

Stylistic devices

- create a melodic / rhythmic effect
- convey a special importance to the words
- render the emotional state of the personage
 - show the attitude of the character to ...

He
climbed
and
he
climbed
and
he
climbed
and
as
he
climbed
he
sang
a
little
song
to
himself

Alliteration

Alliteration is the repetition of similar sounds of particular consonant sounds in close succession mostly at the beginning of successive words:

- **The possessive instinct never stands still. [s]**
 - **Secret and self-contained and solitary as an oyster. (Ch. Dickens) [s]**
 - **Through floescence and feud, frosts and fires it follows the laws of progression. [f]**
 - **Deep into that darkness peering, long I stood there wondering, fearing, Doubting, dreaming dreams no mortal ever dared to dream before. (E. Poe) [d]**
-

Find alliteration

- 1) Busy as a bee, green as grass.
- 2) Hungry as a hunter.
- 3) You lean, long, lanky lath of a lousy bastard.

Assonance

recurrence of stressed vowels



Row row row your boat

Consonance

- Consonance: the repetition of a consonant sound NOT at the beginning of words
- Example: from “The Wreck of the Deutschland,” by Gerard Manley Hopkins
“World’s strand, sway of the sea;
Lord of living and dead;
Thou hast bound bones and veins in me...”

Is this alliteration, consonance or assonance?

- 1) He struck a streak of bad luck.
- 2) There was a fleet of sleeping geese.
- 3) The pig put on a few pounds.
- 4) How now brown cow.
- 5) The sun made my skin sizzle.

Chain of indefinite articles



the effect of objectivity, impartiality

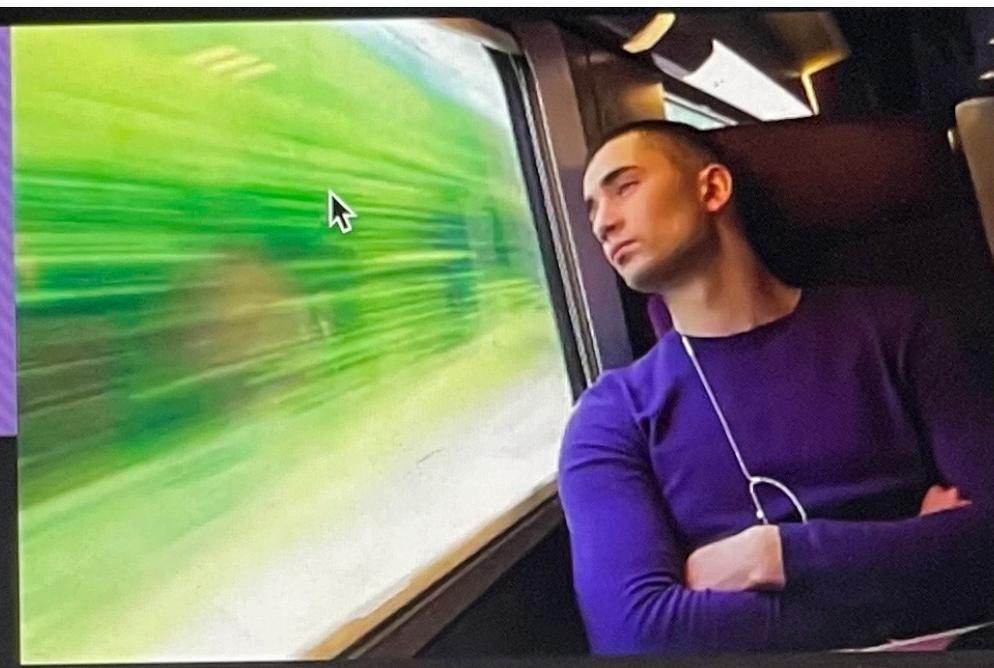
A man stood upon a railroad bridge in Northern Alabama, looking down into the swift waters twenty feet below. The man's hands were behind his back, the wrists bound with a cord. A rope loosely encircled his neck. It was attached to a stout cross-timber above his head, and the slack fell to the level of his knees. Some loose boards laid upon the sleepers supporting the metals of the railway supplied a footing for him and his executioners – two private soldiers of the Federal army, directed by a sergeant, who in civil life may have been a deputy sheriff. At a short remove upon the same temporary platform was an officer in the uniform of his rank armed. He was a captain. (...)

AN OCCURRENCE AT OWL CREEK STATION *Ambrose Cwinett Bierce*

Chain of definite articles

sense of familiarity

familiar environment



Along this particular stretch of line no express ever passed. All **the** trains – **the** few that there were – stopped at all **the** stations. Denis knew **the** names of those stations by heart. Bole, Tritton, Spavin Delawarr, Knopswich for Timpany, West Bowlby, and, finally, Camlet-on-the-Water. Camlet was where he always got out, leaving **the** train to creep indolently onward, goodness only knew whither, into **the** green heart of England.

They were snorting out of West Bowlby now. It was **the** next station, thank Heaven. Denis took his chattels off **the** rack, and piled them neatly in **the** corner opposite his own. A futile proceeding. But one must have something to do. When he had finished, he sank back into his seat and closed his eyes. It was extremely hot.

(CROME YELLOW)

1. YEOMAN, HAUBERK

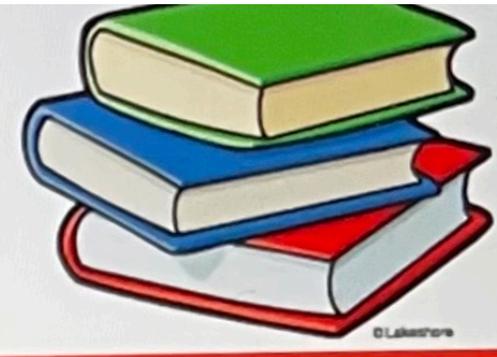
2. WELKIN (sky), WOE (sorrow),
REALM (kingdom), MAIN (ocean),
TO DEEM (to consider),

3. AFORESAID, HEREBY, AFOREMENTIONED (in official documents)

ARCHAISMS (FROM GR. "ARCHAIOS" - "ANCIENT")



an attendant or officer in a royal or noble household



disastrous conflagration - great fire

Individual was precipitated - man fell

called into requisition the services of the physician sent for doctor

commenced his rejoinder began to answer

He expired in indigent circumstances vs He died poor

(humorous effect)

BOOKISH WORDS

- ▶ **au revoir** vs good-bye,
- ▶ **chic** - stylish",
- ▶ **en passant** - "in passing",
- ▶ **bon mot** - clever witty saying
- ▶ **ad finitum** – to infinity;
- ▶ **beau monde** – high society.



IN LEXICOLOGY

Barbarisms (non-assimilated borrowings, preserved their original spelling and pronunciation) - part of the borrowing language vocabulary

Foreign words do not enter the vocabulary of the other language

FOREIGN WORDS, BARBARISMS

lass (Scottish)– beloved girl

lad – young man

daft – silly mind

fash – trouble

cutty – naughty girl

tittie – sister;

hinny – honey

major dialects

In Great Britain

Lowland Scotch,

Northern

Midland

(Central)

Southern

In the USA

New England,

Southern

Midwestern

DIALECT WORDS

shows the social standing of the speaker



render the affected, intentionally elegant speech,
characterize the speaker as a representative of a certain nationality
o show the social and educational level of the speaker
to create the local background

Покамест в утреннем уборе,
Надев широкий боливар
Онегин едет на бульвар
И там гуляет на просторе,
Пока недремлющий брегет
Не прозвонит ему обед.

to portray a character as a man of fashion



1 colloquial words proper (synonyms of neutral words):

"chap", "pal", "dad", "kid";

2 - nursery words (diminutives):

"mummy", "birdie", "piggy"

3 - phonetic variants of neutral words:

"gaffer", "feller",

4 - interjections:

"oh", "well", "hush"

5 - colloquial meanings of neutral words:

"spoon", "awfully", "whale", "baby"



COLLOQUIALISMS

a tinge of familiarity, nothing ethically improper
in their stylistic connotation

- 1) terms of profession used to denote non-professional objects:
- "**big gun**" - important person;
 - "**dug-out**" - a retired soldier returned to active service

- 2) unofficial substitutes for professional terms

"**picture show**" - battle;

"**sewing machine**" - machine-gun ;

"**a bird**" - airman

"**an egg**" - a cadet pilot

JARGON



"A **balconyful** of gentlemen" (Chesterton),
"a **headful** of reasons",

"I didn't buy a piano to be **sonatoed** out of my
own house" (Greenwood).



mostly have humorous effect

I love you **mucher**

Plenty **mucher**? Me **tooter**

NONCE-WORDS (OCCASIONALISMS)

built by analogy with the existing words

are invented by the speaker for a given occasion

FIGURES OF QUANTITY

HYPERBOLE

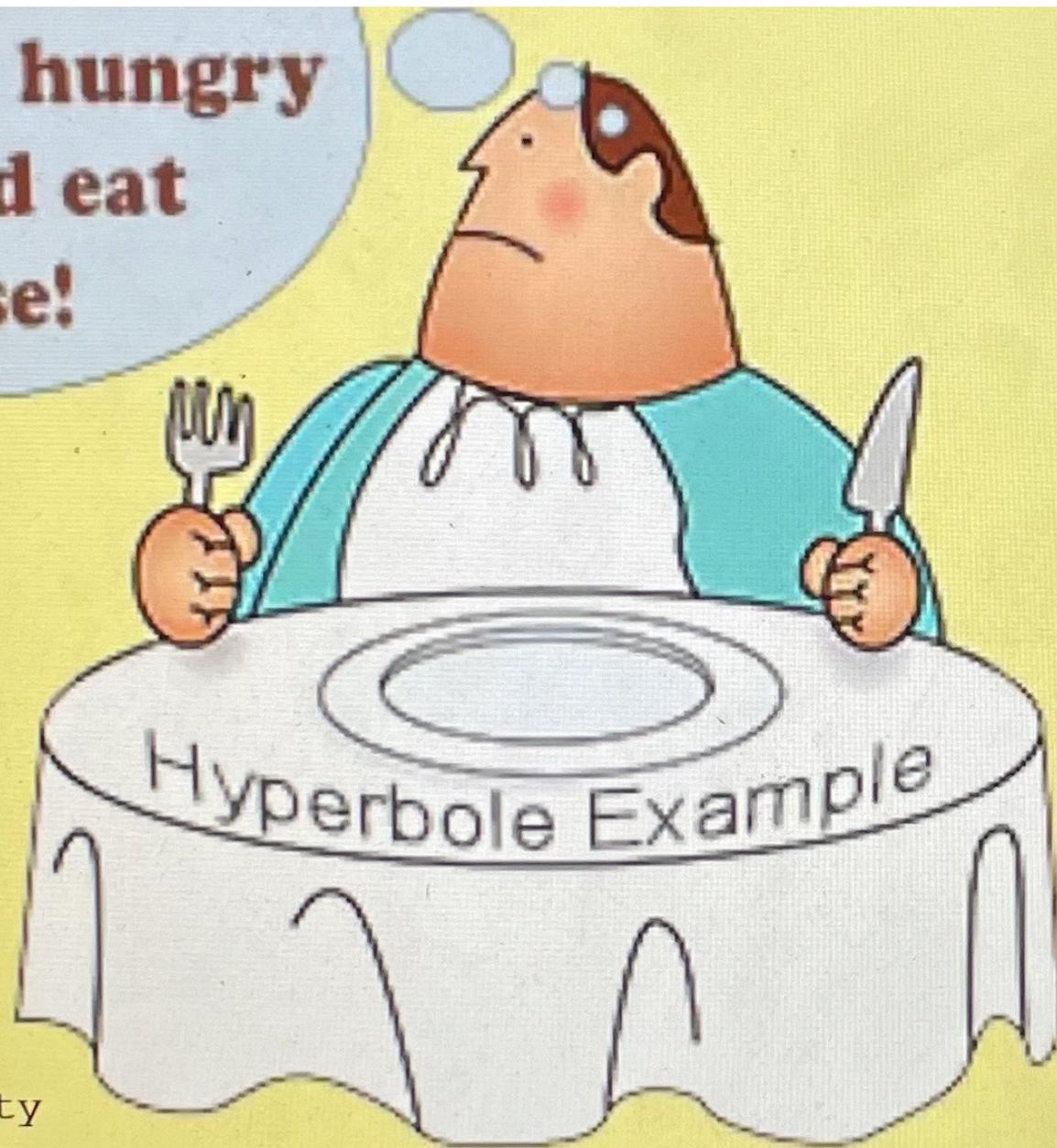
magnificent,
capital

tolerable,
decent

MEIOSIS

an obvious disproportion of
the real extent (size, amount)
of the thing described and
what is said about it.

**I'm so hungry
I could eat
a horse!**



сто лет тебя не видел,
море цветов,
умереть со скуки

I beg a thousand pardons!,
I was bored to death,
to sleep like a rock.

the distortion of reality

MEIOSIS (understatement)

"a few shillings"

"I'm rather tired"

"I'm a bit late"

"She was sort of cute, the blond one" (Salinger)

I have a little present for you, she said and gave him *a sack bulging with sovereigns*

weakening, reducing the real qualities
of the object of speech

BUT

*She was a woman of **pocket-size**.*

*She wore a hat the **size of a button**.*

Understatement when some thing normal or considerable is underevaluated.

LITOTES

DOUBLE NEGATION

E.g. "He is **no** coward" (brave).

"She was dressed **not without** taste" (with great taste)

Верь: я внимал **не без участия,**
Я жадно каждый звук ловил. (Н. Некрасов)

"He said **not without** scorn",

"Soames was **not unlike** a bulldog"

METONYMY

Ну, скушай же еще тарелочку, мои милыи:
Читал охотно Апулея, а Цицерона не читал
Но тих был наш бивак открытый

the **gallery** applauded
from **cradle** to **grave**
to earn one's **bread**

! there is connection
between two objects

The expressive force
vividness and brevity

METONYMY

TRITE "The **kettle** is boiling" (water);

"**Washington** decided..." (US administration)

to win **lady's heart**

have lost part of
their expressiveness

METAPHOR

«Горек мне мед твоих слов» Блок
«Зима недаром злится...». Тютчев

"The winter of life" (old age - Burns);

"The eye of heaven" (sun - Shakespeare);

TRITE:

"a wave of anger", "to burn with desire".

! similarity, likeness;
there is no real connection
between them
(it exists only in the speaker's
mind)

The basis of transfer:

colour

form

character of motion

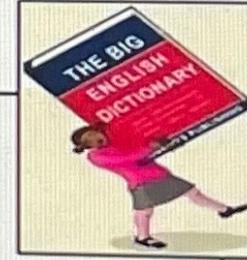
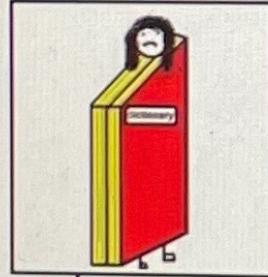
value

etc.

Metaphors

A comparison in which one thing

is said to be another.



Example:

She is a walking dictionary.

He was dressed rather vulgarly in a loud checked suit.

Your love is an ocean

PERSONIFICATION

"Mother Nature always
blushes before disrobing"

human properties to lifeless objects (things, thoughts, actions, intentions)



Examples of Personification

- My smile shouts, "I'm not awake yet!"
- The wind whispers like a tree in the breeze.
- Cars dance across the icy road.
- The run down, destroyed house appeared depressed.
- She did not realize that opportunity was knocking at her door.
- Time flew by and before we knew it, the school day was over.
- At the same time each morning, my alarm springs to life.
- The fire ran wild all over town.

IRONY

зайдите в мои **хоромы** (приглашение зайти в
небольшую квартиру);

вот идет **большой человек** (о младенце, только
научившемся ходить)

*Very **clever**, aren't you?*

praise stands for blame

Book-title "**The Quiet American**"

replacing a name by its opposite
subversive activities/overthrow

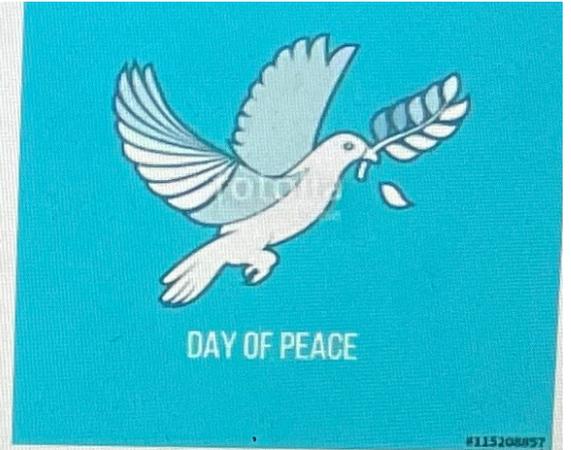
PERIPHHRASIS

the eye of heaven
his dream from Blackwood
the brains of our group
our most punctual
the greatest Russian poet of the 19th century
солнце русской поэзии

a description of an object used instead of its name

король грибов (белый гриб);
корабль пустыни (верблюды);
стальное полотно (железная дорога);
канцелярская крыса (чиновник);
вечный город (Рим);
вечер жизни (старость)

ALLEGORY



scales of justice (allegory for *justice*)

broken chains (allegory for freedom);

a white dove (allegory for peace).

In fables and fairy tales:

trick - a fox,

greed - a wolf,

treachery - a snake



Grim reaper represents death

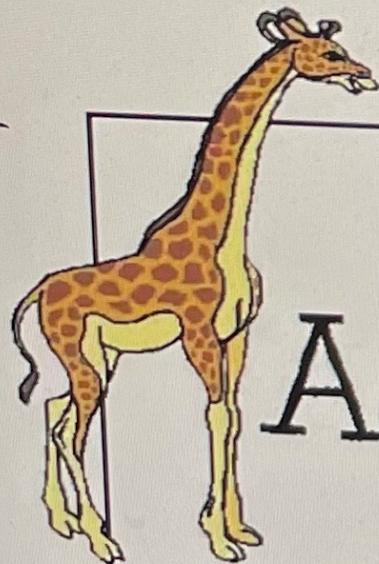
a description of a thing under the name of another thing.

Epithet

- silvery laugh серебристый смех
- a sharp smile острая улыбка

Simile

A comparison of two things by using the words "like" or "as."



Example:

As tall as a giraffe.

SIMILE

"Jane sings **like a nightingale**"

"He talks like a machine-gun"

"My heart is **like a singing bird**" (Burns?)

an explicit statement concerning similarity of two different notions

unlike metaphor involves two names

QUASI-IDENTITY

- 1) *Her voice is a sweet melody.*
- 2) *Your neighbor is an ass*
- 3) *Jane is a real angel*

a two-member utterance in which the theme (topic) is the traditional (non-figurative) denomination of the object and the rheme (comment) is its figurative characterizing denomination

CLIMAX (gradation)



I'm *sorry*, I'm *so very sorry*..

CLIMAX (gradation)

"I **ask** you, I **beg** you, I **beseech** you!"

"Of course, it's **important**. **Incredibly, urgently, desperately important**".

such an arrangement of correlative ideas in which the preceding element is weaker than the following, which creates gradual intensification of meaning.

ANTI-CLIMAX (BATHOS)

- "The explosion completely destroyed **a church, two houses and a flowerpot**"
- "This was **appalling** - and soon forgotten"

consists in weakening the stylistic (emotional) effect by adding unexpectedly weaker element to the stronger ones which were mentioned first

PUN (play on words)

A jocular combination of two meanings of a polysemantic word or of two homonyms

Order! Beer...

"Darling, I **made up my mind** to stay at home".

"Too late dear. I **made up my face** to go out".

"Did you **hit** a woman **with a child**?" (verb + object);

"No, I **hit** her **with a brick**" (verb + adv. modifier).

ZEUGMA

*She **dropped a tear** and **a pocket handkerchief*** (Dickens)

*She **possessed two false teeth** and **a sympathetic heart***

combination of a polysemantic word with two or more other words (phrases) incompatible in meaning
demonstrates a kind of economy of syntactical units: the head word is not repeated.

ANTITHESIS

1. The words of opposite meanings occur in the same phrase and characterize the same object:

"Smth significant may come out at last, which may be **criminal** or **heroic**, may be **madness** or **wisdom**".

The logical aim is to demonstrate the contradictory nature of the object (idea).

OXYMORON

mute cry

thunderous silence

adoring hatred

consists in attributing a property to an object incompatible with this property,
it is a logical collision of words syntactically connected but incongruent in meaning

Find oxymoron

- 1) There was a love-hate relationship between the two neighboring states.
- 2) The professor was giving a lecture on virtual reality.
- 3) Paid volunteers were working for the company.
- 4) The channel was repeating the old news again and again.
- 5) All the politicians agree to disagree.
- 6) There was an employee in the office who was regularly irregular.

APOSIOPEISIS
(Break-in-the narrative)

Ну знаешь...

"Well, I never!";
"Get out, or else...".

Soames to Anette: "Well, may be some day..."
(G.)

hint, warning, promise, uncertainty, unwillingness to proceed

REPETITION

1) "Scrooge went to bed again **and thought and thought and thought** it over and over and over. (D).

2) "**GOLD, GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,**
Bright and yellow, hard and cold"

(Th. Hood)

emphasis

recurrence of a word or a phrase - the simplest variety of repetition

POLYSYNDETON

1) "Advancing **and** prancing **and** glancing **and** dancing,

Recoiling, turmoiling, **and** toiling, **and** boiling..." (Robert Southey) *inner rhythm*

INVERSION

STYLISTIC inversion

O-S-P

"**Talent** he has, capital he has not"

P-S

"**Cold was** the day when he met".

Adv-P-S

"**By the window** stood the little girl"

Any deviation from the usual word-order (S-P-O).

THE ELEMENT PLACED IN THE UNUSUAL POSITION IS MADE PROMINENT

DETACHMENT

"It was indeed, **to Forsyte eyes**, an odd house" (G);

"**Tall and handsome**, he appealed to women";

"**Brave boy**, he saved my life and will not regret it" (M. Twain).

Being more conspicuous than the other members of the sentence they acquire "rheme-like" status and become semi-communicative, not just nominative.

Parcelling

- I've seen him. In the park
(basis) (parceling).

*It wasn't his fault. It was
yours. And mine.*

Expressive syntactic device when the sentence is cut into two or more graphically independent sentences

PARALLELISM

Коль любить – так без рассудку
Коль грозить – так не на шутку
Коль ругнуть – так сгоряча
Коль рубнуть – так уж с плеча...

contributes to rhythmic and melodic unification of adjacent sentences.

ANAPHORA

a....., a....., a.....

My heart's in the Highlands,
my heart is not here,
My heart's in the Highlands,
a-chasing the deer...

Syntactical identity + lexical identity if certain parts

EPIPHORA

...a,a,a

He (the Englishman) does everything on principle.
He fights you on patriotic principles.
He robs you on business principles.
He enslaves you on imperial principles."

(Show) An., ep., paral., climax.

a.....b, a.....b, a....b.

if he wishes to float into fairyland,
he reads a book;

if he wishes to dash into the thick of
battle, **he reads a book;**

if he wishes to soar into heaven,
he reads a book". (Chesterton)

SYMPLOCA

a.....a

FRAMING

"**Money** is what he is after, **money!**"
(Galore)

ANADIPLOSIS

"I was **happy, happy** at least in my own **way**" (Bronte)

.....**a, a**.....

Anadiplosis:

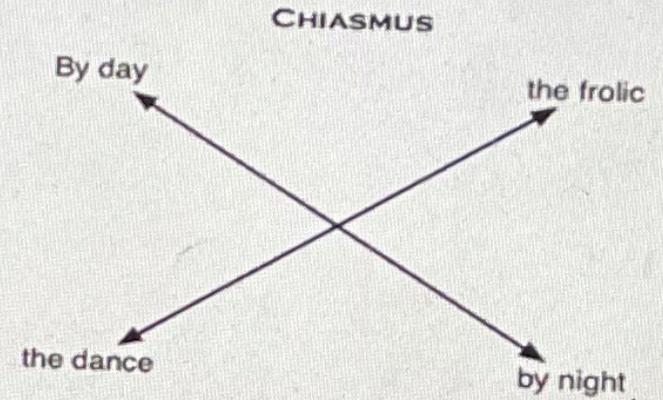
"the repetition of the last word of a preceding clause."

→ my end is you
 you are my beginning ←

CHIASMUS

a...b, b...a

S-P-O O-P-S



His sermons were jokes and
his jokes were sermons (Byron)