

FROM METAPHOR TO IRONY: THE ROLE OF LEXICAL STYLISTIC DEVICES IN CREATING IMAGERY AND EMOTIONAL PERCEPTION

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Abstract. This article systematically examines the role of lexical stylistic devices — specifically metaphor, metonymy, irony, polysemy, and epithet — in shaping imagery and influencing emotional perception in literary and non-literary texts. Drawing on foundational concepts of stylistics, the article explores how these devices operate at the intersection of semantics and pragmatics to evoke vivid mental representations and guide readers' affective responses. Special attention is given to the cognitive mechanisms underlying metaphor, the contextual dependence of irony, and the expressive potential of polysemy. The findings underscore that lexical stylistic devices are not mere ornaments but essential tools for meaning construction and emotional engagement.

Key words. Lexical stylistic devices, metaphor, metonymy, irony, polysemy, epithet, imagery, emotional perception, stylistics, figurative language.

Introduction. Language is far more than a neutral medium for transmitting information. In literary discourse and everyday communication alike, speakers and writers deploy a range of stylistic resources to enrich meaning, create vivid mental

pictures, and evoke specific emotions. Among these resources, lexical stylistic devices — figures of speech operating at the level of individual words and phrases — occupy a central position. Metaphor, metonymy, irony, polysemy, and epithet transform ordinary utterances into expressive, memorable, and emotionally resonant messages.

While traditional rhetoric treated these devices as decorative additions, modern stylistics and cognitive linguistics recognize them as fundamental to human thought and communication. This article aims to systematically analyze how each of these five lexical devices contributes to the creation of imagery (sensory-laden representations) and the modulation of emotional perception (the reader's or listener's affective response). Drawing on illustrative examples and theoretical insights, the article argues that mastery of these devices is indispensable for stylistic analysis and text interpretation.

Metaphor: The Foundation of Figurative Imagery. Metaphor is widely regarded as the most powerful lexical stylistic device for generating imagery. Defined as the transfer of meaning from one conceptual domain to another based on perceived similarity, metaphor enables speakers to describe abstract or unfamiliar phenomena through concrete, sensory-rich terms. For example, in the phrase "Her voice was music to his ears," the abstract quality of pleasure is rendered tangible through the auditory domain of music.

Cognitive linguists George Lakoff and Mark Johnson (1980) argue that metaphor is not merely linguistic but conceptual: human beings think and act through metaphorical systems (e.g., ARGUMENT IS WAR, TIME IS MONEY). From a stylistic perspective, metaphors vary in originality: dead metaphors (e.g., "the leg of a table") have lost their figurativeness, while creative or extended metaphors generate powerful imagery and emotional intensity. The emotional effect of metaphor arises

from its ability to condense complex experiences into vivid, often surprising juxtapositions, thereby engaging the reader's imagination and empathy.

Metonymy: Contiguity-Based Imagery. Unlike metaphor, which relies on similarity, metonymy operates through contiguity — a logical, temporal, or spatial association between two concepts. Common metonymic patterns include "the crown" for the monarchy (object for institution), "the White House" for the US administration (place for people), and "to read Shakespeare" for the author's works (producer for product).

Metonymy creates imagery by directing attention to a salient, easily imaginable feature of a complex entity. For instance, "The classroom turned into a battlefield" (a metaphor) differs fundamentally from "The White House remained silent" (a metonymy). While metaphor transforms the scene, metonymy evokes a mental shortcut that enriches meaning efficiently. Emotionally, metonymy can produce feelings of immediacy, authority, or intimacy by making abstract institutions tangible and personal.

Irony: Contextual Opposition and Emotional Distance. Irony, particularly verbal irony, involves a discrepancy between what is said and what is meant. Typically, ironic utterances convey the opposite of their literal meaning, often for humorous, critical, or emphatic effect. For example, saying "What brilliant weather!" during a downpour generates a clash between expression and reality.

The creation of imagery through irony is less direct than in metaphor or metonymy. Instead, irony constructs a mental contrast: the reader simultaneously envisions the literal scene and its opposite. Emotionally, irony fosters detachment, superiority, or critical reflection. As noted by Sperber and Wilson (1981) in relevance theory, irony echoes a prior utterance or expectation while implicitly rejecting it. This

mechanism requires contextual knowledge, making irony both cognitively demanding and highly expressive.

Polysemy: Semantic Ambiguity as a Stylistic Resource. Polysemy refers to the capacity of a single word to possess multiple related meanings (e.g., "bright" can mean shining, intelligent, or cheerful). While lexicographers view polysemy as a fact of language structure, stylists exploit it for deliberate ambiguity, wordplay, and layered interpretation.

In literary texts, polysemy enriches imagery by activating several semantic dimensions simultaneously. For example, in the phrase "a dark saying," the word "dark" may evoke obscurity, gloom, or mystery. Emotionally, polysemy invites readers to participate in meaning construction, generating curiosity, tension, or aesthetic pleasure. Unlike irony, which sets up opposition, polysemy creates harmony among multiple readings, thereby deepening emotional complexity.

Epithet: Expressive Qualification. An epithet is a lexical device that expresses a characteristic of a person or thing, often through an adjective or attributive noun. Epithets can be logical (e.g., "green grass") or figurative (e.g., "a heart of stone," "the treacherous sea"). The stylistic power of epithets lies in their subjectivity: they reveal the speaker's emotional attitude rather than objective properties.

Emotionally, epithets function as intensifiers, amplifying feelings of admiration, contempt, tenderness, or horror. In combination with other devices, epithets contribute significantly to imagery by adding evaluative and sensory layers. For instance, "the lonely, whispering wind" contains epithets that personify and emotionalize a natural phenomenon.

Interaction of Devices in Text. In authentic discourse, lexical stylistic devices rarely occur in isolation. A single sentence may combine metaphor, epithet, and irony to achieve a complex emotional effect. Consider the example: "His heart of stone felt no pity for the crying child." Here, "heart of stone" (metaphor + epithet) dehumanizes the character, while the contrast with "crying child" generates an ironic tension between expected empathy and actual coldness.

Analyzing such interactions is a core task of stylistic analysis, as outlined in seminar frameworks on text interpretation. The emotional perception of a text emerges not from individual devices but from their cumulative, often synergistic, effects.

Conclusion. Lexical stylistic devices — metaphor, metonymy, irony, polysemy, and epithet — are fundamental to the creation of imagery and the modulation of emotional perception in language. Metaphor and metonymy build vivid mental representations through similarity and contiguity, respectively. Irony introduces critical distance and contrast.

Polysemy exploits semantic richness for layered meaning, while epithet directly colors perception with subjective emotion. Far from being mere embellishments, these devices are integral to how language shapes thought, feeling, and aesthetic experience. For students of stylistics, recognizing and analyzing these devices constitutes an essential step toward competent text interpretation and a deeper understanding of the expressive potential of English.

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