



CONFERENCE ARTICLE

STYLISTIC FEATURES OF THE LANGUAGE IN VICTOR HUGO'S NOVEL "NOTRE DAME DE PARIS"

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ABSTRACT

This thesis examines the main stylistic devices of language—metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, alliteration, and epithet—using Victor Hugo's novel "Notre Dame de Paris." The analysis is conducted from the perspective of a vivid and meaningful perception of the literary text. It is shown that expressive devices play a key role in creating the characters and shaping the atmosphere of medieval Paris.

KEYWORDS

Stylistics, literary text, metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, alliteration, epithet, Victor Hugo.

INTRODUCTION

The language of a work of fiction is distinguished by its distinctive imagery and emotional richness. The writer strives not only to convey the sequence of events but also to form a holistic understanding of the era, space, and inner world of the characters. Stylistic devices are used to achieve this goal. Victor Hugo's novel "The Hunchback of Notre Dame de Paris" is a striking example of a work in which expressive devices become a crucial element of the author's design.

Metonymy is used for generalization and for enhancing expressive power. By mentioning Paris, Hugo often means not only the city as a physical space, but also its inhabitants—their fears, passions, and hopes. In this way, the name of a place replaces a complex set of social and human relationships.

Synecdoche, as a variety of metonymy, appears in descriptions of the crowd. The author highlights individual details—faces, hands, voices—through which the image of the people as a whole

is conveyed. This technique makes it possible to present the collective as a unified force with its own character and mood.

Alliteration enhances the sound expressiveness of the literary text. Repetition of consonant sounds is used in descriptions of the ringing of bells, the movement of the crowd, and the bustle of the city. As a result, the reader not only sees but also seems to hear the depicted scene. The repetition of consonants creates a sense of sound—for example, in passages describing the peal of bells, the noise of the crowd, and the hum of the city. The reader does not merely read the text; they seem to hear Paris itself.

Epithets give artistic images emotional depth. Hugo actively uses figurative modifiers when describing characters and space: the gloomy cathedral, dark streets, and the beautiful Esmeralda. Epithets help the author express his attitude toward what is depicted and intensify the emotional impact of the text.



Stylistic devices in Victor Hugo's novel help to create a vivid image of medieval Paris, convey a tense atmosphere, and reveal the characters' personalities. Thanks to metaphors, epithets, and sound techniques, the text appeals not only to the reader's intellect but also to their emotions.

Conclusion

The stylistic devices of language in the novel *Notre-Dame de Paris* perform not a decorative but a meaning-forming function. Metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, alliteration, and epithet help Victor Hugo create a coherent artistic picture, convey the spirit of the era, and express the depth of human feelings. It is precisely due to these devices that the novel remains relevant and expressive for readers of different generations.

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