

Project

Stylistic devices of English language

Samalova A. Jumatinova L. Agibalova T.
Igamberdieva G.

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STYLISTIC DEVICE

□ is the use of any of a variety of techniques to give an auxiliary meaning, idea, or feeling.

STYLISTIC DEVICES ARE DIVIDED INTO

- **Phonetic**
- **Lexical**
- **Syntactical**

PHONETIC STYLISTIC DEVICES

- ▣ **Phonetic expressive means and devices are used for several purposes:**
 - **to produce a certain acoustic effect;**
 - **to give emphasis to the utterance;**
 - **to arouse emotions in the reader or the listener.**

ASSONANCE

a phonetic stylistic device; it is the agreement of vowel sounds (sometimes combined with likeness in consonants).

□ *e.g. Ones upon a midnight dreary,
while I pondered, weak and weary ...*

*Как то в полночь, в час угрюмый,
полный тягостною думой ...*

ONOMATOPOEIA

is a combination of speech-sounds which aims at imitating sounds produced in nature;

- by things (machines or tools, etc.)
- by people (sighing, laughter, patter of feet, etc.)
- by animals.

There are two varieties of
onomatopoeia: *direct* and *indirect*

▣ ***Direct onomatopoeia*** is contained in words that imitate natural sounds as

e.g. ding-dong, buzz, bang, cuckoo, mew, ping-pong, etc.

▣ ***Indirect onomatopoeia*** – is a combination of sounds the aim of which is to make the sound of the utterance an echo of its sense. It is sometimes called “*echo-writing*”.

e.g. And the silken, sad, uncertain rustling of each purple curtain ... (E.A.Poe)

... и завес пурпурных трепет издавал как будто лепет ...

- • **Rhyme** is the repetition of identical or similar terminal sound combination of words. Rhyming words are generally placed at a regular distance from each other.
- We distinguish between *full rhymes* and *incomplete rhymes*.
- **The full rhyme** presupposes identity of the vowel sound and the following consonant sounds.
- e.g. might – right
- **Incomplete rhymes** present a greater variety. They can be divided into two main groups: *vowel rhymes* and *consonant rhymes*.
- **In vowel rhymes** the vowels of the syllables in corresponding words are identical, but the consonants may be different.
- e.g. flesh – fresh –press

ALLITERATION

is the repetition of similar consonant in close succession, particularly at the beginning of successive words.

- *e.g. Deep into the darkness peering,
long and stood there wondering fearing,*
- *Взор застыл во тьме стесненный, и
стоял я изумленный,*

SYNTACTICAL STYLISTIC DEVICES

- **Different syntactical phenomena may serve as an expressive stylistic means.**
Its expressive effect may be based on the absence of logically required components of speech.

INVERSION

- aims at making one of the members of the sentence more conspicuous, more important, more emphatic.

Talent Mr. Micawber has,

capital Mr. Micawber has not.

Came frightful days of snow and rain.

PARALLEL CONSTRUCTION

- is a stylistic device of producing two or more syntactic structures according to the same syntactic pattern:

Mary cooked dinner, John watched TV, Pete played tennis.

*Our senses perceive no extremes.
Too much sound deafens us; too much
light dazzles us; too great distance or
proximity hinders our view.*

CHIASMUS/ REVERSED PARALLEL CONSTRUCTION

- is based on the repetition of a syntactical pattern, but it has a cross order of words and phrases.
- *1. In peace sons bury their fathers,
But in war fathers bury their sons.*
- *2. Down dropped the breeze,
The sails dropped down.*

REPETITION

- is used when the speaker is under the stress of strong emotions. It shows the state of mind of the speaker.

‘Stop!’-she cried. ‘Don’t tell me! I don’t want to hear; I don’t want to hear what you’ve come for. I don’t want to hear.’

The repetition *‘I don’t want to hear’* shows the excited state of mind of the speaker.

□ **Anaphora** is the repetition of the same word at the beginning of two or more phrases

e.g. **Victory is what we need. Victory is what we expect.**

□ **Epiphora** is the repetition at the end of a phrase.

E.g. *I am exactly the man to be placed in a superior position in such a case as that. I am above the rest of mankind, in such a case as that. I can act with philosophy in such a case as that.*

ANADIPILOSIS/ REDUPLICATION:

- the last word or phrase of one part of the utterance is repeated at the beginning of the next part.

"The land of my fathers. My fathers can have it."

A smile would come into Mr. Pickwick's face: the smile extended into a laugh: the laugh into a roar, and the roar became general.

ELLIPSIS

- refers to any omitted part of speech that is understood, i.e. the omission is intentional.

(Without an ellipsis)

We went to the city, shopped, ate lunch and arrived home after midnight.

(With an ellipsis, removing the words "shopped, ate lunch")

We went to the city ... and arrived home after midnight.

APOSIOPESIS

- is a figure of speech in which the speaker or writer breaks off abruptly and leaves the statement incomplete

I don't want to trouble you any longer...

I never thought . . .

ANTITHESIS

- is a stylistic opposition, setting thing one against the other, it may be necessary to find points of sharp contrast.

1. *A saint abroad, and a devil at home.*

2. *Youth is lovely, age is lonely,
Youth is fiery, age is frosty.*

□ **Asyndeton** is a deliberate omission of connectives between parts of sentences

□ *Soams turned away; he had an utter disinclination to talk.*

□ **Polysyndeton** is the stylistic device of connecting sentences or phrases by using connectives before each component.

Should you ask me, whence these stories?

Whence these legends and traditions,

With *the odours of the forest,*

With *the dew, and damp of meadows*

With *the curling smoke of wigwams...*

LEXICAL STYLISTIC DEVICES

□ *Lexical stylistic device* -is such a type of denoting phenomena that serves to create additional expressive, evaluative, subjective connotations.

METAPHOR

- A metaphor is a figure of speech that refers to something as being the same as another thing for rhetorical effect.
- *a sunny smile – сияющая улыбка*
- *She was the life and soul of the party – Она была душой компании*

METONYMY

- is a figure of speech in which a thing or concept is called not by its own name but rather by the name of something associated in meaning with that thing or concept.
- *One famous example of metonymy is the saying, "The pen is mightier than the sword," This sentence has two examples of metonymy:
The "pen" stands in for "the written word."
The "sword" stands in for "military aggression and force."*

EPITHET

□ is any word or phrase applied to a person or thing to describe an actual or attributed quality:



*“Sailing across the wine-dark sea to men
Whose style of speech is very different...”*



In these lines, the phrase wine-dark is used as an epithet in order to explain the color of the sea.

HYPERBOLE

is an extreme exaggeration used to make a point. It is like the opposite of “understatement.” It is from a Greek word meaning “excess.”

Example

“I’ve told you a million times”

I am so hungry I could eat a horse.

OXYMORONS

- is a figure of speech that juxtaposes elements that appear to be contradictory.

Example:

- *Pretty ugly*
- *Virtual reality*
- *Dark light*

ZEUGMA

- is a figure of speech in which one single phrase or word joins different parts of a sentence.
- *Example:*
- *He held his temper and her hand.*
- *He opened his mind and his wallet at the movies.*

REFERENCES

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