<h1 style="text-align:center">Theme V. <u>Syntactical expressive means and stylistic devices of the English Language.</u></h1>

1. Syntactical expressive means of the English Language.
2. Syntactical stylistic devices of the English Language.

Literature:

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3. Красовицька Л. Є. A Manual of English Stylistics : навч. посіб. зі стилістики англ. мови для студ. укр. мовно-літ. ф-ту імені Г. Ф. Квітки-Основ'яненка. Харків : ХНПУ, 2017. 117 с.

4. Приходько Г.І., Каліберда О.О. Стилістика англійської мови. Основи курсу: Навчальний посібник для здобувачів ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра спеціальності 035 «Філологія» освітньо-професійної програми «Мова і література (англійська)». Запоріжжя – Бердянськ, 2024. 110 с.

5. The Pragmatics of Style. London ; New York : Routledge, 2016. 188 p.

6. Woodward T. Models and Metaphors in Language Teaching. N.Y.: Oxford Univ. Pess, 2016. 315 p.

1. <u>Expressive means</u> on the syntactical level are syntactical models of sentences, which carry additional logical or expressive information, promoting the intensification of pragmatic effectiveness of the utterance and speech in whole. According to the types of transformation of the initial model all expressive means of syntax can be divided into three groups:

1). Expressive means based on the reduction of the initial model. To this group belong: ellipsis, aposiopesis, asyndeton, nominative sentences.

2). Expressive means based on the expansion of the initial model. To this group belong: repetition, enumeration, syntactic tautology, polysyndeton, parenthetic, sentences, emphatic constructions (with "do" and "It is/was he who).

3) Expressive means based on the changing of the order of the components of the initial model. Here we distinguish the following expressive means: inversion, detachment, different position of the syntactically connected units of the sentence.

<u>Ellipsis</u> is a deliberate omission of one or more elements of the sentence for stylistic purposes.

<u>Aposiopesis</u> is a sudden break in speech caused by some strong emotion or reluctance to finish the sentence.

<u>Nominative sentences</u> are sentences, which are based on the noun.

<u>Asyndeton</u> is the connection of sentences, phrases and words without any conjunctions.

<u>Repetition</u> is an expressive means of language used when the speaker is under the stress of strong emotion.

<u>Enumeration</u> is an expressive means by which separate things, objects, phenomena, properties, actions are named one by one so that they produce a chain, the links of which, being syntactically in the same position (homogeneous parts of speech), are forced to display some kind of semantic homogeneity, remote though it may seem.

<u>Syntactic tautology</u> is a repetition of some member of the sentence usually the

subject expressed by noun or by a pronoun.

Polysyndeton is a connection of sentences, phrases or words based on the repetition of the same conjunction.

Emphatic constructions are used as the intensifiers of the syntactical construction.

Parenthesis is a qualifying, explanatory or appositive word, phrase, clause, sentence, or other sequence which interrupts a syntactic construction without otherwise affecting it, having often a characteristic intonation and indicated in writing by commas, brackets or dashes.

Inversion is a violation of the traditional order of words, which does not alter the grammatical meaning of the sentence but gives it an additional emotional or emphatic colouring.

Detachment is a special syntactic relation between parts of the sentence used to isolate some part of the sentence to make it more prominent.

We are to distinguish two kinds of the different position of the syntactically connected units of the sentence:

1) breaking of the components of the syntactical structure with the direct order of the units;

2) breaking of the components of the syntactical structure with the inverted order of the units.

2. Stylistic device on the syntactical level can be created by means of transposition of the model of the sentence in a certain speech or situational context.

Three groups of syntactical stylistic devices can be distinguished:

1). Stylistic devices based on the formal and meaningful interactions of some syntactical constructions or models of sentence in a certain context. To this group belong parallelism, chiasmus, anaphora, epiphora.

2). Stylistic devices based on the transposition of the meaning of syntactical structures in a certain context. Here we speak about rhetorical question.

3). Stylistic devices based on the transposition of meaning of the means of connection between the elements of sentences. Here we distinguish: parcellation, usage of subordination instead of coordination and usage of coordination instead of subordination.

Parallel construction is a device which may be encountered not so much in the sentence as in the macro-structures. The necessary condition is identical, or similar, syntactical structure in two or more sentences or parts of a sentence in close succession.

Chiasmus is a reversed parallel construction. The structure of two successive sentences or pares of a sentence may be described as reversed parallel construction, the word-order of one of the sentence being inverted as compared with that of the other.

Anaphora is a repetition of the first word or group of words in several succeeding sentences or clauses.

Epiphora is a repetition of the final words or group of words in several succeeding sentences or clauses.

Rhetorical question is a presentation of an affirmative or negative statement in the form of a question.

<u>Parcel1ation</u> is a specific device of the expressive syntax, characterizing by deliberate dividing (or breaking) of the syntactical structure into two or more isolated parts, marked by intonation and separated from each other by pause (in written speech by ful1 stop or its equivalent).

<u>Questions for Self-Control.</u>
1. Give the definition of syntactical expressive means.
2. What groups of syntactical expressive means do you know?
3. Give the definition of syntactical stylistic devices.
4. What groups of syntactical stylistic devices can be distinguished?

Theme VI <u>Functional Styles of the English Language.</u>
1. Classifications of Functional Styles of the English Language.
2. The system of Functional Styles of the English Language.

Literature:

1. Альбота С.М., Карп М.А. Стилістика сучасної англійської мови. Львів : Львівська політехніка, 2021. 304 с.
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5. The Pragmatics of Style. London ; New York : Routledge, 2016. 188 p.
6. Woodward T. Models and Metaphors in Language Teaching. N.Y.: Oxford Univ. Pess, 2016. 315 p.

1. A Functional Style is a patterned variety of literary text characterized by the grater or lesser typification of its constituent supra-phrasal units, in which the choice and arrangement of interdependent and interwoven language media are calculated to secure the purport of the communication.

Each Functional Style is a relatively stable system at the given stage in the development of the literary language; but it changes, and sometimes considerably, from one period to another. There exist many classifications of Functional Styles because of different viewpoints of the scientists.

I.V.Arnold speaks about:
1. Scientific style.
2. Newspaper style.
3. The Style of Official Documents.
4. Colloquial Style.
5. The Style of Poetry.
6. Oratorical Style.
M.D.Kuznets and Y.M.Skrebnev distinguish:

I. Bookish Style:

1). Publicistic Style.

2). Scientific Prose Style.

3). The Style of Official Documents.

II. Colloquial Style:

1). Literary-colloquial Style.

2). Pure-colloquial Style.

A.N.Morohovskiy speaks about:

1. The style of official Documents.

2. Scientific Prose style.

3. Publicistic style.

4. Literary-colloquial style.

5. Pure-colloquial style.

I.R.Galperin distinguishes the following styles and substyles:

I. The belles-lettres Style.

Here three substyles can be distinguished:

1). The language of poetry, or simple verse.

2). Emotive prose, or the language of fiction.

3). The language of drama.

II. Publicistic Style.

It falls into the following substyles:

1). Oratorical substyle.

2). Radio and TV commentary.

3). Essay (moral, literary, philosophical).

4). Journalistic articles (political, social, economic).

III. Newspaper Sty1e.

It can be subdivided into:

1). Brief news items

2). Advertisements and announcements.

3). The Headline.

4). The Editorial.

IV. Scientific Prose Style.

It has three divisions:

1). The language style of humanitarian sciences.

2). The language style of "exact" sciences.

3). The language style of popular scientific prose.

V. The Style of official documents.

It can be divided into four varieties:

1). The language of business documents.

2). The language of legal documents.

3). The language of diplomatic documents.

4). The language of military documents.

VI. Colloquial Style is characterized by the use of colloquial words, elliptical sentences. The main function is the emotive function.

Questions for Self -Control

1. What is a functional style?
2. Enumerate functional styles of contemporary English. Characterize them.