

Stylistic Devices

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Stylistic Devices

- Phono-graphical
- Lexical
- Syntactical
- Lexico-sytactical

PHONO-GRAPHICAL LEVEL

- Phonetic means
- Craphon
- Graphical means

Phonetic means

- ***Onomatopoeia*** - the use of words whose sounds imitate those of the signified object or action
- e.g. "*hiss*", "*bowwow*", "*murmur*", "*bump*", "*grumble*", "*growl*"

- **Alliteration** –the repetition of consonants

e.g. *He swallowed the hint with a gulp and a gasp and a grin.*

- **Assonance** -the repetition of similar vowels

e.g. *brain drain*

Morphemic repetition

- Repetition of root or affixes

e.g. He is nobody from nowhere and knows nothing.

e.g. She unchained, unbolted and unlocked the door.

Craphon

intentional violation of the graphical shape of a word (or word combination)

e.g. *"gimme" (give me), "lemme" (let me), "gonna" (going to), "gotta" (got to), "coupla" (couple of), "mighta" (might have), "willya" (will you)*

Graphical Means

changes of the type (italics, capitalization), spacing of graphemes (hyphenation, multiplication) and of lines

e.g. "Help. Help. HELP."

Lexical Stylistic Devices

- *Metaphor*
- *Metonymy.*
- *Synecdoche*
- *Play on Words.*
- *Irony*
- *Epithet*
- *Hyperbole*
- *Understatement*
- *Oxymoron*

Metaphor

transference of names based on the associated likeness between two objects

e.g. *He is a walking dictionary.*

- trite, hackneyed, stale ("*leg of a table*")
- fresh, original, genuine
- sustained (prolonged) metaphor (through the text)

Personification

Qualities of animate objects are attributed to inanimate objects

e.g. The sun is smiling at us.

e.g. He turned over another page of his life

Metonymy.

The whole object is named by its part
e.g. *There is no news from Downing Street, 10 yet.*

Synecdoche

type of metonymy: is based on the relations between a part and the whole

e.g. *I need more hands down here.*

Play on Words / Pun

one word-form is deliberately used in two meanings.

e.g. *The Importance of Being Ernest.*

e.g. *A committee is a group that keeps minutes and wastes hours.*

e.g. *Work is a four-letter word.*

Play on Words

Zeugma - deliberately use of two or more homogeneous members, which are not connected semantically:

e.g. "He took his hat and his leave".

e.g. Он с легкостью разбивал кирпичи и женские сердца.

e.g. Она лишилась своих денег и веры в правосудие.

Antonomasia

a proper name is used instead of a common noun or vice versa

e.g. Dr. Rest, Dr. Diet and Dr. Fresh Air

e.g. *Now let me introduce you - that's Mr. What's-his-name, you remember him, don't you?*

SYNTACTICAL LEVEL

- **Sentence length and structure**
- **Syntactical SDs**

Syntactical SDs

- rhetorical question

e.g. *Who would like to go to the contaminated area?*

Inversion

e.g. *And here emerged another problem*

e.g. *Ten days and ten nights did they stay on hunger strike.*

REPETITION

- ***anaphora***: the beginning of two or more successive sentences (clauses) is repeated -
a..., a..., a...

e.g. Mother was a cook, mother was a teacher, mother was a referee, mother was a mother.

- ***epiphora***: the end of successive sentences (clauses) is repeated -*...a, ...a, ...a.*

e.g. Kate was there, Mick was there, Mrs Harley was there – and none of them could explain what they saw.

Lexico-Syntactical Stylistic Devices

- ***Antithesis***
- ***Climax***
- ***Anticlimax***
- ***Simile***
- ***Litotes***
- ***Periphrasis***



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