Стилистика

Количество кредитов: 5 кредитов

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№ Тема/ неделя	Наименование темы	Содержание темы
1	Предмет и задачи стилистики	1.1 Предмет и задачи стилистики 1.2 Становление стилистики как самостоятельной лингвистической науки
2	Основные разделы стилистики.	2.1 Связь стилистики с другими науками 2.2 Лингвостилистика и литературная стилистика
3	Основополагающие понятия стилистики	3.1 Определение понятия «стиль» 3.2 Категория нормы и ее роль в стилистике. Типология норм
4	Языковые средства выражения.	4.1 Стилистические приемы 4.2 Стилистическая окраска языковых единиц и ее компоненты
5	Фоностилистика.	5.1 Стилистические функции интонации 5.2 Графостилистика
6	Выразительные средства и стилистические приемы	6.1 Лексико-фразеологические выразительные средства и стилистические фигуры 6.2 Классификация и функции выразительных средств и стилистических приемов
7	Стилистическая дифференциация словаря изучаемого языка.	7.1 Словарный состав и уровни языка 7.2 Стилистические ресурсы словообразования и фразеологии
8	Стилистические приемы	8.1 Грамматические выразительные средства и стилистические приемы 8.2 Фонетические, лексические и синтаксические стилистические приемы
9	Функциональные стили речи.	9.1 Система стилей английского языка. Стиль художественной литературы. Публицистический функциональный стиль. Газетный функциональный стиль 9.2 Стиль научной прозы. Функциональный стиль официальных документов

№ Тема/ неделя	Наименование темы	Содержание темы
10	Стиль художественной литературы.	10.1 Эстетическая функция художественной литературы 10.2 Характеристика функций подстилей функционального стиля художественной литературы
11	Индивидуальный стиль автора.	11.1 Лингвостилистический анализ художественного текста 11.2 План стилистической интерпретации текста
12	Газетно – публицистический стиль.	12.1 Характеристика функций подстилей газетно-публицистического функционального стиля 12.2 Грамматические и лексические языковые средства газетно-публицистического функционального стиля
13	Официально – деловой стиль.	13.1 Характеристика функций подстилей официально-делового функционального стиля 13.2 Грамматические и лексические языковые средства официально-делового стиля
14	Научный стиль	14.1 Характеристика функций подстилей научного стиля 14.2 Грамматические и лексические языковые средства стиля научной прозы
15	Разговорно-обиходный стиль.	15.1 Подходы к проблеме разговорно-обиходного стиля речи. Концепции И.Р. Гальперина, В.А. Мальцева 15.2 Концепции М.Д.Кузнец, Ю.М.Скребнева

Целью изучения данной дисциплины является формирование профессиональной компетенции в области стилистики: сообщение студентам теоретических знании о стилистических средствах языка в их системе, о принципах и методах стилистического анализа, а также формирование умении и навыков адекватно использовать различные средства выражения для достижения целей коммуникации.

Задачи курса

- обеспечение должного уровня знаний студентов, необходимого для выявления экспрессивных средств языка и стилистических приемов, а также для определения их функций в тексте;

- выработка у студентов на основе полученных знаний навыков стилистического анализа текста любой коммуникативной направленности и любой сложности;

- определение закономерностей и особенностей, обуславливающих специфику функциональных стилей;

- формирование социолингвистической компетенции студентов для эффективного использования языков разных социальных контекстах.

Результаты обучения

В результате изучение заданного объема теоретических вопросов по стилистике студент должен уметь:

1) критически и творчески осмысливать научную информацию;

2) осуществлять действия интеллектуального характера – сопоставлять, сравнивать, классифицировать, группировать языковую информацию;

3) идентифицировать нейтральную и стилистически маркированную лексику;

4) находить в тексте (высказывании) экспрессивные средства и стилистические приемы, определять их функции;

5) выявлять в художественном тексте особенности индивидуального стиля втора;

6) определять принадлежность текста к тому или иному функциональному стилю, аргументировать свою точку зрения на основе изложения критериев разграничения функциональных стилей;

7) владеть стилистическими нормами языка, выразительно строить свою речь в соответствии с целями коммуникациями, сферой общения.

The subject and the objectives of stylistics. The development of stylistics as independent linguistics science

Stylistics is that branch of linguistics, which studies the principles, and effect of choice and usage of different language elements in rendering thought and emotion under different conditions of communication.

Therefore it is concerned with such issues as:
➤ the aesthetic function of language;
➤ expressive means in language;
➤ synonymous ways of rendering one and the same idea;
➤ emotional colouring in language;
➤ a system of special devices called stylistic devices;
➤ the splitting of the literary language into separate systems called style;
➤ the interrelation between language and thought;
➤ the individual manner of an author in making use of the language.

Branches of Stylistics
Literary stylistics and linguistic stylistics

➡ **Literary stylistics**

Objects of research:

- ✓ the composition of a work of art;
- ✓ various literary genres
- ✓ the writer's outlook

➡ **Linguistic stylistics**

Objects of research:

- ✓ functional styles (in their development and current state);
- ✓ the linguistic nature of the expressive means of the language
- ✓ their systematic character and their functions

The basic notions of stylistics. Notions of norm, style and stylistic colouring

Most scholars abroad and in our country giving definitions of style come to the conclusion that *style* may be defined as *deviation from the lingual norm*.

The stylistic colouring is the knowledge where, in what particular type of communication, the unit in question is current.

Stylistic connotations may be *inherent* or *adherent*.

Stylistically coloured words possess *inherent stylistic connotations*. Stylistically neutral words will have only *adherent (occasional) stylistic connotations* acquired in a certain context.

Stylistics does not study or describe separate linguistic units like phonemes or words or clauses as such. It studies their *stylistic function*. In fact it studies:

- the expressive potential of linguistic units and their interaction in a text
- the expressive properties of linguistic units, their functioning and interaction in conveying ideas and emotions in a certain text or communicative context
- the opposition or clash between the contextual meaning of a word and its denotative meaning
- connotative meanings

Linguistic expressive means. Stylistic devices. Stylistic colouring of linguistic units and its components

Expressive means of a language are those linguistic forms and properties that have the potential to make the utterance emphatic or expressive. These can be found on all levels-phonetic, graphical, morphological, lexical or syntactical.

All stylistic devices belong to expressive means but not all expressive means are stylistic devices. A stylistic device is a literary model in which semantic and structural features are blended so that it represents a generalized pattern.

A stylistic device combines some general semantic meaning which in certain linguistic form results in stylistic effect.

Pnonostylistics. Stylistic functions of intonation. Graphostylistics

Prof. I.R.Galperin includes the following subdivision of expressive means and stylistic devices based on the level-oriented approach:

1. Phonetic expressive means and stylistic devices;

2. Lexical expressive means and stylistic devices;

3. Syntactical expressive means and stylistic devices.

Phonetic expressive means and stylistic devices

1) Onomatopoeia (direct and indirect): *ding-dong; silver bells… tinkle, tinkle*

2) Alliteration (initial rhyme): *to rob Peter to pay Paul*

3) Rhyme (full, incomplete, compound or broken, eye rhyme, internal rhyme. Also, stanza rhymes: couplets, triple, cross, framing/ring)

4) Rhythm.

Lexical expressive means and stylistic devices

There are three big subdivisions in this class of devices and they all deal with the semantic nature of a word or phrase.

➡ **I.** In the first subdivision the principle of classification is the interaction of different types of words meanings: dictionary, contextual, derivative, nominal, and emotive.

➡ **II.** The principle for distinguishing the second big subdivision is based on the interaction between two lexical meanings simultaneously materialized in the context. Here belong: Simile, Periphrasis, Euphemism, Hyperbole.

➡ **III.** The third subdivision comprises stable word combinations in their interaction with the context: Cliches, Proverbs and sayings, Epigrams, Quotations, Allusions, Decomposition of set phrases.

Stylistic classification of the English Vocabulary

We may represent the whole of the word-stock of the English language as being divided into three main layers:
- the literary layer
- the neutral layer
- the colloquial layer

The literary vocabulary consists of the following groups of words:
1) common literary words; 2) terms and learned words; 3) poetic words; 4) archaic words; 5) barbarisms & foreign words; 6) literary coinages including nonce words.

The colloquial vocabulary falls into the following groups:
1) common colloquial words; 2) slang; 3) jargonisms; 4) professional words; 5) dialectal words; 6) vulgar words; 7) colloquial coinages.

Words of the neutral layer is its universal character. That means they are unrestricted in iuse. They can be employed in all styles of language and in all spheres of human activity.

Syntactical expressive means and stylistic devices

Syntactical expressive means and stylistic devices are not paradigmatic but syntagmatic or structural means. The principal criteria for classifying syntactical stylistic devices are:

- The juxtaposition of the parts an utterance
- The type of connection of the parts
- The peculiar use of colloquial constructions
- The transference of structural meaning

Style system of the English language. Functional styles

There are a great many classifications of language varieties that are called sublanguages, substyles, registers and functional styles that use various criteria for their definition and categorisation. The term generally accepted by most Russian scholars is functional styles.

According to I. R. Galperin 5 functional styles are distinguished. Professor suggests their subdivision into substyles in modern English according to the following scheme:

- 1. The Belles-Lettres Style (poetry; emotive prose; the language of the drama).
- 2. Publicist Style (oratory and speeches; the essay; articles).
- 3. Newspaper Style (brief news items; headlines; advertisements and announcements; the editorial).
- 4. Scientific Prose Style.
- 5. The Style of Official documents (business documents; legal documents; the language of diplomacy; military documents).

The Belles-Lettres Style. The aesthetic function of fiction.

The term **"Belles – lettres style"** is generic for 3 substyles:

- ➥ - poetry;
- ➥ - emotive prose;
- ➥ - drama;

The Belles-lettres style has its own specific **function** which **is double-phoned**. Besides, iriforming the reader, It irnpresses the reader aesthetically. Its function is aesthetico - cognitive, cognitive on the one hand and receiving pleasure on the other

The means of this functional style are:

- ➥ - genuine imaginative means and SDs;
- ➥ - the use of words in its contextual meaning;
- ➥ - the individual choice of vocabulary which reflects the author's personal evaluation;
- ➥ - a peculiar individual selection of syntax;
- ➥ - the introduction of elements of other styles

Individual style of an author.
Linguostylistic analysis of the artistic text

The term **"individual style"** should be applied to that field of linguistic and literary sciences which deals with the peculiarities of writer's individual manner of using language means to achieve the effect he desires. From this statement it follows that individual style of any writer is marked by its uniqueness. It can be recognized by the specific combination of language media and stylistic devices which in their interaction present a certain system.

In every individual style we can find both the general and the particular - the greater the author is the more genuine the style will be. The individuality of a writer is marked not only by the choice of lexical, syntactical and stylistic means but also by their treatment. What we here call Individual Style, therefore, is a unique combination of language unities, expressive means and stylistic devices, peculiar to a given writer, which makes writer's works and even utterances easily recognizable.

Publicist (media) style

The Pubicistic Style treats certain political, social, economic, cultural problems. The aim of this style is to form public opinion, to convince the reader or the listener.

Substyles:

➡ The oratory essays,

➡ journalistic articles,

➡ radio and TV commentary.

To understand the language peculiarities of **English newspaper style** it will be sufficient to analyse the following basic newspaper features:

➡ 1) brief news items;

➡ 2) advertisements and announcements;

➡ 3) headlines

The Style of Official Documents

The aim of **the style of official documents** is:

- to reach agreement between two contracting parties;

- to state the conditions binding two parties in an understanding. Each of substyles of official documents makes use of special terms.

Its substyles are as follows:

- 1) Language of business letters;

- 2) Language of legal documents;

- 3) Language of diplomacy;

- 4) Language of military documents

Scientific/academic style

The style of scientific prose has 3 subdivisions:

- 1) the style of humanitarian sciences;
- 2) the style of "exact" sciences;
- 3) the style of popular scientific prose.

Its function is to work out and ground theoretically objective knowledge about reality

The aim of communication is to create new concepts, disclose the international laws of existence.

The peculiarities are:

- objectiveness;
- logical coherence,
- impersonality,
- unemotional character,
- exactness.

Familiar colloquial style

The familiar colloquial style is represented in spoken variety. In linguistic stylistics there are different points of view even to the existence of the style.

- **I.R. Galperin** denies the existence of this functional style. He thinks that functional style can be singled out in the written variety of language. He defines the style as the result of a deliberate careful selection of language means which in their correlation constitute this style.

- **V.A. Maltzev** thinks that style is a choice but this choice is very often done unconsciously, spontaneously He thinks that the main aim of functional style is to facilitate a communication in a certain sphere of discourse. But the rigid lay outs of business and official letters practically exclude the possibility of deliberate, careful selection. One more example the compression in the newspapers headlines where there is a tendency to abbreviate language. There's a discrepancy in Galperin's theory. One of the substyles of the publicistic style is oratory which is its oral subdivision.

- **M.D. Kuznetz and Y.M. Skrebnev** give the definitions of bookish and colloquial styles. The bookish style is a style of a highly polished nature that reflects the norm of the national literary language. The bookish style may be used not only in the written speech but in oral, official talk.