

# SIW

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# PLAN:

## **1. What is the subject of stylistics?**

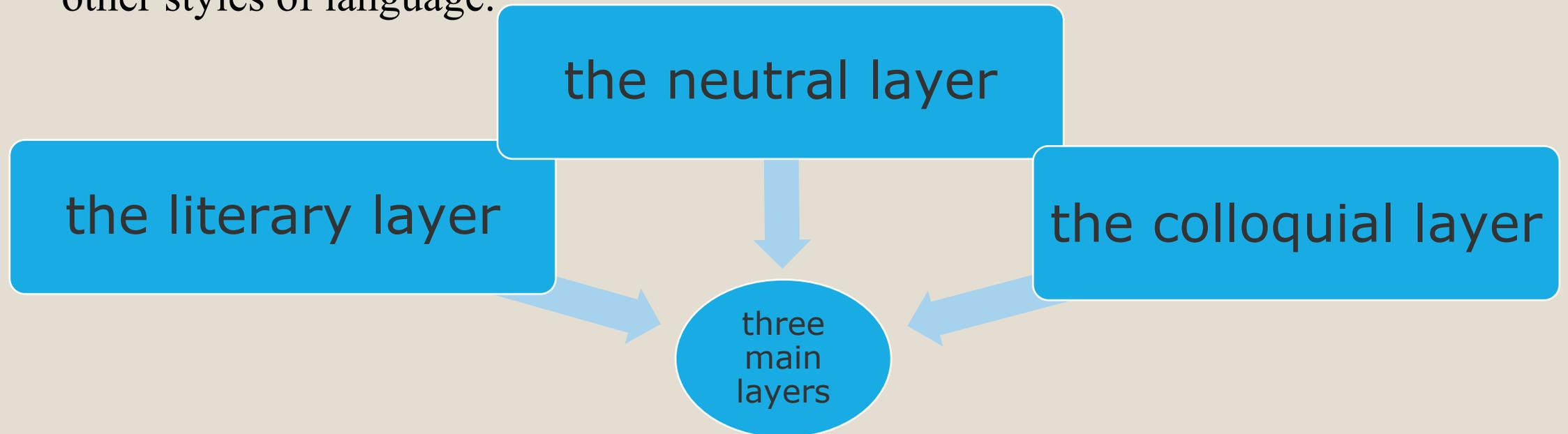
- the concepts of ‘neutral language means’,
- ‘expressive means’
- and ‘stylistic devices’.

## **2. What varieties of English are you familiar with?**

- Consider their main characteristics.

# The subject of stylistics

- The **subject of stylistics** can be outlined as the study of the nature, functions and structure of stylistic devices, on the one hand, and, on the other, the study of each style of language as classified, its aim, its structure, its characteristic features and the effect it produces, as well as its interrelation with other styles of language.



Unites the different groups of words within the layer may be called its **aspect**

The aspect of the **LITERARY LAYER** is its markedly bookish character. It is this that makes the layer more or less stable.

The aspect of the **COLLOQUIAL LAYER** of words is its lively spoken character. It is this that makes it unstable, fleeting.

The aspect of the **NEUTRAL LAYER** is its universal character. That means it is unrestricted in its use.

the special media of language which secure the desirable effect of the utterance are and

called **stylistic devices (SD)**

**expressive means (EM).**

# The expressive means

- 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 and / or emotional intensification of the utterance

## **PHONETIC EXPRESSIVE MEANS**

include pitch, melody, stresses, pauses, whispering, singing, and other ways of using human voice.

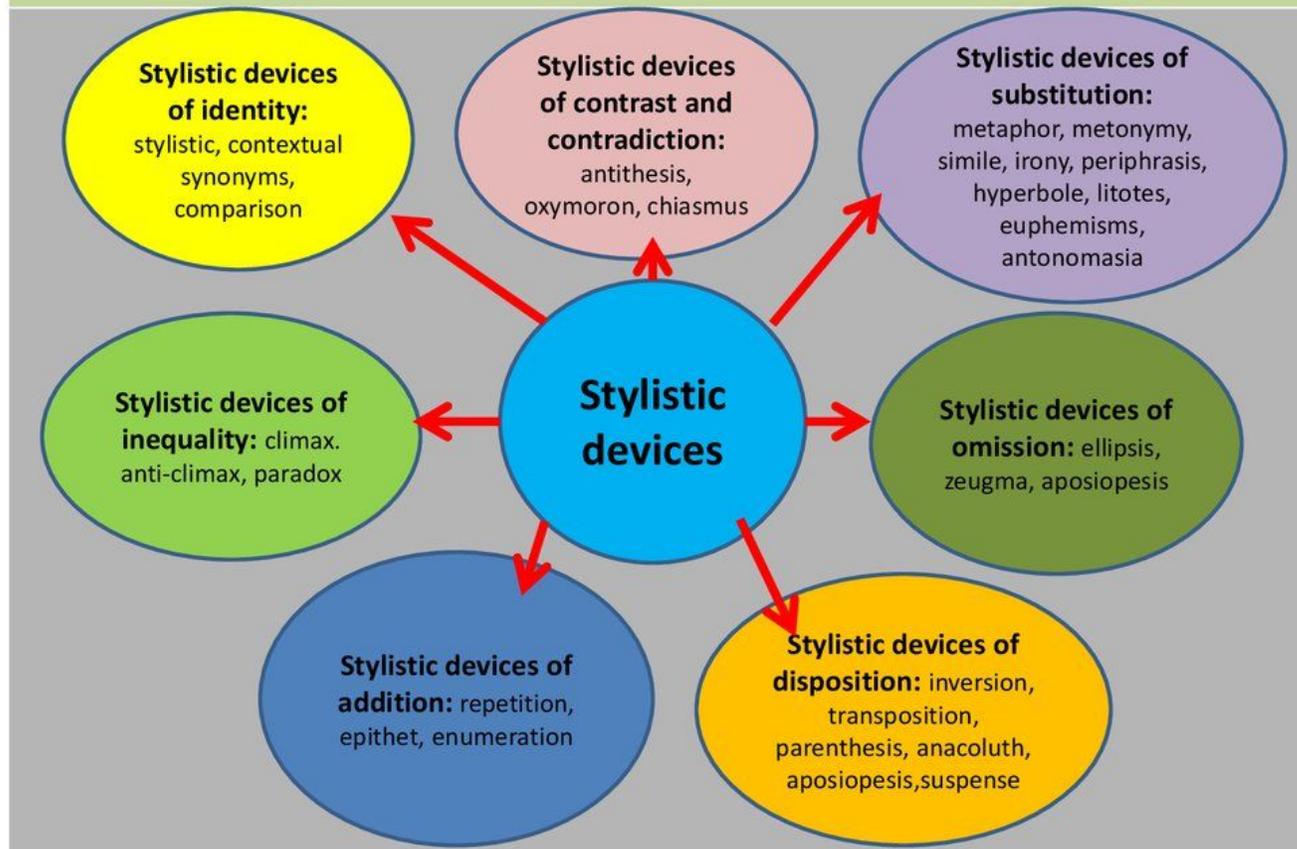
**MORPHOLOGICAL EXPRESSIVE MEANS** are, for example, The Historical Present; the use of shall in the second and third person;

**TO SYNTACTIC EXPRESSIVE MEANS** belong emphatic syntactic constructions.

# A stylistic device

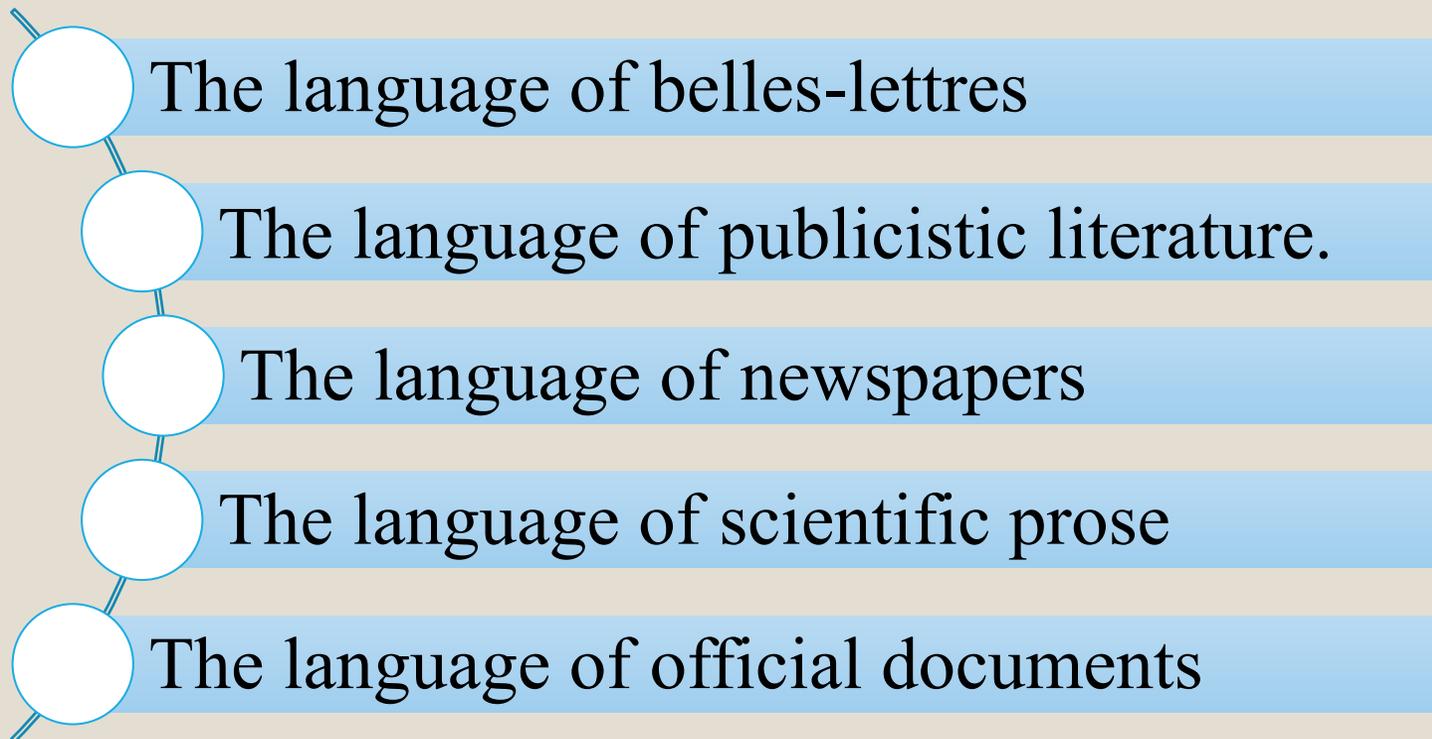
- **A stylistic device** is a conscious and intentional intensification of some typical structural and / or semantic property of a language unit (neutral or expressive) promoted to a generalized status and thus becoming a generative model

## Classification of Stylistic Devices based on the Generative Model



# A functional style

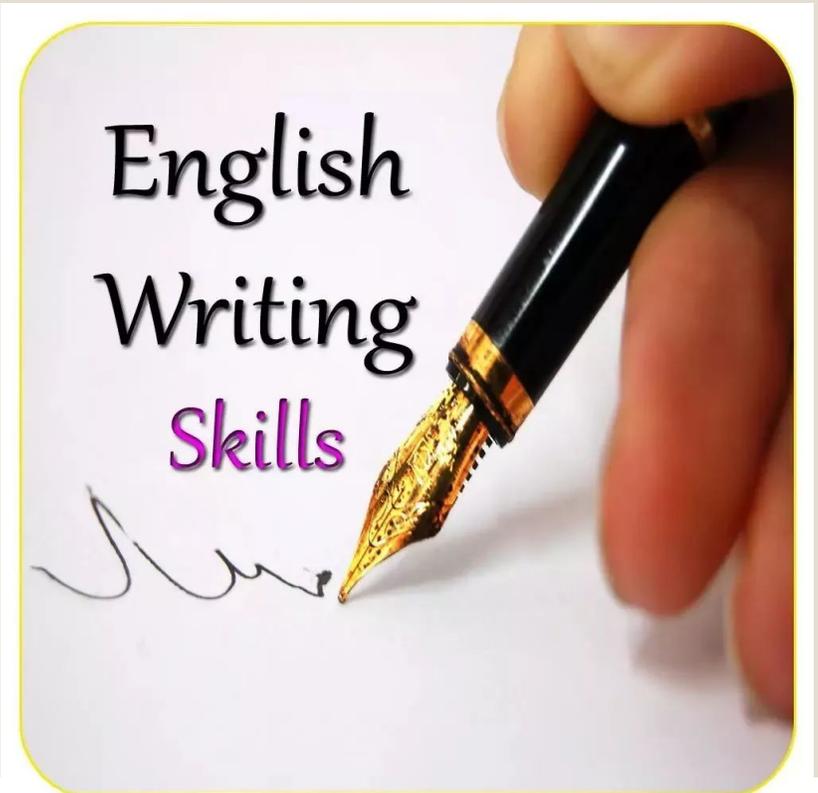
- **A functional style** of language is a system of interrelated language means which serves a definite aim in communication
- I.R. Galperin distinguishes the following major functional styles



- ❑ **The belles-lettres FS** has the following substyles: a) the language style of poetry; b) the language style of emotive prose; c) the language style of drama.
- ❑ **The publicistic FS** comprises the following substyles: a) the language style of oratory; b) the language style of essays; c) the language style of feature articles in newspapers and journals.
- ❑ **The newspaper FS** falls into a) the language style of brief news items and communiqués; b) the language style of newspaper headings and c) the language style of notices and advertisements.
- ❑ **The scientific prose FS** also has three divisions: a) the language style of humanitarian sciences; b) the language style of “exact” sciences; c) the language style of popular scientific prose.
- ❑ **The official document FS** can be divided into four varieties: a) the language style of diplomatic documents; b) the language style of business documents; c) the language style of legal documents; d) the language style of military documents.
- ❑ **The colloquial styles** include: a) the informal colloquial style, its substyle being the dialect and b) the style of the substandard or special colloquial English.

# Varieties of Language

- The actual situation of the communication has evolved two varieties of language  
**the spoken** (is primary and) **the written** (is secondary)



- ❖ The spoken variety of language is used and in which it develops, can be described concisely as the presence of an interlocutor.
- ❖ The written variety, on the contrary, presupposes the absence of an interlocutor.
- ❖ The spoken language is maintained in the form of a dialogue, the written in the form of a monologue.
- ❖ The spoken language has a considerable advantage over the written, in that the human voice comes into play.
- ❖ The written language has to seek means to compensate for what it lacks.
- ❖ The forms of the written language replace those of the spoken language when the presentation of ideas is the purpose in view.

# Definitions of Written English and Spoken English

## Written English

refers to the English language one notices in texts and other such materials

There is a steady flow of language.

: Written English is much more structured.

Language can be both formal and informal depending on the text.

## Spoken English

is what one hears and uses for conversing with others.

There are pauses referred to as utterances.

Spoken English not as structured as written English.

Language is mostly informal.

Written

Spoken

Formal  
Asynchronous  
Recorded

Rule Governed  
Consists of Symbols  
Convey Meanings

Informal  
Synchronous  
Unrecorded