A Stylistic Study of Lexical Devices in Aladdin and The Princess and the Frog

M.A. Sahab Rasoul Ma'yuuf

Sahab.zebala.hum219@student.uobabylon.edu.iq

Department of English / College of Education for Human Sciences / University of Babylon/

Babylon/ Iraq

Asst. Prof. Hussain Hameed Ma'yuuf (PhD)

Husm56@gmail.com/009647832233334

Department of English / College of Education for Human Sciences / University of Babylon/

Babylon/ Iraq

Abstract

lexical   This study is a quantitative-qualitative, descriptive study . It stylistically investigates devices   in Aladdin and the Magic Lamp and The Princess and the Frog . The study attempts to answer the following questions: what are the lexical devices   used   and   how   are they realized ? what are the dominant lexical devices in the selected data ? what are the functions of According to the questions , the study aims at : finding ?the lexical devices in the selected data out the lexical   devices that are employed in the selected data and how they are realized linguistically, setting out the dominant lexical devices , and shedding light on the effects and functions of lexical devices in the selected data.

To achieve the aims of the study the following procedures are followed: presenting   the literature review about stylistics, lexical devices ,   in addition to   animations and analysing how the lexical devices are being used in the selected data and exploring their functions. The model adapted in this study of lexical devices by Galperin(1971) ; it is a classification of expressive means and stylistic devices. Findings of the study revealed that the dominant lexical devices used was metonymy followed by simile respectively.

On the basis of the analysis, the following conclusions are given: metonymy is found out to be the most dominant lexical devices , the lexical devices are used to deliver information clearly and add intensity to language meaning, the lexical devices are realized in a systematic way   to embellish and enhance the texts.

Key words : Stylistic, lexical, device, metaphor, metonymy, simile, euphemism.

ملخص البحث

تعتمد هذه الدراسة على تحليل الرسوم المتحركة باستخدام الأسلوبين الكمي والنوعي .تبحث الدراسة أسلوبياً الوسائل المعجمية في علاء الدين والمصباح السحري، والاميرة و الضفدع . تتلخص مشكلة البحث في الاسئلة التالية : ١) ماهي الوسائل الكلامية التي استخدمت وكيف يمكن ادراكهم لغوياً ٢) ماهي الوسيلة الكلامية الاكثر وروداً في الرسوم المتحركة المختارة   ٣) ماهي وظيفة الوسائل الكلامية في الرسوم المتحركة المختارة ؟ تبعاً لمشكلة الدراسة ، تهدف الدراسة الى

A Stylistic Study of Lexical Devices in Aladdin and The Princess and the Frog

Asst. Prof. Hussain Hameed Ma'yuuf (PhD)   M.A. Sahab Rasoul Ma'yuuf

١) اكتشاف الوسائل الكلامية التي تضمنت في الرسوم المتحركة المختارة ومعرفة كيف يتم ادراكهم لغوياً .٢) عرض الوسائل الكلامية الاكثر وروداً. ٣) استبصار اثار إستخدام الوسائل الكلامية في البيانات المختارة ووظيفتها. لتحقيق أهداف الدراسة ،يتم اتباع الإجراءات التالية:١) تقديم خلفية نظرية وتعاريف عن الاسلوبية، الوسائل المعجمية ،بلاضافة إلى تقديم خلفية عن الرسوم المتحركة، و توضيح كيف يتم استخدام الوسائل المعجمية في الرسوم المتحركة المختارة ، و استكشاف وظائفهم الأساسية ، تم اتباع الأنموذج اللغوي المتكيف للوسائل المعجمية ل (جالبرين،١٩٧٤)، والتي يعتبر كأنموذج لتصنيف للوسائل التعبيرية والأسلوبية . كشفت استنتاجات البحث على ان الوسائل المعجمية الاكثر وروداً هما الكناية متبوعةً بالتشبية على التوالي.   بناءً على التحليل ، يمكن استخلاص الاستنتاجات التالية: لقد وجد أن الكناية هي الوسيلة المعجمية هي الاكثر وروداً . لقد استخدمت الوسائل المعجمية لنقل المعلومات بوضوح ولأضافة قوة لغوية للمعنى . حيث أدركت الوسائل المعجمية بطريقة نظامية لتزيين وتحسين النص.

الكلمات الدالة: الاسلوبية ، المعجمية ، وسيلة ، الأستعارة، الكناية، التشبية ،و التلطيف.

1.The Introduction

The present study aims at investigating selected animation like Aladdin and the Magic Lamp and The Princess and the Frog through doing a stylistic analysis for lexical devices employed in   these animations .

Lexical devices have offered language users a new means of talking and expressing things freely and clearly. The study investigates the lexical devices such as metaphor, metonymy, simile, and euphemism as ones of paramount lexical and stylistic devices to analyze. Lexical devices are used to catch reader's attention, to create a suitable mood in attributing something, to emphasize and convey information in an unconventional way by adding a deeper meaning concisely , wisely , and strongly. Lexical devices concern with the word-stock of a language ,how the writers and speakers select words in their writing or speech depending on their purpose .The researchers choose the lexical stylistic devices not the phonetic or the syntactical stylistic devices, because lexical items offer an effective role in the creativity of writers language; their cruciality lies in helping the language users to convey their intended meaning clearly and in new aspects (Yeibo,2001).

To the best of researchers' knowledge , , no previous research has tackled the four lexical stylistic devices to analyse them in Aladdin and the Magic Lamp and The Princess and the Frog animations stylistically. Such a gap was evident through searching the literature relevant to the lexical devices and animations ; hence, this study aims at filling this gap. This study is an attempt to analyze four lexical devices in the selected animations to find out the reasons , functions beyond using such devices and which device is used dominantly.

2. An Overview of Stylistics

The existing body of literature review about discourse explains that 'stylistics ' is a concept that is sometimes called as a literary linguistics. It is concerned with the study and analysis of language in texts clearly , precisely and appropriately . The origin of style returns back to the poetic or rhetoric old world , it is one of five canons that are of crucialness to stylistics , and this canon is called 'lexis 'or 'elocutio.' The first canon is about how the data is generated , the second canon concerns with data when given in a situation , the third canon deals with how the data is stylised , meanwhile the fourth and fifth canons deal with how the data is memorized and delivered. The stylisation of the text takes two forms, that are based on clarity and appropriateness' of the languages of the text whether there are schemes which are deviation and the syntactic level (schemes) or (tropes which are deviation on semantic level (Burke,2014:1).

Halliday (1964:5,6) states that stylistics is part of the task of linguist to know how to make a description to literary texts by using linguistic methods and theories , Halliday calls this as a linguistic stylistic which means to make an analysis to a certain text by making an application of linguistic methods and theories to verify or reject the theoretical validity . Halliday also proposes that the linguistic stylistics is the "description of literary texts, by 'checking the methods that are derived 'rom general linguistic theory, and by using the classifications of the description of the language in general ; and the comparison of each text with others ".

Stylistics covers language in literature to investigate the correspondent link between idea and expression through going beyond the grammar of that text and also deals with how the text is constructed to amuse or to suspend or persuade(Ma'yuuf and Witwit, 2021). Propositions could be conveyed in a different ways . One way is to use rhetorical figures of speech, like metaphor , understatement , pun , etc. The lexical devices have relationship with rhetorics since the rhetorical figures of speech   deviate from the norm by floating (a) maxim(s) of " conversational interaction". Rhetoric roots extends from the culture Greece and Rome cultures withe the appearance of Aristotle at the fourth century , by analysing the given means of persuasion (Ma'yuuf ,2015).

3.Definitions and Types of Stylistic Devices
3.1 The Concept of Stylistic Devices

The stylistic devices (SD,SDs henceforth) linguistically have emphatic and expressive (Exp henceforth) functions. There are SDs at five levels : phonetics, graphic, morphology, lexemes , and syntactic . All the devices are Exp since they are not totally the same, while the devices are Exp but not vice versa. The SDs are   techniques that provide additional meanings, ideas or emotions that enforce the audience to stop for a while to re-read and to respond and realize

emotionally to what s/he reads , because they have aesthetic and Exp functions that implying a indirect or deep meaning (Umedilloevna, 2019:232).

The SDs are combination of the semantic meaning with the specific linguistic form causing the   stylistic effect that have Exp functions. It is just   like an equation that including   the interactivity of literal meaning and contextual meaning that would guide to the SDs such as , Personification, metaphor, metonymy , irony,etc. The nature of interaction could be based either on principle of   affinity (likeness by nature), or principle of proximity (nearness in place, time, order, occurrence, relation) or principle of contrast (opposition). For example te phonetic devices concerning the   vocal pitch, pauses, logical stress, and drawling, or staccato pronunciation such devices are all Exp ones but don't consider as SD (Znamenskaya,2004:18).

3.2 Main Types of Stylistic Devices

There is an organized and detailed classification of SDs that is   suggested by Galperin (1971:26). He publishes the classification in a manual which is called "Stylistics" that is published in 1971 includes the upcoming subdivision of SDs that is based on the level-oriented approach:

Phonetic means and stylistic devices.   1.

Lexical means and stylistic devices.   2.

Syntactical means and stylistic devices" (Znamenskaya,2004:26).   3.

3.2.1 Lexical SDs

I. In such a group ,there are subdivisions that are concerned with the semantic nature of a word or phrase. Such subdivisions manifest different processes of semantics.

I. In the first subdivision, the classification depends on the principle of interaction between various types of a word's meanings: dictionary, contextual, derivative, nominal, and emotive. The stylistic effect of the lexical means could be achieved by the binary contrast of dictionary and contextual or logical and emotive or primary and derivative meanings of a word.

A. The first group including devices that are based on the interaction   between the dictionary and contextual meanings:

metaphor: Dear Nature is the kindest Mother still.

metonymy:The camp, the pulpit and the law
For rich man's sons are free.

Irony: It must be delightful to find oneself in a foreign country without a penny in one's pocket.

B. The second subdivision is   based on the interaction between the primary and derivative meanings:

Polysemy: Massachusetts was hostile to the American flag, and she would not allow it to be hoisted on her State Bouse;

Zeugma and pun:May's mother always stood on her gentility; and Dot's mother never stood on anything but her active little feet.

C. The third subdivision composes devices that are based on the contrast between the logical and emotive meanings:

Interjections and exclamatory words:

All present life is but an interjection

An 'Oh' or 'Ah' of joy or misery, or a 'Ha! Ha!' or 'Bah!'-a yawn or 'Pooh!'

Of which perhaps the latter is most true.

Epithet: A well-matched, fairly-balanced give-and-take couple.

Oxymoron: peopled desert, populous solitude, proud humility.

D. The fourth subdivision is based on the interaction between the logical and nominal meanings and includes:

Antonomasia: Mr. Facing-Both-Ways does not get very far in this world.

II. The second subdivision is based on the principle of interaction between two lexical meanings simultaneously materialised in the context. This kind of interaction helps to call special attention to a certain feature of the object described. Here belong:

Simile: Treacherous as a snake, faithful as a dog, slow as a tortoise.

Periphrasis: A gentleman of the long robe (a lawyer); the fair sex. (women)

Euphemism: In private I should call him a liar. In the Press you should

Use the words: 'Reckless disregard for truth'.

Hyperbole: The earth was made for Dombey and Son to trade in and the sun and the moon were made to give them light.

III. The third subdivision composes of a stable word combinations in due to their interaction with the context:

Clichés: clockwork precision, crushing defeat, the whip and carrot policy.

Proverbs and sayings: Come! He said, milk's spilt.

Epigrams: A thing of beauty is a joy for ever.

Quotations: Ecclesiastes said, 'that all is vanity'.

Allusions: Shakespeare talks of the herald Mercury.

Decomposition of set phrases: You know which side the law's buttered.

3.2.2 Kinds of Lexical Devices

Asst. Prof. Hussain Hameed Ma'yuuf (PhD)   M.A. Sahab Rasoul Ma'yuuf

The figure of speech   is a clear   departure from the usual form of expression to   make the meaning clearer, more forceful, or more beautiful. Figures of speech are thoroughly effective, for they add vividness, vigoraity , and beauty to utterances . The main speech figures with examples are listed below:

3.2.2.1 Metaphor

Metaphor is defined as   giving the thing a name which relates to another thing ; the conveyance being either from genus to species, or from species to genus, or from species to species, or on grounds of analogy . The cornerstone of metaphor lies in an interaction among a metaphorical expression and its context . The interplay which amalgamates a source and a target domain, speaking about the source domain alone may bring to mind the target domain (Zhang and Hu,2009:77).

3.2.2.2 Metonymy

Metonymy is a figure of speech that is used in everyday language and normal modes of thinking. It is believed that most of the basic insights into the trope of metonymy began from Aristotle, the ancient Greek philosopher, who assumed that metonymy and synecdoche are under the concept of metaphor . Metonymy is one of the categories of metaphor , metonymy is as metaphor, it is not only a linguistic form yet it is also a powerful cognitive device for people's conceptualization of the world.   It lets authors   to conceive one thing by means of its relation to another thing ; metonymic concepts structure do not formulate only our language but our thoughts, linguistic behaviour , and actions. Metonymic concepts like the part for the whole, are part of the object . It is a process consists in mentally retrieving one conceptual entity by another entity, the conceptual entity is the vehicle, which provides mental access to another conceptual entity (Guan,2009:179).

3.2.2.3 Simile

 Simile is a direct or explicit comparison between two different things that have some similarity or features , it is overtly denoted by the use of simile markers "as" or "like," for instance , "O my love's like a red, red rose." Simile means resemblance and likenesses. Fromilhague (1995) argues that simile has various functions: Firstly, similes are used to enhance communication to be concise and efficient. Secondly , similes are as cognitive means for thought in that they enable its users to think of the world in novel, alternative ways,to draw what is going on internal world by comparing it to another thing (Hussain,2014:1).

3.2.2.4 Euphemism

Euphuism is one of the common lexical devices; its name is taken from the moralistic prose romance Euphues especially the " The Anatomy of Wit" by John Lyly 1578 which is full of moral maxims). Euphemism is presented since there are words in all societies are tabooed and forbidden words to lessen its sharp effect, the words are not regarded to be used in "polite situations" that should be avoided. There are some words and topics that are for social and religious views are not permitted to be tackled depending on the social reasons and costumes, they are social and religious specific and dependent not universal, the taboo words and expressions are prohibited in some society meanwhile are permitted and acceptable in other societies (Hayakawa, 1978: 95-97).

3.3 Overview of Animation

The word "animation" is derived from the Latin word "animation", stem of "animātiō",

which means "a bestowing of life". The original meaning of this word is "liveliness" ;it has been in use much longer than the meaning of "moving image medium". Animation means a rapid sequencing process by which an animated films especially a cartoon is made to create a lifelike illusion , it is a moving pictures that is created from static drawings, models, objects by a computer. A cartoon is an animated film , which usually refers to a short film, attributing an exaggerated sequencing and visual style. The style takes inspiration from comic strips, often featuring anthropomorphic animals, superheroes, or the adventures of human protagonists, especially with animals that form a natural predator/prey relationship (e.g. cats and mice, coyotes and birds)(Buchan ,2013).

Animation begins to be popular on television at the beginning of the 1950s, when

television becomes wide using in the developed countries. Cartoons were mainly directory for kids , on convenient time slots, and especially US youth spent many hours watching Saturday-morning cartoons. Many classic animations (henceforth ANIMES) found a new life and wide acceptance on the small screen , later on at the end of the 1950s, the creation of new animated films start to change from being theatrical releasing to TV series. Hanna-Barbera Productions was especially prolific and has huge hit series, such as The Flintstones (1960–1966) (the first prime time animated series), Scooby-Doo (since 1969) and Belgian co-production The Smurfs (1981–1989) (Buchan,2013:195).

4.The Model of Analysis

The model of analysis is an adapted one , which draws upon ideas and assumptions adopted from one paradigm which is introduced in the literature review . The model of analysis is of Galperin (1971:26) which is a clear classification that is based on lexical level (as an oriented approach).

Asst. Prof. Hussain Hameed Ma'yuuf (PhD)　　　　　　　M.A. Sahab Rasoul Ma'yuuf
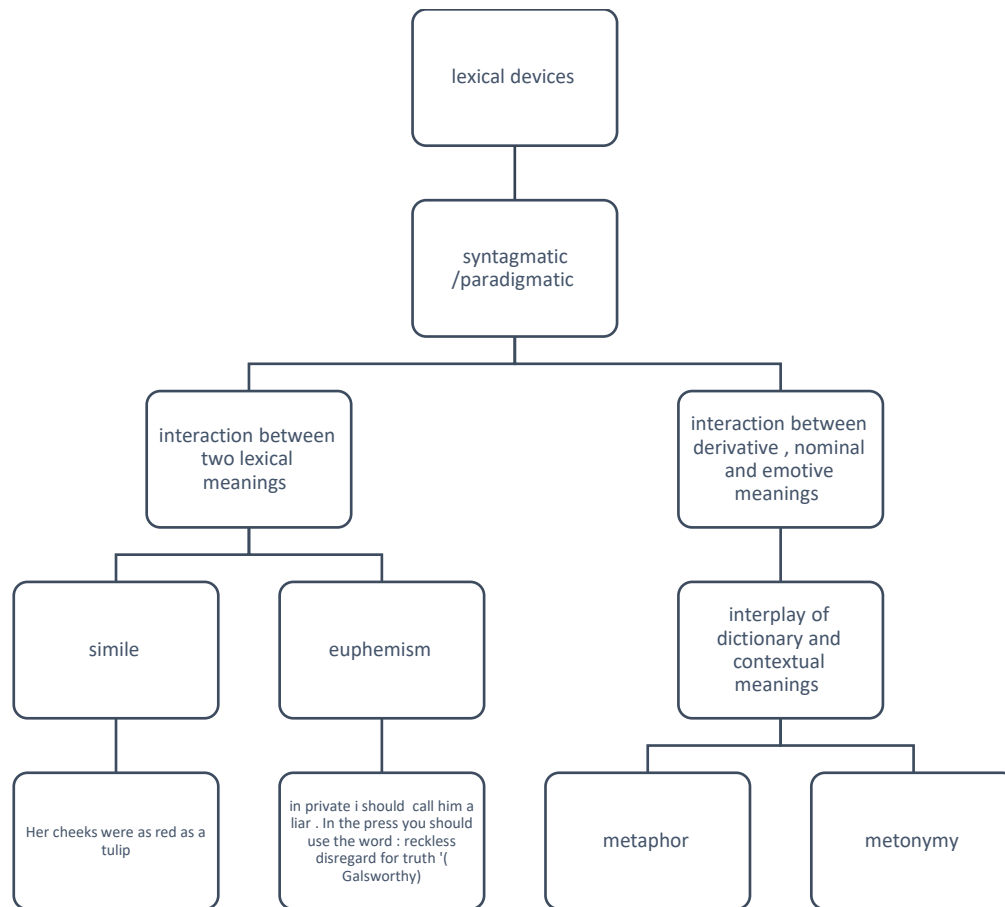
Figure(1): An Adapted Model for Analysing Lexical Devices According to the Classification of Galperin (1971:26).

5. The Data

5.1 Data Description and Collection

The sample of the present study is limited to two animations: Aladdin and the Magic Lamp, and Princess and The Frog . The data of this study are intentionally chosen by the researchers according to the theme since the two animations are full of such lexical devices.

5.2 Data Analysis

The analysis of the data follows both the qualitative and the quantitative approaches . The qualitative analysis is conducted in line with the adopted model and the quantitative analysis is done by by identifying the frequencies and percentages of lexical devices .

6.Lexical Devices in Aladdin and the Magic Lamp

Text (1): "(1)oh, I came from a land, where the caravan camels roam, it is barbaric, but hey, it is home...(2)Arabian nights like Arabian days , (3) it begins on a dark night, where a dark man waits with a dark purpose.... thousand apologies, O Patient One"

Analysis: In the first sentence , the caravan camels is a metonymy in the sense that caravan camels refers to the moving people who are the roaming with their caravans in the desert aimlessly and unsystematically , which referring to the Bedouins who are roaming across the entire Sahara with their camels . Caravan camel in its turn refers to the oriental area and that inhabited by the Arab whose land is a barbaric land. In utterance (2) , there is a simile because there is a direct comparison between two ideas by using a comparator word ' like' to compare the tenor ' Arabian Nights ' to vehicle ' Arabian days ' . Meanwhile in (3) , euphemistic phrase is used   , by using polite expressions instead of expressions that have offensive connotation to reduce and soothe the language when the peddler does not call the evil man with evil purpose but he instead of saying directly evil or black man , he uses dark for man and purpose. It is a negative euphemism since replacing the language   that people wants to avoid using.

Text (2): "(1)Ah, salaam, and good evening to you, welcome to Agrabah, city of mystery...it will not break, it broke , ohh! Look at this, this is famous Dead Sea Tupperware...(2) after all years of searching the cave of wonders you have touched the forbidden treasure! "

Analysis: Here in (1) , the word salaam is a metonymy ,it is a word that attributes Islamic religion which is the Arabic greetings word for peace used especially in the Arabic countries , it is a word associated with Islam . Agrabah which is an imaginary city and it is a city of magic ,it is a desert kingdom , referring to the middle east . It is considered as a metonymy because literary associated with Baghdad, it is a city belongs to Baghdad, and some of sources suggest that Agrabah refers to Taj Mahal city in India . In (2) 'Cave of wonders' is a metonymy ,it is a name that represents or symbolises another things like money, there is a close connection between treasure and wealth, money, richness, artifacts, magic . The writer doesn't metonymy just merely as a figure of speech, but it is a part of people's everyday way of thinking; and, the function of metonymy here is not just to achieve some artistic or aesthetic purpose but rather to better understand concepts of treasure. It is an effective cognitive tool for people to conceptualize the world**.**

Text (3): " (1) never again sees the light of the day....stop ,thief! , I'll have your hand for trophy,........ all this is for a loaf of bread ...(2) you are a worthless street rat , you were born a street rat, you'll die a street rat, and only your fleas will mourn you....(3) she thinks that the monkey is the sultan"

Analysis: In (1), the lexical devices that is used here is a metonymy by using a part to refer for a whole (hand for representing Human, it is part of the body) to punish him by taking his hand for trophy. Bread in the second part of the above quotation , bread is used to refer for something which is closely related to which it food, bread is just a small area of food but here the writer

A Stylistic Study of Lexical Devices in Aladdin and The Princess and the Frog

Asst. Prof. Hussain Hameed Ma'yuuf (PhD)   M.A. Sahab Rasoul Ma'yuuf

uses part to refer for the whole (bread for food), both hand and bread are metonymies. In (2), the lexical devices that is used in this text is metaphor , there is indirect comparison between two things ,by comparing you ' Aladdin ' that Who is being described, it is the tenor of this comparison, to a street rat, which is the object describing the tenor it is a vehicle of comparison , the speaker in the animation describes Aladdin as a street rat because Aladdin is homeless and he steels a loaf of bread from a market like the street rat who grows on steeling food from markets, street rats are homeless, that both have no place or family to live with and in. In (3) , the aesthetic value of this text is done by using metaphor in comparing indirectly the sultan to a monkey for his mischievousness, he has   playful nature, tricky, the monkey is the tenor and sultan is the vehicle .

Text (4): "(1) he is a whiz and wonder, he is about to pull my heart asunder!....(2) there is a cave , boy , a cave of wonders filled with treasures ...(3) keep your hands and arms inside...we drop Papa in low and the little woman off the cliff ..she has got these eyes and this hair and her smile ....kid ! we are going make you a star..."

Analysis: In (1) , the aesthetic value of this text is done by using   metaphor which is a lexical SDs by comparing implicitly prince Aladdin to whiz and wonder because he is remarkably skilled   and playful wherever he goes he makes a trick or miracle , he is rare, because he is moving in an extraordinary way by using magic carpet and with the help of magical characters and the magic lamp, he is moving from one place to another so easily as he is used to do such thing. In (2) , treasure is a metonymy ,it is a symbol that   symbolises or stands for gold , jewellery, money , wealth, valuable material and possessions. It is a word that is associated with another things because treasure is closely associated and   connected with wealth and gold . In(3) , hand, arm, smile ,hair are metonymies ,they are parts and closely connected with the human body that referring to the whole (to human) , metonymy as   a mental process , in which there is one conceptual entity(hand ,arm, hair , smile) which is the   vehicle that provides cognitive process cross to another conceptual entity, the target, within the same domain(these vehicles are related to human beings),both the target and vehicle are associated with each other .The purpose of using such metonymy in this text is generally to focus the rhetorical emphasis of a reference (hand, arm, smile, hair)to an object(human beings).

 The last clause of this excerpt, there is a metaphor in which a word denoting one kind of object or action (star) is used in place of another to suggest a likeness or analogy between them: the person being addressed in "you a star " is being equated with a star , with the suggestion being that the person or person's life is being shining and in a high rank and delightful in the way that a star is shining and high . You is a tenor and star is the vehicle , the speaker means that to

change the life of the person being addressed for poor to the high level of richness,to make his life shine like a star and to be in a high position.

Text (5): " (1)I'm like a shooting star......the truth is that I sometimes dress as a commoner to escape the pressure of the palace life.... had to slit a few throats, but I got it. Ah-ah-ahhh. The treasure, Ow!"

Analysis: In (1) of this ongoing text , there are two direct comparisons by using comapative words ,they are similes. The first one is by using like, meanwhile the second one is by using as . The first one is by direct comparison of Jasmine herself to the shooting star , shooting star which symbolises a good luck , change , and wishes about to come true ,she is like a shooting star that she is going to change Aladdin's life , because of her his life is going to be changed from poor to the richness ,he is going to be a prince and live in a palace and be wealthy . Jasmine is sometimes wearing a clothes as the clothes of the common people just to be away from the court life and to be free for sometime, in this scene she makes a explicit comparison between her style of clothes which is similar to the clothes of the common people. Similes are used here to highlight the similarities between jasmine and the shooting star once, and between her clothes and the clothes of the coppers another time, Jasmine and her style of clothes are the tenor because they are being described, they are the starting points, that which are to be compared to something else,to vehicles (shooting star and commoners) they are the object of the comparison, the image or idea that the S of the simile (the tenor)are compared to in order to understand the tenor in a new way.

7. Stylistic Analysis of the Lexical Devices in The Princess and The Frog

Text (6): " there is no way , in this whole wide world, I would ever,ever , ever mean never kiss a frog, yuck!... here my flapjacks....he stayed in our house as a personal guest...my mom says always says that the quick way to a man's heart is through his stomach.....this chap is obviously a charlatan"

Analysis: In this text , the flapjacks is a slang word for a food similar to pancakes, it is a metonymy in the sense that flapjacks is used as a substitution to refer for the American breakfast ,it is part(flapjacks) for whole (breakfast or morning meal). There is also simile , by making a man explicit comparison by using of ' as' as a comparator to compare between the staying of the person in the house which is the tenor or topic and   the staying of the personal guest which is the vehicle . Heart and stomach are part of the human body . Heart is a metonymy , it is a symbol that symbolises human experience , emotion , affection, and living organism. Stomach is a symbol that symbolises greediness , selfishness, and symbolises the person who think of his interest instead of others . In this context the word stomach refers to food that fulls

A Stylistic Study of Lexical Devices in Aladdin and The Princess and the Frog

Asst. Prof. Hussain Hameed Ma'yuuf (PhD)   M.A. Sahab Rasoul Ma'yuuf

the stomach ,when man's stomach is full , it is a quick way to get man's heart. In the last clause , the word chap is compared to a charlatan implicitly. The chap is the tenor and charlatan is the vehicle , comparing chap to charlatan in the sense that the chap is fraud , faker , a one who claims that he has medical skills ,but in fact he lucks medical knowledge, he devices people with false claims , he turns people to what he wants by voodoo .

Text (7): " I am sweatin' like a sinner in church... aren't you just as pretty as a magnolia in May... Naveen allow me to introduce myself : I'm prince of Maldonia... prince? If you are the prince, then who was that waltzing with the lottie on the dance floor?"

Analysis: the ongoing text   begins with a simile ,in the sense that there is an explicit comparison between the state of the speaker (tenor) and the state of the sinner in church (vehicle) ,in both states , there are stressed situations, the speaker and sinner in church are under tension, confusion and hard times so that they are sweating. In the following clause ,there is a simile ,by comparing her prettiness to the magnolia flower,   it is an exaggeration at the same time that are not meat to be taken literally, Charlotte exaggerates in describing Tiana's beauty , magnolia is white flower with pink meanwhile Tiana is Afro-American woman that has brown skin, it is a hyperbolic simile.

Text (8): "Voodoo ? you mean to tell this all happened because you were missing with the Shadow Man ... I'll act like one if you do your best... you are poised like a panther... there is no way I'm kissing a frog and eating a bug on the same day ...I always wanted to try red beans and rice "

Analysis: In the current text , Shadow Man is a metonymy, shadow man refers to a character in a video game which is called shadow man advantures that fulls of puzzles, and complex missions , a game which is about a man who is fighting alone in the heart of darkness like Naveen who is the only man and in the heart of jungle which is dim place which is the worst and dangerous path it is like a nightmare full of terror that can drive one to the maddness to find evil which threatening to engulf the living world,in this scene Prince Naveen and his mission in the jungle is like the mission of the shadow man in that game , the shadow man is a symbol that symbolises that game , and he is the main part of the game .

 The next two clauses are having similes by making an explicit comparison by using comapative words ' like' to compare the speaker's acting (tenor) to the acting of one (vehicle), and to compare the addressed poising to the poising of the panther . This text has verbal irony where there is a clash between what is said and what is done , Tiana refuses to kiss a frog, to eat bug but later on ,she kisses the frog and eats bugs . In the last clause, red beans and rice are referring to meals ,or food they are used here a as metonymy because they are as substitutions for food .

Table (1): Overall Occurrence and Percentage of Lexical Devices in the Selected Animations

Lexical Devices	Aladdin and the Magic Lamp		The Princess and the Frog		Total Occurrence
	Freq.	P.%	Freq.	P%.	
Metaphor	17	23%	24	22%	41
Metonymy	27	٪3%	48	43%	75
Simile	26	٪3%	34	31%	69
Euphemism	2	3%	5	4%	7
Total	72	100	111	100	19

8.Conclusions

In the light of the mixed, i.e. qualitative and quantitative analysis, and results of analyses of the selected data, the present study has arrived at the following conclusions:

1. In the selected ANIMES metonymy is found out to be the most common lexical device that is used in the two selected ANIMES under scrutiny folloed simile.

2. The four lexical devices that are employed in the selected ANIMES under scrutiny are affecting the ANIMES by making the information clear and adding intensity of language meaning.

3. There are four lexical devices found in the selected ANIMES under scrutiny that give an aesthetic value to the ANIMES are: metaphor, metonymy, simile, and euphemism. Each animation has the four lexical devices .

4. The lexical devices are realized linguistically in a systematic way in the ANIMES under scrutiny to embellish and enhance the text , entertaining the reader in characterising person or object and to intensify some features of the concepts. Each lexical devices is realized through certain elements or words which can be identified within or across the sentence i.e. simile is realized through tenor, vehicle and comparative word ' as, like' .

A Stylistic Study of Lexical Devices in Aladdin and The Princess and the Frog

Asst. Prof. Hussain Hameed Ma'yuuf (PhD)　　　　　M.A. Sahab Rasoul Ma'yuuf

Reference

Abrams, M. H. And Harpham, G. G.(2013). *A Glossary of Litrary Terms (11ᵗʰ ed.).* Boston: Heinle & Heinle.

Buchan, S. (2013). *Pervasive Animation.* New York and London: Routledge. ISBN 978-0-415-80723-4.

Burke, M.(2014). *The Routledge Handbook of Stylistics* . London: Taylor and Francis Group. Fromilhague, C (1995). *Les Figures de Style*. Paris: Nathan.

Galperin I. R.(1971). *Stylistics*. – Moscow: Higher School publishing house.

Guan, J .(2009). *The Cognitive Nature of Metonymy and Its Implications for English Vocabulary Teaching*. English Language Teaching Journal. Vol.2(4) ,p. 179-183.

Halliday, M. A. K. (1964). *The linguistic study of literary texts* . In Horace Lunt (ed.) Proceedings of the Ninth International Congress of Linguists, Cambridge.

Hayakawa, S.I. (1978). *Language in Thought and Action* . New York : Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, INC.

Hussain, R.(2014). *Metaphors and Similes in Literature.* International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention . Vil.3(9),p.1-2.

Irwin, W. (2001). *What is Allusion?* The Journal of Aesthetic Art Criticism. Vol.26(3), p.286-297.

Ma'yuuf,H.H.(2015). *Rhetorical Pragmatics*.Journal of Advanced Social Research. Vol.,5(5),p.19-38.

Ma'yuuf, H.H., and Witwit,M.A. (2021).*A Contrastive Stylistic Semantic Study of Imagery in '' BadrAlasiab's Your eyes are two palm dates forests'' and '' Eliot'.* Elementary Education Journal.Vol.20(5),p.129-148.

Umedilloevna, S.M.(2019). *Lexical Stylistic Devices and Literary Terms of Figurative Language.* International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering (IJRTE). Vol 3(3).p.231-233.

Yeibo, Ebi. (2001). *Patterns of Lexical Choices and Stylistics Function in J.P. Clark-Beckerman's Poetry.* International Journal English Linguistics. Vol. 1,no. 1, March 2001, pp. 137-149.

Zhang, F. And Hu, J.(2009). *A Study of Metaphor and its Application in Language Learning and Teaching.* International Education Studied Journal. Vol.2(2),p.77-81.

Znamenskaya, T.A.(2004). *Stylistics of the English Language : Fundamentals of the Course* . Taldykorgan: Universal/ Scientific Library Press .