

Stylistic Use of Phraseology...

Фразеологическая единица

– лексически неделимое, устойчивое в своем составе и структуре, целостное по значению словосочетание, воспроизводимое в виде готовой речевой единицы (бить баклуши, диву даваться, железная дорога, из рук вон, остаться с носом, очертя голову, положить руку на сердце, попасть впросак, собаку съесть, вылететь в трубу, зарыть талант в землю, и т.д.).

The main feature of a phraseologism



the meaning of the phraseological unit isn't equal to the sum of its components' meanings but a result of their interaction.

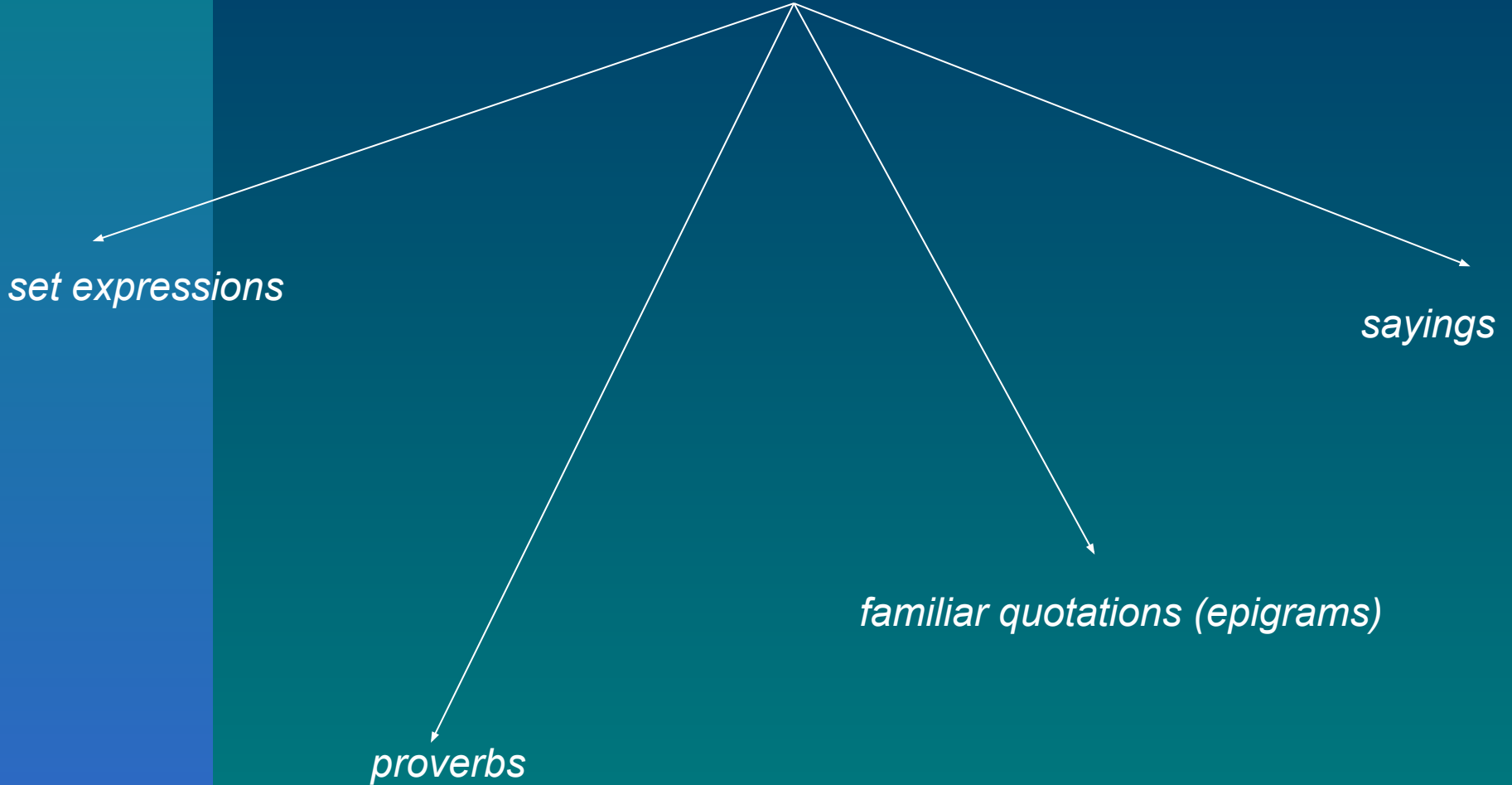
Phraseologisms include

set expressions

sayings

familiar quotations (epigrams)

proverbs



Phraseology

- is usually emotional, emphatic and imaginative
- rhythmical, alliterated, sometimes rhymed
- includes synonyms, antonyms, similes, repetitions
- e.g. *as good as gold, as snug (укромный) as a bug in a rug.*

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- The stylistic function of phraseology is manifold. Besides intensifying the meaning they may be used for speech characterization, for titles and epigraphs.
 - Especially important in this respect are familiar quotations used as titles.
 - *Intertextuality* is connected with it. All the texts are created under the influence of other texts. When creating some new novel the author has a kind of discussion with previous writers. This gives a new depth to the novel.

Proverb

is characterized by brevity of expression. A proverb is a short, familiar, epigrammatic saying expressing popular wisdom or truth, or moral lesson in a concise imaginative way: *Make hay while the sun shines. East or West - home is best. Every cloud has a silver lining.* Proverbs are characterized by the completeness of the thought, they are regarded as folk maxims (афоризмы, сентенции).

Saying

Saying differs from a proverb. The saying is not expressed so completely as the proverb: *Tit for tat* (око за око, зуб за зуб). *By hook or by crook* (правдами и неправдами). *To beat about the bush* (ходить вокруг да около).



Epigram

- Epigram differs from a proverb, though it resembles it. Epigram is always created by men of letters: *Sweet is revenge, especially to women* (Byron).
- *Mighty is he, who conquers himself* (W.S. Maugham).

Epigram expresses a thought in a short, clever and amusing way.

Epigram is always used in speech, whereas proverb is used as a ready-made speech unit for the expression of one's idea.

Allusion

- *Allusion* – is a reference to a well-known literary historical or mythological source: *It's no use pretending that we are Romeo and Juliet.*
- Galperin: Allusions are based on the accumulated experience and knowledge of the writer who presupposes a similar experience and knowledge in the reader.



Quotation



- *Quotation* - is a repetition of a phrase or a statement from a book, speech, and the like used by way of illustration, proof or speculation on the matter in question: *To be or not to be, that is the question!* (Shakespeare)
- *Something is rotten in the state of Denmark.* (Shakespeare)
- *To know that nothing could be known* (Socrates).
- Quotation differs from epigram and mainly allusion because quotation may be long or short, while the allusion is always short. A quotation must be repeated word for word, while allusion is never repeated, and it is only one or two words.

Paradox

- *Paradox* – is a statement which though it appears to be self-contradictory, nevertheless involves truth or, at least, an element of truth: *Loving hate, heavy lightness (Shakespeare). Wine costs money, blood costs nothing.*
- A specific feature in the use of phraseology is the deliberate changing splitting, decomposing of it for different stylistic aims.

The types of decomposition or violation of phraseological units

- It is well-known that all phraseological units are characterized by the stability of their component parts and word order. They are used as ready-made speech units which are reproduced but not created by the speaker. If a phraseological unit is treated as a free combination (that is, one of the parts may be substituted, or some other changes are to be allowed), then this phenomenon is called a *violation of phraseological units*:
- substitution of one word for another often antonymous to the first: *While there's life, there's hope. While there's death, there's hope.*
- extension or prolongation: *Familiarity breeds contempt, - and children. Poverty is not a sin, but a great deal worse.*
- reduction: *a friend in need (is a friend indeed).*
- cumulation (скопление, накопление) of different phraseologisms: *чем дальше в лес, своя рубашка ближе к телу. A bitch in time breeds contempt (on analogy with A stitch in time saves nine).*
- splitting of the phraseologisms and introducing some other element: *A thing of beauty is a joy for ever - A thing of beauty you are not but perhaps you are a joy for ever.*
- In all these cases the desired effect is achieved by the realization of the literal meaning of the components set against the background of the phraseological meaning. It is called *double actualization*.