or societies style of life, etc. Its significance in formation and development of a person lifestyle is demonstrated by such subjective factors as ways of perception, spiritual needs, values, ideals, etc., which influence behavior patterns, forms and style of ethnos communication<sup>5</sup>.

However, other words saying culture manifests itself as a semiotic aggregate a certain “set” of ideas, concepts, conceptions, overviews, mental representations which reflect and fix the way representatives of a certain community see, perceive, realize, comprehend, appreciate, evaluate, explain for themselves first of all the world around them. This aggregate or set is able to be transformed and changed on the one hand, and on the other – it can be stored and reproduced. In any case it can be both communicated between contemporaries who live and communicate “here and now” from the point of view of historical prospect (synchronous, or horizontal transmission) and passed on from generation to generation and even transferred on a chain of generations, when communication is distanced in time from the point of view of historical prospect.

Hence, Yu.M.Lotman<sup>6</sup> accentuates that culture can be considered as a “supra-individual mechanism to store and communicate some messages, texts and to develop new ones” and can be understood as a shared memory space, i.e. such a space within which common texts, common phenomena, common meanings can be preserved, activated and, in a general sense. According to Yu.M.Lotman’s ideas in a certain way are related to the concept of “world image”. Then this conception was proposed and developed by A.N.Leontiev.A.N.Leontiev<sup>7</sup> endeavored to clarify the “world image” as a universal form of knowledge organization of an individual is an integrative reflection of reality in human mind. Its most important properties are a-modal character and multi-dimensionality, subjectivity, and at the same time objectivity.

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<sup>5</sup><http://www.yale.edu/linguist.html>

<sup>6</sup>Лотман Ю.М. Память в культурологическом освещении // Лотман Ю.М. Избранные статьи. – Таллинн: Изд-во ШГПИ, 1992. – 134.

<sup>7</sup>Леонтьев А. Н. “Лингвокультурология”— М.: Изд-во Смысл, МГУ, 1983.-93с.

Multidimensionality of the “world image” is predetermined by the fact that “image, picture of world contains not a representation but what is represented only reflection reveals relatedness, and this is important!” compare with the concept of “world picture” which was emphasized by Vorkachev<sup>8</sup>. The “world image” is subjective since it develops in the course of accumulation of lifetime experience, and it is objective since correlation between individual activities in a common cultural environment gives rise to common and shared components of mind. Besides, the objectivity of the world image is achieved by the fact that individual cognition of reality is mediated by a system of meanings which is common for all members of a certain community and is interiorized in the process of socialization clarified by Leontiev. The main fact is that, in our everyday practice, culture is rather “irrational” than “rational”. However, if necessary, we can realize and analyze this “space of shared memory”, this set of ideas, in other words the very culture. But this always requires some efforts. While being formed in us in the process of socialization, culture shapes us as a personality. It permeates our whole being, but it is often not noticed by us as we do not notice the air we breathe. But as soon as the composition of the air changes, we immediately focus attention on this and try to understand the reasons. The same is with culture. It palpably manifests itself and becomes tangible as soon as we face something another, different, foreign and especially alien. I think that this is partly due to the fact that culture, identifies Yu.M. Lotman, besides the communicational, symbolic nature as well. The latter is predetermined by the fact that there are always meanings beyond the signs that individuals exchange in the process of communication. These meanings and senses are opened and clear to those who belong to the same community, and closed to others (cultural senses of language units, rituals, artifacts, etc.).

### **1.2 Interrelation of linguo culture with language peculiarities**

The issue that culture integrates with stylistic that obtains huge kind of researches. Thus, culture creates us and is created by us, it is constantly reproduced by person

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<sup>8</sup>Vorkachev Lingo cultural studies. language personality, concept: formation anthropocentric paradigms in linguistics // Philological sciences – Moscow: PGII, 2001. – 103 p.

and in person, it's constant and variable, it's not being realized all the time but at the same time it can be realized and analyzed.

As far as linguoculture is concerned, it is understood as culture embodied and fixed in language signs, manifested in language and through language. Linguoculture is a linguocognitive phenomenon that is its fundamental contrast to the language world picture, which is a complex structure semantic space, i.e. a linguistic phenomenon. Linguoculture as opposed to language picture of the world is formed not by language signs, possessing some senses beyond them, but by images of mind, clothed in language signs emphasized Yu.M.Lotman. Therefore, the study of linguoculture needs the development of other, new research methods, methods of integrative character corresponding to the complex at least lingo-cognitive nature of the analyzed phenomena. The "semantics" of linguoculture is cultural senses externalized in signs of language. Can we say that linguoculture "is", by its essence, the world image or linguistic mind? If so, then there is no reason to introduce the term and justify this notion at all. The fact is that linguistic mind includes mediated by meanings individual image of the world in its entirety, and linguoculture covers just common components of the world image, i.e. it only includes those things that form an "objective component" of such, and this component, as it is known, is always culturally marked and culturally predetermined since it depends on the common system of meanings and the environment in which the world image as such is "made up". Consequently, linguoculture can be thought of as the milieu in which a person is formed and manifests itself as a personality.

As it's well known, the main content of the socialization process is inter-generational from generation to generation transmission of culture. The socialization always takes place in communication, and communication always takes place in some culture and is always carried out in some language. Language is considered as the main, though not the only channel of socialization. The idea that language and culture are linked by bidirectional interdependence is quite axiomatic nowadays. In light of this, it seems that there is some "space of shared memory", that is fixed in

signs of language and mediated by language meanings, i.e. there's a certain space where language and culture overlap, where cultural senses are only manifested in signs of language and where signs of language play the role of, as V.N.Teliya exaggerated, "bodies for the signs of language of culture" This "space" is lingo-culture as such, and it claims to have the status of the third independent semiotic system (along with language and culture). The proposed understanding of lingo-culture makes it quite obvious that linguoculture performs the same functions as culture itself: conglomeration, differentiation, legitimation and identification. On the basis of what has just been said about linguoculture it seems possible to state that in the sphere of culture and linguoculture language performs the function of signifier and cultural senses, culturally marked images of mind, culture as such as presented above play the role of signified phenomena.

However, another statement, if personality is the basic category of culture in the view of V.N.Teliya, and this determines the basic opposition of culture "worthy unworthy", than homologues "person speaking" is probably to be acknowledged as the basic category of lingo-culture. It may be defined as a possessor of consciousness mind, a full member of a community, a personality one of the activities of whom is speech activity (in the broad sense of the term: speaking – listening – reading – writing, as well as comprehension necessarily requiring the use of language). It is known that in order to become a personality, one needs to go through the process of socialization, that is to learn and to appropriate (internalize) the achievements of culture, created by previous generations. Thus, as mentioned above, the main content of the socialization process is inter-generational transmission of culture of its values, evaluations, attitudes, traditions, preferences, restrictions, taboos. The socialization always takes place in a communication, and communication is always carried out in some language and in some culture. Language is considered as the main, though not the only channel of socialization, and the main, though not the only means of forming personality as a member of a community. It plays the role of including signifier for cultural senses.

Accordingly, in the socialization process an internalization of lingo-culture takes place. Socialization can only be carried out in communication, because communication is both a medium, a channel and a means of “being” and transmission of culture and linguoculture. An individual can’t become a personality without communication and exactly in communication an individual lives as a personality. Besides this, communication is a channel and a means by which community manifests itself, transmits and transforms<sup>9</sup>. Personality, possessor of mind is the result of socialization. Mind consciousness is always culturally marked and culturally predetermined since, A.N.Leontiev identifies that “individual human consciousness is possible only in conditions of existence of public mind”. So, mind depends on culture because it is formed in the very process of socialization, in a certain culture, within a certain communities from family towards national-lingual-cultural, or nation. Other words saying, homologues being formed as a personality, as a possessor of mind consciousness, as a full member of a community some communities exactly in communication, absorbing the culture of the community with the help of including the language of the latter and soaking up its linguoculture exactly with the help of the language of the given community.

Therefore, homologues are the object the creation of language, culture, linguoculture and communications. However a socialized personality is not once and forever a frozen given case: a personality is constantly undergoing changes in the process of an infinite accumulation of lifetime experience and under the influence by many factors from the events of a purely personal life to changes in general historical and socio cultural context.

As it has been stated by different researchers, language is associated with culture by the bidirectional relationship, which involves the interaction and mutual interdependence of language and culture: culture cannot exist without language, as well as language is unthinkable outside culture. For example, E.Sapirdid not acknowledge the actual causal relationship between culture and language,

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<sup>9</sup>Cohen A. “Sociolinguistics and language teaching.” –Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1996. –420p

nevertheless he thought that the content of any culture can be expressed through its language and the content of language is closely related to its culture. Culture in this case is believed to be a “value-selection made by community”, “selected inventory of experience”, that is comparable with the understanding of culture and cultural memory. Additionally, if language is how people think than culture can be defined as what community does and thinks E.Sapir<sup>10</sup>. This statement can be extrapolated to personality as a member of a community. And as homologues in the course of his or her life constantly implements some activity, i.e. he or she always “thinks”, “does something” or “speaks” even if it seems that he/she does not do anything, then we can say that language, culture and, therefore, lingo-culture are intertwined in personality and always stand beyond every manifestation of his/her vital activity. Besides this, human activities and, accordingly, the personality as such is always included in communication, even when person is apparently one. This means that human activity, in which mind, language, culture and lingo-culture necessarily manifest themselves, takes place in the framework of a community in terms of communication, and in communication and through communication is carried out. Thus, even a brief examination of the language, culture and lingo-culture correlation in the light of modern studies of the integrative character, reveals a complicated figure-polyhedron. Homologues are as a possessor of mind, who carries out speech activity and is a representative of different communities, can be put in the center of this figure. The polyhedron sides are represented by interdependent and interacting phenomena.

While speaking each nationality has its own cultural way, so there is the usage of double negation in many other cultures and countries.

In Classical Greek, instances of double negation can be found as far back as Homer. In book of the Iliad, Zeus describes Achilles like this: "He is neither unthinking, nor unseeing", meaning that he is both wise and prudent.

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<sup>10</sup> Сепир Э. “Языки как образ мира” — М.: АСТ, TerraFantastica, 2003. — 576 с.

French usage also in its own way, so in French, "pas mal" (not bad) is used similarly to the English, while "il n'est pas antipathique" ("he is not disagreeable") is another example, actually meaning "il est sympathique" ("he is nice"), though you don't want to admit it. Another typical example is "Cen'est pas bete!" ("It's not stupid"), generally said to admit a clever suggestion without showing oneself as too enthusiastic. As with all litotes, this phrase can also be used with its literal meaning that the thing is not stupid but rather may be clever or occupy the middle ground between stupid and clever. One of the most famous double negation of French literature is to be found in Pierre Corneille's *Le Cid*. The heroine, Chimene, says to her lover Rodrigue, who just killed her father: "Va, je ne te hais point" ("Go, I do not hate you"), meaning "I love you".

In Chinese, the phrase (literally "not wrong") is often used to present something as correct (i.e., distinct in meaning from the English "not bad" or the general use of the French "pas mal"). Also, the phrase (literally "not simple") is used to refer to an impressive feat.

Similarly, in Dutch, the phrase "nietslecht" (also literally meaning "not bad") is often used to present something as very good or correct.

In Italian, *meno male* (literally "less bad") is similar to the English expression, "So much the better" – used to comment that a situation is more desirable than its negative (cf. Winston Churchill's comment, since transformed into a snowclone, that "democracy is the worst form of government except for all the others").

In Latin, an example of litotes can be found in Ovid's *Metamorphoses*: "non semel" ("not one occasion"), meaning "on more than one occasion". Some common words are derived from litotes: "nonnulli" from "non nulli" ("not none") is understood to mean "several", while "nonnumquam" from "non numquam" ("not never") is used for "sometimes".

In Spanish, it is usual to say "No es nada tonto" ("It's not at all foolish"), as a form of compliment (i.e., to say something was smart or clever). Another common Spanish

phrase is "menos mal" (cf. Italian "meno male" above), meaning literally "less bad," but which is used in the same way as the English phrase "Thank goodness!"

In Turkish, it is quite common to say "Hic fenadegil!" ("Not so bad") as a form of compliment<sup>11</sup>.

In Welsh, "Siomiaryrochrarau" ("To be disappointed on the best side") means "to be pleasantly surprised".

Researches like Austin<sup>12</sup> offered basic insight into this new theory of linguistic communication based on the assumption that "the minimal units of human communication are not linguistic expressions, but rather the performance of certain kinds of acts, such as making statements, asking questions, giving directions, apologizing, thanking, and so on" Austin defines the performance of uttering words with a consequential purpose as "the performance of a locutionary act, and the study of utterances thus far and in these respects the study of locutions, or of the full units of speech". These units of speech are not tokens of the symbol or word or sentence but rather units of linguistic communication and it is "the production of the token in the performance of the speech act that constitutes the basic unit of linguistic communication". According to Austin's theory, these functional units of communication have propositional or illocutionary meaning (the literal meaning of the utterance), illocutionary meaning (the social function of the utterance), and illocutionary force (the effect produced by the utterance in a given context). Are speech acts universal or culture and language specific? Speech acts have been claimed by some to operate by universal pragmatic principles. Others have shown them to vary in conceptualization and verbalization across cultures and languages. Although this debate has generated over three decades of research, only the last 15 years marked a shift from an intuitively based approach to an empirically based one, which "has focused on the perception and production of speech acts by learners of a second or foreign language at varying stages of language proficiency and in different

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<sup>11</sup>[www.referataz.com](http://www.referataz.com) about litotes.com

<sup>12</sup>Austin J. L. "How to do things with words." – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1962. – 89p.

social interactions” argue that there is a strong need to complement theoretical studies of speech acts with empirical studies, based on speech acts produced by native speakers of individual languages in strictly defined contexts.

The illocutionary choices embraced by individual languages reflect what Fowler<sup>13</sup> calls “cultural logic”. Consider the following passage: the fact that two speakers whose sentences are quite grammatical can differ radically in their interpretation of each other’s verbal strategies indicates that conversational management does rest on linguistic knowledge. But to find out what that knowledge is we must abandon the existing views of communication which draw a basic distinction between cultural or social knowledge on the one hand and linguistic signaling processes on the other. Differences in “cultural logic” embodied in individual languages involve the implementation of various linguistic mechanisms. As numerous studies have shown, these mechanisms are rather culture-specific and may cause breakdowns in inter-ethnic communication. Such communication breakdowns are largely due to a language transfer at the sociocultural level where cultural differences play a part in selecting among the potential strategies for realizing a given speech act emphasized by M.W.Lustig<sup>14</sup>.

Not only speech identifies the culture but behavior and nonverbal actions also in this way. When Italians talk they keep their hands held high as a way of holding the floor in a conversation. What seems like affectionate arm touching during an Italian conversation is nothing more than a way of stopping the listener from raising his hands and taking the floor. To interrupt an Italian you must grab his hands in midair and hold them down. As a comparison the Germans and British look as if they are physically paralyzed when they talk. They are daunted when trying to converse with Italians and French and rarely get an opportunity to speak. French use their forearms and hands when they talk, Italians use their entire arms and body, while the British

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<sup>13</sup>Fowler R.L. *Linguistic criticism*. – London: Iris Press, 1989. – 87 p.

<sup>14</sup>Lustig M. W, Koester J. *Intercultural competence. Interpersonal communication across cultures*.— London: Longman group UK Ltd., 2000. – 178 p.

and Germans stand at attention. These gestures identify their culture that shows their attitude.

According to the studies this chapter focused on that language interrelates with culture. The main concentration refers to start with the review of the phenomenon of culture as such. As a matter of fact, it is quite obvious that culture is the subject of a broad range of sciences – ethnology and ethnography, anthropology and cultural and social anthropology, cultural science, history, folklore, ethno linguistics and so on, so forth. In the end of the XX the century a new branch of scientific researches – lingo-cultural studies – entered the circle of those disciplines and took its own place among them. There were many researchers among them V.N.Teliya identifies that theoretical considerations of linguocultural studies are as an independent discipline. The approach which is proposed in the context culture is regarded as “a world-vision and world-comprehension that possesses the semiotic nature” world-conception, world-perception and world-comprehension of a certain community. Scientists focused their attention on the speaking person instead of just isolated language forms, thus the problem of correlation between peoples and their languages was regarded of crucial importance. The new paradigm, based on a multidimensional character of a phenomenon known as language, rise new aims in language investigation, demanded new methods of its description and analysis of its forms. Special attention was paid to correlation between languages, cultural peculiarities and national mentalities. This idea became a foundation for a new direction of linguistics linguo cultural, with concept as its main category. The appearance of this new term, mostly interpreted as a mental lump marked with lingo-cultural specificity, became an appropriate step to the developing of the anthropocentric paradigm in linguistics. The conception contains linguo cultural aspect bearing in mind linguistic peculiarities of a certain nationality. Cultural aspect takes into account cultural peculiarities of different nations. Historical aspect includes historical peculiarities of the development of national consciousness, ethnic experience that social aspect reflecting some social realms, molding public ideology. Psychological aspect enrolls individual character

features, human thoughts and individual experience. The research was held in the territory of Tuva. In the period of formation of linguo ethnocultural population of Tuvinian ethnos, demographic migration of peoples was quite important, as under the influence of these historic events deep social-economic and ethno cultural processes took place in Sayano-Altai region. The main components which form lingo-ethno-informational culture are textual, ideographic, machine-readable, audio, electronic, etc. Linguo ethno cultural informational environment of the region is gradually enlarging with electronic culture. Linguo ethno cultural informational development concerns all the aspects of human activity from the basics of material production up to human needs. development of a person lifestyle is demonstrated by such subjective factors as ways of perception, spiritual needs, values, ideals, etc., which influence behavior patterns, forms and style of ethnos communication. There were many other researches involved their ideas like V.N.Teliya, Yu.M.Lotman, A.N.Leontiev, Yu.M.Lotman, that last two linguistics emphasized with the statement that culture is a supra-individual mechanism to store and communicate some messages, texts and to develop new ones. On the other hand, V.N.Teliya exaggerated that “person speaking” is probably to be acknowledged as the basic category of lingo-culture. It is known that in order to become a personality, one needs to go through the process of socialization that the main content of the socialization process is inter-generational transmission of culture of its values, evaluations, attitudes, traditions, preferences, restrictions, taboos. The socialization always takes place in a communication, and communication is always carried out in some language and in some culture. Language is considered as the main, though not the only channel of socialization, and the main, though not the only means of forming personality as a member of a community. It plays the role of including signifier for cultural senses. There are studies of the usage of double negation in various nationalities.

The phenomenon that culture integrates with stylistic that obtains huge kind of researches. This phenomena is considered by Austin that defines the performance of uttering words with a consequential purpose as “the performance of a elocutionary

act, and the study of utterances thus far and in these respects the study of locutions, or of the full units of speech. These functional units of communication have propositional or illocutionary meaning of literal concept of the utterance, illocutionary meaning the social function of the utterance, and illocutionary force the effect produced by the utterance in a given context. As well as speech, the body language also emphasizes the culture. The manner of speech, speech actions, attitude of speaker to a partner emphasizes during the expression of speech. Some people use indirect speech that means speech in more polite way using stylistic devices like litotes in order to lessen the speech or use ironic utterances. Simultaneously, the speaker can use nonverbal actions toward to the partner. So there were investigated cultural competences of English language in a full circumstance. People use gestures in their speech in order to deliver their thoughts that looked through by many linguistics for many years. In Modern English, we are really aware with some nonverbal language that has a great influence to the culture. For instance the gesture scratching two first fingers like a zero means in UK and USA, everything is OK, however this means in Japanese money, but in Turkey insulting the person. There are many examples to this statement in this chapter. According to the culture the litotes used in various way that this theoretical part looked through this problems too.

## **Chapter II. The Subject Matter of Stylistics**

### **2.1 Stylistics is a branch of linguistics**

Stylistics is a branch of linguistics that identifies style, implying all possible definition of this term. It has been developing in connection with other linguistic disciplines, such as text linguistics, pragmatics, discourse analysis, history of language, literature etc.

The subject of stylistics has so far not been definitely outlined. This is due to a number of reasons. First of all there is confusion between the terms style and stylistics. The first concept is so broad that it is hardly possible to regard it as a term. We speak of style in architecture, literature, behavior, linguistics, dress and other fields of human activity. Even in linguistics the word style is used so widely that it needs interpretation. The majority of linguists who deal with the subject of style agree that the term applies to the following fields of investigation<sup>15</sup>:

- 1) the aesthetic function of language;
- 2) expressive means in language;
- 3) synonymous ways of rendering one and the same idea;
- 4) emotional coloring of language;
- 5) a system of special devices called stylistic devices;
- 6) the splitting of the literary language into separate subsystems called stylistic devices;
- 7) the interrelation between language and thought;
- 8) the individual manner of an author in making use of language.

The origin of the term Style and Stylistics.

As a matter of fact, there is a widely held view that style is the correspondence between thought and expression. The notion is based on the assumption that of the two functions of language, language is said to have two

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<sup>15</sup>Kuznes M.D., Skrebnev U.M. Stylistics of the English Language. – Leningrad: Uchpedgiz, 1960. – 234 p.

functions: it serves as a means of communication and also as a means of shaping one's thoughts. The first function is called communicative, the second - expressive, the latter finds its proper materialization in strings of sentences especially arranged to convey the ideas and also to get the desired response. Indeed, every sentence uttered may be characterized from two sides: whether or not the string of language forms expressed is something well-known and therefore easily understood and to some extent predictable; whether or not the string of language forms is built anew; is, as it were, an innovation made on the part of the listener to get at the meaning of the utterance and is therefore unpredictable. Many great minds have made valuable observations on the interrelation between thought and expression. The main trend in most of these observations may be summarized as follows the linguistic form of the idea expressed always reflects the peculiarities of the thought. And vice versa, the character of the thought will always in a greater or less degree manifests itself in the language forms chosen for the expression of the idea.

In addition, another commonly accepted connotation of the term style is embellishment of language. This concept is popular and is upheld in some of the scientific papers on literary criticism. Language and style are regarded as separate bodies, language can easily dispense with style, which is likened to the trimming on a dress. Moreover, style as an embellishment of language is viewed as something that hinders understanding. In its extreme, style may dress the thought in such fancy attire that one can hardly get at the idea hidden behind the elaborate design of tricky stylistic devices. This notion presupposes the use of bare language forms deprived of any stylistic devices of any expressive means deliberately employed. Perhaps it is due to this notion that the word "style" itself still bears a somewhat derogatory meaning. It is associated with the idea of something pompous, showy artificial, something that is set against simplicity, truthfulness, the natural clarified by Gumperz<sup>16</sup>.. Shakespeare was a determined enemy of all kinds of embellishments of language. The other main point is a very popular notion among practical linguists, teachers of

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<sup>16</sup>Gumperz, J." Discourse strategies." –Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1982. – 223p.

language, is that style is technique of expression. In this sense style is generally defined as the ability to write clearly, correctly and in a manner calculated to the interest of the reader. Style in this utilitarian sense should be taught, but it belongs to the realm of grammar, and not to stylistics. It sets up a number of rules as to how to speak and write and discards all kinds of deviations as being violations of the norm. The norm itself becomes rigid, self-sustained and to a very great extent inflexible exaggerated Kirsten Malmkjar<sup>17</sup>.

The other significant phenomenon is the term style also signifies a literary genre. Thus we speak of classical style or the style of classicism; realistic style; the style of romanticism and so on. On the other hand, the term is widely used in literature, being applied to the various kinds of literary work, the fable, novel, ballad, story etc. Thus we speak of a story being written in the style of a fable or we speak of the characteristic features of the epistolary style or the essay and so on. Finally there is one more important application of the term style. We speak of the different styles of language.

## **2.2 Stylistics and its Subdivisions.**

Stylistics has its functions, it obtains some subdivisions. From the point of view Galperin<sup>18</sup>, there are significant subdivisions. Stylistics is a branch of general linguistics, which deals with the following two interdependent tasks:

- a) Studies the totality of special linguistic means stylistic devices and expressive means which secure the desirable effect of the utterance;
- b) Studies certain types of texts "discourse" which due to the choice and arrangement of the language are distinguished by the pragmatic aspect of communication functional styles. Depending on the school of thought there are:
  1. Linguo-stylistics;
  2. Literary stylistics;
  3. Stylistics of decoding;

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<sup>17</sup> Kirsten Malmkjar. The Linguistic Encyclopedia. – London: Crown Publisher, 1991. – 396 p.

<sup>18</sup> Galperin I.R. Stylistics. – Moscow: Higher school, 1977. – 335 p.

1. Lingo - stylistics is the study of literary discourse from a linguistic orientation. The linguistics is concerned with the language codes themselves and particular messages of interest and so far as to exemplify how the codes are constructed.

2. Literary stylistics is to explicate the message to interpret and evaluate literary writings as the works of art.

3. Stylistics of decoding can be presented in the following way:

Sender - messenger - receiver speaker - book - reader.

The subject of stylistics can be outlined as the study of the nature, functions and structure of stylistic devices, on the one hand, the study of each style of language as classified above, its aim, its structure, its characteristic features and the effect it produces, as well as its interrelation with other styles of language. The task we set before ourselves is to make an attempt to single out such, problems as are typically stylistic and cannot be treated in any other branch of linguistic science.

### **2.3 Classification of Syntactical Stylistic Devices**

#### **I. Patterns of syntactical Inversion**

- arrangement
  - Detachment
  - Parallelism
  - Chiasmus
  - Repetition
  - Suspense
  - Climax
  - Antithesis

#### **II. Peculiar linkage Asyndeton**

- Polysyndeton
- Gap - sentence - link

#### **III. Colloquial constructions Ellipsis**

- Aposiopesis

Question - in - the narrative

Represented speech

IV. Stylistic use of structural

Rhetorical questions

meaning

Litotes

### *I. Syntactical Stylistic Devices Based on Peculiar Syntactical Arrangement*

They include: stylistic inversion, detached constructions, parallel constructions, chiasmus, suspense, climax, antithesis.

**Stylistic Inversion.** The English word order is fixed. Any change which doesn't influence the meaning but is only aimed at emphasis is called a stylistic inversion. Stylistic inversion aims at attaching logical stress or additional emotional coloring to the surface meaning of the utterance. Therefore a specific intonation pattern is the inevitable satellite of inversion.

The following patterns of stylistic inversion are most frequently met in both English prose and English poetry.

1. The object is placed at the beginning of the sentence.

2. The attribute is placed after the word it modifies.

For instance: With fingers weary and worn.

3. The predicate is placed before the subject.

For example: A good generous prayer it was.

4. The adverbial modifier is placed at the beginning of the sentence.

For example: My dearest daughter, at your feet I fall.

5. Both modifier and predicate stand before the subject.

For example: In went Mr. Pickwick.

**Detached constructions.** Sometimes one of the secondary members of the sentence is placed so that it seems formally independent of the word it refers to. Being formally independent this secondary member acquires a greater degree of significance and is given prominence by intonation.

For example: She was gone. For good.

Parallel construction is a device which may be encountered not so much in the sentence as in the macro - structures dealt with the syntactical whole and the paragraph. The necessary condition in parallel construction is identical or similar, syntactical structure in two or more sentences or parts of sentence.

Chiasmus is based on repetition of syntactical patterns, but it has a reversed order in one of the utterances.

For example: She was a good sport about all this, but so was he.

Suspense- is a compositional device which is realized through the separation of the predicate from the subject by deliberate introduction between them of a clause or a sentence. Thus the reader's interest is held up. This device is typical of oratorical style.

Climax (gradation) - an ascending series of words or utterances in which intensity or significance increases step by step.

For example: Every racing car, every racer, every mechanic, and every ice - cream van was also plastered with advertising.

Antithesis is a SD based on the author's desire to stress certain qualities of the thing by appointing it to another thing possessing antagonistic features.

For example: They speak like saints and act like devils.

Enumeration is a SD which separates things, properties or actions brought together and forms a chain of grammatically and semantically homogeneous parts of the utterance.

For example: She wasn't sure of anything and more, of him, herself, their friends, her work, her future.

## *II. Syntactical Stylistic Devices Based on Peculiar Linkage*

Asyndeton is a deliberate avoidance of conjunctions in constructions in which they would normally use.

For example: He couldn't go abroad alone, the sea upset his liver, he hated hotels.

Polysyndeton- is an identical repetition of conjunctions: used to emphasize simultaneousness of described actions, to disclose the authors subjective attitude towards the characters, to create the rhythmical effect.

For example: The heaviest rain, and snow, and hail, and sleet, could boast of the advantage over him in only one respect.

Gap - sentence – link, it presents two utterances the second is brought into the focus of the reader's attention.

For example: She and that fellow ought to be the sufferers, and they were in Italy.

### *III. Syntactical Stylistic Devices Based on Peculiar Use of Colloquial Constructions*

Ellipsis, break in the narrative, represented speech. Ellipsis- is the omission of a word necessary for the complete syntactical construction of a sentence, but not necessary for understanding. The stylistic function of ellipsis used in author's narration is to change its tempo, to connect its structure.

For example: You feel all right? Anything wrong or what?  
Aposiopesis (Break - in - the narrative). Sudden break in the narration has the function to reveal agitated state of the speaker.

For example: On the hall table there were a couple of letters addressed to her. One was the bill. The other...

There are 3 ways of reproducing character's speech.

- 1) direct speech;
- 2) indirect speech (reported speech)
- 3) represented speech.

Represented speech. There is also a device which conveys to the reader the unuttered or inner speech of the character, his thoughts and feelings. This device is also termed represented speech. To distinguish between the two varieties of represented speech we call the representation of the actual utterance through the author's language "uttered represented speech", and the representation of the thoughts and feelings of the character unuttered or inner represented speech.

Question in the narrative. Changes the real nature of a question and turns it into a stylistic device. A question in the narrative is asked and answered by one and the same person, usually the author. It becomes akin to a parenthetical statement with strong emotional implications.

For example: For what is left the poet here? For Greeks a blush - for Greece a tear.

As is seen from these examples the questions asked, unlike rhetorical questions do not contain statements.

Question in the narrative is very often used in oratory. This is explained by one of the leading features of oratorical style - to induce the desired reaction to the content of the speech.

#### *IV. Syntactical Stylistic Devices Based on Stylistic Use of Structural Meaning*

Rhetorical questions.

Rhetorical question is one that expects no answer. It is asked in order to make a statement rather than to get a reply. They are frequently used in dramatic situation and in publicist style.

For example: What was the good of discontented people who fitted in nowhere?

Litotes- is a device - an affirmation is expressed by denying its contrary

Usually litotes presupposes double negation. One through a negative particle (no, not) the other - through a word with negative meaning. Its function is to convey doubts of the speaker concerning the exact characteristics of the object or a feeling.

For example: It's not a bad thing - It's a good thing.

For example: He is no coward. He is a brave man.

For example: He was not without taste.

Alongside the stylistic use of the article mentioned above there are specific cases of the use of the article typical of separate genres, such as drama (author's remarks) and newspaper style (headlines, advertisements).

The Pronoun as a factor of style, personal pronouns:

Stylistic functions of pronouns in poetry and in prose are different. In lyrics the use of the first and second person singular is predetermined by the fact that 'I' is usually the

main and only character of a poem. In prose, which is the first person narration, the use of 'I' conveys self-assurance of the speaker.

For example: I mean I want you to be sure and see the kiddies. I've got three...Yes, sir, three girls. I wouldn't have a boy.

The use of 'one' or 'you' in reference to a person himself conveys reserved attitude to what is important to the speaker. Substitution of 'I' for 'one' or 'you' creates a closer contact between the speakers and sounds more modest and respectable.

For example: She had read that you should do some physical work like cleaning silver. (Binchy)

Next instruction: "If one knew", he wondered, "the facts, would one have to feel pity even for the planets? " If one reached what they called the heart of the matter?" was given by Greene.

Another example: "You can always build another image for yourself to fall in love with". "No, you can't. That's the trouble you lose the capacity for building. You run short of the stuff that creates beautiful illusions."

Using the third person singular in reference to him, the speaker as if looks at himself from aside.

For example: "I do not want to write; I want to live. What does she mean by that? It's hard to say." By Mansfield

Stylistic abilities of 'he, she' are worth considering as they can be formal signs of personification when used instead of 'it'. The opposite process, i.e. substitution by 'it' of animate nouns refers animate things to a group of inanimate things, which results in creating ironic, humorous or disapproving attitude. E.g. 'Is there anything wrong with me? it asked. The use of the second person singular thou – thee, thy – thin, thyself has a strong stylistic connotation. In poetry and in addressing God these pronouns create an elevated atmosphere. Besides 'thou' can convey historical or geographical local coloring as it still exists in some dialects. The same effect may be produced by the second person plural 'ye'. It is important for speech characteristics of personages. The pronoun 'we' normally means 'the speaker together with another

person (persons)', this is 'we' inclusive.' But there are cases when 'we' may be used in such cases when the only referent is the speaker ('We' exclusive). In doctor's speech when they address their patients 'we' is often used to replace 'you'<sup>19</sup>.

For example: How are we feeling today?

The 3rd person pronoun 'they' receives some emotional coloring when used independently, i.e. not substituting anything.

As an illustration: All the people like us are we, and everyone else is they.

Demonstrative pronouns 'this' and 'that' normally point to objects distinguishing them from the class of similar objects. But they may acquire emotive power and convey different feelings (irritation, anger, mockery, and even cheerfulness).

Next example explains: Myrtle raised her eyebrows in despair at the shiftlessness of the lower orders. "These people! You have to keep them all the time". Oh, don't be so innocent, Ruth. This house! This room! This hideous, God-awful room!

Demonstrative pronouns are especially expressive in combinations with possessive pronouns in post- position.

For example: that ring of yours, that old house of his, this funny puppy of mine.

Possessive pronouns are normally stylistically neutral. They acquire stylistic colouring when used with nouns denoting something that do not belong to a person but is connected with him emotionally.

For instance: You couldn't even be generous though you'd given your precious Martin everything we'd got.

All in all, this chapter is theoretically introduces with the stylistics that it is a branch of linguistics, its developing that has the connection with other linguistic disciplines, such as text linguistics, pragmatics, discourse analysis, history of language, literature. Moreover, there are given the functions, classifications and subdivisions of stylistics. Stylistics has three aspects like linguo-stylistics, literary stylistics, stylistics of decoding. The subject of stylistics can be outlined as the study of the nature, functions and structure of stylistic devices. Furthermore, there are

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<sup>19</sup>Kukharensko V.A. Seminars in style. – Moscow: Higher school, 1971. – 184 p.

classifications of syntactical stylistic devices. There are patterns of syntactical arrangement, peculiar linkage, colloquial constructions, and stylistic use of structural meaning.

## **Chapter III. Analysis of litotes in lingo cultural aspect in Modern English**

### **3.1 Litotes as a stylistic device**

Litotes is a figure of speech in which understatement is employed for rhetorical effect, principally via double negatives. For example, rather than saying that something is attractive (or even very attractive), one might merely say it is "not unattractive". Litotes is a form of understatement, always deliberate and with the intention of emphasis<sup>20</sup>. However, the interpretation of negation may depend on context, including cultural context. In speech, it may also depend on intonation and emphasis; for example, the phrase "not bad" can be said in such a way as to mean anything from "mediocre" to "excellent". It can be used to soften harsher expressions, similar to euphemism. The use of litotes is common in English, Russian, German, Dutch and French. They are features of Old English poetry and of the Icelandic sagas and are a means of much stoical restraint. The word litotes is derived from the Greek word litotes meaning "plain, small or meager". Rawson Hugh<sup>21</sup> complained about overuse of the 'not un...' construction in his essay.

For example: "My word...it shall not return unto me void," meaning "My word...will have meaning and be important"

For example: "I will multiply them, and they shall not be few; I will make them honored, and they shall not be small," meaning "they shall be very many" and "they shall be very great"

For example: "They do not profit this people at all," meaning "they lead these people astray"

Usually litotes presupposes double negation. One is through a negative particle (no, not) the other is through a word with negative meaning. Its function is to convey doubts of the speaker concerning the exact characteristics of the object or a feeling.

For example: It's not a bad thing - It's a good thing.

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20 Holder R.W. A Dictionary of Litotes. – London: Oxford University Press, 2003.- 134 p.

21 Rawson, Hugh, A Dictionary of Litotes and Other Doublespeak, second edition. – Chicago: McGraw ISB., 1995. – 215 p.

For example: He is no coward. He is a brave man.

For example: He was not without taste.

Rarely heard, but extensively used - that is litotes among the regular speakers of English language. Popularly a figure of speech, the word 'litotes' originated from the Greek word 'litotes' which means simple. Litotes is defined as 'an ironical understatement in which affirmative is expressed by the negation of the opposite'. In this figure of speech, the usages are intentional, ironical and provide emphasis to the words. This is mainly done through double negatives. To put it in simple terms, in litotes, instead of saying that something is attractive, you say that it is not unattractive. In literary circles, plenty of poets as well as writers have used this concept to convey strange and vivid images. It changes the thought process and thereby beautifies and adorns the literary works. Most of the literary works describe litotes in such a way that the words described are not false, but do not come near a complete description of the action in question. Rather, they are presented in a passive tone and demand more careful attention from the reader. Even figurative language use litotes to convey messages in a clear and impressive manner.

Litotes is a two-component structure in which two negations are joined to give a positive evaluation. Thus "*not unkindly*" actually means "*kindly*", though the positive effect is weakened and some lack of the speaker's confidence in his statement is implied. The first component of a litotes is always the negative particle "not", while the second, always negative in semantics, varies in form from a negatively affixed word (as above) to a negative phrase and to make it polite. Litotes is especially expressive when the semantic center of the whole structure is stylistically or emotionally colored, as in the case of the following occasional creations<sup>22</sup>.

For example: "*Her face was not unhandsome*" or "*Her face was not unpretty*". The function of litotes has much in common with that of understatement - both

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<sup>22</sup><http://fos.iloveindia.com/litotes-examples.html>

weaken the effect of the utterance. The uniqueness of litotes lies in its specific "double negative" structure and in its weakening only the positive evaluation.

### **3.2 Analyses of litotes from lingo cultural point of view in Modern English**

Litotes understatement for rhetorical effect (especially when expressing an affirmative by negating its contrary); "saying 'I was not a little upset' when you mean 'I was very upset' is an example of litotes<sup>23</sup>" [syn: meiosis]

User Contributed Dictionary: In rhetoric, litotes is a figure of speech in which, rather than making a certain statement directly, a speaker expresses it even more effectively, or achieves emphasis, by denying its opposite. For example, rather than merely saying that a person is rather attractive (or even very attractive), one might say that he or she is "not unattractive".

Classical litotes: The first time this word is mentioned is in a letter from Cicero in 56 B.C. In this letter the meaning of the word is "simplicity (or frugality) of life". Over time the meaning and the function of the word changed. It went from meaning simple to using the idea of understatement which involves double negatives. The idea was that you wanted to say something as impressive and unambiguous as possible. The pattern for early litotes was to start with two words, mainly a positive and a negative connected by a particle. This would give the word two meanings. After the redundancy is felt the positive part can be omitted. Due to the feeling of the phrase the reader will then have to work with the author or speaker to understand what the author is trying to convey.

In Old Norse, there were several types of litotes that got the same point across. These points are denied negatives, denied positives (this is probably the most used method), creating litotes without negating anything, and creating litotes using a negative adjective.

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<sup>23</sup>The Free Dictionary. "Litotes". – London: Oxford University Press, 2012. – 306p.

Litotes are a specific type of understatement where instead of expressing something in a straightforward and often positive way, a negative term or terms are used to create emphasis. Instead of the affirmative sentence:

For example: 'My friend Briana is funny,' imagine if I said.

For example: 'My friend Briana is not unfunny.' The first expresses the sentiment in a simple way, so there is no denying that she is indeed funny (which she is). It comes off as a compliment: 'My friend Briana is funny.' On the other hand, the second version with litotes says something different. With "She's not unfunny", it's like I'm saying that she barely has a sense of humor, and with the changing of a few words, a compliment becomes an insult. As with other understatements, authors use litotes in their work as a way to add emphasis.

For example: Emily Bronte's novel *Wuthering Heights*, the housemaid, Nelly, describes the sickly young Linton like this: 'Linton's looks and movements were very languid, and his form extremely slight; but there was a grace in his manner that mitigated these defects, and rendered him not unpleasing.' Nelly, a primary witness to generations of his family's drama, knows all the characters involved and cares for them. Even though Linton is a weak and spoiled young man, Nelly sees his graceful manner, which 'rendered him not unpleasing.' While Bronte could have written the observation as 'pleasing,' 'not unpleasing' puts emphasis on her expectation and the reality.

There is the significant point that it seemed wrong to me when Melissa Frazier defined litotes as "the negation of a negation," since I thought the trope required only a particular kind of single negation, saying "not ...." to mean "...!!" For example: from the point of view Turgenev litotes accurately represents it in his works. There are two relevant dimensions in possible definitions of litotes. First, a single negation is sufficient, or must it be a negation of a negation to qualify. There are double negations; this is a special case within a larger set of single-negation litotes. For "the single negative" is not exactly litotes, but in some cases "contributes to the language of litotes". Second, does an expression like "not unhappily" mean "quite happily" or

does it ambiguously suggest anything between “happily” and “almost unhappily”? For me it’s the “quite happily” reading that makes the original expression qualify as litotes at least with Turgenev. In fact, usage of stylistic devices considers these separate types of litotes, which “with irony” and “without irony,” saying about the second: Used without irony, though, the litotes itself signifies nothing precise, but rather conveys a range of possible meanings. It therefore embodies a kind of nuanced, semantic specificity, its meaning located somewhere between opposed, specific meanings. Hence the nonionic phrase “not ungrateful” may mean merely grudgingly appreciative, somewhat thankful, ambivalently welcoming, or even quite grateful—the relative quantities of gratitude and no gratitude remain unspecified. Reduced to a formula, the litotes can be understood to express at best an imprecise relation between “X” and “not-X.” It gives no clue as to how much “X” is included in “not not-X” and how much “not-X” is excluded by “not not-X.” The terminology of “with irony” / “without irony,” but let’s stick with it for clarity. And let’s call the other dimension “single negation” / “double negation<sup>24</sup>.”

As a matter of fact, thinking of litotes that implies “with irony,” then it works equally well with single or double negation. Think of an English phrase like “at no small cost.” You don’t have to work in another formal negation by, say, changing “small” to “inconsiderable.” And it’s not showing a range of anywhere from small to medium to big, but means “at great cost.” The main fact is that the first classical book that came to hand, where litotes is defined as “an understatement, usually in the form of a negative statement implying a positive statement.

For example: *non similipoena; non indebita regna*” – note that one Latin phrase has single negation and one double, and “implying a positive statement,” which is “with irony,” makes it into the definition. Latin example is Ovid used “not white” to mean “black”.

Can “not grateful” suggest a whole continuum of meanings the way persuasively claims “not ungrateful” does? It seems to me unlikely, and I think this is why it must

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<sup>24</sup> [www.http://en.wikipedia.org/](http://en.wikipedia.org/) Wikipedia articles

hedge a bit about when a single negative is “simple and straightforward” or when it “foster[s...] semantic ambiguity” by bringing to mind the thing it negates; she refuses to classify the latter as a full-fledged litotes.

There were many observations of litotes from the literature or usage of daily speech like "Are you also aware, Mrs. Bueller, that Ferris does not have what we consider to be an exemplary attendance record?"

For example:"I cannot say that I think you are very generous to the ladies; for, whilst you are proclaiming peace and good-will to men, emancipating all nations, you insist upon retaining an absolute power over wives."

For example:"Oh, you think you're so special because you get to play Picture Pages up there? Well, my five year old daughter could do that and let me tell you, she's not the brightest bulb in the tanning bed."

For example:"With a vigorous and sudden snatch, I brought my assailant harmlessly, his full length, on the not over clean ground--for we were now in the cow yard."

For example: "Because though no beauty by fashion-mag standards, the ample-bodied Ms. Klause, we agreed, was a not unlevered, not unattractive young woman, not unpopular with her classmates both male and female."

"The grave's a fine a private place,  
But none, I think, do there embrace."

"'Not a bad day's work on the whole,' he muttered, as he quietly took off his mask, and his pale, fox-like eyes glittered in the red glow of the fire. 'Not a bad day's work.'"

"Now we have a refuge to go to. A refuge that the Cyclones know nothing about! It won't be an easy journey."

"I am not unaware how the productions of the Grub Street brotherhood have of late years fallen under many prejudices."

"for life's not a paragraph

And death I think is no parenthesis"(Cummings, "since feeling is first")

Litotes can be used to establish ethos, or credibility, by expressing modesty or downplaying one's accomplishments to gain the audience's favor. In the book *Rhetoric and Grammar* litotes is addressed as a member of the figures of thought known as "diminution", or understatement. It is listed in conjunction with antiphrasis and meiosis, two other forms of rhetorical diminution.

Litotes examples that are rarely used and their analyses:

Usually in speech the speaker uses the word "Not bad." That consequently emphasizes that something is really "Good." For instance in Modern English the acquaintances greet with each other asking "how are you" or "how are you doing" and people supply the usual word in order to answer as a meaning of good using the stylistic device of litotes, say not bad.

Especially in poetry or during the exaggerating the speech or something, user often says "no ordinary city", about a kind a city that means a very special or different city. There the usage of litotes identifies the exaggeration.

The rarely used expression in poetry "That sword was not useless to the warrior now" expresses the meaning "The warrior has a use for the sword now."

The double negation in the example "He was not unfamiliar with the works of Dickens" gives the affirmative meaning that the speaker knows something that "He was acquainted with the works of Dickens." There the litotes creates the ironic effect of the utterance.

The example "She is not as young as she was" emphasizes that "She's old" positive effect is weakened and some lack of the speaker's confidence in the statement.

Another example also is considered by above given statement "He's no oil painting." The speech is going to acquaint the information in polite way that real meaning is

"He's not ugly." However, speaker does the speech in lessening and hiding the real saying in order not to terrify the listener.

There is the statement "Not Unwelcome" (as on a doormat) is going to emphasize "Welcome". There the litotes expresses the negative attitude and

litotic construction conveys an ironic sentiment by its statement. The double negative structure and in its weakening give the positive evaluation.

There are plenty of examples that some of them are become even phraseological combination. The phrase "Not unlike..." is not excluded from this phenomenon that means "Like..."

There is the instructions no small exaggerates the meaning that it is really big or large "What we know partakes in no small measure of the nature of what has so happily been called the unutterable or ineffable, so that any attempt to utter or off it is doomed to fail, doomed, doomed to fail."

There is given whole sentence and repetition of the litotes that means and emphasizes good or excellent. "Keep an eye on your mother whom we both know doesn't have both oars in the water." "We made a difference. We made the city stronger, we made the city freer, and we left her in good hands. All in all, not bad, not bad at all"-the speaker uses.

As a fact, there is again the example with the phrase no small. There are two negations give the meaning of positive attitude to the sentence "We're all being lobotomized by this country's most influential industry! It's just thrown in the towel on any endeavor to do anything that doesn't include the courting of twelve-year-old boys. Not even the smart twelve-year-olds--the stupid ones! The idiots--of which there are plenty, thanks in no small measure to this network! So why don't you just change the channel? Turn off the TV. Do it right now. Go ahead."

However, understated litotes instead of hyperbolic, litotes often seems to turn attention away from itself, like its cousin, paralyses, which emphasizes something by pretending to ignore it, and it can disarm potential opponents and avoid controversy; yet it emphasizes whatever it touches. Litotes describes the object to which it refers not directly, but through the negation of the opposite. The account given in various rhetorical textbooks reveals a picture of the rhetorical figure litotes which is to put it aptly not very clear.

The figure litotes is one of those methods which are used to talk about an object in a discreet way. It clearly locates an object for the recipient, but it avoids naming it directly.

Regularly used examples of litotes:

“To be a good actress, she must always work for the truth in what she’s playing,” the man said in a voice *not empty* of self-love. The example contains that the functions as softening of statement. There is the phenomenon clarifies with making polite the speech and lessening that the speaker emphasizes it without confident. There is the man was full of self-love.

Following example creates the ironic effect of the utterance. It was *not unnatural* if Gilbert felt a certain embarrassment.

There is the main statement refers to lessening of the saying of the user. The idea was *not totally erroneous*. The thought did *not displeasure*.

Following instruction is not be excluded above given definition that also the author used understatement. Not uncommunicative, that double negation refers to the positive aspect and there is the meaning that user is communicative and sociable but without confidence. I was quiet, but *not uncommunicative*; reserved, but not reclusive; energetic at times, but seldom enthusiastic.

Next example is negation with preposition also considered two negative aspects that usage of litotes understates. He had all the confidence in the world, and *not without* reason.

The same above given definition is met here. Kirsten said *not without* dignity: “Too much talking is unwise.”

This example also is not exceptional with the statement that litotes weakens the aspect not without. “No, I’ve had a profession and then a firm to cherish,” said Ravenstreet, *not without* bitterness.

*Example of Litotes Literary Terms.*

“The Spider and the Fly” by Mary Howitt:

Will you walk into my parlors?" said the Spider to the Fly,

'This the prettiest little parlors that ever you did spy;

The way into my parlors is up a winding stair,

In rhetoric, litotes is a figure of speech in which the speaker either strengthens or weakens the emphasis of a claim by denying its opposite. The literal meaning of a litotes is "not X (but not necessarily Y)", and a litotes can be used as an understatement, actually meaning "very much Y," or to express ambivalence. Like many figures of speech, litotes is better understood in some cultural and linguistic contexts than in others.

*Followings are some of the commonly used litotes:*

The phenomenon emphasizes indirect attitude to the speaker. The speaker uses not exact aspect but he or she makes the politeness his or her speech, so again lessening. "They aren't the happiest couple around".

This example clarifies the speaker's aim that she or he does not want to speak directly and describes the fellow in a good and softening way. "He's not the ugliest fellow around!"

This example exaggerates to lessen the speech of the speaker and litotes reduces categorical features of the statement. "She's not the brightest girl in the class".

The function of litotes has much in common with that of understatement; next example is also in this way. "The food is not bad". Weakening is the effect of the utterance and the positive evaluation. Saying instead of excellent, speaker supplies the phrase not bad.

Following example exaggerates may be used with intonation, anyway it expresses synonymous of the word "right". "You are not wrong." It is already common used phrase among English people. There litotes interdepends to the culture of the speaker.

"Einstein is not a bad mathematician." From the example, listener of the speaker can understand that he is excellent mathematician and there the litotes foundation is ironic effect of the utterance.

“Heat waves are not rare in the summer.” The litotes hides the reality and it reduces the main aspect. “Heat waves are not rare” rather than to say “There the meaning is that the weather is really hot”

“It won't be easy to find crocodiles in the dark.” The litotes lessens the main phenomenon that reduces categorical features of the statement. Speaker uses: “It won't be easy...” rather than to say: it will be difficult.

“He is not unlike his dad.” The litotes become phraseological combination and synonymous means of expression. Litotes not only understates sign but also emotionally tinctures statement.

“That's no small accomplishment.” The litotes creates the ironic effect of the utterance in this statement. There is the user clarifies that something is big accomplishment that used large strength.

“He is not the kindest person I've met.” In this example litotes reduces categorical features of the statement.

“That is no ordinary boy.” Litotes functions as softening, lessening of the statement. The speaker can use direct meaning that this boy is smart or very clever or may be wunderkind; however the real meaning is hidden in indirect statement.

“He is not unaware of what you said behind his back.” There author uses negatives that litotic construction converts an ironic sentiment by its understatement.

There is the example which litotes intensifies the sentiment intended by the writer and creates the effect of strong feelings moderately conveyed. “This is no minor matter.” The writer says instead of huge or major event, no minor that lessens the statement.

“The weather is not unpleasant at all.” This example contains the litotes in softening form of the statement.

“She's no doll.” In this example, litotes lessens the phenomenon and conveys it into ironic aspect. There the writer uses the statement that she is clever enough.

Following example also appropriate to this statement:

“She's no idiot”.

“That was no small issue.” ”Running a marathon in under two hours is no small accomplishment.” These two examples contains the same statements that the author used “no small” instead of “tremendous” or “huge” that litotes understates weakening the statement.

“The city is not unclean. Rap videos with dancers in them are not uncommon. Both examples contain two negations that litotes consequently emphasizes negative attitude in positive way.

“That's not a meager sum.” There is the litotes reduces categorical features of the statement.

The same observation is used in the following example. ”That's no mean feat.” ”This kind of writing may be termed *not improperly* the comedy of romance, and is to be conducted nearly by the rules of comic poetry.” Example is taken from the work of Samuel Johnsonin "Modern" Fiction. There is the author identifies the litotes like softening the main statement. He hides the real and direct statement using double negations. Litotes constructed in an ironic sentiment by its understatement.

"It *isn't very serious*. I have this tiny little tumor on the brain" 'The Catcher in the Rye' by J.D. Salinger that he used the litotes is to weaken the statement to make the speech more polite.

"Hitting that telephone pole certainly *didn't* do your car any *good*."Usually, though, litotes intensifies the sentiment intended by the writer, and creates the effect of strong feelings moderately conveyed.

"If you can tell the fair one's mind, it will be *no small* proof of your art, for I dare say it is more than she herself can do." Alexander Pope identifies that, litotes intensifies the sentiment intended by the writer, and creates the effect of strong feelings.

"He who examines his own self will *not long* remain ignorant of his failings." In this example, litotes creates the ironic effect of the utterance.

"A figure lean or corpulent, tall or short, though deviating from beauty, may still have a certain union of the various parts, which may contribute to make them on

the whole *not unpleasing*." Sir Joshua Reynolds used litotes in order to weaken the speech.

#### Examples Of Litotes In Prose

"Freedom now appeared, to disappear *no more* forever" Frederick Douglass clarifies that litotes' usage understates the speech.

*'Not improbably*, it was to this latter class of men that Mr. Dimmesdale, by many of his traits of character, naturally belonged." Nathaniel Hawthorne in his novel 'The Scarlet Letter' uses the litotes in the meaning of politeness through double negation and it converts into ironic sentiment.

"Indeed, it is *not uncommon* for slaves even to fall out and quarrel among themselves about the relative goodness of their masters, each contending for the superior goodness of his own over that of the others" Frederick Douglass uses the litotes as a matter of softening the statement.

There is the main points out in "Politics and the English Language," the "not un-" construction ("not unwilling") should not be used indiscriminately. Rather, find an opposite quality which as a word is something other than the quality itself with an "un" attached. For instance, instead of, "We were not unvictorious," you could write, "We were not defeated," or "We did not fail to win," or something similar.

In the poem 'The Spider and the Fly' by Mary Howitt, "I'm really glad that you have come to visit," says the spider to the fly. The spider is not just glad to get a visitor, but also is excited to get his next meal. There is the author identifies the litotes like softening the main statement. He hides the real and direct statement using double negations. Litotes constructed in an ironic sentiment by its understatement.

Poets like Johnson make use of litotes to make a modest assertion in lines like, 'This kind of writing may be termed not improperly the comedy of romance. .

In the lines from the poem 'The Catcher in the Rye' by J.D. Salinger, 'It isn't very serious. I have this tiny little tumor on the brain', you can see litotes that lessens the main aspect and used here ironic statement.

In the following lines from the poem 'Fire and Ice' by Robert Frost there are the litotes:

'Some say the world will end in fire,

Some say in ice.

From what I've tasted of desire

I hold with those who favor fire.

But if I had to perish twice,

I do not think I know enough of hate

To say that for destruction ice

Is also great

And would suffice.'

The author emphasizes litotes in the line "I do not think I know enough of hate", there the author uses "do not think" "and "hate" double negation refers to the positive aspect and there is the meaning that user is communicative and sociable but without confidence. So, he hides direct meaning inside two negative words for lessening the utterance.

Litotes intensifies the emotion intended by the writer and moderately conveys the feelings as in these lines 'Hitting that telephone pole certainly didn't do your car any good. There the author hides the reality of thoughts that using negation and the word hate that he emphasizes that love or admire may be respect to the partner.

Another clear example: "He who examines his own self will not long remain ignorant of his failings". Overall the flavors of the mushrooms, herbs, and spices combine to make the dish not at all disagreeable to the palate. Sir Joshua Reynolds says, 'A figure lean or corpulent, tall or short, though deviating from beauty, may still have a certain union of the various parts, which may contribute to make them on the whole not unpleasing'.

"Freedom now appeared, to disappear no more forever" Frederick Douglass gives an instance of Litotes in these lines as double negative play down the fact that freedom is being materialized.

Nathaniel Hawthorne in his novel 'The Scarlet Letter' says, 'Not improbably, it was to this latter class of men that Mr. Dimmesdale, by many of his traits of character, naturally belonged.' These lines are examples of litotes as double negative stresses that Dimmesdale most likely belong to a group of men who are pious and moral.

In the lines, 'Indeed, it is not uncommon for slaves even to fall out and quarrel among themselves about the relative goodness of their masters, each contending for the superior goodness of his own over that of the others', Frederick Douglass uses litotes to stress that even slaves sought dominance among other slaves.

Usually, litotes occurs in a language when the speaker does not make an affirmation, rather denies the opposite. With regard to literature, the relationship between Litotes and English language is so old that its instances can be found even in the literary works of the Anglo Saxon period. Litotes usage appeals specifically to North Europeans and is well-liked among English, French and Russians. It makes the speech more effective by beautifying and emphasizing it in rhetoric. Though widely used in conversational language, its usage depends on intonation and emphasis as in the case of phrase "not bad". This can be said in such a way which means everything from 'mediocre' to 'excellent'.

There is the rhyme by the author Skrebnev:

There was an Old Man of Coblenz,  
The length of whose legs was not immense;  
He went with one prone,  
From Turkey to France,  
That surprising Old Man of Coblenz.

What makes it funny? What relations are distorted for the sake of the humorous effect? This rhyme is an example of figures of quantity, which according to Skrebnev are considered the most primitive type of renaming as their basis is disproportion of the object and its verbal evaluation. The main aspect is here that negation and description used here then the synonymic phenomenon that means “not immense”

instead of little that the author touched ironic utterance of the litotes in order to lessen the issue.

Next example:

There was an Old Man in a Barge,  
Whose nose was not exceedingly large;  
But in fishing by night,  
It supported a light,  
Which helped that Old Man in a Barge.

As litotes is a deliberate usage of understatement, there in the rhyme the aim of litotes which is to lessen, weaken, reduces the real characteristics of the object so that to show its insignificance. A specific form of meiosis is called litotes. Litotes here understates that shows the insignificance of the object by means of a peculiar use of negative constructions, due to which the assertion of a positive feature is generated by denying the opposite or contrary of the word or expression which otherwise would be used. As a result, the positive feature is somehow diminished by the negation.

All in all, we can conclude that litotes are considered to be the source of , literal works of writers participating in creation of poetic style, and are widely supplied for poetic function of speech, creation the ironic and humorous effects. Moreover, litotes award the speech with politeness, hiding the direct meaning. So, litotes has the function that uses double negation which writers greatly interest to beautify their work. Language use of litotes is to convey messages in a clear and impressive manner. Consequently, if the speech is colorful, the language of the deliver becomes beautiful that the manner of language accentuates to the manner, culture and behavior of the speaker. Using polite attitude and speech make the friendship solid of the any kind of humankind.

## Conclusion

In contemporary century everything is really fabulous that sufficient information in each sphere. However, there is the phenomenon that the most appealing and at the same time sophisticated process that receives the study of Linguistics is an alteration of a language in a developed time. Appearing and evanescence of words, phraseological units, complicated word integrations and grammatical constructions – all this is undividable part of language progress. I can compare litotes with various cultures, because they deliver us information about cultural life of other nations. Litotes also reflect an inner aspect of people consciousness.

As a matter of fact that litotes have extremely significant role in creation of literary work. Their stylistic functions of give ironic and humorous effect to the utterance and litotes understates and lessens the aspect of speech using double negation to make it polite according to the culture. The main motivation of working the theme of the diploma paper “Linguo cultural analysis of litotes in Modern English” is because that this phenomenon stimulates our curiosity in litotes and their stylistic functions.

The research included very tremendous investigation that we discover a definition of litotes, usage in poems, proses, and in speech, which have been exiled by their synonyms. Litotes remain in the language, but they are used as stylistic devices to express politeness through double negations. Litotes usually do not use exact or direct meaning of the aspect but it hides and supplies indirect meaning weakening the statement.

Up to date English contains extremely various forms of speech. There is no matter what language writing or oral, people very often use litotes. Especially, we can come across with the litotes in poems or in proses that authors endeavor to hide the direct position instead they use polite form, however they use double negation, because the language desperately connected with culture of people.

The main purpose of the research paper is to analyze litotes in literary texts in English, to investigate their stylistic functions and analyze their role in creation of poem and proses of writers.

In managing fixed tasks we have set the following conclusions:

- I. Linguo cultural studies in science which identifies the connection culture with language.
- II. Stylistics as a branch of linguistics which includes classifications, subdivisions stylistic devices.
- III. Linguo cultural analysis of litotes in poems, proses and in the literary works.

**Chapter I** deals the studies the research is focused on that language interrelates with culture. The main concentration refers to start with the review of the phenomenon of culture as such. As a matter of fact, it is quite obvious that culture is the subject of a broad range of sciences – ethnology and ethnography, anthropology and cultural and social anthropology, cultural science, history, folklore, ethno linguistics and so on, so forth. In the end of the XX the century a new branch of scientific researchers linguo cultural studies entered the circle of those disciplines and took its own place among them. There were many researchers among them V.N.Teliya identifies that theoretical considerations of linguocultural studies are as an independent discipline. The approach which is proposed in the context culture is regarded as “a world-vision and world-comprehension that possesses the semiotic nature” world-conception, world-perception and world-comprehension of a certain community. By the end of the 20th century a new scientific paradigm had appeared in linguistics. Scientists focused their attention on the speaking person instead of just isolated language forms, thus the problem of correlation between peoples and their languages was regarded of crucial importance. The new paradigm, based on a multidimensional character of a phenomenon known as language, rise new aims in language investigation, demanded new methods of its description and analysis of its forms. Special attention was paid to correlation between languages, cultural

peculiarities and national mentalities. This idea became a foundation for a new direction of linguistics *linguo cultural*, with concept as its main category. The appearance of this new term, mostly interpreted as a mental lump marked with *lingo-cultural* specificity, became an appropriate step to the developing of the anthropocentric paradigm in linguistics. The conception contains *linguo cultural* aspect bearing in mind linguistic peculiarities of a certain nationality. Cultural aspect takes into account cultural peculiarities of different nations. Historical aspect includes historical peculiarities of the development of national consciousness, ethnic experience that social aspect reflecting some social realms, molding public ideology. Psychological aspect enrolls individual character features, human thoughts and individual experience. The research was held in the territory of Tuva. In the period of formation of *linguo ethnocultural* population of Tuvinian ethnos, demographic migration of peoples was quite important, as under the influence of these historic events deep social-economic and ethno cultural processes took place in Sayano-Altai region. The main components which form *lingo-ethno-informational* culture are textual, ideographic, machine-readable, audio, electronic, etc. *Linguo ethno cultural* informational environment of the region is gradually enlarging with electronic culture. *Linguo ethno cultural* informational development concerns all the aspects of human activity from the basics of material production up to human needs. development of a person lifestyle is demonstrated by such subjective factors as ways of perception, spiritual needs, values, ideals, etc., which influence behavior patterns, forms and style of ethnos communication. There were many other researches involved their ideas like V.N.Teliya, Yu.M.Lotman, A.N.Leontiev, Yu.M.Lotman, that last two linguistics emphasized with the statement that culture is a supra-individual mechanism to store and communicate some messages, texts and to develop new ones. On the other hand, V.N.Teliya exaggerated that “person speaking” is probably to be acknowledged as the basic category of *lingo-culture*. It is known that in order to become a personality, one needs to go through the process of socialization that the main content of the socialization process is inter-generational transmission of

culture of its values, evaluations, attitudes, traditions, preferences, restrictions, taboos. The socialization always takes place in a communication, and communication is always carried out in some language and in some culture. Language is considered as the main, though not the only channel of socialization, and the main, though not the only means of forming personality as a member of a community. It plays the role of including signifier for cultural senses. There are studies of the usage of double negation in various nationalities.

The phenomenon that culture integrates with stylistic that obtains huge kind of researches. This phenomena is considered by Austin that defines the performance of uttering words with a consequential purpose as “the performance of a elocutionary act, and the study of utterances thus far and in these respects the study of locutions, or of the full units of speech. These functional units of communication have prepositional or illocutionary meaning of literal concept of the utterance, illocutionary meaning the social function of the utterance, and illocutionary force the effect produced by the utterance in a given context. As well as speech, the body language also emphasizes the culture. The manner of speech, speech actions, attitude of speaker to a partner emphasizes during the expression of speech. Some people use indirect speech that means speech in more polite way using stylistic devices like litotes in order to lessen the speech or use ironic utterances. Simultaneously, the speaker can use nonverbal actions toward to the partner. So there were investigated cultural competences of English language in a full circumstance. People use gestures in their speech in order to deliver their thoughts that looked through by many linguistics for many years.

**Chapter II** is theoretically introduces with the stylistics that it is a branch of linguistics, its developing that has the connection with other linguistic disciplines, such as text linguistics, pragmatics, discourse analysis, history of language, literature. Moreover, there are given the functions, classifications and subdivisions of stylistics. Stylistics has three aspects like linguo-stylistics, literary stylistics, stylistics of decoding. The subject of stylistics can be outlined as the study of the nature,

functions and structure of stylistic devices. Furthermore, there are classifications of syntactical stylistic devices. There are patterns of syntactical arrangement, peculiar linkage, colloquial constructions, and stylistic use of structural meaning.

**Chapter III** includes the practical issue that comes across with the linguistic cultural analyses of litotes. Analysis of litotes from stylistic point of view has presented the existence of the following stylistic peculiarities of litotes in the English language:

- a) Definition of litotes
- b) Examples from poems and proses
- c) Creating the expressiveness of the utterance;
- d) Giving the ironic effect to the utterance;

There is the information about litotes that is a figure of speech in which understatement is employed for rhetorical effect, principally via double negatives. However, the interpretation of negation may depend on context, including cultural context. In speech, it may also depend on intonation and emphasis; for example, the phrase "not bad" can be said in such a way as to mean anything from "mediocre" to "excellent". It can be used to soften harsher expressions, similar to euphemism. The use of litotes is common in English, Russian, German, Dutch and French. They are features of Old English poetry and of the Icelandic sagas and are a means of much stoical restraint. The word litotes is derived from the Greek word litotes meaning "plain, small or meager".

Usually litotes presupposes double negation. One is through a negative particle (no, not) the other is through a word with negative meaning. Its function is to convey doubts of the speaker concerning the exact characteristics of the object or a feeling.

For example: It's not a bad thing - It's a good thing.

For example: He is no coward. He is a brave man.

Popularly a figure of speech, the word 'litotes' originated from the Greek word 'litotes' which means simple. Litotes is defined as 'an ironical understatement in which

affirmative is expressed by the negation of the opposite'. In this figure of speech, the usages are intentional, ironical and provide emphasis to the words. This is mainly done through double negatives. To put it in simple terms, in litotes, instead of saying that something is attractive, you say that it is not unattractive. In literary circles, plenty of poets as well as writers have used this concept to convey strange and vivid images. It changes the thought process and thereby beautifies and adorns the literary works. Most of the literary works describe litotes in such a way that the words described are not false, but do not come near a complete description of the action in question. Rather, they are presented in a passive tone and demand more careful attention from the reader. Even figurative language use litotes to convey messages in a clear and impressive manner.

Litotes is a two-component structure in which two negations are joined to give a positive evaluation. Thus "*not unkindly*" actually means "*kindly*", though the positive effect is weakened and some lack of the speaker's confidence in his statement is implied. The first component of a litotes is always the negative particle "not", while the second, always negative in semantics, varies in form from a negatively affixed word (as above) to a negative phrase and to make it polite. Litotes is especially expressive when the semantic center of the whole structure is stylistically or and emotionally colored, as in the case of the following occasional creations.

For example: "Her face was not unhandsome" *or* "Her face was not unpretty".

The definition of User Contributed Dictionary: In rhetoric, litotes is a figure of speech in which, rather than making a certain statement directly, a speaker expresses it even more effectively, or achieves emphasis, by denying its opposite. For example, rather than merely saying that a person is rather attractive (or even very attractive), one might say that he or she is "not unattractive".

There many authors use the litotes in their works that one of them is Emily Bronte wrote the observation 'pleasing,' 'not unpleasing' puts emphasis on her expectation and the reality. Another author Melissa Frazier defined litotes as "the

negation of a negation,” since I thought the trope required only a particular kind of single negation, saying “not ....” to mean “...!! Turgenev There are two relevant dimensions in possible definitions of litotes. First, a single negation is sufficient, or must it be a negation of a negation to qualify. There are double negations; this is a special case within a larger set of single-negation litotes.

There are following examples explain the usage and function of the litotes: In speech the speaker uses the word "Not bad." That consequently emphasizes that something is really "Good." For instance in Modern English the acquaintances greet with each other asking “how are you” or “how are you doing” and people supply the usual word in order to answer as a meaning of good using the stylistic device of litotes, say not bad.

Especially in poetry or during the exaggerating the speech or something, user often says "no ordinary city", about a kind a city that means a very special or different city. There the usage of litotes identifies the exaggeration.

The rarely used expression in poetry "That sword was not useless to the warrior now" expresses the meaning "The warrior has a use for the sword now."

The double negotiation in the example "He was not unfamiliar with the works of Dickens" gives the affirmative meaning that the speaker knows something that "He was acquainted with the works of Dickens." There the litotes creates the ironic effect of the utterance.

There is the statement "Not Unwelcome" (as on a doormat) is going to emphasizes "Welcome". There the litotes expresses the negative attitude and litotic construction conveys an ironic sentiment by its statement. The double negative structure and in its weakening give the positive evaluation.

There is the main statement refers to lessening of the saying of the user. The idea was *not totally erroneous*. The thought did *not displeasure*.

Following instruction is not be excluded above given definition that also the author used understatement. Not uncommunicative, that double negation refers to the positive aspect and there is the meaning that user is communicative and sociable but

without confidence. I was quiet, but *not uncommunicative*; reserved, but not reclusive; energetic at times, but seldom enthusiastic.

All in all, we can conclude that litotes are considered to be the source of , literal works of writers participating in creation of poetic style, and are widely supplied for poetic function of speech, creation the ironic and humorous effects. Moreover, litotes award the speech with politeness, hiding the direct meaning. So, litotes has the function that uses double negation which writers greatly interest to beautify their work. Language use of litotes is to convey messages in a clear and impressive manner. Consequently, if the speech is colorful, the language of the deliver becomes beautiful that the manner of language accentuates to the manner, culture and behavior of the speaker. Using polite attitude and speech make the friendship solid of the any kind of humankind.

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