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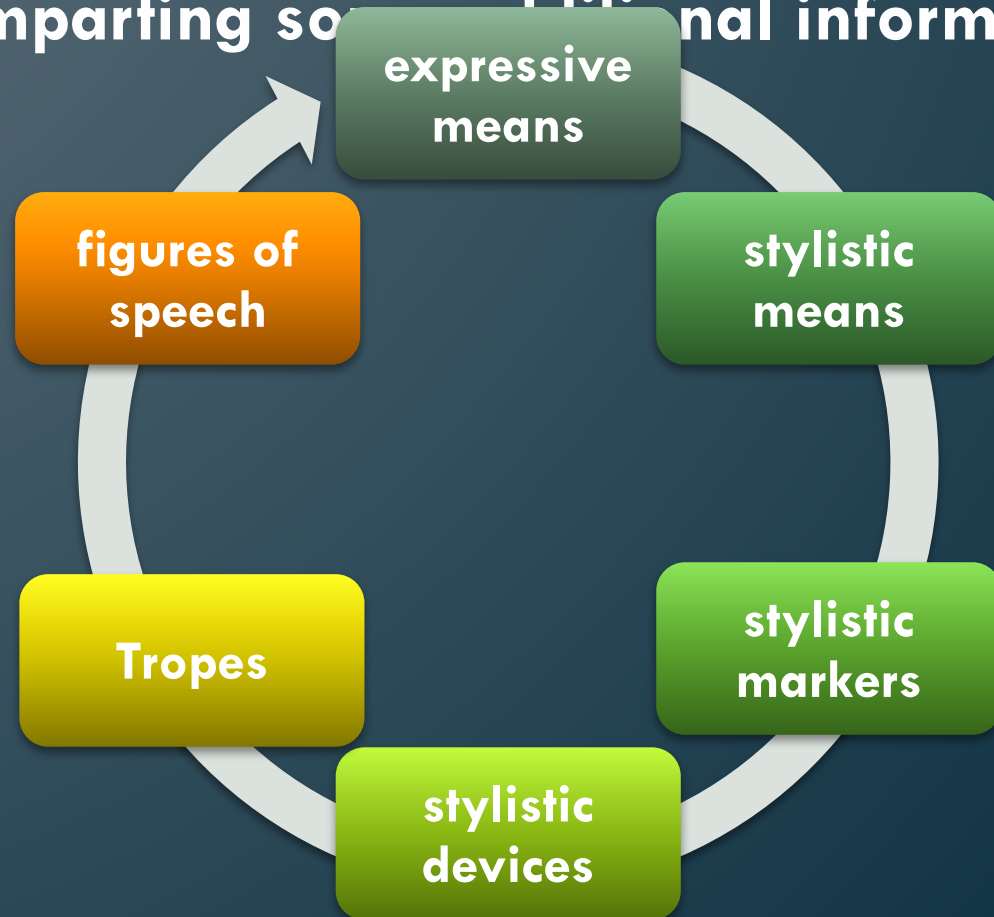
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ДЯ-503

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AND STYLISTIC DEVICES

In linguistics there are different terms to denote particular means by which utterances are foregrounded, i.e. made more conspicuous, more effective and therefore imparting some additional information



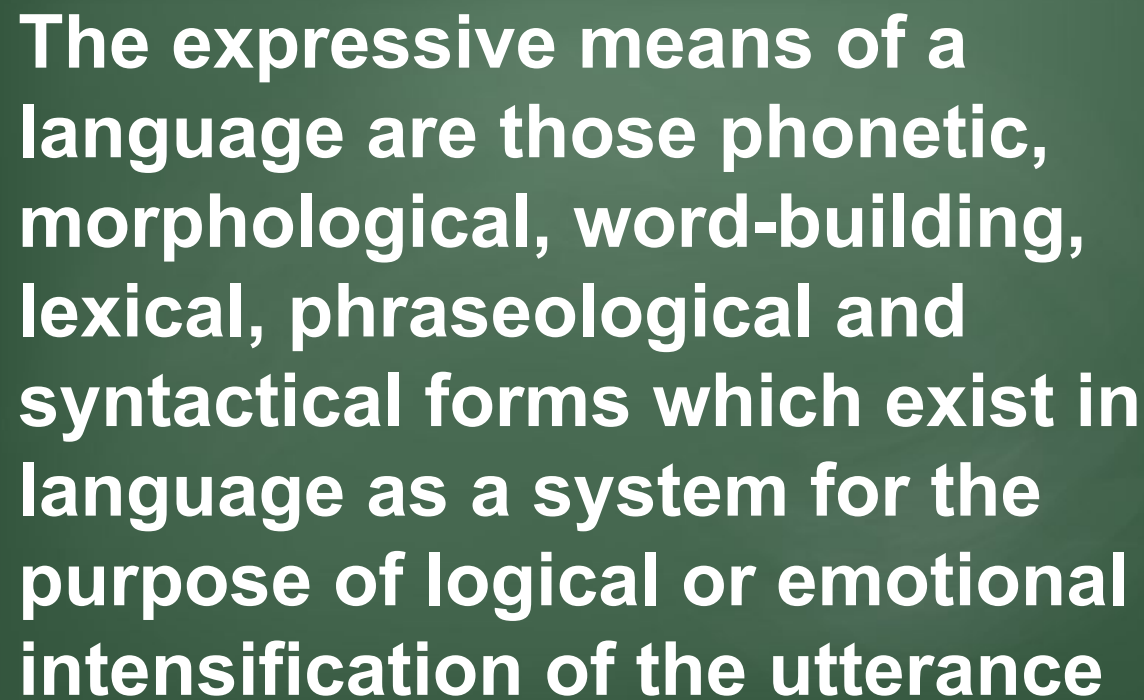
Most linguists distinguish ordinary (also: substantial, referential) semantic and stylistic differences in meaning. In fact all language means contain meaning

meanings

grammatical

lexical meanings

specific meaning (stylistic)



The expressive means of a language are those phonetic, morphological, word-building, lexical, phraseological and syntactical forms which exist in language as a system for the purpose of logical or emotional intensification of the utterance

Intensification is achieved by means of expressiveness and emotiveness.

expressiveness

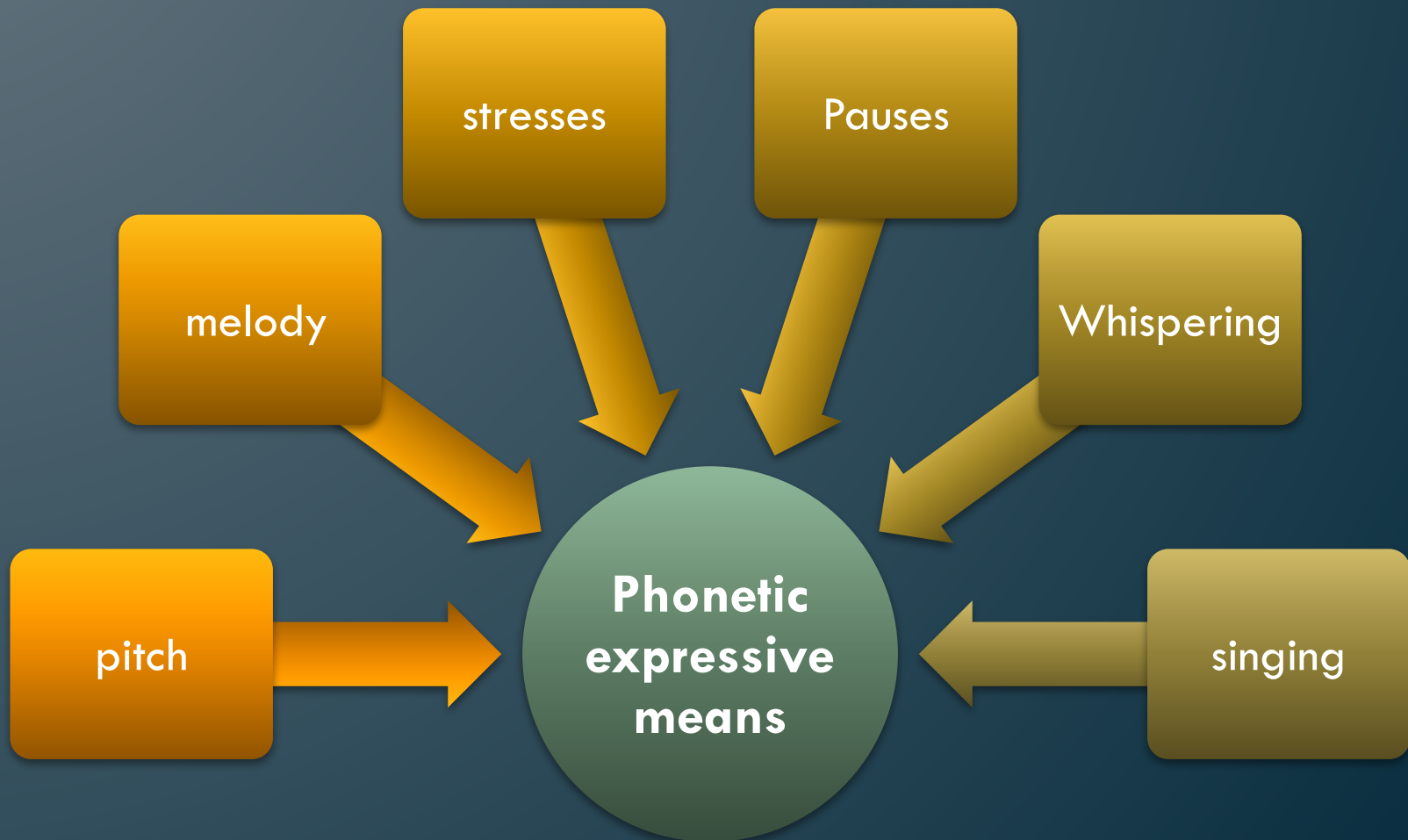
- may be understood as a kind of intensification of an utterance or of a part of it depending on the position in the utterance of the means that manifest this category and what these means are.

emotiveness

- correspondingly the emotive elements of language, are the means that reveal the emotions of writer or speaker

But these elements are not direct manifestations of the emotions – they are just the echoes of real emotions, echoes which have undergone some intellectual recasting. They are designed to awaken co-experience in the mind of the reader.

Expressive means introduce connotational meanings into utterances



Morphological expressive means are, for example, The Historical Present; the use of shall in the second and third person; the use of some demonstrative pronouns with an emphatic meaning as those, then some cases of nominalization, particularly when conversion of verbal stems is alien to the meaning of the verbs or the nominalization of phrases and sentences and a number of their morphological forms, which acquire expressiveness in the context.

“Those gold candles fixed in heaven’s
air”

Shakespeare

Among the word-building means we find a great many forms which serve to make the utterance more expressive by intensifying some of their semantic and / grammatical properties. The diminutive suffixes, add some emotional colouring to the words. We may also refer to what are called neologisms and nonce-words formed with non-productive suffixes or with Greek roots, as *mistressmanship*, *cleanorama*.

Word-building means

✓ *diminutive suffixes*

-y (-ie), -let,

e.g. *dearie*, *sonny*, *auntie*, *streamlet*

✓ non-productive suffixes or with Greek roots
mistressmanship, *cleanorama*

Lexical level

Interjections

words with
emotive
meaning
only

Epithets

words which
have both
referential
and emotive
meaning

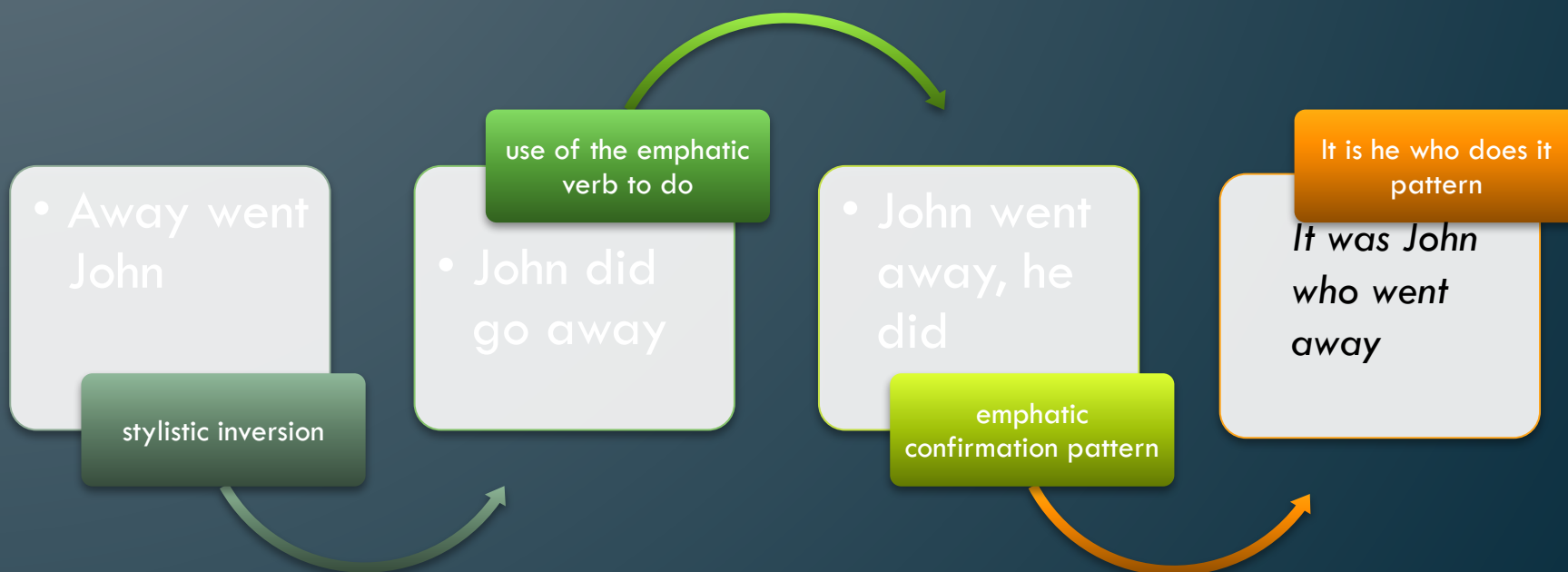
denotative and connotative

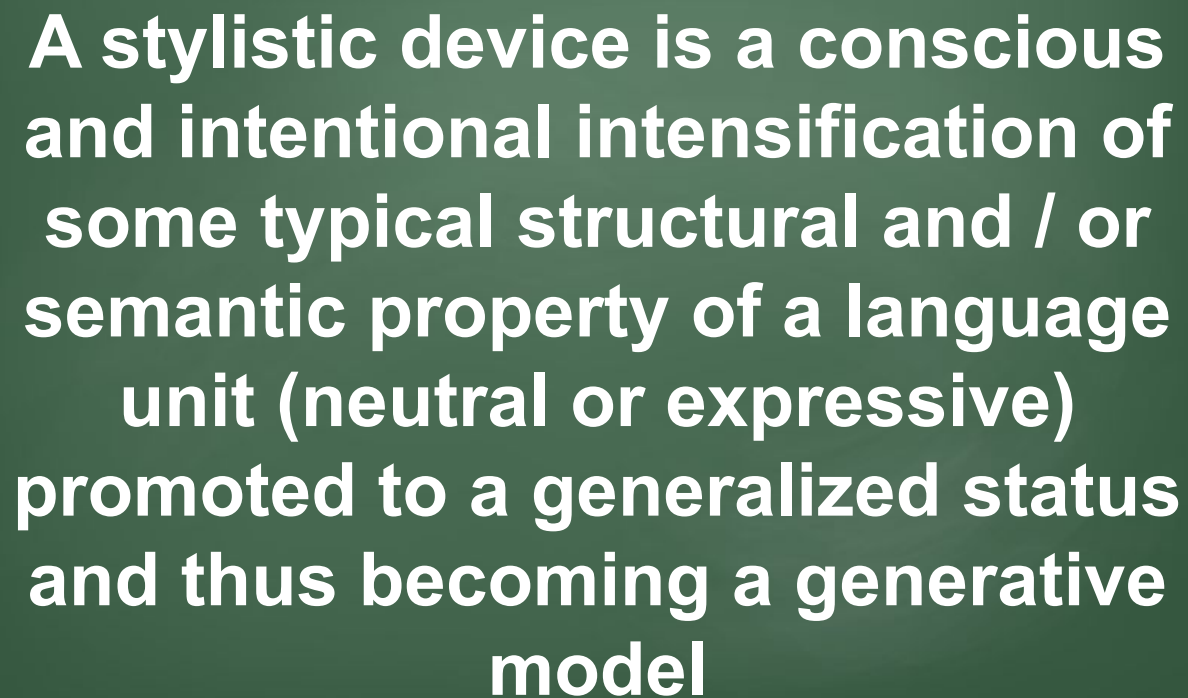
words
which still
retain a
twofold
meaning
(love, hate,
sympathy)

words
belonging
to the layers
of slang
and vulgar
words

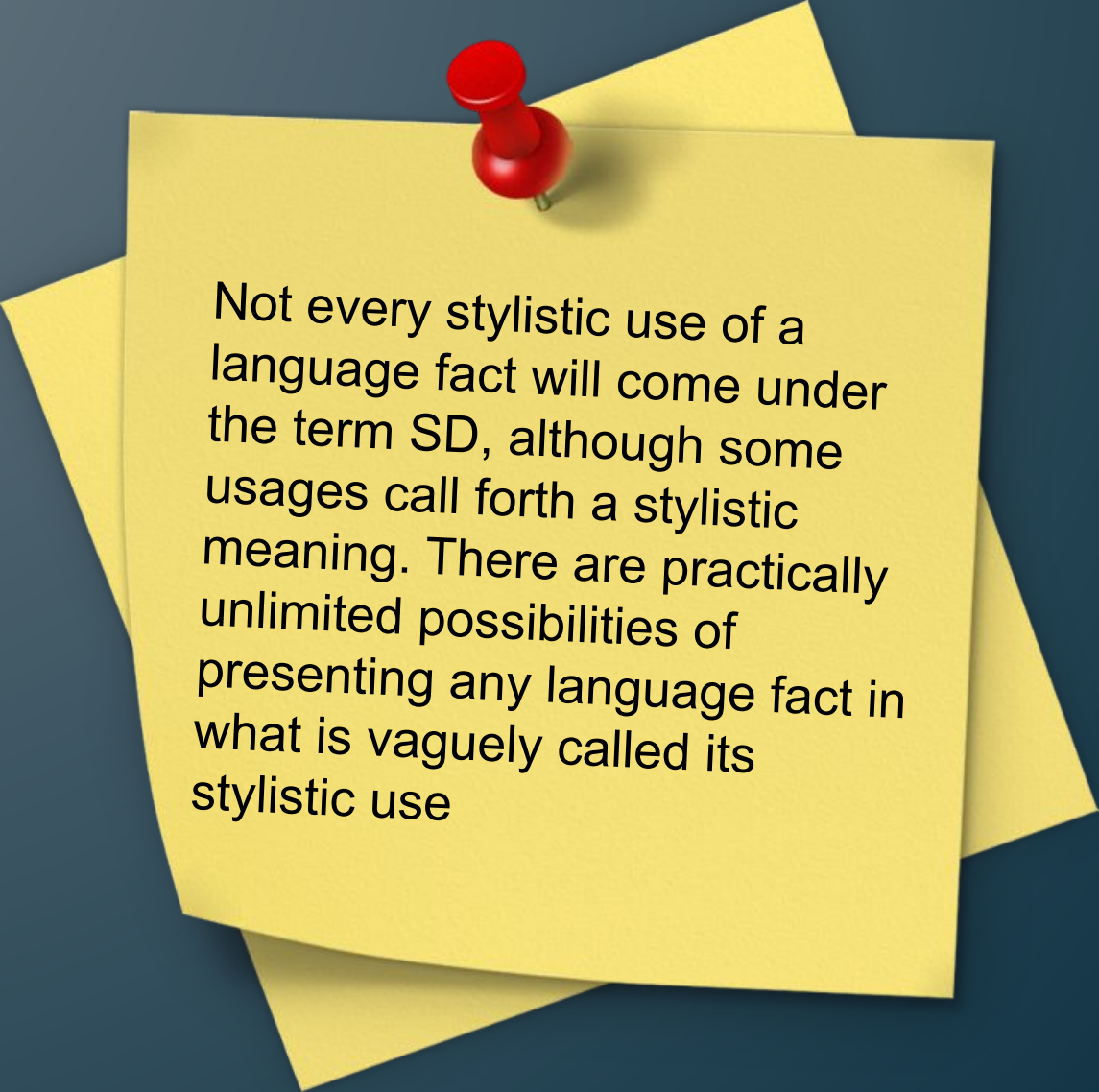
poetic or
archaic
layers

To syntactic expressive means belong emphatic syntactic constructions. Such constructions stand in opposition to their neutral equivalents. The neutral sentence John went away may be replaced by the following expressive variants





A stylistic device is a conscious and intentional intensification of some typical structural and / or semantic property of a language unit (neutral or expressive) promoted to a generalized status and thus becoming a generative model



Not every stylistic use of a language fact will come under the term SD, although some usages call forth a stylistic meaning. There are practically unlimited possibilities of presenting any language fact in what is vaguely called its stylistic use

THANK YOU
FOR
ATTENTION