

# Stylistic Devices

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**SHT 18-7 A**

# 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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