## The subject matter of stylistics

Stylistics is a branch of linguistics that explores the principles and effects of the choice and use of lexical, grammatical, phonetic and generally linguistic means to convey thoughts and emotions in different communication environments.

Language stylistics explores, on the one hand, the specifics of language subsystems called functional styles and sublanguages, which are characterised by the originality of vocabulary, phraseology and syntax, and, on the other hand, the expressive, emotional and evaluative properties of various language tools. Speech stylistics studies individual real texts, looking at how they convey content, not only by following the norms known for the grammar and stylistics of a language, but also based on significant deviations from these norms.

Stylistics is usually divided into linguistic and literary styles, and there are different ways of combining them and the former can serve as a basis for the latter.

The foundations of lingvostylistics were laid by Charles Bally. Charles Bally compares the national standard with special subsystems specific to different areas of communication, called functional styles and dialects (linguistics in this narrow sense is called functional stylistics). He examines language elements in terms of their ability to express and evoke emotions, additional associations and evaluation.

An intensively developing branch of stylistics is comparative stylistics, which simultaneously considers the stylistic possibilities of two or more languages.

Since comparative stylistics are inextricably linked to literary translation, they cannot be isolated from literary stylistics, just like perception stylistics.

Literary stylistics studies the means of artistic expression characteristic of a literary work, author, literary direction or the whole epoch, and the factors on which artistic expression depends. There are many works by literary scholars on the stylistic system and language of Shakespeare, Spencer, Milton, Byron, Keats and others. Since a significant part of stylistic analyses is devoted to the analysis of artistic texts, this part of stylistics is part of poetics and literature theory. Poetics is the science of the structure of literary works and the system of aesthetic means used in them.

The lexical level corresponds to the lexical style. It studies the stylistic functions of vocabulary and considers the interaction of direct and figurative meanings. Lexical stylistics, both literary and linguistic, studies the different components of contextual meanings of words and especially their expressive, emotional and evaluative potential and their relation to different functional and stylistic layers. Dialect words, terms, slang words, colloquial words and expressions, neologisms, archaisms, foreign words are studied in terms of their interaction with different context conditions. In stylistics, not only descriptive synchronous lexicology is used, but also historical lexicology, especially as some authors revive old meanings of words, in which case etymological information can contribute to a fuller disclosure of the expressiveness of the text. Lexical stylistics can also explore the expressive potential of some word-formative models, some types of abbreviations, word-composition models, etc. Each section of lexicology can provide very useful information for stylistics. The parse of phraseological units and proverbs plays an important role in stylistic analysis.

**Grammar Stylistics** is divided into morphological and syntactic. Morphological stylistics considers the stylistic possibilities of different grammatical categories inherent in certain parts of speech. It considers, for example, the stylistic possibilities of the category of number, contraindications in the system of pronouns, noun and verb styles of speech, connections of artistic and grammatical tenses, etc. For English, this section is just beginning to be developed.

**Syntactic Stylistics** explores the expressive possibilities of word order, types of sentences, types of syntactic relationships. This field has an age-old tradition and rich literature. An important place here is occupied by so-called speech figures - syntactic, stylistic or rhetorical figures, i.e. special syntactic constructions that give speech additional expressiveness. Syntactic stylistics also includes researches of the structure and properties of a paragraph and consideration of other structures whose dimensions exceed those of a sentence. Both linguistics and literary stylistics focus on different forms of narrator and character speech transmission: dialogue, non-direct speech, the flow of consciousness and other issues that lie at the border of stylistics and text theory are addressed in many works.

**Рhonetic Stylistics** includes all the phenomena of the sound structure of poems and prose: rhythm, alliteration, sound imitation, rhyme, assonance, etc. - in connection with the problem of sound form content, i.e. the presence of a stylistic function.