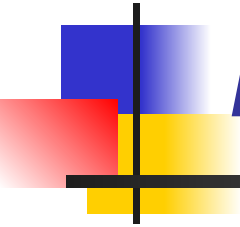


# *Expressive Resources of the Language*

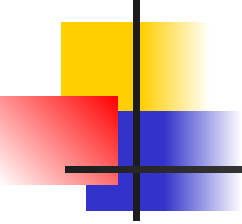




# Points for discussion:

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- **Expressive means and stylistic devices**
- **Classification of expressive means and stylistic devices**



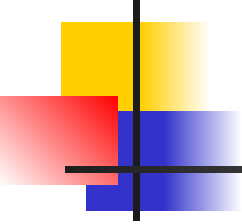
Expressive means of a language  
are those linguistic forms and  
properties that have the potential to  
make the utterance emphatic or  
expressive



# Expressive means:

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- Phonetic phenomena: vocal pitch, pauses, logical stress
- Morphological forms:
  1. diminutive suffixes (*girlie, piggy, doggy, etc.*);
  2. the author's nonce words like: *He **glasnosed** his love affair with the movie star*
- Lexical expressive means: intensifiers (*awfully, terribly, absolutely, etc.*)
- Grammatical forms and syntactical patterns: *I'm really angry with **that dog of yours!** **If only** I could help you!*



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A stylistic device is a literary model in which semantic and structural features are blended so that it represents a generalized pattern



# The nature of the interaction

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- *affinity* (likeness by nature) - metaphor,
- *proximity* (nearness in place, time, order, occurrence, relation) – metonymy,
- *contrast* (opposition) - irony.



# The evolution of metaphor

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- ***My new dress is as pink as this flower:*** comparison (ground for comparison—the colour of the flower)
- ***Her cheeks were as red as a tulip:*** simile (ground for simile— colour /beauty/ health/ freshness)
- ***She is a real flower:*** metaphor (ground for metaphor—frail/ fragrant/tender/ beautiful/helpless...)
- ***My love is a red, red rose:*** metaphor (ground for metaphor— passionate/beautiful/strong...)
- ***Ruby lips, hair of gold, snow-white skin:*** trite metaphors

# I. R. Galperin's classification of expressive means and stylistic devices



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- Phonetic expressive means and stylistic devices
- Lexical expressive means and stylistic devices
- Syntactical expressive means and stylistic devices





# Phonetic expressive means and stylistic devices

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- onomatopoeia: *ding-dong; tinkle, tinkle;*
- alliteration: *to rob Peter to pay Paul; oh, the dreary, dreary moorland;*
- rhyme: a regular recurrence of corresponding sounds at the ends of lines verse;
- rhythm: a regular recurrence of elements in speech.



# Lexical expressive means and stylistic devices

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1. **the interaction of different types of a word's meanings**
  - the interplay of dictionary and contextual meanings
  - **metaphor:** *A mighty Fortress is our God*
  - **catachresis:** *Alibi for excuse; mental for weak-minded*
  - **personification:** *Time, the subtle thief of youth,...*
  - **metonymy:** *Crown for sovereign*
  - **synecdoche:** *I'm all ears*
  - **irony:** *A fine friend you are!*

# Lexical expressive means and stylistic devices

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- the interaction of primary and derivative meanings
- **zeugma:** *She dropped a tear and her pocket handkerchief*
- **pun:** *What steps would you take if an empty tank were coming toward you?—Long ones.*
- the opposition of logical and emotive meanings
- **epithet:** *a lovely, summery evening*
- **oxymoron:** *peopled desert, populous solitude, proud humility*
- the interaction of logical and nominal meanings
- **antonomasia:** *a Solomon; Don Juan*



# Lexical expressive means and stylistic devices

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2. **the interaction between two lexical meanings simultaneously materialized in the context**
  - **simile:** *treacherous as a snake, faithful as a dog*
  - **periphrasis:** *a gentleman of the long robe (a lawyer)*
  - **hyperbole:** *he is stronger than a lion*

# Lexical expressive means and stylistic devices



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3. **stable word combinations in their interaction with the context**
  - **clichés:** *crushing defeat, the whip and carrot policy*
  - **proverbs and sayings:** *Come! he said, milk's spilt*
  - **epigrams:** *A thing of beauty is a joy for ever.*
  - **quotations:** *Ecclesiastes said, 'that all is vanity'.*
  - **allusion:** *It's his Achilles heel*
  - **allegory:** *the scales of justice*
  - **decomposition of set phrases:** *You know which side the law's buttered.*

# Syntactical expressive means and stylistic devices

## Devices built on the principle of juxtaposition

- **anastrophe:** *Me he restored, him he hanged.*
- **detached constructions:** *She was lovely: all of her—delightful.*
- **parallel constructions:** *The seeds ye sow—another reaps, The robes ye weave—another wears, The arms ye forge—another bears.*
- **chiasmus:** *He went to the country, to the town went she.*
- **repetition:** *For glances beget ogles, ogles sighs, sighs wishes, wishes words, and words a letter.*
- **anaphora:** *No tree, no shrub, no blade of grass*
- **enumeration**
- **climax \ anti-climax**
- **antithesis:** *Youth is lovely, age is lonely; Youth is fiery, age is frost*



# Syntactical expressive means and stylistic devices

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## Devices based on the type of connection

- **asyndeton:** *He provided the poor with jobs, with opportunity, with self-respect*
- **polysyndeton:** *He thought, and thought, and thought*
- **gap-sentence link:** *It was an afternoon to dream. And she took out Jon's letters*



# Syntactical expressive means and stylistic devices

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## The peculiar use of colloquial constructions

- **ellipsis:** *Nothing so difficult as a beginning*
- **aposiopesis:** (break-in-the-narrative): *Good intentions but - ...*
- **question in the narrative:** *Scrooge knew he was dead? Of course he did.*
- **represented speech:** *Over and over he was asking himself, would she receive him?*





# Syntactical expressive means and stylistic devices

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## Transferred use of structural meaning

- **rhetorical questions:** *How long must we suffer? Where is the end?*
- **litotes:** *He was no gentle lamb; Mr. Bardell was no deceiver; It's not unusual for him to come home at this hour.*