

## Глоссарий терминов по стилистике

1. **Alliteration** - deliberate repetition of an initial consonant sound in two or more neighbouring words or syllables. Generally alliteration adds emotional colouring to the utterance.

Example : Deep into the darkness peering long I stood there wondering, fearing.. (E.A.Poe)

2. **Allusion** – reference to specific places, people, literary characters, sayings, mythology or historical events known to the reader that by some association have come to represent a certain thing or idea.

In newspaper headlines allusions may be decoded at first glance: “Pie in the sky” for Railmen.

3. **Anaphora** - stylistic device; the repetition of words or phrases at the beginning of several successive clauses, sentences or lines. Its main function is emphasis.

Example : Ignorant of the long and stealthy march of passion..., ignorant of how Soams had watched her, ignorant of Fleur’s reckless depression...(J.Galsworthy).

4. **Antithesis** - juxtaposition of sharply contrasting ideas in balanced or parallel words, phrases or grammatical structures.

Example: A saint abroad, and a devil at home (Bunyan).

5. **Antonomasia** – (Greek: name instead) – the use of the name of a historical, literary, mythological or biblical personage to express general idea.

Example: Miss Tooth. He bought Dreiser.

6. **Aposiopesis** (break-in-the-narrative) – it is a stopping short for rhetorical effect, caused by the speaker’s unwillingness to proceed or inability to proceed because of very strong emotions.

Example: If it wasn’t for Mary and children...

7. **Archaisms** – denote words which are practically out of use in present-day language.

Example : methinks (=it seems to me), nay(=no).

8. **Asyndeton** – the connection between parts of a sentence or between sentences without any formal sign. Such structures make the utterance sound like one syntactical unit to be pronounced in one breath group.

Example: Bicket didn't answer his throat felt too dry. (J. Galsworthy).

9. **Barbarisms** - are loan (borrowed) words which have not entirely been assimilated into English.

Example: solo, tenor, kartoffeln, sputnik, etc.

10. **Cant** – is a secret lingo of the underworld. Cant words are for the most part ordinary words with transferred meanings. Numerous examples of cant can be found in “Oliver Twist” by Ch. Dickens

11. **Chiasmus** (Reversed Parallel construction) – is based on the repetition of a syntactical pattern but it has a cross order words and phrases.

Example: Down dropped the breeze.

The sails dropped down. (Coleridge).

12. **Cliche** – is a stereotyped unoriginal phrase.

Example: “rosy dreams of youth”

13. **Climax (gradation)** – is a figure of speech in which a series of phrases or sentences is arranged in ascending order of rhetorical forcefulness; the highest point, culmination; the point of highest dramatic tension or a major turning point in the action. Climax in a sentence is achieved when ideas are presented in the order of rising importance.

Example: It was a lovely city, a beautiful city, a fair city.

14. **Colloquial spoken English** – is the style of language of everyday life which answers the needs of communication. It is essentially a dialogue in which all the participants exchange their thoughts freely. The vocabulary is neither very rich nor refined, the structure of sentences simple, often elliptical to the utmost.

15. **Ellipsis** – is the omission of a word or words necessary for the complete syntactical construction of a sentence but not necessary for understanding it.

Example: Thrice happy he who, after survey of the good company, can win a corner. (G. Byron).

16.**Epiphora** – is the repetition at the end of consecutive sentences, clauses or phrases.

Example: 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 like that. (Ch.Dickens).

17.**Epithet** – is a figure of speech; it is an attributive characterization of a person, thing or phenomenon. Usually it consists of one word, adjective or adverb, modifying respectively nouns or verbs. Sometimes epithets may be expressed by nouns, mainly in *of*-phrases. It is necessary to distinguish between a poetic epithet and a simple adjective. An epithet creates an image while an adjective only indicates a certain property of the thing spoken about. Epithets on the whole reveal the emotionally coloured individual attitude of the author towards the object spoken of. There are also the so-called conventional (standing) epithets, a kind of literary cliché.

Example: careful attention, voiceless sands, etc.

18.**Euphemism** – (Greek – eu=well+pheme= speaking) – is a word or phrase used to replace an unpleasant word or expression by a more acceptable one.

Example: to die: to pass away, to expire, to be no more, to join the majority.

19.**Euphony** – is a term referring to the choice and use of sounds to produce an acoustic impression but suited to enhance the general mood or text is meant to arouse. Euphony is generally achieved by such phonetic stylistic devices as alliteration and onomatopoeia.

20.**Hyperbole** – is a deliberate overstatement or exaggeration of a feature essential to the object or phenomenon.

Example: They were smoking their ears off.

21.**Inversion** – aims at attaching logical stress or additional emotional colouring to the surface meaning of the utterance.

Example: Talent Mr. Micawber has, Capital Mr. Micawber has not (Ch. Dickens)

22.**Imagery** – is the generic feature of the belles-lettres style. In its broad sense it stands for impressions born by objective reality in human beings. In its narrow sense image and imagery can be understood as tropes, i.e. a stylistic device based on a shift of meaning.

Example: I feel so darned lonely. (G. Green).

23.**Irony** – is the use of words to convey the opposite of their literal meaning; an expression or utterance marked by a deliberate contrast between apparent and intended meaning; a literary style employing such contrasts for humorous or rhetorical effect; incongruity between what might be expected and what actually occurs. Bitter, socially or politically aimed irony is referred to as sarcasm.

Example: It must be delightful to find oneself in a foreign country without a penny in one's pocket.

24.**Litotes** – is a stylistic device consisting of a peculiar use of negative constructions. The negation plus noun or adjective serves to establish a positive feature in a person or thing.

Example: He is not a silly man.

25.**Metaphor** – is a figure of speech in which a word or phrase literally denoting one kind of object or idea is used in place of another to suggest a likeness or analogy between them. Thus a metaphor may be regarded as a compressed simile. The metaphor may be expressed by any part of speech. It may be prolonged or extended (sustained metaphor) when one word used in a transferred sense calls forth a transference of meaning in the whole sequence of words related to it. A hackneyed or trite metaphor is a metaphor made common as the result of being often in use.

Example: The leaves fell sorrowfully.

26.**Metonymy** – is a figure of speech consisting of the use of one word for another denoting a thing of which it is part or with which it is associated (effect for the cause, cause for the effect, the sign for the thing signified, the container for the contained, the instrument for the action, etc.)

Example: Here the noble lord inclined his knee to the Woolsack.(Hansard).

**27. Onomatopoeia** – is a combination of speech sounds which aims at imitating sounds produced in nature, by things, by people.

Example: ding-dong, cuckoo, Silver bells...how they tinkle, tinkle, tinkle (E.Poe)

**28. Oxymoron** – is a combination of two words (mostly an adjective and a noun or an adverb with an adjectives) in which the meaning of the two clash being opposite in sense.

Example: low skyscrapers, horribly beautiful

**29. Parallelism** – consists in the similarity of the syntactical structure of successive phrases, clauses or sentences. Parallel constructions are often accompanied by the repetition of one or more words. Similarly built constructions (parallel constructions) create rhythmical arrangement of speech. The sameness of the syntactical pattern stresses the similarity of the notions expressed in each sentence. Parallel arrangement of sentences is often made use of in bookish and official style. This grammatical device usually implies comparison and serves to bring forth either similarity or the difference between the objects compared. Parallelism may perform different functions.

Example: There were... real silver spoons to stir the tea with, and real china cups to drink it out of, and plates of the same to hold the cakes and toast in (Ch. Dickens).

**30. Periphrasis** – is a device which denotes the use of a longer phrasing in place of a possible shorter and plainer form of expression. It's also called circumlocution.

Example: the cap and gown (a student), the fair sex( women).

**31. Polysyndeton** – is the stylistic device of connecting sentences, or phrases, or words by using connectives before each component part.

Example: The heaviest rain and snow, and hail and sleet, could boast of the advantage over him in only one respect. (Ch. Dickens)

**32. Pun** – is a play on words; humorous use of words to suggest different meanings, or of words of the same sound with different meanings.

Example: “The Importance of Being Earnest” by O.Wilde.

**33. Represented speech** – is neither direct speech, which reproduces the speaker's exact words, nor is it indirect speech. Represented speech differs from both direct and indirect speech in that it is a purely literary phenomenon never appearing in oral style. Usually it renders the character's thoughts which are not uttered aloud. It is a powerful stylistic device commonly used in modern literature to reveal the character's psychology or temporary mental state. Though represented speech is neither direct nor indirect speech, it has some traits in common with both of them. Like indirect speech represented speech is characterized by : a) the use of the third person of pronouns instead of the first person; b) the observance of the rule of sequence of tenses in independent sentences. Like direct speech it is characterized by : a) the use of exclamatory, interrogative, and one-member sentences, the use of interjections and the words yes and no ; b) the use of words and expressions typical of the character's speech; c) the use of elliptical sentences. Very often represented speech is included into the author's narration without any perceptible transition from one to the other.

**34. The Rhetorical Question** – the essence of this stylistic device consists in reshaping the grammatical meaning of the interrogative sentence. The question is no longer a question but a statement expressed in the interrogative sentence.

Example: Is there such a thing as a happy life ?

**35. Rhyme** – is the repetition usually at regular intervals of the same or similar final sound combinations in words. Rhyme is a characteristic feature of poetry.

**36. Rhythm** - is a regular alteration of similar or equal units of speech. In prose it's used to produce the desired stylistic effect and is often inconsistent element here. In poetry rhythmical arrangement is a constant organic element – a natural outcome of poetic emotions.

**37. Simile** – is a figure of speech in which two objects are compared, one of them being likened to the other. A simile is a kind of comparison, but the latter is more general and is not necessarily used for artistic purposes. A simile is introduced with the help of special grammatical means such as conjunctions *than, as if, like*, or may be suggested by such verbs as *remind, resemble* and *seem*.

Example: Maidens, like moths, are ever caught by glare.(G. Byron)

38.**Slang** – is a sub-group of non-standard colloquial layer of the vocabulary. It includes both words and phrases. These words and phraseology have originated in every day speech and exist on the periphery of the lexical system of the given language. They are continually forcing their way into the standard language. Slang is often humorous, witty and adds to the picturesqueness and expressiveness of the utterance.

Example : bread-basket – “the stomach”, the cat’s pyjamas – “the correct thing”

39.**Suspence** (Retardation) - is a compositional device which consists in arranging the matter of communication in such a way that the less important parts are amassed at the beginning, the main idea being withheld till the end of the sentence.

Example: Mankind, says a Chinese manuscript, which my friend M. was obliging enough to read and explain to me, for the first seventy thousand ages, ate their meat raw. ( Ch. Lamb)

40.**Synecdoche** - is the simplest kind of metonymy: using the name of a part to denote the whole and vice versa.

Example: The village sang and danced.

41.**Zeugma** – is the use of a word in the same grammatical but different semantic relations to two adjacent words in the context. It’s the realization of two meanings with the help of the verb which is made to refer to different objects.

Example: He had taken three weeks off and a ticket to Mentone.