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## STYLISTIC FEATURES OF WINGED EXPRESSIONS

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### Abstract

Identifying the features of the stylistic use of winged expressions in a literary text is of great importance. This article examines the common usage of Latin and French winged expressions in texts. Their functions are revealed through analysis.

**Keywords:** Winged expression, quotation, implicit, explicit, precise, imprecise, author, source, function, analysis.

### Introduction

One of the most important tasks in global linguistics is the study and use of linguistic units. A comprehensive study of winged expressions allows us to clearly distinguish them from other units, identify their semantic aspects, and cover a wide range of stylistic applications. In particular, the semantic analysis of winged expressions and aspects of their use in various stylistic devices in a literary text require systematic research, since the specific features of winged expressions from a theoretical point of view are not sufficiently scientifically substantiated.

Today, interest in fundamental research on set units and their use in speech is growing in global linguistics. The analysis and study of set units, their application, and the exploration of interlingual relationships are becoming

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increasingly relevant and determine the prospects for further research. In particular, certain expressions, i.e. winged expressions, play an important role, which serve to increase the effectiveness and color of speech and are used as figurative quotations.

### Main Body

There is information about the common use of other people's thoughts in the text. For example, V.N.Vakurov suggests that it is used as hidden and overt quotations. [2, 70] O.V.Berkova introduces the terms explicit and implicit, and also notes that explicit and implicit citation can be in “precise” and “imprecise” forms. [1, 54-59]

In our opinion, the classification proposed by O.V.Berkova allows us to more fully identify the specific uses of winged expressions in literary texts. Accordingly, we observed idioms in Latin and French through an analysis of this classification.

The common use of winged expressions in Latin and French is actively observed in literary texts, and they appear in both explicit and implicit forms. Explicit winged expressions come in both precise and imprecise forms. When winged expressions are included in a text in explicit-precise form, the author or source is either cited or used separately, without modification. For example:

Il fouettait énergiquement les pauvres bêtes, aussi intrépide que César dans la tempête, lorsqu’il disait à son pilote: **Tu portes César et sa fortune!** (Mérimée).

In the explicitly-imprecise form, although the author or source is stated or cited as the opinion of another, some common lexical and grammatical changes are observed: On dit que **la main gauche doit ignorer ce qui donne la main droite.** (Aymé)

“The inclusion of catchphrases in the text as an explicit one serves mainly to substantiate and confirm the author’s opinion, as well as to figuratively convey thoughts and create a comic effect”. [4]

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Implicit use of winged expressions means they are included in the text without any citation. Implicit winged expressions also have precise and imprecise forms. When winged expressions are used in an implicitly-precise form, they are inserted into the text as is, without changes: **Le vieil Adam**, il n'était qu'un enfant. C'est moi, le vieil Adam; car je suis le même homme, et depuis, j'ai grandi. Nous sommes le même arbre, mais j'ai poussé plus haut. (Rolland)

When using winged expressions in an implicitly imprecise form, some common changes are observed: Je suis trop vieux pour **me parer des plumes du paon**. (Exbrayat)

It should be noted that the use of winged expressions as titles and headings is actively observed. In this case, winged expressions are used in an implicit form, and they perform both a primary and a compositional function. There is a collection of teaching aids on the French language, Alter Ego. [3]

Or the winged expression Veni, Vidi, Vici is actively used as a title: there is a sculpture created in 2013 by M.Rechmaoui at the Georges Pompidou Center in Paris. [7] This sculpture is made from 992 blocks of white marble, 26 of which are engraved with the names of historical conquerors. The work's title indicates that it is dedicated to historical wars. Another example is the song Veni, Vidi, Vici, created by the French rapper La Fouine, released in 2011 [8]; a song written in 2000 by M.Farme for the singer Alizée. [9]

Based on the analysis, it can be said that “the use of winged expressions in implicit form is more actively applied compared to explicit form and is distinguished by a variety of properties.” [5] Just like explicit, winged expressions included in the text in implicit form can perform the functions of naming and classification. Although their anonymity is relative, an author is more likely to use a winged expression implicitly than explicitly. Using winged expressions implicitly, separate from the source, does not affect their semantics; on the contrary, it allows for their easy adaptation to the text and the fulfillment of various functions.

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### Conclusion

The common use of French winged expressions in literary texts manifests itself as both explicit and implicit phenomena. The explicit inclusion of winged expressions in the text serves to substantiate and confirm the author's opinion, allows for figurative expression and creates a comic effect. The implicit use of winged expressions doesn't affect their semantics, but rather ensures their easy adaptation to the text. This technique actively fulfills both the nominating and compositional functions.

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