

PHONETIC EXPRESSIVE MEANS AND DEVICES

1. Aim:

- ✓ To distinguish EM and SD before analyzing modern discourse texts.

2.Objectives:

- ✓ To discuss the notion of EM and SD providing with examples.
- ✓ To investigate EM and SD according to the lexical, syntactical, phonetic levels.

ALLITERATION, ASSONANCE

Alliteration is a device based on repetition of the same or similar sounds at close distance, which makes speech more expressive. It is frequently used in idioms:

- blind as bat;
- tit for tat (=an eye for an eye);
- tit-bit (лакомый кусочек);
- (it is) neck or nothing (план или пропан);
- as good as gold.

A variant of alliteration is **assonance**, repetition of the same similar vowels only, e.x:

- My shoes show signs of **wear** and **tear**;
- the **wear** and **tear** of city life.

ONOMATOPOEIA

This term denotes sound imitation, i.e. the use of words which denotes some phenomenon by imitating its real sounding. It may be imitation of the sounds produced by animals:

- buzz (sounds of bees);
- hiss (snakes);
- bow-wow (dogs);
- mew/miaow and purr (cats).
- flop, splash, bubble (imitation of natural sounds).

THE USE OF RHYTHM AND RHYME IN VERSIFICATION

Rhythm in poetic speech is produced by regular alternation of stressed and unstressed syllables. e.x:

Why do you cry, Willie?

Why do you cry?

Why, Willie, why, Willie,

Why, Willie, why?

A division of the poetic line from stressed to stress, which contains one stressed syllable and one or two unstressed syllable, is called a **Foot**. According the correlation of stressed and unstressed syllables within the foot, there are 5 types of feet: trochee, iambus, dactyl, amphibrach, anapaest.

RHYME

Rhyme is created by the repetition of the same sounds in the last stressed syllable of two (or more) lines in a stanza (строфа).

There **male** and **female** rhyme are by the type of the stressed syllable.

RHYME

It is the male rhyme when the stress falls on the last syllable in the rhymed lines.

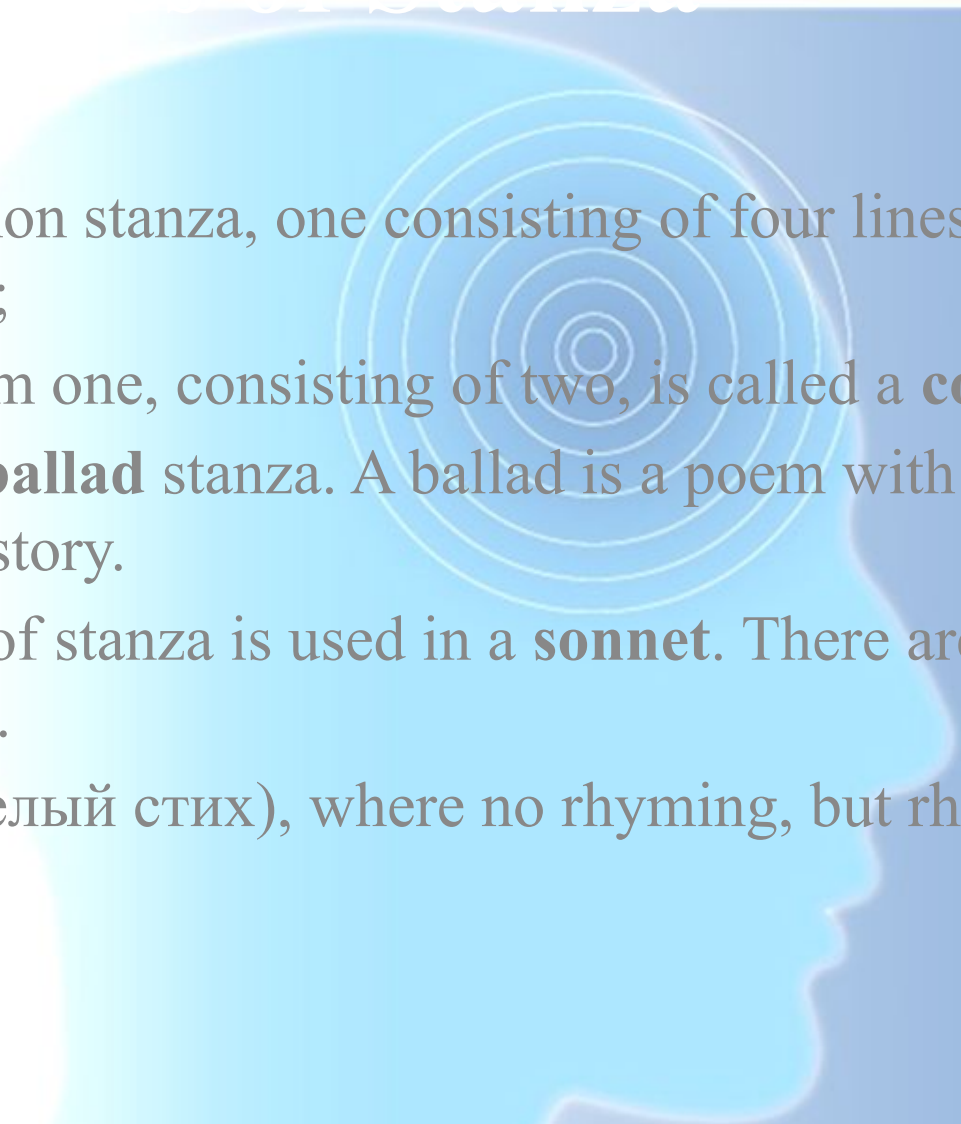
It is the female rhyme, when it falls on the last but one syllable:

When the lamp is shattered (female rhyme)

The light in the dust lies dead; (male rhyme)

When the cloud is scattered, (female)

The rainbow`s glory is shed. (male) (P.B. Shelley)



The most common stanza, one consisting of four lines, is called a **quatrain**;

The more seldom one, consisting of two, is called a **couplet**.

There is also a **ballad** stanza. A ballad is a poem with a plot, which tells some story.

A specific type of stanza is used in a **sonnet**. There are 12 lines, 2 final lines.

Blank verse (белый стих), where no rhyming, but rhythm is preserved.

LITERATURE

1. I.R. Galperin Stylistics Moscow 1997
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