

Лекції до змістового модуля 4

Theme VII. Stylistics of Text.

1. Problems concerning the composition of spans of utterance larger than the sentence:

a) supra-phrasal units;

b) the paragraph.

2. Represented Speech:

a) uttered represented speech;

b) unuttered represented speech.

Literature:

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1. Supra-phrasal units (SPU) may be defined as a combination of sentences presenting a structural and semantic unity backed up by rhythmic and melodic unity.

A paragraph is a graphical term used to name a group of sentences marked off by indentation at the beginning and a break in the line at the end. The paragraph in some styles has a topic sentence (SPU may have its own topic sentence or be a topic sentence).

2. Represented speech is that form of utterance which conveys the actual words of the speaker through the mouth of the writer but retains the peculiarities of the speaker's mode of expression.

Uttered Represented Speech

This kind of represented speech demands that the tense should be switched from present to past and that the personal pronouns should be changed from the 1st and 2nd person to 3rd person as in indirect speech, but the syntactical structure of the utterance does not change.

Unuttered or Inner Represented Speech

Inner speech is psychological phenomenon, but when it is put into full utterance, it ceases to be inner speech, acquires a communicative function and becomes a phenomenon of language. The expressive function of language is suppressed by its communicative function, and the reader is presented with a complete language unit capable of carrying information. This device is called inner represented speech.

Questions for Self-Control

1. Characterize SPU and paragraph.
2. What is represented speech and which of its types have you met more often?