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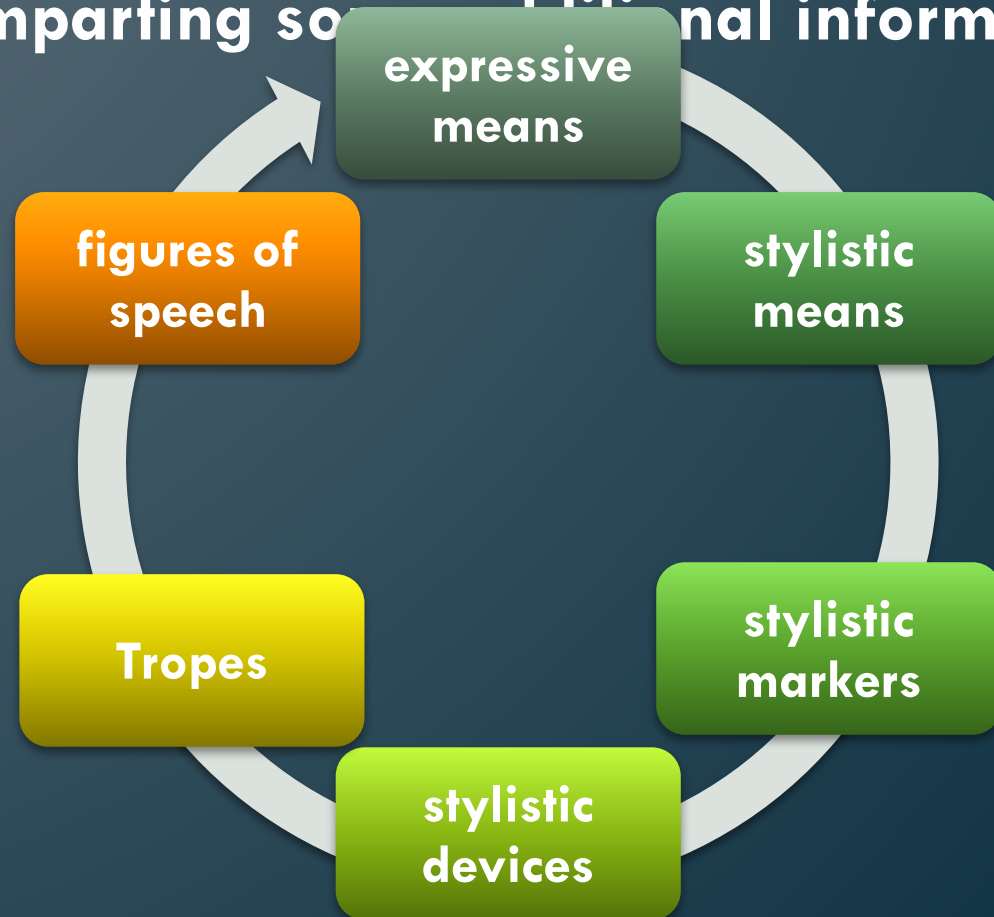
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ДЯ-503

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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



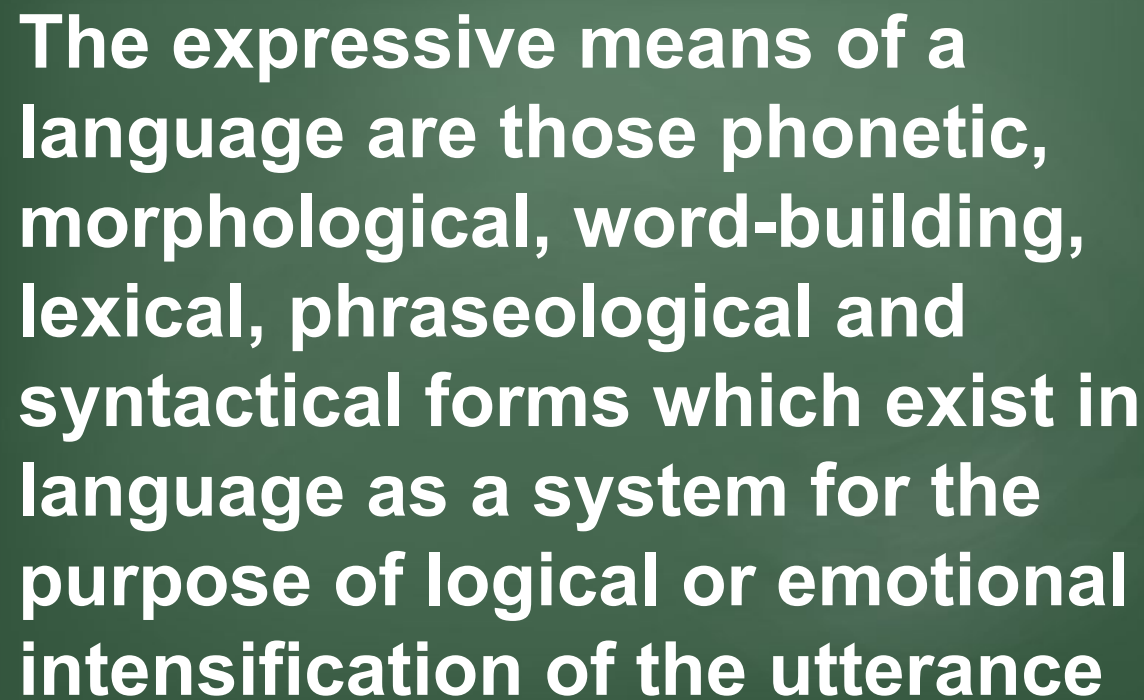
Most linguists distinguish ordinary (also: substantial, referential) semantic and stylistic differences in meaning. In fact all language means contain meaning

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.

