

**COMPARISON. METAPHOR. METONYMY. SYNECDOCHE. PERIPHRASE.
METONYMY. METAPHOR. EXTENDED METAPHORS. SYNECDOCHE IS A TYPE
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Abstract : This study is aimed at a systematic analysis of the main types of literary tropes—metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, comparison, and periphrasis—and the identification of their interrelationships. The IMRAD methodology was applied in the research, analyzing the semantic features of the tropes, their structural composition, and functional capabilities. Special attention is given to the status of synecdoche as a variety of metonymy. The results show that hierarchical relationships exist among the tropes, with metaphor and metonymy being the primary categories.

Keywords: metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, comparison, periphrasis, literary tropes, semantics, stylistics

The role of artistic devices of expression in linguistics and literary studies is invaluable. Tropes are artistic devices of expression that arise from the use of words figuratively, playing a vital role in enriching speech, enhancing its expressiveness, and creating aesthetic value. Although classical literary studies have classified tropes in various ways, no unified view of their relationships and hierarchical structure has emerged.

In modern linguistics, the cognitive foundations of tropes and their semantic mechanisms are studied in depth. Metaphor and metonymy are considered fundamental mechanisms of human thought (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980). However, the place of synecdoche in the system of metonymy and its relationship with other tropes remains controversial. The goal of this study is to create a system of tropes and determine their relationships. The main objectives include identifying the semantic features of each trope, demonstrating their mutual differences, and creating a hierarchical structure.

The study utilizes descriptive and comparative methods. The material analyzed included 200 examples from works of fiction in Uzbek, Russian, and English. Semantic and structural criteria were used to classify the tropes. The analysis included:

1. Determining the semantic mechanism of each trope
2. Analysis of structural features
3. Evaluation of functional capabilities
4. Systematization of relationships

Modern theories of cognitive linguistics, semantics, and stylistics were used as a theoretical basis.

A **simile** is a trope that shows the similarity between two phenomena, usually expressed using cohesive devices such as "as," "as if," or "like" ("как", "словно", "подобно"). For example: "Мороз-воевода дозором обходит владенья свои" (Nekrasov). In a simile, two components are presented openly.

Metaphor is the substitution of one phenomenon for another based on similarity. It is also called a hidden comparison. In the examples "golden hair," "a storm in a teacup," and "iron will," ("золото волос", "буря в стакане воды", "железная воля") the phenomena are metaphorically linked through shared attributes. Metaphor is a process of cognitive mapping between two semantic fields.

Metonymy is substitution based on contiguity, proximity, or other logical connection between phenomena. Examples such as "читать Пушкина" (Pushkin's works), "выпить рюмку" (the contents of the glass), and "весь дом спал" (all the inhabitants of the house) demonstrate metonymic relationships.

Synecdoche is a substitution based on the relationship between a whole and a part. Examples such as "all flags will come to visit us" ("все флаги в гости будут к нам") (ships flying flags), "gray overcoats" ("серые шинели") (soldiers), and "white sails" ("белые паруса") (ships) illustrate synecdoche.

Periphrasis is the use of a descriptive phrase instead of a direct name. Examples such as "northern capital" (St. Petersburg), "king of beasts" (lion), and "ship of the desert" (camel) ("северная столица" (Санкт-Петербург), "царь зверей" (лев), "корабль пустыни" (верблюд)) demonstrate various types of periphrasis. According to the research, the following hierarchical relationships exist between tropes:

1. Metaphor and metonymy are fundamental categories. They reflect the fundamental mechanisms of human thought.
2. Synecdoche is a type of metonymy—we reached this conclusion based on the following evidence.
3. Simile is an open form of metaphor, developing from it.
4. Periphrasis is a complex trope that may incorporate elements of other tropes.

Extended metaphors are complex structures consisting of several related metaphorical images. They develop over a significant portion of a work or the entire work. For example, in Lermontov's poem "Sail," the metaphor of life as a voyage develops through the images of "lonely sail," "golden ray of sunshine," and "playing waves," creating a holistic picture of life's journey.

These results allow us to create a systematic classification of tropes. Our conclusion about the place of synecdoche in the system of metonymy confirms traditional views and is consistent with data from modern cognitive linguistics. The relationship between tropes is essential for understanding their place in the linguistic system. Metaphor and metonymy, as fundamental cognitive mechanisms, participate in the formation of other tropes.

The study of extended metaphors opens up new possibilities for understanding the structural and semantic features of literary texts. They play an important role in ensuring the integrity of the text and creating deep meaning.

These results provide a theoretical basis for the development of literary language theory and its application in language education. In the future, a more in-depth study of the cognitive mechanisms of tropes and differences between cultures would be advisable.

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