

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 emotional intensification of the utterance.

For example:

“Well it will only *add fuel to the fire*” . (lexical level)

STYLISTICS DEVICES

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

For example: “The night has swallowed him up”. (contextual)

LEXICAL EM AND SD (FIGURES OF SPEECH)

Metaphor (метафора); Simile (сравнение);
Metonymy (метонимия); Zeugma (зевгма,
каламбур); Oxymoron (оксюморон); Hyperbole and
litotes; Epithet (эпитет); Periphrases (перифраза);
Antonomasia (антономасия, переименования);
Euphemisms (эвфемизм); allegory (аллегория) and
Personification (олицетворение); Allusion
(аллюзия); Irony; Rhetorical questions.

SYNTACTICAL EM AND SD

Repetition (повтор); Chiasmus (хиазм); Climax (градация) and Anticlimax; Stylistic inversion, Ellipsis, Asyndeton (бессоюзие); Polysyndeton (многосоюзие); Antithesis (противопоставление); Suspense (замедление); A Break in the Narration (умолчание); Represented Speech (несобственная-прямая речь).

PHONETIC EM AND DEVICES

Alliteration (аллитерация);

Assonance (ассонанс);

Onomatopoeia (звукоподражание);

The Use of Rhythm and Rhyme in Versification
(стихосложение);

Types of Stanza (типы строф, строфика)