



NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA
14-16 AHMADU BELLO WAY, VICTORIA ISLAND LAGOS
SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 2015 EXAMINATION

ENG434: Literary Stylistics (3C)

TIME: 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer THREE questions. Each Question is 23 Marks. Clarity and good organisation will be rewarded with an extra 1 mark.

1. Write short notes of not more than 2 paragraphs each on each of the following types of Stylistics:
 - I. Reader-Response Stylistics
 - II. Affective Stylistics
 - III. Pragmatic Stylistics
 - IV. Pedagogical Stylistics
 - V. Forensic Stylistics
2. (a). Explain the terms, Cohesion and Coherence. (b). Identify, with examples, **6** ways of applying cohesion to a text.
3. (a). Which is the commonest among the types of prose fiction? Which is the lengthiest? Which is the newest among all the literary forms?

(b). What is the most distinctive factor in the poetic form? What are the two poems of lament called? Of the three genres of literature, which is the most presentational?
(c). Write short notes of not more than 50 words on the following: i. Character. ii. Setting. iii. Theme. iv. Plot
4. (a). What is tragedy? What is comedy? Give an example for each. (b). Identify and discuss **6** elements of drama. (c). Give the literary terms for the following concepts in (a) – (j):
 - (a) The rivalry between the protagonist and the antagonist: ----
 - (b) A list of actors and actresses given defined roles in a drama by the playwright or director: ----
 - (c) When the conflict in a play is finally resolved: -----

- (d) A sense of relief or cleansing of the mind that the audience experiences after a play: ----
- (e) The state of anxiety and expectation in the reader/audience of a play as to the likely outcome of events: ----
- (f) The formal introduction to a play written in prose or verse whose content is relevant to the unfolding events in the play: -----
- (g) A couple or a band of people in a play who make comments on the proceedings of dramatic actions: -----
- (h) This is literary technique involving the recalling of an earlier scene, action, or event which sheds further light on what is currently happening: -----
- (i) The person or organisation who brings the performance about and also funds it: -----
- (j) The moment of greatest tension when the conflict attains its peak and is fully ripe to be resolved: -----

5. (a) **What is poetry?** (b) Identify and discuss **3** major poetic forms you know. (c) State the appropriate figures of speech in I – IX below:

- I. The repetition of the same consonant sounds at the beginning of words that are close together: -----
- II. The repetition of vowel sounds to stress words or ideas: -----
- III. The imitation of natural sounds by words: -----
- IV. When a part is used for a whole or vice versa: -----
- V. A figure of speech in which an object is used to stand for its users: -----
- VI. An expression of double meaning, and a statement in which the words suggest the opposite of their literal sense: -----
- VII. An exaggeration employed to give force or intensity to a statement: -----
- VIII. A form of comparison which attributes human characteristics to abstractions or things which are not human: -----
- IX. A comparison between two unlike things with the use of “as” or “like”: -----
- X. A kinship between objects wholly unlike each other: -----