

STUDENT'S ID NO: _____ SIGNATURE: _____



UNIVERSITY OF GHANA

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DEPARTMENT OF TEACHER EDUCATION

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND LEADERSHIP

COLLEGES OF EDUCATION

END OF SEMESTER ONE EXAMINATIONS FOR LEVEL 300, 2022/2023

B.ED. PROGRAMME

COURSE CODE: TEJS 315

COURSE TITLE: STYLISTICS

Instruction: Answer all questions in Section A and any three questions in **Section B**.

Time: 2 hours

SECTION A

[25 Marks]

Answer all the questions in this section.

1. Which of the following definitions best defines stylistics?
 - A. The characteristic way a writer expresses his ideas.
 - B. The selection and use of the resources of language distinctive of a literary genre.
 - C. The description and analysis of the variability of linguistic forms in actual language use.
 - D. The branch of linguistics that deals with sense, reference and presumptions, the meaning and relationship between words.

2. The study of the different styles that are present in either a given utterance or a written text or document is referred to as:
 - A. Style
 - B. Foregrounding
 - C. Parallelism
 - D. Stylistics

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3. When we study language in Old, Middle and Modern English we are studying style as
 - A. a unique person
 - B. time
 - C. conformity
 - D. a situation
4. Stylistics looks at style in the following dimensions except _____
 - A. Style as a choice
 - B. Style as a situation
 - C. Style as an individual
 - D. Style as study
5. Style is viewed as choice when it chooses _____
 - A. Linguistic elements
 - B. Writers of literature
 - C. Characters in a story
 - D. Settings and plots in a story
6. Linguistic stylistics does all the following except _____
 - A. It explores the linguistic features of a text.
 - B. It deciphers a message encoded in an unfamiliar way to express its meaning.
 - C. It points out those linguistic choices which a writer or speaker has made as well as the effects of the choices.
 - D. It is primarily concerned with the use of language and its effects in a text.
7. Which strand of stylistics focuses on the effects of contexts on the text?
 - A. Reader Response Stylistics
 - B. Pragmatic stylistics
 - C. Affective stylistics
 - D. Literary stylistics

Answer questions 8 - 12 using the following instructions.

Identify the kind of deviations present in the following highlighted portions of the texts below.

8. “***This*** I must see.”
“She wouldn’t, for any reason whatsoever, to that smelly, foul, unlikeable man ***be married***.”
 - A. Neologism
 - B. Nonce formation
 - C. Hyperbaton
 - D. Aphesis

9. "He'll **ne'er** cry **o'er** spilled milk any longer."
- A. Aphesis
 - B. Syncope
 - C. Hyperbaton
 - D. Neologism
10. "The Lake Isle of **Innisfree**" (W. B. Yeats),
"pity this busy monster **man unkind** not" (E. E. Cummings)
"Carl has really been bitten by the **green-eyed** monster; if his wife so much as talk to another man." (Othello: William Shakespeare)
- A. Hyperbaton
 - B. Aphesis
 - C. Syncope
 - D. Neologism
11. (The absence of a conjunction in this text)
"It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair, we had everything before us, we had nothing before us, we were all going direct to Heaven, we were all going direct the other way . . ."
- A. Asyndeton
 - B. Syndeton
 - C. Polysyndeton
 - D. Syncope
12. Jerry stood: aiming at the prisoner the beery breath of a whet he had taken as he came along, and discharging it to mingle with the waves of other beer, **and** gin, **and** tea, **and** coffee, **and** what not, that flowed at him, **and** already broke upon the great windows behind him in an impure mist **and** rain.
- A. Asyndeton
 - B. Syndeton
 - C. Polysyndeton
 - D. Syncope
13. A structure in which parts of the sentence are grammatically the same is referred to as:
- A. Lexicology
 - B. Parallelism
 - C. Morpho-Syntax
 - D. Deviation

14. The stylistic use of words to produce denotative, connotative, collocative, affective, thematic, or stylistic meanings based on the speaker's or writer's intention occurs at
- A. Lexico-Semantic level
 - B. Graphological level
 - C. Phonological level
 - D. Syntactical level
15. The _____ is not interested in how language is used to convey message in a text, but rather, what message the language conveys. It takes the interpretation of the text as the ultimate objective.
- A. Linguistic stylistician
 - B. Pragmatic stylistician
 - C. Literary stylistician
 - D. Reader Response stylistician
16. The following are goals of Stylistics except _____
- A. to establish discourse peculiarities.
 - B. to induce appreciation of discourses.
 - C. to ascertain linguistic habits.
 - D. to focus on lexico-semanticist.
17. The grouping of words according to the company they keep is referred to as _____
- A. Collocation
 - B. Collation
 - C. Collision
 - D. Correlation
18. Stylistics is a borderline discipline between _____
- A. Language and Literature
 - B. Grammar and Syntax
 - C. Phonology and Language
 - D. Grammar and Literature
19. Which strand of stylistics is primarily concerned with the use of language, its effects on a text in its analysis and it is interested in describing the form and function of language in the poem.
- A. Reader response Stylistics
 - B. Affective Stylistics
 - C. Literary Stylistics
 - D. Linguistic Stylistics

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20. Which of the following is not a feature of a text that Stylistics looks at?
A. Graphology
B. Mortology
C. Phonology
D. Syntax
21. ***“But tomorrow cannot be consoled”***
Which feature of Linguistic Stylistics does the above structure depict?
A. Graphology
B. Morphology
C. Lexico –semantic
D. Lexico – syntactic
22. The type of Stylistics which ferrets out the emotional responses that a reader or hearer makes during his or her engagement with text while reading or listening to it, is referred to as _____
A. Affective stylistics
B. Pragmatic Stylistics
C. Literary Stylistics
D. Linguistics Stylistics
23. Violations of linguistic norms, e.g. grammatical or semantic norms, strange metaphors, similes or collocations that are deployed to achieve special effects in a text is what is referred to as _____
A. Parallelism
B. Deviation
C. Lexico-Semantics Style
D. Lexicology
24. The three principles of stylistic analysis include the following except _____
A. Rigorousity
B. Retrievability
C. Replicability
D. Reversibility
25. The situation in which the function of a lexicon in a given word class is transferred to another word class is referred to as
A. Category Rule Violation
B. Selectional Restriction Rule Violation
C. Collective Rule Violation
D. Connotative Rule Violation

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SECTION B

[75 Marks]

Answer any three questions in this section.

[Each question carries 25 marks]

1. Using practical illustrations, write short notes on the following stylistics terms.

- i. Stylistics
- ii. Style
- iii. Reader-Response Stylistics
- iv. Literary Stylistics
- v. Deviation

2. What is cohesion?

Name four linguistic features used by writers in creating a coherent text.

With examples, illustrate how a given text can be made coherent.

3. What is foregrounding in stylistics?

Name the two main types of foregrounding.

With examples, illustrate three ways in which writers construct meaning through foregrounding.

4. With your knowledge in stylistic analysis, analyse the poem below.

Dame, at our door

Drowned, and among our shoals,

Remember us in the roads, the heaven-haven of the Reward:

Our King back, Oh, upon énglish souls!

Let him easter in us, be a dayspring to the dimness of us, be a crimson-cresseted east,

More brightening her, rare-dear Britain, as his reign rolls,

Pride, rose, prince, hero of us, high-priest,

Our hearts' charity's hearth's fire, our thoughts' chivalry's throng's Lord.

(The Wreck of the Deutschland: Gerald Manley Hopkins)

5. Briefly differentiate between linguistic stylistics and literary stylistics. Support your answers with concrete examples.