

**КАЗАНСКИЙ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ИНСТИТУТ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ**

Кафедра иностранных языков

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**STYLISTICS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
PRACTICAL EXERCISES**

Учебное пособие

Казань – 2021

УДК 811.111

ББК 81.2 Англ-5

Принято на заседании кафедры иностранных языков

ВШИЯиП ИМО КФУ

Протокол №8 от 22 марта 2021 г.

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Stylistics of the English language: practical exercises. Стилистика английского языка: практические задания. Учебное пособие / А. А. Гильманова. – Казань: Казан. ун-т, 2021. – 102 с.

Данное учебное пособие содержит в себе материалы к практическим (семинарским) занятиям по лекционному курсу «Стилистика английского языка» - упражнения для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы, работу с терминологией, проверочные тесты.

Пособие предназначено для студентов и преподавателей языковых и педагогических отделений, а также всех, кто интересуется вопросами современной стилистики.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Курс «Стилистика английского языка» знакомит студентов с основными теоретическими понятиями стилистики современного английского языка, учит выявлять языковые художественные средства и, таким образом, помогает выработать навыки самостоятельного стилистического анализа англоязычного текста. Также курс расширяет лингвистический кругозор учащихся и способствует развитию навыков владения английским языком. Теоретическая основа курса требует тщательного закрепления на языковом материале практических упражнений, чему и способствует данное учебное пособие.

Представленные упражнения и задания для семинаров разработаны с учетом логики теоретического курса и выстроены в соответствии с ним. Для удобства работы с теоретической частью курса, в пособии даны планы лекционных занятий.

Семинарское занятие учитывает и включает в себя следующие аспекты:

- работа с терминологическим аппаратом темы;
- распознавание художественных средств на речевых и литературных примерах;
- поиск особенностей, сходств и различий между различными художественными средствами;
- закрепление и проверка понимания пройденного материала.

Практический курс состоит из следующих основных разделов:

- Общие вопросы стилистики;
- Стилистическое разнообразие лексики английского языка;
- Функциональные стили;
- Выразительные средства и стилистические приемы;
- Фонетические выразительные средства и стилистические приемы;
- Лексические выразительные средства и стилистические приемы;
- Синтаксические выразительные средства и стилистические приемы;

- Графические выразительные средства и стилистические приемы.

Последнее практическое занятие полностью посвящено проверке усвоения материала, и его можно использовать (частично или полностью) в качестве заданий к зачету или экзамену.

В конце учебного пособия дан список необходимой литературы.

PART 1
Lecture plans

Lecture 1
General problems of Stylistics

1. The term “Stylistics” and its meaning. Definitions given by different scholars.
2. Types of stylistics: Stylistics of language vs stylistics of speech.
3. Levels of information: denotative and connotative meaning. Emotional, evaluative, expressive, stylistic component of connotative meaning.
4. Levels of stylistics: phonostylistics, lexical stylistics, grammatical stylistics.
5. Approaches to text analysis: intentional stylistics, effective stylistics, practical criticism.
6. Basic notions of stylistics: Literary image, character, event, plot, setting, expressive means, stylistic device, stylistic effect, message.

Lecture 2
Stylistic differentiation of English vocabulary

1. Three styles of English vocabulary
2. Neutral style
3. Literary-style words: terms, archaisms, historicisms, poetical words, neologisms, barbarisms, foreign loans.
4. Colloquial-style words: colloquialisms, slang, jargonisms, vulgarisms, dialectisms.

Lecture 3
Functional styles

1. The notion of functional styles. I. Galerin's definition.
2. The belle-lettres style: poetry, emotive prose, drama.
3. Publicistic style: oratory and speeches, essays, articles.
4. Newspaper style: brief news items, headlines, advertisements and announcements, editorials.
5. Scientific prose style.
6. Style of official documents.

Lecture 4
Types of expressive means and stylistic devices

1. Definition of expressive means.
2. Phonetic, morphological, word-building, lexical and syntactic expressive means.
3. Definition of stylistic devices.
4. Classification of expressive means and stylistic devices.

Lecture 5
Phonetic expressive means and stylistic devices

1. Artistic effect of phonetic stylistics.
2. Onomatopoeia.
3. Alliteration.
4. Assonance.
5. Euphony.

6. Rhyme. Types of rhyme.
7. Rhythm.

Lecture 6

Lexical expressive means and stylistic devices

1. Classification of lexical expressive means and stylistic devices according to the word's meaning.
2. Simile
3. Metaphor
4. Metonymy

Lecture 7

Lexical expressive means and stylistic devices

1. Personification
2. Synecdoche
3. Antonomasia

Lecture 8

Lexical expressive means and stylistic devices

1. Epithet
2. Litotes
3. Hyperbole

Lecture 9

Lexical expressive means and stylistic devices

1. Irony
2. Oxymoron
3. Pun
4. Zeugma
5. Paradox

Lecture 10

Syntactic expressive means and stylistic devices

1. A sentence. Types of changes in a sentence.
2. Inversion
3. Detachment
4. Parenthesis
5. Ellipsis
6. Nominative sentence
7. Parallelism
8. Different types of repetition: Anaphora, Epiphora, Anadiplosis

Lecture 11

Graphical expressive means and stylistic devices

1. Peculiarities of written communication. Stylistic use of graphics.
2. Graphon
3. Change of type, capital letters
4. Punctuation, absence of punctuation marks
5. Graphic imagery. Pattern poetry.

PART 2
Practical exercises
Seminar 1

- *General problems of stylistics*
- *Connotative and denotative meaning*
- *Stylistic differentiation of the English vocabulary*

Ex. 1. Complete the table by matching the term and its meaning:

a) Denotative meaning	1. The element of meaning that expresses feelings and emotions experiences by people for the object/ person/ action denoted by the word.
b) Connotative meaning	2. The element which makes the meaning sound more emphatic. Is based on transference of meaning or intensification.
c) Emotional component of connotative meaning	3. The element of meaning which refers a word to a definite situation of communication.
d) Evaluative component of connotative meaning	4. The main meaning of the word, does not include the feelings and ideas connected with this word.
e) Expressive component of connotative meaning	5. The element of meaning which expresses positive or negative attitude towards something denoted by the word.
f) Stylistic component of connotative meaning	6. The meaning of the word that expresses feeling and emotions caused by the phenomena denoted by the word.

Ex. 2. Complete the table by matching the term and its meaning:

a) Colloquialism	1. Specialized set of terms used in certain industry. People outside this industry might not understand it.
b) Slang	2. Usage of informal and conversational language in literature.
c) Neologism	3. Words of foreign origin which have come into the language but preserved their “foreign” spelling and pronunciation.
d) Jargon	4. Rough swear words which are traditionally forbidden to use.
e) Vulgarism	5. Words which are no longer in common use. Might be used in literature to produce stylistic effect.
f) Dialectism	6. Informal words which are not part of standard vocabulary. Used by a limited group of people.
g) Archaism	7. Language peculiar to people who live in a certain territory.
h) Barbarism	8. Newly created words or expressions.

Look at the following sentences and decide which of the groups above the words in bold belong to (colloquialism, slang, neologism etc.):

1. Know from **whence** you came.
2. “This time Kate didn’t hesitate pressing send and watched her mail vanish from the out-box into **cyberspace**.”
3. Nobody **flunked** the exam.
4. The **suspect** is headed west on Route 10. All available **units**, respond.
5. I’ll be **goddamned** if I let this stop me.

6. “She had said **Au revoir**, not good-bye!”
7. **Watcha** doing over there?
8. Why are you so **salty**? I said I would share if I win the lottery.

Ex. 3. Work with a dictionary if necessary. Analyze denotative and connotative meaning of the following groups of words. Analyze the evaluative component of these words. Do they have positive or negative connotation?

Group 1: Thin, slim, lanky, skinny, gaunt, slender

Group 2: Aggressive, assertive, domineering, dynamic, pushy, forceful

Group 3: Shrewd, egghead, bright, clever, brilliant, cunning, smart, intelligent, brainy

Ex. 4. Listed below are ten pairs of words that evoke negative or positive feelings. For each pair, place a plus sign after the word that conveys a more favorable attitude and a minus sign after the word that carries a less favorable attitude. Use a dictionary if necessary:

- refreshing – chilly
- plain – natural
- clever – sly
- cackle – giggle
- snob – cultured
- cop – officer
- skinny – slender
- statesman – politician
- smile – smirk
- domineering – assertive

Ex. 5. Read each list of words below. Each word has a different connotation, but has the same general denotation. Decide what the general denotation is for each group. Write your answer on the line provided. Then, number the words in each group from most positive connotation to most negative connotation. Use a dictionary if necessary.

Example: 3. *Thin*

4. *bony*

1. *slim*

5. *anorexic*

2. *slender*

_____ *thin* _____ (general denotation)

30) _____ imprison

_____ relocate

_____ incarcerate

_____ intern

_____ evacuate

_____ detain

_____ lock-up

_____ confine

_____ (general denotation)

2) _____ uprising

_____ riot

_____ demonstration

_____ unlawful gathering

_____ protest

_____ disturbance _____ (general denotation)

3) _____ prisoner

_____ evacuee

___ internee

___ detainee

___ inmate

_____ (general denotation)

4) ___ guerilla

___ freedom fighter

___ mercenary

___ soldier

___ terrorist

_____ (general denotation)

5) _internment camps

___ detention camps

___ assembly centers

___ concentration camps

___ prison camps

___ relocation centers

___ temporary detention centers

_____ (general denotation)

Ex. 6. Find stylistically marked and neutral words among the following groups. Specify their style (neutral, literary, colloquial) and sub-style (archaism, term, neologism, barbarism, colloquialism, slang etc.). Use a dictionary if necessary.

Currency – money – dough

To talk – to converse – to chat

To chow down – to eat – to dine

To start – to commence – to kick off

Insane – nuts – mentally ill

Spouse – hubby – husband

To leave – to withdraw – to shoot off

Geezer – senior citizen – old man

Mushy – emotional –sentimental

Ex. 7. Find stylistically marked words in the following sentences, define their function.

1. I must be off to my digs.
2. She betrayed some embarrassment when she handed Paul the tickets, and the hauteur which made her feel very foolish.
3. When the old boy popped off, he left Philbrick everything, except a few books to Grace.
4. Silence was broken by the arrival of Flossie, splendidly attired in magenta.
5. He looked her over and decided that she was not appropriately dressed.

Ex. 8. For each pair of words and a phrase, list the one that is positive in the “positive connotation” category, the one that is negative in the “negative connotation” category, and the phrase that is a more neutral definition for both words in the “denotation” column. The first one was done for you.

1. gaze, look steadily, stare

Denotation	Positive Connotation	Negative Connotation
look steadily	gaze	Stare

2. fragrance, odor, a smell sensed by the olfactory nerve
3. brainwash, persuade, influence one way or another
4. delayed, not on time, tardy
5. somewhat interested, nosy, curious
6. lazily, without haste, leisurely

7. ask of someone, demand, request
8. gathering, a large group, mob
9. slim, skinny, less than average build
10. discuss with others, debate, argue
11. observe, watch, spy
12. a young age, youthful, immature
13. not having a care, irresponsible, carefree
14. unique, not commonly found, strange
15. find, detect, snoop
16. inexpensive, fairly priced, cheap
17. isolation, privacy, having an opportunity to be alone
18. assertive, firmly confident, pushy
19. extravagance, generosity, giving much

Ex. 9. Practice shifting your viewpoint so that you can describe the same object both favorably and unfavorably. You can do this by first using words with a positive connotation and then switching to words with a negative connotation. Choose three of the descriptions below. Write a short description that is favorable and a short description that is unfavorable.

For example, you might describe a banana as either sweetly ripe or mushy, depending on the desired connotation.

Describe a wet street after the rain.

Describe a college or professional football game.

Characterize a challenging high school class.

Describe a hamburger made in a fast-food restaurant.

Describe a group of three or four teen-age girls walking down the street together.

Describe a new regulation for student parking on campus.

Describe a recent movie or television program.

Ex. 10. In each of the following sentences, the italicized word has a fairly neutral connotation. For each word in italics, list two synonyms (words with similar denotations): one with a negative connotation and the other with a positive connotation.

1. I recognized the familiar *smell* of my roommate's cooking.
2. Scrapple is an *inexpensive* meal.
3. Kevin's interest in model cars has turned into a *hobby*.
4. Uncle Henry lives in a *hut* deep in the woods.
5. Phileas Fogg was an *adventurous* traveler.
6. We stopped for lunch at a *diner* in West Virginia.
7. My parents are committed *conservationists*.
8. My *old* laptop has finally died.
9. In a quiet and *stealthy* way, Bartleby moved into the lawyer's chambers.
10. The teacher was mildly intimidated by Merdine's *assertive* behavior.

Seminar 2

Functional styles

- *Belle-lettres style*
 - a. *Poetry*
 - b. *Emotive prose*
 - c. *Drama*
- *Publicistic style*
 - a. *Oratory and speeches*
 - b. *Essays*
 - c. *Articles*
- *Newspaper style*
 - a. *Brief news items*
 - b. *Headlines*
 - c. *Advertisements and announcements*
 - d. *Editorials*
- *Scientific prose style*
- *Style of official documents*

Ex. 1. Look at the functions of 5 styles mentioned above. Which style (belle-lettres style, publicistic style, newspaper style, scientific prose style, style of official documents) does each function belong to?

1. To share information;
2. To state the conditions for communication between two parties;
3. To give artistic representation of life from author's point of view;
4. To exert impact on a reader/ listener, convincing him that the speaker's (writer's, author's) point of view is the only right one.
5. To prove a hypothesis, find relations between phenomena.

Ex. 2. Look at the following characteristic features of the sub-styles. Which sub-style does each characteristic belong to? Choose between poetry, emotive prose, drama, oratory and speeches, essays, articles, brief news items, headlines, advertisements and announcements, editorials.

1. Uses nominative and elliptical sentences, questions in forms of statements.
2. Gives interpretation of news, appeals to reader's mind and feelings.
3. Is divided into classified and non-classified.
4. Uses rhyme and rhythm, as well as artistic imagery.
5. Doesn't give comments or attitude, only states the fact.
6. Uses stage directions and author's remarks.
7. Uses direct address to the audience and colloquial vocabulary.
8. Uses a combination of written and spoken varieties of a language, imagery.
9. Uses neologisms, rare and bookish words, set expressions.

Ex. 3. Look at the following extract from literature, periodicals and other sources. What functional style and sub-style (acc. To I. Galperin's classification) do the following extracts belong to? Explain your choice. What typical features of each style did you notice? Where can you find such texts?

1) The hottest day of the summer so far was drawing to a close and a drowsy silence lay over the large, square houses of Privet Drive. Cars that were usually gleaming stood dusty in their drives and lawns that were once emerald green lay parched and yellowing -for the use of hosepipes had been banned due to drought. Deprived of their usual car-washing and lawn-mowing pursuits, the inhabitants of Privet Drive had retreated into the shade of their cool houses, windows thrown wide in the hope of tempting in a nonexistent breeze. The only person left outdoors was a teenage boy who was lying flat on his back in a flowerbed outside number four.

He was a skinny, black-haired, bespectacled boy who had the pinched, slightly unhealthy look of someone who has grown a lot in a short space of time. His jeans were torn and dirty, his T- shirt baggy and faded, and the soles of his trainers were peeling away from the uppers. Harry Potter's appearance did not endear him to the neighbours, who were the sort of people who thought scruffiness ought to be punishable by law, but as he had hidden himself behind a large hydrangea bush this evening he was quite invisible to passers-by. In fact, the only way he would be spotted was if his Uncle Vernon or Aunt Petunia stuck their heads out of the living-room window and looked straight down into the flowerbed below.

On the whole, Harry thought he was to be congratulated on his idea of hiding here. He was not, perhaps, very comfortable lying on the hot, hard earth but, on the other hand, nobody was glaring at him, grinding their teeth so loudly that he could not hear the news, or shooting nasty questions at him, as had happened every time he had tried sitting down in the living room to watch television with his aunt and uncle. Almost as though this thought had fluttered through the open window, Vernon Dursley, Harry's uncle, suddenly spoke.

'Glad to see the boy's stopped trying to butt in. Where is he, anyway?'

'I don't know,' said Aunt Petunia, unconcerned. 'Not in the house.'

2) Thank you all. Chief Justice Rehnquist, President Carter, President Bush, President Clinton, distinguished guests and my fellow citizens. The peaceful transfer of authority is rare in history, yet common in our country. With a simple oath, we affirm old traditions and make new beginnings. As I begin, I thank President Clinton for his service to our nation. And I thank Vice President Gore for a contest conducted with spirit and ended with grace.

I am honored and humbled to stand here, where so many of America's leaders have come before me, and so many will follow.

We have a place, all of us, in a long story, a story we continue, but whose end we will not see. It is the story of a new world that became a friend and liberator of the old. The story of a slave-holding society that became a servant of freedom.

The story of a power that went into the world to protect but not possess, to defend but not to conquer. It is the American story, a story of flawed and fallible people, united across the generations by grand and enduring ideals.

The grandest of these ideals is an unfolding American promise: that everyone belongs, that everyone deserves a chance, that no insignificant person was ever born. Americans are called to enact this promise in our lives and in our laws. And though our nation has sometimes halted, and sometimes delayed, we must follow no other course.

3) Dear Sirs,

I have recently read *The Subversive Stitch* written by Rozsika Parker and found it very impressive. I would also be interested in reading Parker's book *Old Mistresses*.

However, I could not find the book anywhere in Finland. I am presently studying Textile Design at the University of Art and Design in Helsinki. This book would be very useful for my study project in textile history. Would it be possible to receive a copy of the book (ISBN 0-7043-3883-1)? If not, could you please tell me how I could go about getting a copy for my project?

Thank you for your help and I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours faithfully,
Anna Suomalainen

4) On Wednesday, Israel offered to pull back to the margins of Nablus and permit the Palestinian Authority free rein to move against militants there, Israeli officials said. But Palestinian officials apparently rejected that offer in a rare joint security meeting with Israelis on Wednesday night.

Palestinian officials have repeatedly demanded that Israel withdraw from all Palestinian-controlled territory.

On Dec. 5, one Palestinian was killed when Hamas supporters rioted here after the Palestinian Authority attempted to place the founder and spiritual leader

of the group, Sheik Ahmed Yassin, under house arrest. Sheik Yassin, who is a paraplegic, ultimately agreed to a voluntary house arrest.

In his speech Sunday, Mr. Arafat declared that he would “allow only one authority” in Palestinian territory — his own. Since then, Palestinian officials said, more than 30 offices of Hamas in the Gaza Strip have been closed.

In red paint, policemen have scrawled, “Closed by order of the Palestinian Authority.” In one case, someone had added to the official message these words: “and the Israeli authority.”

5) For all its ups and downs in the studio, Pearl Jam is a potent live band, so much so that many of the group’s concerts have been recorded and turned into bootleg albums, something the band has allowed since 1995, when it first began letting fans bring small recording devices to concerts.

In an unprecedented move last September, and perhaps to deter sales of over-priced bootlegs, the group released 25 double-disc live albums, one from each stop of its 2000 European tour.

Now the quintet is putting out authorized two-CD sets of every concert from its 2000 North American tour, beginning with 23 that correspond with the first leg of that jaunt. (The remaining 24, from the second leg, come out on March 27.) It’s overkill, for sure, but like much of what gets offered for sale these days, the main value is in the dazzling array of choices. Did you go see the Tampa show? Now you can shell out some dough and take home a two-disc souvenir! Want to hear PJ cover The Who’s “Baba O’Riley” or Neil Young’s “Rockin’ in the Free World”? Make sure you buy the CD from the right concert, or you’ll be hurtin’.

6) Iraqi Official Says Female Inmate to Be Released

By EDWARD WONG 9:27 AM ET

An official with the Justice Ministry today said a female scientist being held prisoner will be freed on bail, as a militant group claimed it beheaded an American hostage.

7) For sociolinguists the whole notion of linguistic prescriptivism is anathema. For them, colloquial, vernacular usage, far from being something to be eliminated, is the main focus of interest. Variation in language, instead of being an accidental, dysfunctional element which impedes efficient communication, and which should be suppressed, is crucial to the effective functioning of a language. Three features of language variation are taken as axiomatic:

(1) Variability is inherent in language and central to its social role. Without it we would be incapable of communicating all manner of nuances in our everyday use of language, in particular, vital information about our personal identity (along the social axis of variation) and about our relationship with the addressee (along the stylistic axis).

(2) There are no natural breaks between language varieties, no pure homogeneous styles and dialects, no neat word boxes, only gradations along social and stylistic continua. These fluid categories are susceptible to quantificational analysis.

(3) Language variation is emphatically not “free”. In other words, it is not randomly occurring or linguistically redundant and cannot be idealized away from the linguist’s central concern. In fact, it correlates in a complex but nevertheless structured way with factors outside language, speaker variables like age, sex, social class, etc., and situational variables like the degree of formality, the relationship with the addressee and the like. However, these non-linguistic correlates need to be analyzed rigourously and not left to the impressionism of traditional social stereotypes.

8) In order to obtain a Boolean algebra, it is not necessary to consider all subsets of a set. A collection T of the subsets of a set H is said to be an algebra of sets,

if the addition can be always carried out in it, if H itself belongs to T and for a set A its complementary set $\neg A = H - A$ belongs to T as well; i.e. if the following conditions are satisfied:

1. $H \in T$.
2. $A \in T, B \in T$ implies $A + B \in T$.
3. $A \in T$ implies $\neg A \in T$.

The collection of all subjects of a set H is said to be a complete algebra of sets. A complete algebra of sets is always a Boolean algebra. Indeed, it is easy to see that the validity of $AB \in T$ follows from $A \in T$ and $B \in T$ by the conditions 1, 2 and 3, since $AB = \neg(\neg A + \neg B)$. the above 14 axioms are evidently fulfilled.

9) FADE IN:

Through the window of a moving vehicle, we see a series of small, middle-class houses. This could be any suburban street in America.

INT. CITY BUS – DAY

A boy is seated near the back of a moving bus. This is TODD BOWDEN, 15, as All-American as they come. He stares out at the other passengers indifferently. Then something catches his eye.

EXT. RESIDENTIAL STREET – SANTO DONATO – DAY

TITLE: SANTO DONATO, CA FEBRUARY 1984

Todd pedals his bike down a quiet street and pulls up to an unassuming bungalow set far back on its lot. This is the kind of house one would hardly notice driving through the peaceful suburban community of Santo Donato. Todd gets off his bike and heads up the front steps. On the way, he bends down to pick up the L.A. Times.

Two signs, in laminated plastic, are secured neatly above the door bell. The first reads: “ARTHUR DENKER”. The second reads: “NO SOLICITORS, NO PEDDLERS, NO SALESMEN”.

Todd RINGS the bell. Nothing. He looks at his watch. It is twelve past ten. He RINGS again, this time longer. Still nothing. Finally, Todd leans on the tiny

button, staring at his watch as he does so. After more than a minute of SOLID RINGING, a voice is heard from within.

DUSSANDER (O.S.)

All right. All right. I'm coming. Let it go!

Todd lets go as a chain behind the heavy door starts to rattle. Then it opens. An old man stands behind the screen. He is KURT DUSSANDER, a.k.a. Arthur Denker. Mid-seventies. Standing there in his bathrobe and slippers, a cigarette smashed in his mouth, he looks like a cross between Boris Karloff and Albert Einstein. Dussander stares at Todd, who tries to speak, but suddenly cannot.

DUSSANDER

(continuing)

A boy. I don't need anything, boy. Can't you read? I thought all American boys could read. Don't be a nuisance, now. Good day.

The door begins to close. Todd waits till the last moment before speaking.

TODD

Don't forget your paper, Mr. Dussander.

The door stops. Dussander opens it slowly. He unlatches the screen and slips his fingers around the paper. Todd does not let go.

DUSSANDER

Give me my newspaper.

TODD

Sure thing, Mr. Dussander.

DR. JAFFE

Uh, but you have no actual medical training?

ERIN

(off)

No. I have kids. Learned a lot right there. I've seen nurses give my son a throat culture. I mean what is it – you stick a giant Q-tip down their throat and wait. Or a urine analysis, with that dipstick that tells you whether or not the white count is high...

DR. JAFFE

Yes, I understand.

ERIN

(off)

And, I mean, I'm great with people. Of course, you'd have to observe me to know for sure, but trust me on that one. I'm extremely fast learner. I mean, you show me what to do in a lab once, and I've got it down.

10) The Six-Quart Basket

The six-quart basket

one side gone

half the handle torn off

sits in the centre of the lawn

and slowly fills up

with the white fruits of the snow

Raymond Souster

11) Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate – we can not consecrate – we can not hallow – this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task

remaining before us – that from these honored dead we take increased devotion – that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain – that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom – and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

12) Marine Parks

The issue of whether we should allow marine parks to stay open has been widely debated in our community recently. It is an important issue because it concerns fundamental moral and economic questions about the way we use our native wildlife. A variety of different arguments have been put forward about this issue. This essay will consider arguments for having marine parks and point to some of the problems with these views. It will then put forward reasons for the introduction of laws which prohibit these unnecessary and cruel institutions.

It has been argued that dolphin parks provide the only opportunity for much of the public to see marine mammals (Smith, 1992). Most Australians, so this argument goes, live in cities and never get to see these animals. It is claimed that marine parks allow the average Australian to appreciate our marine wildlife. However, as Smith states, dolphins, whales and seals can be viewed in the wild at a number of places on the Australian coast. In fact, there are more places where they can be seen in the wild than places where they can be seen in captivity. Moreover, most Australians would have to travel less to get to these locations than they would to get to the marine parks on the Gold Coast. In addition, places where there are wild marine mammals do not charge an exorbitant entry fee – they are free.

Dr Alison Lane, the director of the Cairns Marine Science Institute, contends that we need marine parks for scientific research (The Age, 19.2.93). She argues that much of our knowledge of marine mammals comes from studies which were undertaken at marine parks. The knowledge which is obtained at marine parks, so this argument goes, can be useful for planning for the conservation of marine mammal species. However, as Jones (1991) explains, park research is only useful for understanding captive animals and is not useful for learning about animals in the

wild. Dolphin and whale biology changes in marine park conditions. Their diets are different, they have significantly lower life spans and they are more prone to disease. In addition, marine mammals in dolphin parks are trained and this means that their patterns of social behaviour are changed. Therefore research undertaken at marine parks is generally not reliable.

It is the contention of the Marine Park Owners Association that marine parks attract a lot of foreign tourists (The Sun-Herald 12.4.93). This position goes on to assert that these tourists spend a lot of money, increasing our foreign exchange earnings and assisting our national balance of payments. However, foreign tourists would still come to Australia if the parks were closed down. Indeed, surveys of overseas tourists show that they come here for a variety of other reasons and not to visit places like Seaworld (The Age, Good Weekend 16.8.93). Tourists come here to see our native wildlife in its natural environment and not to see it in cages and cement pools. They can see animals in those conditions in their own countries. Furthermore, we should be promoting our beautiful natural environment to tourists and not the ugly concrete marine park venues.

Dolphin parks are unnecessary and cruel. The dolphins and whales in these parks are kept in very small, cramped ponds, whereas in the wild they are used to roaming long distances across the seas. Furthermore, the concrete walls of the pools interfere with the animals' sonar systems of communication. In addition, keeping them in pools is a terrible restriction of the freedom of fellow creatures who may have very high levels of intelligence and a sophisticated language ability. Moreover, there are many documented cases of marine mammals helping humans who are in danger at sea or helping fisherman with their work.

In conclusion, these parks should be closed, or at the very least, no new animals should be captured for marine parks in the future. Our society is no longer prepared to tolerate unnecessary cruelty to animals for science and entertainment. If we continue with our past crimes against these creatures we will be remembered as cruel and inhuman by the generations of the future.

13) NON DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT

This agreement, having an effective date of _____ (Effective date)

is made and entered into by and between

TwinHan Technology Co., Ltd.

13F-6, No. 79, Sec. 1, Hsin-Tai Wu Rd., Hsi-Chih 221, Taipei Hsien, R.O.C.

(hereinafter TwinHan)

and

Company:

Address:

(hereinafter “ ”)

PREAMBLE

TwinHan and _____ (hereinafter “the Parties”) agree to the following terms and conditions to cover the disclosure and receipt of Confidential Information described below:

1. The confidential information disclosed under this Agreement (“Confidential Information”) by the Parties is described as follows:

TwinHan Confidential Information:

The software, drivers and circuit of DST Card, including, without limitation, computer programs, technical drawings, know-how, formula, processes, ideas, inventions (whether patent or not), product development plans, forecasts, strategies and information.

2. The Party receiving Confidential Information (hereinafter “Recipient”) from the other party (hereinafter “Discloser”) will use such Confidential Information only for the following purpose: Co-operation for implementation and marketing of on TwinHan’s DST Card.

- 14) House Ethics Panel Says DeLay Tried to Trade Favor for a Vote
Dozens Killed in U.S. Offensive in Iraq
Another Comeback Victory, Another Division Title for Yankees
A Widely Used Arthritis Drug Is Withdrawn
Standing Firm for 90 Minutes
Bush Sees a Safer America, While Kerry Sees a ‘Colossal Error’
On Television: Candidates Most Telling When They Aren’t Talking
Hurricane in Miami
Clinton Raises His Eyebrows
U.S. – Russian TV Exchanges

- 15) To Tahiti without Leaving your Couch
Road-ready Offers. 2005 A4 1,8T Quatro. \$349 month / 42 months. Call for details on extraordinary Audi offers.

16) MUCH of the work done on interpersonal communication in the last twenty years, whether under the heading of Discourse Analysis (for example, Coulthard 1985) or within the area of post-Gricean pragmatic treatment of cooperation in any of its aspects, (for instance, Sperber and Wilson 1986), proceeds on the assumption that there is a sincere Hearer (or Reader) who genuinely tries to interpret what an equally sincere Speaker (or Writer) means when he or she says (or writes) something in a specific context. Some authorities in the field (such as Tannen 1981) seem to assume that this approach to an understanding of how communication functions corresponds fairly closely to what actually happens in real life, whereas others (perhaps Grice 1975) simply use the assumption as a hypothesis, basis or norm on, or around, which to construct a theory to explain both genuine, innocent, cooperation and its opposite.

Ex. 4. Which style are these phrases and sentences taken from?

- Drill adapter,
- bank-administered trust fund,
- curve analyzer,
- to kick the bucket,
- the darkness was so thick you could cut it with a knife,
- Say, boy-ain't that a piece of work?
- Iraqis Launch Urban Fightback in Baghdad,
- information Minister Mohammed Saeed al-Sahaf told reporters,
- To register the exhibition participation a preliminary application should be filed as a standard fax-coupon from the invitation by the ORGANIZER, or as the filled in application form in the Internet on the ORGANIZER's server, or as a letter printed on the organization letterhead;
- this approach is essentially correct, this view markedly advances our understanding of...,
- this scheme is broadly consistent with physiological evidence,
- I am basically in disagreement with this view.
- This perception unfortunately ignores the diversity of the phenomena.
- The principle can be stated more briefly still.

Ex. 5. Change the following sentences into newspaper headlines. Remember to follow stylistic peculiarities of this sub-style (grammar, vocabulary etc.).

The Russian Athlete is Winning a Prize.

Houses are Smashed by the Hurricane.

Minister is Leaving his Job.

The Policeman was killed.

The Committee Discussed the Effect of Price Control.

Ex. 6. Below you will find two descriptions of one and the same phenomenon the basic difference between them being the fact that the first one is an entry from Britannica, the other – a literary interpretation of almost the same data. Read them both and say which of the two texts makes a more interesting reading. Why?

A. Earth, the third planet in distance outward from the Sun. It is the only planetary body in the solar system that has conditions suitable for life, at least as known to modern science. Basic planetary data. The mean distance of the Earth from the Sun is about 49,573,000 km (92,960,000 miles). The planet orbits the Sun at a speed of 29.8 km (18.5 miles) per second, making one complete revolution in 365.25 days. As it revolves around the Sun, the Earth spins on its axis and rotates completely once every 23 hours 56 minutes 4 seconds. The fifth largest planet of the solar system, the Earth has an equatorial circumference of 40,076 km (24,902 miles), an equatorial radius of 6,378 km (3,963 miles), a polar radius of 6,357 km (3,950 miles), and a mean radius of 6,371 km (3,960 miles). The planet's total surface area is roughly 509,600,000 square km (197,000,000 square miles), of which about 29 percent, or 148,000,000 square km (57,000,000 square miles), is land. The balance of the surface is covered by the oceans and smaller seas. The Earth has a mass of 5.976×10^{27} grams (or roughly 6×10^{21} metric tons) and a mean density of 5.517 grams per cubic cm (0.2 pound per cubic inch). The Earth has a single natural satellite, the Moon. The latter orbits the planet at a mean distance of slightly more than 384,400 km (238,870 miles). **Hydrosphere** The Earth is the only planet known to have liquid water. Together with ice, the liquid water constitutes the hydrosphere. Seawater makes up more than 98 percent of the total mass of the hydrosphere and covers about 71 percent of the Earth's surface. Significantly, seawater constituted the environment of the earliest terrestrial life forms. The rest of the hydrosphere consists of fresh water, occurring principally in lakes, streams (including rivers), and glaciers.

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B. Far out in the uncharted backwaters of the unfashionable end of the western spiral arm of the Galaxy lies a small unregarded yellow sun. Orbiting this at a distance of roughly ninety-two million miles is an utterly insignificant little blue green planet whose apedescended life forms are so amazingly primitive that they still think digital watches are a pretty neat idea. This planet has – or rather had – a problem, which was this: most of the people on it were unhappy for pretty much of the time. Many solutions were suggested for this problem, but most of these were largely concerned with the movements of small green pieces of paper, which is odd because on the whole it wasn't the small green pieces of paper that were unhappy. And so the problem remained; lots of the people were mean, and most of them were miserable, even the ones with digital watches. Many were increasingly of the opinion that they'd all made a big mistake in coming down from the trees in the first place. And some said that even the trees had been a bad move, and that no one should ever have left the oceans. And then, one Thursday, nearly two thousand years after one man had been nailed to a tree for saying how great it would be to be nice to people for a change, one girl sitting on her own in a small cafe in Rickmansworth suddenly realized what it was that had been going wrong all this time, and she finally knew how the world could be made a good and happy place. This time it was right, it would work, and no one would have to get nailed to anything. Sadly, however, before she could get to a phone to tell anyone about it, a terribly stupid catastrophe occurred, and the idea was lost forever.

From "The Hitch Hiker's Guide to the Galaxy" By Douglas Adams

Skim the texts and find all differences in the factual information. Which variant is nearer the truth and more informative? Why? Which information is more likely to be remembered? Why?

Seminar 3

Phonetic stylistic devices

- *Onomatopoeia.*
- *Alliteration.*
- *Assonance.*
- *Euphony.*
- *Rhyme. Types of rhyme.*
- *Rhythm. Types of rhythm.*

Ex. 1. Among the six definitions choose the one that is most suitable for each term:

Onomatopoeia

Alliteration

Assonance

Euphony

Rhyme

Rhythm

1. A harmonious combination of sounds and words that is pleasant to listen to. Can be created in many different ways, such as pleasant sounds or employing other literary devices.
2. The term is derived from the Greek word. It is a literary device that demonstrates the long and short patterns through stressed and unstressed syllables, particularly in verse form.
3. A word that phonetically mimics or resembles the sound of the thing it describes. For example, the words we use to describe the sounds of animals or nature.

4. The repetition of a vowel sound or diphthong in non-rhyming words. It is a common literary technique used in English poetry and prose.
5. A popular literary device in which the repetition of the same or similar sounds occurs in two or more words, usually at the end of lines in poems or songs.
6. The repetition of the same sounds (usually consonants) at the beginning of words that are in close proximity to each other.

Ex. 2. Define the right stylistic device (onomatopoeia, alliteration, assonance, euphony, rhyme and rhythm) among the following examples:

1. It's raining, it's pouring; the old man is snoring.
2. She sells seashells by the seashore.
3. "How they clang, and clash, and roar!" (Edgar Allan Poe)
4. Never stop doing best till you reach the top if you want to find hope.
5. Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How I wonder what you are.
Up above the world so high,
Like a diamond in the sky.
6. "Once upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered, weak and weary." (Edgar Allan Poe).

Ex. 3. Which animals produce these noises, marked by onomatopoeic words?

Meow, moo, neigh, tweet, oink, baa, cock-a-doodle-doo.

Ex. 4. Here are most common examples of onomatopoeia in English. Try to guess their meaning, then check with a dictionary.

Machine noises—honk, beep, vroom, clang, zap, boing.

Animal names—cuckoo, whip-poor-will, whooping crane, chickadee.

Impact sounds—boom, crash, whack, thump, bang.

Sounds of the voice—shush, giggle, growl, whine, murmur, blurt, whisper, hiss.
Nature sounds—splash, drip, spray, whoosh, buzz, rustle.

Ex. 5. Many common tongue twisters contain alliteration. Find the example of a tongue-twister in English with alliteration.

Ex. 6. Look at these extracts from famous speeches. They all contain the examples of alliteration. Which sound is repeated in each extract?

- a) “We, the people, declare today that the most evident of truths — that all of us are created equal — is the star that guides us still; just as it guided our forebears through Seneca Falls, and Selma, and Stonewall” — Barack Obama, Inaugural Address.
- b) “I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character.” — Martin Luther King, Jr., I Have a Dream speech.
- c) “Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation...” — Abraham Lincoln, Gettysburg Address.

Ex. 7. Say if these examples contain alliteration or assonance:

1. This little light of mine, I’m going to let it shine.
2. “Oh, give me a home where the buffalo roam.”
3. Money matters.
4. “Whisper words of wisdom, let it be.”
5. “They paved paradise and put up a parking lot.”
6. “The rain in Spain stays mainly in the plain.”

Ex. 8. Look back at Lecture 5 and say what consonants are called “harmonious”. What other sounds produce pleasing effect? Look at these examples of poetry

and say what helps the authors provide the atmosphere of the poem. Find the cases of euphony.

1. The woods are lovely, dark and deep,

But I have promises to keep,

And miles to go before I sleep,

And miles to go before I sleep.

“Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening” by Robert Frost

2. Success is counted sweetest

By those who ne'er succeed.

To comprehend a nectar

Requires sorest need.

Not one of all the purple host

Who took the flag to-day

Can tell the definition,

So clear, of victory,

As he, defeated, dying,

On whose forbidden ear

The distant strains of triumph

Break, agonized and clear!

“Success” By Emily Dickinson

Ex. 9. Look at the poem “Hope is the thing with feathers” by Emily Dickinson.

What types of rhyme does she use? What type of rhythm is used in the poem?

Hope is the thing with feathers

That perches in the soul,

And sings the tune without the words,

And never stops at all,

And sweetest in the gale is heard;

And sore must be the storm
That could abash the little bird
That kept so many warm.
I've heard it in the chilliest land,
And on the strangest sea;
Yet, never, in extremity,
It asked a crumb of me.

Ex. 10. Name the variety of rhymes used by Christopher Marlowe in his poem "The Passionate Shepherd to His Love". What rhythmic scheme is used in this extract and what effect does it achieve?

Come live with me and be my love,
And we will all the pleasures prove,
That valleys, groves, hills, and fields,
Woods, or steepy mountain yields.
And we will sit upon the rocks,
Seeing the shepherds feed their flocks,
By shallow rivers to whose falls
Melodious birds sing madrigals.
And I will make thee beds of roses
And a thousand fragrant posies,
A cap of flowers, and a kirtle
Embroidered all with leaves of myrtle...

Ex. 11. Read the extract from the poem "The Raven" by Edgar Allan Poe.

Once upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered, weak and weary,
Over many a quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore —
While I nodded, nearly napping, suddenly there came a tapping,

As of some one gently rapping, rapping at my chamber door.
“’Tis some visitor,” I muttered, “tapping at my chamber door —
 Only this and nothing more.”
Ah, distinctly I remember it was in the bleak December;
And each separate dying ember wrought its ghost upon the floor.
Eagerly I wished the morrow; - vainly I had sought to borrow
From my books surcease of sorrow — sorrow for the lost Lenore —
For the rare and radiant maiden whom the angels name Lenore —
 Nameless *here* for evermore.
And the silken, sad, uncertain rustling of each purple curtain
Thrilled me—filled me with fantastic terrors never felt before;
 So that now, to still the beating of my heart, I stood repeating
 “’Tis some visitor entreating entrance at my chamber door —
Some late visitor entreating entrance at my chamber door; —
 This it is and nothing more.”

Find the example of alliteration in the first stanza (line). What mood does it set?

Find other examples of onomatopoeia, alliteration, assonance.

Can we say that the poem contains euphony?

Comment on rhyme and rhythm in the poem.

What atmosphere is created by different expressive means?

Describe your own feelings after reading the poem.

Seminar 4

Lexical stylistic devices

- *Simile*
- *Metaphor*
- *Metonymy*

Ex. 1. Among the three definitions choose the one that is most suitable for each term: Simile / Metaphor / Metonymy

- a) A figure of speech that replaces the name of a thing with the name of something else with which it is closely associated with.
- b) A figure of speech that makes an implicit, implied or hidden comparison between two things that are unrelated but share some common characteristics. In other words, a resemblance of two contradictory or different objects is made based on a single or some common characteristics.
- c) A figure of speech that makes a comparison, showing similarities between two different things; draws resemblance with the help of the words “like” or “as”, is a direct comparison.

Ex. 2. Define the right stylistic device (simile, metaphor, metonymy) among the following examples:

- a) England decides to keep check on immigration.
- b) ROMEO: But, soft! What light through yonder window breaks? It is the east, and Juliet is the sun. (“Romeo and Juliet” by William Shakespeare)
- c) The skies of his future began to darken.
- d) The water well was as dry as a bone.
- e) The party preserved a dignified homogeneity, and assumed to itself the function of representing the staid nobility of the countryside—East Egg condescending to

West Egg, and carefully on guard against its spectroscopic gayety. (“The Great Gatsby” by F. Scott Fitzgerald)

f) “I wandered lonely as a cloud that floats on high o’er vales and hills.” (“Daffodils” by W. Wordsworth).

Ex. 3. Identify a metaphor or metonymy in the following sentences, explain what they mean:

1. There were roses in her cheeks.
2. I enjoy reading Kafka.
3. The headlines leaped noisily before my eyes.
4. The Yankees won the last match.
5. The ship plows the sea.
6. The New York Times announced the round of a competition.

Ex. 4. Identify a simile or a metaphor in the following sentences, explain what they mean and what characteristic was used as the basis for the device:

Example: Our soldiers are as brave as lions. Simile (“as brave as” is used).

Common characteristic – bravery.

1. He was a busy bee.
2. She was as pretty as a picture.
3. Katie swims like a dolphin.
4. The woman sang like a bird.
5. The wind was a wolf howling in the dark.
6. The alarm clock is my siren, warning me of a new day.
7. The small boy jumped around and played like a monkey at the doctor’s office.
8. Richard the Lion-Hearted.
9. An ocean of garbage is taking over the garage—it’s time for a yard sale!

10. The United States is a melting-pot.
11. The house was lit up like a Christmas tree.
12. Jan dove into the water as quickly and as effortlessly as a seal.
13. The voice of the principal over the intercom was as loud as thunder and startled all of the children.
14. This blanket is a soft bag of feathers.

Ex. 5. Use a dictionary to continue the following similes with the best variant. Explain the meaning.

1. My mother doesn't like me to go out with him because he is as wily as a _____.

- (A) wolf
- (B) wizard
- (C) fox
- (D) lily

2. The child was as hungry as a _____. He ate up a full bowl of rice in minutes.

- (A) Dog
- (B) Wolf
- (C) Fox
- (D) Pig

3. This bus is as slow as a _____. We may not be able to reach there on time.

- (A). bear
- (B) clock
- (C) tortoise
- (D) snake

4. She exercises regularly and keeps herself as fit as a _____.

- (A) flower
- (B) fiddle
- (C) fish

(D) falcon

5. The boxer was fighting like a _____ and overpowered his opponent.

(A) tiger

(B) gorilla

(C) snake

(D) wolf

6. His punches were as _____ as lightning and caught his opponent by surprise.

(A) sharp

(B) dazzling

(C) brilliant

(D) quick

Ex. 6. Below are sentences that contain similes and metaphors. Underline the two words in each sentence that are being compared.

1. The cat's fur was a blanket of warmth.

2. The lamp was a beacon of sunshine.

3. The fireworks were a lantern in the sky.

4. John slept like a log.

5. Mary was as sweet as pie.

6. George is lightning as he runs the race.

7. Gwen sings like an expert.

8. Mark's voice is velvet.

Ex. 7. These pairs of sentences show phrasal verbs which can be used in both literal and metaphorical ways. Explain the two meanings and the connection between them.

1. a. I stepped in a puddle of water and my feet are soaking now.

b. She stepped in to stop the argument from becoming more serious.

2. a. This programme is rubbish. I wish you'd switch off the TV.
b. The lecture was so boring that I switched off.
3. a. There's a hole in my bag. I think my pen must have dropped out.
b. He dropped out of college and became a mechanic.
4. a. We tied the boxes down on the roof of the car.
b. Mark dreams of traveling but he feels tied down by his family and work.

Ex. 8. Work out the meanings of the phrasal verbs in the following context.

- a. What are you driving at? I wish you would say exactly what you mean.
- b. The teacher did all she could to drum the vocabulary into her pupils before the exam.
- c. The old education system used to cream off the best pupils and teach them in separate schools.
- d. The noise of the children's music completely drowned out the television.

Ex. 9. Each line below is from a song. Underlined is a word that is being used as either a metaphor or a simile; decide which it is, and explain why.

- 1) Love is like oxygen: you get too much, it gets you high; not enough and you're gonna' die. (from the song "Love Is Like Oxygen", by Sweet)
- 2) I say love, it is a flower, and you its only seed. (from the song "The Rose" by Bette Midler)
- 3) Television, the drug of the nation... (from the song of the same name, by The Disposable Heroes of Hiphoprisy)
- 4) Remember when you're talkin' to the man upstairs, that just because he doesn't answer doesn't mean he don't care (from the song "Unanswered Prayers", 'y Garth Brooks')
- 5) See how they run - like pigs from a gun... (from the song "I Am The Walrus", by The Beatles)

6) Have you come here to play Jesus, to the lepers in your head? (from the song "One", by U2)

Ex. 10. Check your knowledge of simile, metaphor and metonymy:

1. In which of the following sentences is the word “suits” an example of metonymy?

- A. The CEOs of the two companies were both wearing finely tailored suits.
- B. The suits from upstairs are in a big meeting.
- C. Hearts, aces, and clubs are three of the suits in card decks.

2. Consider the following excerpt from Tennessee Williams’s “The Glass Menagerie”:

People go to the movies instead of moving! Hollywood characters are supposed to have all the adventures for everybody in America, while everybody in America sits in a dark room and watches them have them! Yes, until there’s a war. That’s when adventure becomes available to the masses! Everyone’s dish, not only Gable’s! Then the people in the dark room come out of the dark room to have some adventures themselves — Goody, goody! — It’s our turn now, to go to the south Sea Island — to make a safari — to be exotic, far-off! — But I’m not patient. I don’t want to wait till then. I’m tired of the movies and I am about to move!

Which of the following words is an example of metonymy?

- A. Hollywood
- B. America
- C. Neither

3. Why is the following excerpt from Robert Frost’s “After Apple Picking” a metaphor example?

...there may be two or three
Apples I didn’t pick upon some bough.
But I am done with apple-picking now.
Essence of winter sleep is on the night,
The scent of apples; I am drowsing off.

I have had too much
Of apple-picking; I am overtired
Of the great harvest I myself desired.

- A. The speaker in the poem is thinking of the apples that have gone to waste and wishing that he had picked those apples as well.
- B. The speaker in the poem is comparing the work of apple picking to life itself and feeling that, at the end of his life, he is ready to rest/pass away rather than keep working.
- C. The speaker in the poem wishes he had more energy for apple picking.

4. Which of the following lines from Shakespeare’s “Sonnet 18” contains a metaphor?

- A. “Shall I compare thee to a summer’s day?”
- B. “But thy eternal summer shall not fade”
- C. “So long as men can breathe or eyes can see”

5. Which of the following excerpts from Colum McCann’s Let the Great World Spin contains a simile?

A.

There are moments we return to, now and always. Family is like water – it has a memory of what it once filled, always trying to get back to the original stream.

B.

Some people think love is the end of the road, and if you're lucky enough to find it, you stay there. Other people say it just becomes a cliff you drive off...

C.

Try to describe the taste of a peach. Try to describe it. Feel the rush of sweetness...

6. Does the following excerpt from Shakespeare's Macbeth contain a simile, a metaphor, or both?

LADY MACBETH: Look like th' innocent flower, / But be the serpent under 't.

A. Simile

I. Metaphor.

C. Both

Seminar 5

Lexical expressive means and stylistic devices

- *Personification*
- *Synecdoche*
- *Antonomasia*

Ex. 1. Among the three definitions choose the one that is most suitable for each term:

Personification

Synecdoche

Antonomasia

1. A literary term in which a descriptive phrase replaces a person's name. Comes from a Greek phrase "to name differently".
2. A figure of speech in which a thing, an idea or an animal is given human attributes. The non-human objects are portrayed in such a way that we feel they have the ability to act like human beings.
3. A literary device in which a part of something represents the whole or it may use a whole to represent a part (a type of metonymy). May also use larger groups to refer to smaller groups or vice versa. It may also call a thing by the name of the material it is made of or it may refer to a thing in a container or packing by the name of that container or packing.

Ex. 2. Define the right stylistic device (Personification, synecdoche, antonomasia) among the following examples:

1. "He's such a good guy. I enjoy his company so much! I just hope he's Mr. Right."

2. "His eye met hers as she sat there paler and whiter than anyone in the vast ocean of anxious faces about her." ("The Lady or the Tiger?" by Frank R. Stockton)

3. The car sputtered and coughed before starting.

4. 'You can pay by plastic if that's more convenient', the shop assistant said.

5. When death comes

like the hungry bear in autumn;

when death comes and takes all the bright coins from his purse

to buy me, and snaps the purse shut...

I want to step through the door full of curiosity, wondering:

what is it going to be like, that cottage of darkness?

(“When Death Comes” by Mary Oliver)

6. "I beheld the wretch—the miserable monster whom I had created" ("Frankenstein" by Mary Shelley).

Ex. 3. Analyze the following cases of antonomasia. State the type of meaning employed and implied; indicate what additional information is created by the use of antonomasia; pay attention to the morphological and semantic characteristics of common nouns used as proper names:

1. "Her mother is perfectly unbearable. Never met such a Gorgon."(O. Wilde)

2. Cats and canaries had added to the already stale house an entirely new dimension of defeat. As I stepped down, an evil-looking Tom slid by us into the house. (W. Golding)

3. Kate kept him because she knew he would do anything in the world if he were paid to do it or was afraid not to do it. She had no illusions about him. In her business Joes were necessary. (J. Steinbeck)

4. In the moon-landing year what choice is there for Mr. and Mrs. Average-the programme against poverty or the ambitious NASA project? (Morning Star)

5. We sat down at a table with two girls in yellow and three men, each one introduced to us as Mr. Mumble. (Sc. Fitzgerald).

Ex 4. In each blank space below, an expression of personification is omitted. Choose from the list of words below the expression which would complete each sentence most vividly. Give appropriate Russian translation of the sentence.

1. A long line of cars _____ about the delay at the bridge.
2. The melting candles _____ on the polished table.
3. In the center of town was a cathedral _____ the other roofs.
4. Tall sunflower stalks began to swing _____ in the breeze.
5. The cabin had no damage except a broken window which a spider _____.
6. Shadows of the vine _____ on the bedroom wall.
7. Five violets _____ on the rim of the vase.
8. Brightly _____ maples stood _____ along the driveway.
9. In the hayloft the mice squeaked and _____.
10. As the earth shook, our house _____.
11. Sandpipers _____ the edge of the beach with millions of tiny stitches.
12. The ranger watched helplessly as _____ of flame _____ one tall tree after another.
13. A huge limb of the oak broke off, leaving a gap which dripped sap _____.
14. As the storm approached _____ leaves _____ at my screen door for protection.
15. The _____ of the aged apple tree _____ under the weight of its fruit.
16. _____ clouds of smoke rose from the chimneys of the _____ village.

baked	red tongues	gnarled arms
their golden heads	looking down upon	shoulder to shoulder
uniformed	had tried to mend	like a bleeding wound
frightened	demanded	chinned themselves
begged	embroidered	sagged
began to groan and	sleepy	complained
tremble	lazy	
danced and curtsyed	shed their wax tears	

Ex. 5. Pick out any examples of synecdoche in the following statements. Explain your choice.

1. England lost the Ashes in 1997.
2. In the estuary there appeared a fleet of fifty sail.
3. The Church has declared that abortion is a sin.
4. Fifty head of cattle were sold at auction yesterday.
5. "You won't find any jokers in this pack."
6. Everton scored in extra time to win the Cup.

Ex. 6. Read the paragraph and underline all examples of personification:

Our house is an old friend of ours. Although he creaks and groans with every gust of wind, he never fails to protect us from the elements. He wraps his arms of bricks and mortar around us and keeps us safe. He's always been a good friend to us and we would never leave him.

Ex. 7. Finish the sentences below with examples of personification. Remember to choose a word that would normally be a characteristic or an action of a human. The first one has been done for you.

1. The snow whispered as it fell to the ground.
2. The printer _____ out the copies that I printed.
3. The floor _____ as the elephant walked across it.
4. The car _____ as the key was turned.
5. The alarm clock _____ that it was time to get up.
6. The stars _____ at us from the night sky.
7. The chocolate cake was _____ my name.
8. The old refrigerator _____ a sad tune as it ran.

Ex. 8. Choose the right answer for each question:

1. Which of these lines from Shakespeare's Sonnet 18 contains personification?

- A. Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
- B. Nor shall death brag thou wander'st in his shade...
- C. So long as men can breathe, or eyes can see...

2. Which of the parts of this excerpt from Mary Oliver's "Wild Geese" make it an example of personification?

Whoever you are, no matter how lonely, the world offers itself to your imagination.

- A. Whoever you are
- B. No matter how lonely
- C. The world offers itself
- D. To your imagination

3. Is the following excerpt from Shakespeare's Hamlet an example of synecdoche or of metonymy?

Let not the royal bed of Denmark be
A couch for luxury and damnèd incest.

- A. Metonymy
- B. Synecdoche
- C. Both
- D. Neither

4. Consider the following excerpt from The Great Gatsby by F. Scott Fitzgerald:

I graduated from New Haven in 1915, just a quarter of a century after my father, and a little later I participated in that delayed Teutonic migration known as the Great War. I enjoyed the counter-raid so thoroughly that I came back restless. Instead of being the warm centre of the world, the Middle West now seemed like the ragged edge of the universe—so I decided to go East and learn the bond business.

Which of the following terms acts as an example of synecdoche for the Great War?

- A. Delayed Teutonic migration
- B. Counter-raid
- C. Bond business

5. Which of the two examples is the case of antonomasia?

Imagine that you have a friend who is a fantastic chef, and you want to say hello.

- a) “Oh, look! Sam’s arrived!”
- b) “Oh, look! The great chef has arrived!”

Consider that you have a grumpy teacher:

- a) “Mr. Grumps doesn’t want to listen to anyone, and definitely doesn’t want to help anyone.”
- b) “He’s grumpy, boring, doesn’t want to listen to anyone, and definitely doesn’t want to help anyone.”

Two women discussing men:

- a) “He’s such a good guy. I enjoy his company so much! I just hope he’s the right guy for me.”
- b) “He’s such a good guy. I enjoy his company so much! I just hope he’s Mr. Right.”

Seminar 6

Lexical expressive means and stylistic devices

- *Epithet*
- *Litotes*
- *Hyperbole*

Ex. 1. Among the three definitions choose the one that is most suitable for each term (epithet, litotes, hyperbole):

1. A figure of speech, which involves an exaggeration of ideas for the sake of emphasis.
2. A descriptive literary device that describes a place, a thing or a person in such a way that it helps in making the characteristics of a person, thing or place more prominent than they actually are. Also, it is known as a by-name or descriptive title.
3. A figure of speech which employs an understatement by using double negatives or, in other words, positive statement is expressed by negating its opposite expressions.

Ex. 2. Define the right stylistic device (Epithet, litotes, hyperbole) among the following examples:

1. You are not doing badly at all.
2. I'll love you, dear, I'll love you
Till China and Africa meet,
And the river jumps over the mountain
And the salmon sing in the street.

W. H. Auden "As I Walked Out One Evening"

3. “I am not unaware how the productions of the Grub Street brotherhood have of late years fallen under many prejudices.” (Jonathan Swift, “A Tale of a Tub”).

4. Ivan IV, the Terrible

5. King Harald inherited the titles of his father Halfdan the Black and swore an oath not to cut or comb his hair until he had become sole king of Norway. He was called Harald Tangle-hair and became known as Fair-hair after unifying Norway. (“Egil’s Saga” by Snorri Sturluson).

6. My grandmother is as old as the hills.

Ex. 3. Read these examples from literary works and find the cases of epithets, hyperbole and litotes, as well as other stylistic devices. What stylistic effect is achieved by this use?

1. TRUE! — nervous — very, very dreadfully nervous I had been and am; but why will you say that I am mad? The disease had sharpened my senses — not destroyed — not dulled them. Above all was the sense of hearing acute. I heard all things in the heaven and in the earth. I heard many things in hell. How, then, am I mad? Hearken! and observe how healthily — how calmly I can tell you the whole story. (“The Tell-Tale Heart” by E. A. Poe).

2. “Radagast the Brown!” laughed Saruman, and he no longer concealed his scorn. “Radagast the Bird-Tamer! Radagast the Simple! Radagast the Fool! Yet he had just the wit to play the part that I set him. For you have come, and that was all the purpose of my message. And here you will stay, Gandalf the Grey, and rest from journeys. For I am Saruman the Wise, Saruman Ring-Maker, Saruman of Many Colours!” (“The Fellowship of the Ring” by J.R.R. Tolkien).

3. “Indeed, it is not uncommon for slaves even to fall out and quarrel among themselves about the relative goodness of their masters, each contending for the superior goodness of his own over that of the others.” (“Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass; An American Slave” by F. Douglas).

4. It wasn't safe to come out of the shelter until noon the next day. When the Americans and their guards did come out, the sky was black with smoke. The sun was an angry little pinhead. Dresden was like the moon now, nothing but minerals. The stones were hot. Everybody else in the neighborhood was dead. ("Slaughterhouse-Five" by K. Vonnegut).
5. Not improbably, it was to this latter class of men that Mr. Dimmesdale, by many of his traits of character, naturally belonged. ("The Scarlet Letter" by N. Hawthorne).
6. That arrow hit too close to the mark. "I learned from the White Bull and Barristan the Bold," Jaime snapped. "I learned from Ser Arthur Dayne, the Sword of the Morning, who could have slain all five of you with his left hand while he was taking with a piss with the right. I learned from Prince Lewyn of Dorne and Ser Oswell Whent and Ser Jonothor Darry, good men every one."
"Dead men, every one." ("A Storm of Swords" by G.R.R. Martin)
7. "What time the gray-fly winds her sultry horn, Blind mouths! that scarce themselves know how to hold A sheep-hook, or have learned aught else the least That to the faithful herdman's art belongs!" ("In Lycidas" by J. Milton)
8. "Well now, one winter it was so cold that all the geese flew backward and all the fish moved south and even the snow turned blue. Late at night, it got so frigid that all spoken words froze solid afore they could be heard. People had to wait until sunup to find out what folks were talking about the night before." (American folklore, Paul Bunyan's stories).
9. "A figure lean or corpulent, tall or short, though deviating from beauty, may still have a certain union of the various parts, which may contribute to make them on the whole not displeasing". (J. Reynolds).

Ex. 4. Define which of the following sentences contains epithets:

1. He doesn't intend ever to see Brewer again, that flower-pot city. (J. Updike)
2. It was a friendly-good-bye sort of bow, not a servant's bow.... (M. Puzo)
3. ... whispered the spinster aunt with true spinster-aunt-like envy. (Ch. Dickens)
4. He grinds his foot down as if to squash this snake of a road (J. Updike)
5. In the cold, gray, street-washing, milk-delivering, shutters-coming-off-the-shops early morning, the midnight train from Paris arrived in Strasbourg. (E. Hemingway)
6. Little plump women, toy dogs in the street, candy houses in lemon sunshine. (J. Updike)
7. Where the devil was heaven? Was it up? Down? There was no up or down in a finite but expanding universe in which even the vast, burning, dazzling, majestic sun was in a state of progressive decay that would eventually destroy the earth too. (J. Heller)
8. It hits Rabbit depressingly that he really wants to be told. Underneath all this I-know-more-about-it-than-you heresies-of-the-early-Church business he really wants to be told about it (J. Updike)
9. The poodle-cut girl behind the counter is in his Youth Group (J. Updike)

Ex. 5. Discuss the structure and semantics of epithets in the following examples.

Define the type and function of epithets:

1. He has that unmistakable tall lanky "rangy" loose-jointed graceful closecropped formidably clean American look. (I. Murdoch)
2. Across the ditch Doll was having an entirely different reaction. With all his heart and soul, furiously, jealously, vindictively, he was hoping Queen would not win. (J. Jones)
3. During the past few weeks she had become most sharply conscious of the smiling interest of Hauptwanger. His straight lithe body - his quick, aggressive manner - his assertive, seeking eyes. (Th. Dreiser)

4. He's a proud, haughty, consequential, turned-nosed peacock. (Ch. Dickens)
5. The Fascisti, or extreme Nationalists, which means black-shirted, knife-carrying, club-swinging, quick-stepping, nineteen-year-old-pot-shot patriots, have worn out their welcome in Italy. (E. Hemingway)
6. Where the devil was heaven? Was it up? Down? There was no up or down in a finite but expanding universe in which even the vast, burning, dazzling, majestic sun was in a state of progressive decay that would eventually destroy the earth too. (Js. Heller)
7. She has taken to wearing heavy blue bulky shapeless quilted People's Volunteers trousers rather than the tight tremendous how-the-West-was-won trousers she formerly wore. (D. Barthelme)
8. Harrison - a fine, muscular, sun-bronzed, gentle-eyed, patrician-nosed, steak-fed, Oilman-Schooled, soft-spoken, well-tailored aristocrat was an out-and-out leaflet-writing revolutionary at the time. (J. Barth)
9. In the cold, gray, street-washing, milk-delivering, shutters-coming-off-the-shops early morning, the midnight train from Paris arrived in Strasbourg. (E. Hemingway)
10. Her painful shoes slipped off. (J. Updike)
11. She was a faded white rabbit of a woman. (A. Cronin)
12. And she still has that look, that don't-you-touch-me look, that women who were beautiful carry with them to the grave. (J. Barth)
13. Ten-thirty is a dark hour in a town where respectable doors are locked at nine. (T. Capote)
14. He loved the afterswim salt-and-sunshine smell of her hair. (J. Barth)
15. I was to secretly record, with the help of a powerful long-range movie-camera lens, the walking-along-the-Battery-in-the-sunshine meeting between Ken and Jerry. (D. Uhnak)
16. "Thief!" Pilon shouted. "Dirty pig of an untrue friend!" (J. Steinbeck)
17. She spent hausfrau afternoon hopping about in the sweatbox of her midget kitchen. (T. Capote)

Ex. 6. In the following examples concentrate on cases of hyperbole and litotes. Pay attention to their originality or stateness, to other SDs promoting their effect, to exact words containing the foregrounded emotive meaning:

1. I was scared to death when he entered the room. (J. Salinger)
2. The girls were dressed to kill. (J. Braine)
3. Newspapers are the organs of individual men who have jockeyed themselves to be party leaders, in countries where a new party is born every hour over a glass of beer in the nearest cafe. (J. Reed)
4. I was violently sympathetic, as usual. (J. Baldwin)
5. Four loudspeakers attached to the flagpole emitted a shattering roar of what Benjamin could hardly call music, as if it were played by a collection of brass bands, a few hundred fire engines, a thousand blacksmiths' hammers and the amplified reproduction of a force-twelve wind. (A. Saxton)
6. The car which picked me up on that particular guilty evening was a Cadillac limousine about seventy-three blocks long. (J. Baldwin)
7. Her family is one aunt about a thousand years old. (Sc. Fitzgerald)
8. He didn't appear like the same man; then he was all milk and honey - now he was all starch and vinegar. (Ch. Dickens)
9. She was a giant of a woman. Her bulging figure was encased in a green crepe dress and her feet overflowed in red shoes. She carried a mammoth red pocketbook that bulged throughout as if it were stuffed with rocks. (Fl. O'Connor)
10. She was very much upset by the catastrophe that had befallen the Bishops, but it was exciting, and she was tickled to death to have someone fresh to whom she could tell all about it. (S. Maugham)
11. Babbitt's preparations for leaving the office to its feeble self during the hour and a half of his lunch-period were somewhat less elaborate than the plans for a general European War. (S. Maugham)

12. The little woman, for she was of pocket size, crossed her hands solemnly on her middle. (J. Galsworthy)
13. We danced on the handkerchief-big space between the speakeasy tables. (R. Warren)
14. She wore a pink hat, the size of a button. (J. Reed)
15. She was a sparrow of a woman. (Ph. Larkin)
16. And if either of us should lean toward the other, even a fraction of an inch, the balance would be upset. (O. Wilde)
17. He smiled back, breathing a memory of gin at me. (W. Gilbert)
18. About a very small man in the Navy: this new sailor stood five feet nothing in sea boots. (Th. Pynchon)
19. She busted herself in her midget kitchen. (T. Capote)
20. The rain had thickened, fish could have swum through the air. (T. Capote)

Ex. 7. Explain what these examples of hyperbole mean:

1. I was so hungry I could eat a horse.
2. The fish was almost as tall as me!
3. She jumped so high she could touch the sky!
4. Tim was so tired he slept for a year!
5. The spider was bigger than my face!
6. The man was so big, he had to use a tree for a toothpick.
7. The dirty dishes were stacked to the ceiling.
8. Susan was so mad, steam came out of her ears!
9. I have not seen him for an eternity.
10. Lisa is as skinny as a toothpick.
11. I have a ton of work to do.
12. It is going to take me a billion years to finish my work!
13. If I do not get that job, I will die!
14. He is so old he was born when dinosaurs walked on earth.

15. My sister never stops talking.
16. My dog is fatter than an elephant.
17. These shoes are killing my feet!
18. Mom cooked enough food to feed an army.
19. They waited there for a century.

Ex.8. Rewrite each sentence to make it either hyperbolic or understated (your choice). Change words, phrases, or punctuation as needed.

Sample: The gardens at Winterthur are beautiful.

Revision: The gardens at Winterthur are the most beautiful things I've ever seen.

1. I enjoy playing basketball.
2. Dave's sand castle was big.
3. Dennis was thrilled when the Steelers won the Super Bowl.
4. The Marquez family seems to have a lot of money.
5. Jessica isn't getting enough sleep; she fell asleep at the lunch table today.
6. When Amy wore her alligator shoes, she attracted attention.
7. For me, cleaning house is an unpleasant activity.

Ex. 9. Explain what is meant by these examples of litotes:

He's not a very generous man.

She is not very beautiful.

He is not the friendliest person I've met.

Don't be too wicked.

It won't be an easy trip.

He is not unaware of his wife's foolishness.

Ex. 10. 'hoose the right answer about epithets, hyperbole' litotes.

1. Which of the following is not an example of epithet?

- A. Michael Jackson, the King of Pop
- B. Harry Potter, the Boy Who Lived
- C. Prince William, the Duke of Cambridge

2. Which of the following statements is the best epithet definition?

- A. A witty remark.
- B. A glorified nickname.
- C. A short quotation at the beginning of a book.

3. Which of the following excerpts from Shakespeare's Macbeth contains examples of hyperbole?

A. MACBETH:

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
Clean from my hand? No. This my hand will rather
The multitudinous seas incarnadine,
Making the green one red.

B. Is this a dagger which I see before me,
The handle toward my hand?

C. WITCH:

By the pricking of my thumbs,
Something wicked this way comes.

4. What is the meaning of the hyperbole in the following sentence?

My mom is going to kill me!

- A. This person's mom intends to hurt him or her badly.
- B. This person's mom is planning to kill him or her.

- C. This person has angered his or her mom and is afraid of her response.
- D. This person is afraid for his or her life.

5. Which of the following excerpts from Beowulf contains an example of litanies?

- A. Mid the battle-gear saw he a blade triumphant,
old-sword of Eotens, with edge of proof,
warriors' heirloom, weapon unmatched.
- B. By the wall then went he; his weapon raised
high by its hilts the Hygelac-thane,
angry and eager. That edge was not useless
to the warrior now..
- C. Old men together,
hoary-haired, of the hero spake;
the warrior would not, they weened, again,
proud of conquest, come to seek
their mighty master.

6. True or false:

George Orwell thought that his sentence, "A not unblack dog was chasing a not unsmall rabbit across a not ungreen field," was an example of well-written English.

- A. True
- B. False

Seminar 7

Lexical expressive means and stylistic devices

- *Irony*
- *Oxymoron*
- *Pun*
- *Zeugma*
- *Paradox*

Ex. 1. Among the five definitions choose the one that is most suitable for each term:

1. A play on words which usually hinges on a word with more than one meaning or the substitution of a homonym that changes the meaning of the sentence for humorous or rhetorical effect.
2. A statement that appears to be self-contradictory or silly but may include a latent truth. It is also used to illustrate an opinion or statement contrary to accepted traditional ideas. It is often used to make a reader think over an idea in innovative way.
3. A figure of speech in which words are used in such a way that their intended meaning is different from the actual meaning of the words. It may also be a situation that may end up in quite a different way than what is generally anticipated. In simple words, it is a difference between the appearance and the reality.
4. A figure of speech in which two opposite ideas are joined to create an effect. The common combination consists of an adjective preceded by a noun with contrasting meanings, e.g. “cruel kindness” or “living death”.

5. A figure of speech in which a word, usually a verb or an adjective, applies to more than one noun, blending together grammatically and logically different ideas.

Ex. 2. Identify the following stylistic devices: oxymoron, pun, irony, zeugma, paradox.

1. “Miss Bolo [...] went straight home, in a flood of tears and a sedan-chair.”
(Ch. Dickens, “The Pickwick Papers”)

2. The tallest building in town is the library — it has thousands of stories!

3. “Water, water, everywhere,
And all the boards did shrink;
Water, water, everywhere,
Nor any drop to drink.”

(S. Coleridge, “The Rime of the Ancient Mariner”)

4. The farmers in the valley grew potatoes, peanuts, and bored.

5. My room is an organized mess, or controlled chaos, if you will. Same difference.

6. CECILY: To be natural is such a very difficult pose to keep up. (O. Wilde, “The Importance of Being Earnest”).

7. “I always told you, Gwendolen, my name was Ernest, didn’t I? Well, it is Ernest after all. I mean it naturally is Ernest.” (O. Wilde, “The Importance of Being Earnest”).

8. “It’s a step forward although there was no progress.” – President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt

9. Your enemy’s friend is your enemy.

10. The butter is as soft as a marble piece.

Ex. 3. In the following sentences pay attention to the structure and semantics of oxymora. Also indicate which of their members conveys the individually viewed feature of the object and which one reflects its generally accepted characteristic:

1. He caught a ride home to the crowded loneliness of the barracks. (J. Jones)
2. Sprinting towards the elevator he felt amazed at his own cowardly courage. (G. Markey)
3. They were a bloody miserable lot - the miserablest lot of men I ever saw. But they were good to me. Bloody good. (J. Steinbeck)
4. Well might he perceive the hanging of her hair in fairest quantity in locks, some curled and some as if it were forgotten, with such a careless care and an art so hiding art that it seemed she would lay them for a pattern. (Ph. Sidney)
5. There were some bookcases of superbly unreadable books. (E. Waugh)
8. Absorbed as we were in the pleasures of travel - and I in my modest pride at being the only examinee to cause a commotion - we were over the old Bridge. (W. Golding)
9. "Heaven must be the hell of a place. Nothing but repentant sinners up there, isn't it?" (Sh. Delaney)
10. Harriet turned back across the dim garden. The lightless light looked down from the night sky. (I. Murdoch)
11. Sara was a menace and a tonic, my best enemy; Rozzie was a disease, my worst friend. (J. Gary.)
12. It was an open secret that Ray had been ripping his father-in-law off. (D. Uhnak)
13. A neon sign reads "Welcome to Reno - the biggest little town in the world." (A. Miller)
14. Huck Finn and Holden Caulfield are Good Bad Boys of American literature. (G. H. Vallins)

15. Haven't we here the young middle-aged woman who cannot quite compete with the paid models in the fashion magazine but who yet catches our eye? (J. Hawkes)
16. Their bitter-sweet union did not last long. (A. Cronin)
17. He was sure the whites could detect his adoring hatred of them. (R. Wright)
18. You have got two beautiful bad examples for parents. (Sc. Fitzgerald)
19. He opened up a wooden garage. The doors creaked. The garage was full of nothing. (R. Chandler)
19. She was a damned nice woman, too. (E. Hemingway)
20. A very likeable young man with a pleasantly ugly face. (A. Cronin)

Ex. 4. Explain how you understand the following paradoxes:

1. You can save money by spending it.
2. I'm nobody.
3. What a pity that youth must be wasted on the young.
4. Wise fool.
5. Bittersweet.
6. I can resist anything but temptation.
7. It's amazing how sometimes people are so eager to give you an answer to a question that you may not even have...
8. Has it occurred to you that when discussing hobbies and interests, phrases such as "to kill time" and "to past time" have evaporated from our speech, leaving us with only "to find time" and "to manage time"...
9. Nobody goes to that restaurant, it's too crowded.
10. Don't go near the water until you've learned to swim.
11. The man who wrote such a stupid sentence cannot write at all.
12. If you get this message, call me; if you don't, then don't worry about it.
13. If a person says about himself that he always lies, is that the truth or a lie?

Ex. 5. Below is a collection of paradoxes and oxymorons. Identify each by writing paradox or oxymoron.

- 1) It's a definite maybe that Talia will come to the party.
- 2) I must be cruel to be kind.
- 3) There was a deafening silence in the stadium.
- 4) Robin Hood was an honest thief.
- 5) No one goes to that store because it is too crowded.
- 6) She was busy doing nothing.

Ex. 6. Choose what type of irony is used (dramatic, situational, verbal) in the following text. Explain your choice:

When Mr. Goodenwell saw his baby boy Vince for the first time, he swore that he'd do anything to protect the little guy. This was easy at first, when all Vince did was lie in a pillow and drink milk. But as little Vince grew bigger, he started walking. And once he started walking, he got into everything. He was becoming a serious threat to himself when Mr. Goodenwell, making good on his vow to protect his son, went to the store and bought \$150 worth of equipment to childproof his home. He put covers on the outlets, bumpers on the table corners, and a sliding lock on the toilet lid. But right as Mr. Goodenwell was adjusting the covers on the door knobs, Vince pulled the cap off an outlet and choked on it. Mr. Goodenwell found him just in time.

Ex. 7. In the following excerpts you will find mainly examples of verbal irony. Explain how the context makes the irony perceptible. Try to indicate the exact word whose contextual meaning diametrically opposes its dictionary meaning.

1. She turned with the sweet smile of an alligator. (J. Steinbeck)

2. The book was entitled Murder at Milbury Manor and was a whodunit of the more abstruse type, in which everything turns on whether a certain character, by catching the three-forty-three train at Hilbury and changing into the four-sixteen at Milbury, could have reached Silbury by five-twenty-seven, which would have given him just time to disguise himself and be sticking knives into people at Bilbury by six-thirty-eight. (P. Woodhouse)
3. When the war broke out, she took down the signed photograph of the Kaiser and, with some solemnity, hung it in the men-servants' lavatory: it was her own combative action. (I. Murdoch)
4. From her earliest infancy Gertrude was brought up by her aunt. Her aunt had carefully instructed her to Christian principles. She had also taught her Mohammedanism, to make sure. (S. Leacock)
5. She's a charming middle-aged lady with a face like a bucket of mud and if she has washed her hair since Coolidge's second term. I'll eat my spare tire, rim and all. (R. Chandler)
6. With all the expressiveness of a stone Welsh stared at him another twenty seconds apparently hoping to see him gag. (R. Chandler)
7. Apart from splits based on politics, racial, religious and ethnic backgrounds and specific personality differences, we're just one cohesive team. (D. Uhnak)
8. I had been admitted as a partner in the firm of Andrews and Bishop, and throughout 1927 and 1928 I enriched myself and the firm at the rate of perhaps forty dollars a month. (J. Barth)
9. But every Englishman is born with a certain miraculous power that makes him master of the world. As the great champion of freedom and national independence he conquers and annexes half the world and calls it Colonization. (B. Shaw)

Ex. 8. For each pun below, underline the word or words that create the pun. Explain the two meanings.

1. It's pointless to write with a broken pencil
2. It's hard to beat a boiled egg for breakfast.
3. A burglar at a construction site fell into the concrete mixer. He became a hardened criminal.
4. Growing up we were too poor to pay attention.
5. Why can't a bicycle stand on its own? It's two tired.
6. He was a great doctor until he lost patients.
7. Elizabeth was fired from her job at the hamburger stand for putting her hair in a bun.
8. A fish with no eyes is called a fsh.

Ex. 9. Explain the meaning of the following puns:

1. Math teachers have lots of problems.
2. I used to work at an orange juice factory, but I was canned.
3. A backwards poet write inverse.
4. The thief who stole the calendar got 12 months.
5. Time flies like an arrow. Fruit flies like a banana.
6. Why did the turkey cross the road? To prove he wasn't chicken!
7. I used to be twins. My mother has a picture of me when I was two.
8. How do celebrities stay cool? They have lots of fans!

Ex. 10. Find the cases of zeugma in the following literary extracts, explain the use of the stylistic device.

1. I sometimes dream of a larger and more populous house... where you can see so necessary a thing, as a barrel or a ladder, so convenient a thing as a cupboard,

and hear the pot boil, and pay your respects to the fire that cooks your dinner, and the oven that bakes your bread, and the necessary furniture and utensils are the chief ornaments; where the washing is not put out, nor the fire, nor the mistress, and perhaps you are sometimes requested to move from off the trap-door, when the cook would descend into the cellar, and so learn whether the ground is solid or hollow beneath you without stamping. (“Walden” by Henry David Thoreau).

2. The new boy took two broad coppers out of his pocket and held them out with derision. Tom struck them to the ground. In an instant both boys were rolling and tumbling in the dirt, gripped together like cats; and for the space of a minute they tugged and tore at each other’s hair and clothes, punched and scratched each other’s nose, and covered themselves with dust and glory. (“The Adventures of Tom Sawyer” by Mark Twain).

3. Now Galadriel rose from the grass, and taking a cup from one of her maidens she filled it with white mead and gave it to Celeborn.

“Now it is time to drink the cup of farewell,” she said. “Drink, Lord of the Galadhrim! And let not your heart be sad, though night must follow noon, and already our evening draweth nigh.”

The she brought the cup to each of the Company, and bade them drink and farewell.

(“The Fellowship of the Ring” by J.R.R. Tolkien)

Ex. 11. Consider these examples of zeugma. Explain what word serves as the basis for it.

- When I address Fred I never have to raise either my voice or my hopes.
- I finally told Ross, late in the summer, that I was losing weight, my grip, and possibly my mind.
- You took my hand and breath away.

- PEACE. Live in it or rest in it. (bumper sticker)
- It's a small apartment. I've barely enough room to lay my hat and a few friends
- It was curtains for him and the window.
- He held a high rank and an old notepad.
- His boat and his dreams sank.
- I am leaving for greener pastures and 10 days.
- First the door locked, then his jaw.
- Mr. Pickwick took his hat and his leave.
- He milked the situation and the cow.
- She stayed his execution and at the hotel.

Seminar 8

Syntactic stylistic means

- *Inversion*
- *Detachment*
- *Parenthesis*
- *Ellipsis*
- *Nominative sentence*

Ex. 1. Match the right definition with the term: Inversion, Parenthesis, Detachment, Nominal sentence, Ellipsis.

1. Omission of a word or series of words, comes from the Greek word, which means “omission” or “falling short.”
2. A nonverbal sentence (i.e. a sentence without a verb).
3. Reversal of the syntactically correct order of subjects, verbs, and objects in a sentence.
4. A stylistic device that comes from a Greek word, meaning to place or alongside. Is marked by round and square brackets or by commas, dashes, little lines and brackets.
5. A stylistic device based on singling out a secondary member of the sentence with the help of punctuation (intonation).

Ex. 2. Find the following syntactic stylistic devices (Inversion, Parenthesis, Detachment, Nominal sentence, Ellipsis) in the sentences below:

1. Talent Mr. Micawber has; capital Mr. Micawber has not.
2. You went to the restaurant. And...?
3. Sir Pitt came in first, very much flushed, and rather unsteady in his gait.

4. Marie (8 years-old) is a little girl who goes to school with my brother.
5. London. Fog everywhere. Implacable November weather.

Ex. 3. Consider the following literary examples from literary works and find inversion, parenthesis, detachment, nominative sentences, ellipsis in them.

1. Nothing - nothing! Just the scent of camphor... The little old house! A mausoleum! (J. Galsworthy).
2. Awfully jolly letters she wrote! (A. Christie)
3. Awfully jolly letters, she wrote! (A. Christie)
4. Billy's grandma, for your information, happens to be ill in bed (K. Waterhouse).
5. "When he was nearly thirteen, my brother Jem got his arm badly broken at the elbow. When it healed, and Jem's fears of never being able to play football were assuaged, he was seldom self-conscious about his injury. His left arm was somewhat shorter than his right ... he couldn't have cared less, so long as he could pass and punt." (H. Lee).
6. On the other hand - Stop! Not so Fast! –for could a man even think of such a solution... (Th. Dreiser).
7. "Sir Pitt came in first, very much flushed, and rather unsteady in his gait" (W. Thackeray).
8. A fellowship, a professorship, he felt capable of anything and saw himself - but what was she looking at? At a man pasting a bill. The vast flapping sheet flattened itself out, and each shove of the brush revealed fresh legs, hoops, horses, glistening reds and blues, beautifully smooth, until half the wall was covered with the advertisement of a circus; a hundred horsemen, twenty performing seals, lions, tigers ... Craning forwards, for she was short-sighted, she read it out ... "will visit this town," she read. (V. Woolf)
9. Women are not made for attack. Wait they must. (W. Faulkner).
10. A remarkable woman - a dangerous woman. No waiting - no preparation. This afternoon - this very afternoon - with him here as witness... (A. Christie).

Ex. 4. Discuss different types of stylistic devices dealing with the completeness of the sentence:

1. In manner, close and dry. In voice, husky and low. In face, watchful behind a blind. (Ch. Dickens)
2. Malay Camp. A row of streets crossing another row of streets. Mostly narrow streets. Mostly dirty streets. Mostly dark streets. (P. Abrahams)
3. His forehead was narrow, his face wide, his head large, and his nose all on one side. (Ch. Dickens)
4. A solemn silence: Mr. Pickwick humorous, the old lady serious, the fat gentleman cautious and Mr. Miller timorous. (Ch. Dickens)
5. He, and the falling light and dying fire, the time-worn room, the solitude, the wasted life, and gloom, were all in fellowship. Ashes, and dust, and ruin! (Ch. Dickens).
6. She merely looked at him, weakly. The wonder of him! The beauty of love! Her desire toward him! (Th. Dreiser)
7. H. The waves, how are the waves?
C.: The waves? Lead.
H.: And the sun?
C.: Zero.
H.: But it should be sinking. Look again.
C.: Damn the sun.
H.: Is it night already then?
C: No.
H.: Then what is it?
C: Grey! Grey! GREY!
H.: Grey! Did I hear you say grey?
C.: Light black. From pole to pole. (S. Beckett.)

8. I'm a horse doctor, animal man. Do some farming, too. Near Tulip, Texas. (T. Capote)
9. "I'll go, Doll! I'll go!" This from Bead, large eyes larger than usual behind his hornrimmed glasses. (J. Jones)
10. "People liked to be with her. And —" She paused again, " – and she was crazy about you." (R. Warren)
11. "Well, they'll get a chance now to show-" (Hastily): "I don't mean – But let's forget that." (O'Neil)

Ex. 5. Look at the sentences with inversion. Try to guess what they look like with direct word order (Subjects – Verb – Object):

Example: That we don't know. – We don't know that.

1. An excellent decision she made there.
2. How amazing this is.
3. Shocked, I was.
4. Looking a bit tired now, Federer.
5. Wonderful is the way I feel.

Make these sentences sound more poetic by using inversion.

Example: I was so happy – So happy I was.

6. The bus was stuck in traffic.
7. The cat sat on a mat.
8. I saw her the other day.
9. John visited his friends.
10. We met him at the seaside.

Ex. 6. Use ellipsis to avoid unnecessary information and make these sentences sound more natural. The general meaning of the sentences should not change.

Example: After school I went to her house, which was a few blocks away, and then came home. – After school I went to her house ... and then came home.

1. We went to the city, shopped, ate lunch and arrived home after midnight.
2. She said, “I like apples, oranges and bananas because they are all fruits.”
3. She opened the door, took off her shoes, came into the room, and saw a cake!
4. I know I saw my keys somewhere, I looked for them everywhere, but couldn’t find them.
5. I never thought his could happen to me, just the idea never came to my mind.

Ex. 7. Read these extracts from the pieces of literature. Find syntactic stylistic means used by the author. What stylistic effect is achieved?

a) His life had been confused and disordered since then, but if he could once return to a certain starting place and go over it all slowly, he could find out what that thing was . . .

. . . One autumn night, five years before, they had been walking down the street when the leaves were falling, they came to a place where there were no trees and the sidewalk was white with moonlight.
(F. S. Fitzgerald, “The Great Gatsby”)

b) Harris always does know a place round the corner where you can get something brilliant in the drinking line. I believe that if you met Harris up in Paradise (supposing such a thing likely), he would immediately greet you with: “So glad you’ve come, old fellow; I’ve found a nice place round the corner here, where you can get some really first-class nectar.” (Jerome K. Jerome, “Three Men in a Boat”)

c) Whose woods these are I think I know.

His house is in the village though;
He will not see me stopping here
To watch his woods fill up with snow.

(Robert Frost, "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening")

d) 'It was simply amazing,' she repeated abstractedly. 'But I swore I wouldn't tell it and here I am tantalizing you.' She yawned gracefully in my face. 'Please come and see me . . . Phone book . . . Under the name of Mrs. Sigourney Howard . . . My aunt . . .' She was hurrying off as she talked-her brown hand waved a jaunty salute as she melted into her party at the door. (F.S. Fitzgerald, "The Great Gatsby")

e) "And he walked slowly past again, along the river – an evening of clear, quiet beauty, all harmony and comfort, except within his heart." (J. Galsworthy, "In Chancery")

f) "Beauty and the Beast...Loneliness...Old Grocery House...Brook'n Bridge...."

Then I was lying half asleep in the cold lower level of the Pennsylvania Station, staring at the Morning Tribune, and waiting for the four o'clock train. (F. S. Fitzgerald, "The Great Gatsby")

Seminar 9

Syntactic stylistic means

- *Parallelism*
- *Anaphora*
- *Epiphora*
- *Anadiplosis*

Ex. 1. Match the right definition with the term: parallelism, anaphora, epiphora, anadiplosis.

1. a stylistic device in which a word or a phrase is repeated at the end of successive clauses.
2. the use of components in a sentence that are grammatically the same; or similar in their construction, sound, meaning or meter.
3. a stylistic device in which a word or a phrase is repeated at the beginning of successive clauses.
4. the last word of one clause or sentence is repeated as the first word of the following clause or sentence.

Ex. 2 Define the examples of parallelism, anaphora, epiphora and anadiplosis in the following examples:

1. “They call for you: The general who became **a slave; the slave** who became a **gladiator; the gladiator** who defied an Emperor. Striking story.” (“Gladiator”, 2000 film)
2. “Hourly joys be still upon **you!** Juno sings her blessings on **you**... Scarcity and want shall shun **you**, Ceres’ blessing so is on **you**.” (W. Shakespeare, “The Tempest”)

3. “We make a living by what we get, we make a life by what we give.”—Winston Churchill.

4. “My life is my purpose. My life is my goal. My life is my inspiration.”

5. “Fie, fie, thou shamest **thy shape, thy love, thy wit,**

Which, like a userer, abound’st in all,

And uses none in that true sense indeed

Which should bedeck **thy shape, thy love, thy wit.**”

(William Shakespeare, “Romeo and Juliet”)

A. “Five years have passed;

Five summers, with the length of

Five long winters! And again I hear these waters...”

(William Wordsworth, “Tintern Abbey”)

A. JOHN OF GAUNT:

This royal throne of kings, this sceptered isle,

This earth of majesty, this seat of Mars,

This other Eden, demi-paradise,

This fortress built by Nature for herself

Against infection and the hand of war,

This happy breed of men, this little world,

This precious stone set in the silver sea,

Which serves it in the office of a wall,

Or as a moat defensive to a house,

Against the envy of less happier lands,

This blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England...

(W. Shakespeare, “Richard II”)

8. The mountains look on Marathon— And Marathon looks on the sea; And musing there an hour alone, I dreamed that Greece might still be free; For standing on the Persians’ grave, I could not deem myself a slave. (Lord Byron, “The Isles of Greece”).

Ex. 3. Which phrases are examples of anaphora in the following passage?

Now let us fight to fulfil that promise! Let us fight to free the world – to do away with national barriers – to do away with greed, with hate and intolerance. Let us fight for a world of reason, a world where science and progress will lead to all men’s happiness.

Ex. 4. Read the following sentences below that have problems with parallelism. How would you correct the problem?

1. The Biology class and the class about history are my favorites.
2. Working two jobs and to get enough sleep are difficult to accomplish.
3. Her dress was beautiful, and it cost a lot.
4. His feet were tired and they swelled after a long day on the job.
5. Alexander Graham Bell was the man who invented the telephone and he invented the phonograph, too.
6. My sister is hoping to finish her degree quick and easily.

Ex. 5. Choose the best answer to each question.

1. Choose the correct parallelism definition:

- A. Starting every sentence with the same word or group of words.
- B. Juxtaposing contrasting images to show their difference.
- C. Repeating words and/or forms to create a pattern.

2. Which of the following Mongolian proverbs is a parallelism example?

- A. You can’t put two saddles on the same horse.
- B. It is easier to catch an escaped horse than to take back an escaped word.
- C. Even foul water will put out a fire.

3. Which of the following excerpts from Walt Whitman’s “Song of Myself” contains parallelism?

- A. I celebrate myself, and sing myself,
And what I assume you shall assume,
For every atom belonging to me as good belongs to you.
- B. Leaving me baskets cover’d with white towels swelling the
house with their plenty,
Shall I postpone my acceptation and realization and scream
at my eyes,
- C. Backward I see in my own days where I sweated through fog
with linguists and contenders,
I have no mockings or arguments, I witness and wait.

4. Which of the following excerpts from Walt Whitman’s “Song of Myself” contains anaphora?

- A. I celebrate myself, and sing myself,
And what I assume you shall assume,
For every atom belonging to me as good belongs to you.
- B. Twenty-eight young men bathe by the shore,
Twenty-eight young men and all so friendly;
Twenty-eight years of womanly life and all so lonesome.
- C. The city sleeps and the country sleeps,
The living sleep for their time, the dead sleep for their time.

5. Which words are an example of anaphora in this quote from Martin Luther King Jr.’s I Have a Dream speech?

Continue to work with the faith that unearned suffering is redemptive. Go back to Mississippi, go back to Alabama, go back to South Carolina, go back to Georgia, go back to Louisiana, go back to the slums and ghettos of our northern cities, knowing that somehow this situation can and will be changed.

- A. Slums and ghettos
- B. Mississippi...Alabama...South Carolina...Georgia...Louisiana
- C. Go back to

6. Which of the following stanzas from Walt Whitman's poem "Song of Myself" contains an example of epiphora?

- A. I celebrate myself, and sing myself,
And what I assume you shall assume,
For every atom belonging to me as good belongs to you.
- B. I loafe and invite my soul,
I lean and loafe at my ease observing a spear of summer grass.
- C. Have you reckon'd a thousand acres much? have you reckon'd
the Earth much?
Have you practis'd so long to learn to read?
Have you felt so proud to get at the meaning of poems?

7. Which of the following quotes from William Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet does not contain an example of anadiplosis?

- A. ROMEO: But soft! What light through yonder window breaks?
It is the east, and Juliet is the sun.
Arise, fair sun, and kill the envious moon,
Who is already sick and pale with grief,
That thou, her maid, art far more fair than she.
Be not her maid since she is envious.
- B. JULIET: O Romeo, Romeo! Wherefore art thou Romeo?
Deny thy father and refuse thy name.
Or, if thou wilt not, be but sworn my love,
And I'll no longer be a Capulet.
- C. JULIET: Where I have learned me to repent the sin

Of disobedient opposition
To you and your behests, and am enjoined
By holy Lawrence to fall prostrate here
To beg your pardon. (falls to her knees)
Pardon, I beseech you!
Henceforward I am ever ruled by you.

Seminar 10

Graphical expressive means and stylistic devices

- *Graphon*
- *Change of type, capital letters*
- *Punctuation*
- *Graphic imagery (Pattern poetry)*

Ex. 1. Match the right definition with the term: graphon, change of type, punctuation, graphic imagery.

1. Stylistic use of a period, comma, colon, semicolon, dash, hyphen, brackets, quotation marks, exclamation and question marks.
2. Intentional violation of the graphical shape of a word (or word combination) used to reflect its authentic pronunciation, to recreate the individual and social peculiarities of the speaker, the atmosphere of the communication act.
3. The author uses capital letters, italics or bold type to single out certain words in his text.
4. Stylistically dividing the text into paragraphs or the poem into verses so that it has a certain shape, which usually reflects the main idea.

Ex. 2. Decide which of graphical expressive means and stylistic devices is used in each example. Choose between graphon, change of type/capital letters, punctuation, graphic imagery.

1. “You mean *you*’d like it best.” Little Jon considered.
“No, *they* would, to please me.” (“Awakening”, by J. Galsworthy)
2. LAVINIA – (startled – agitatedly)

“Father? No! ... Yes! He does – something about his face – that must be why I’ve had the strange feeling I’ve known him before ... Oh! I won’t believe it! You must be mistaken, Seth! ...”

(“Mourning Becomes Electra”, by E. O’Neil)

3. Lord, who createdst man in wealth and store,
Though foolishly he lost the same,

Decaying more and more,

Till he became

Most poore:

With thee

O let me rise

As larks, harmoniously,

And sing this day thy victories:

Then shall the fall further the flight in me. (“Easter wings”, by G. Herbert)

4. Whattaya doin’?
5. “The City is termite territory: thousands of heads-down workers serving an unacknowledged queen, a fear motor buried deep in the heart of the place.”
 (“Lights Out for the Territory”, by I. Sinclair)
6. Is that my wife? I see it is, from your fyce ... I want the truth – I must **’ave** it! ... If that’s **’er** fyce there, then that’s **’er** body in the gallery... What gyme **’as** she been plyin’? You gotta tell me before I go **aht** (=out) of here
 (“The White Monkey” by J. Galsworthy).
7. If way to the Better there be, it exacts a full look at the Worst. (Th. Hardy)
8. Kiddies and grown-ups too-oo-oo
We haven’t enough to do-oo-oo. (R. Kipling)

Ex. 3. What stylistic effect is achieved by the use of graphon in the following extracts?

- a) “It don’t take no nerve to do somepin when there ain’t nothing else you can do. We ain’t gonna die out. People is goin’ on – changin’ a little may be – but goin’ right on.” (J. Steinbeck)
- b) You know dat one-laigged nigger dat b’longs to old Misto Bradish?
Well he sot up a bank, en say anybody dat put in a dollar would git fo’ dollars mo’ at en’ er de year... (M. Twain)
- c) **Th**quire!... Your **th**ervant! **Thith ith** a bad pi**eth** of bith**nith**, **thith ith**...
(Ch. Dickens).
- d) “De old Foolosopher, like Hickey calls yuh, ain’t yuh?” (E. O’Neil)

Ex. 4. Analyze the use of punctuation in the following examples. What stylistic effect is achieved?

1. ESTRAGON:

“I remember the maps of the Holy Land. Coloured they were. Very pretty. The Dead Sea was pale blue. The very look of it made me thirsty.”
(S. Beckett, “Waiting for Godot”)

2. “...a quarter after what an unearthly hour I suppose they’re just getting up in China now combing out their pigtails for the day well soon have the nuns ringing the angelus they’ve nobody coming in to spoil their sleep except an odd priest or two for his night office or the alarm clock next door at cock shout clattering the brain out of itself let me see if I can doze off 1 2 3 4 5 what kind of flowers are those they invented like the stars the wallpaper in Lombard street was much nicer the apron he gave me was like that something only I only wore it twice better lower this lamp and try again so that I can get up early...” (J. Joyce, “Ulysses”)

3. “Marley was dead: to begin with.” (Ch. Dickens, “A Christmas Carol”).

4. “My God the cigar what would your mother say if she found a blister on her mantel just in time too look here Quentin we’re about to do something we’ll

both regret I like you liked you as soon as I saw you I says he must be ...”
(W. Faulkner, “The Sound and the Fury”)

5. “All good books are alike in that they are truer than if they had really happened and after you are finished reading one you will feel that all that happened to you and afterwards it all belongs to you: the good and the bad, the ecstasy, the remorse and sorrow, the people and the places and how the weather was. If you can get so that you can give that to people, then you are a writer.” (E. Hemingway)

6. “Between the idea
And the reality
Between the motion
And the act
Falls the Shadow”
(T.S. Eliot, “The Hollow Men”)

Ex. 5. Comment on the use of change of type and capital letters in the following examples. What stylistic effect do you think the writer wanted to achieve?

“Then I’ll wait until things calm down, And then, I don’t know, I’ll think of something, You could resolve the matter right now, How, You could phone her parents ...” (José Saramago)

1. “If I should ever die, God forbid, let this be my epitaph:
THE ONLY PROOF HE NEEDED
FOR THE EXISTENCE OF GOD
WAS MUSIC”
(K. Vonnegut)
2. “Big Brother is Watching You.”
(G. Orwell)
3. “Every time you come in yelling that God damn “*Rise and Shine!*” “Rise and Shine!” I say to myself, “How *lucky dead* people are!” (T. Williams).

4. "Do not waste your time on Social Questions. What is the matter with the poor is Poverty what is the matter with the rich is Uselessness." (G. B. Shaw)
5. "The Americans are all mystified about why the English make such a big thing out of tea because most Americans HAVE NEVER HAD A GOOD CUP OF TEA. That's why they don't understand." (D. Adams)

Ex. 6. Read the following poem "Sonnet in the shape of a Potted Christmas Tree" by G. Starbuck.

*

O
fury-
bedecked!
O glitter-torn!

Let the wild wind erect
bonbonbonanzas; junipers affect
frostyfreeze turbans; iciclestuff adorn
all cuckolded creation in a madcap crown of horn!

It's a new day; no scapegrace of a sect
tidying up the ashtrays playing Daughter-in-Law Elect;
bells! Bibelots! Popsicle cigars! Shatter the glassware! A son born

now
now

while ox and ass and infant lie
together as poor creatures will
and tears of her exertion still
cling in the spent girl's eye
and a great firework in the sky
drifts to the western hill.

How do the “shape” and the contents of the poem correspond? How does the author achieve stylistic effect?

Seminar 11

Figures of speech and stylistic devices: revision

Ex. 1. Test your knowledge of important stylistic terms and concepts. Choose the best suitable answer:

1. Figures of speech and stylistic devices mean exactly what they say:
 - a) True
 - b) False
2. A stylistic device has to be interpreted by the listener or speaker:
 - a) True
 - b) False
3. Two stylistic devices that involve comparisons are
 - a) Simile and metonymy
 - b) Metonymy and metaphor
 - c) Personification and hyperbole
 - d) Simile and metaphor
4. The figure of speech in which the author makes an obvious exaggeration for emphasis or to create some other specific effect is
 - a) Simile
 - b) Metaphor
 - c) Hyperbole
 - d) Metonymy
5. The words like and as typically appear in a
 - a) Simile
 - b) Metaphor
 - c) Personification
 - d) Metonymy

6. When a closely related term or symbol is substituted for what it represents, or some concrete term is used for a more abstract idea, the figure of speech is referred to as a

- a) Metaphor
- b) Hyperbole
- c) Personification
- d) Metonymy

7. Two types of irony are

- a) alliteration and assonance.
- b) assonance and litotes.
- c) verbal and situational.
- d) onomatopoeia and synecdoche.

8. What is the figure of speech in which nonhuman or nonliving things are spoken about as if they were human?

- a) Metaphor
- b) Hyperbole
- c) Personification
- d) Metonymy

9. In irony, words mean the opposite of what they appear to be saying or an occurrence is contrary to what is expected or intended.

- a) True
- b) False

10. The first step in interpreting a simile or metaphor is to

- a) determine the two things that are being compared.
- b) decide the important way in which two things might be alike.
- c) reason out the author's intended meaning.
- d) none of the above

11. Words like "boom", "click", "croak", "moo", "ha-ha" refer to:

- a) euphony
- b) alliteration

c) onomatopoeia

12. Is the following line from *Romeo and Juliet* an example of alliteration or assonance?

“For men so old as we to keep the peace.”

a) Alliteration

b) Assonance

13. In which of the following works of literature might you expect to find a euphony example? (more than 1 answer is possible)

a) A love poem

b) A battle scene

c) A lullaby

14. The scheme ABAB is the example of:

a) couplet

b) cross rhyme

c) ring rhyme

15. The line from Shakespeare’s “Sonnet 130”

My mistress’ eyes are nothing like the sun.

is the example of:

a) Iamb

b) Trochee

c) Spondee

16. Which of the following words, when following the word “partial,” create an oxymoron?

a) Silence

b) Success

c) Cease-fire

d) All of the above

17. “Glad to meat you” is the example of

a) homophonic pun

b) homographic pun

- c) homonymic pun
 - d) compound pun
18. Which sentences is the example of zeugma?
- a) She wanted a new car, and she wanted a bath.
 - b) The storm sank my boat and my dreams.
 - c) He didn't go to the dance, he went to the football game.
19. Which of the following Oscar Wilde statements is a paradox?
- a) I have the simplest tastes. I am always satisfied with the best.
 - b) All bad poetry springs from genuine feeling.
 - c) I can resist everything except temptation.
20. Which sentence is the example of inversion?
- a) Little did they know about me.
 - b) Have you ever been abroad?
 - c) Look, you friends are coming!
21. The aim of detachment is to
- a) to make the sentence sound more dynamic
 - b) to make the sentence sound more informal
 - c) to make some words or phrases sound more prominent
22. Parentheses in a sentence can be expressed by
- a) dashes, commas and brackets
 - b) commas and exclamation marks
 - c) brackets and quotation marks
23. Ellipsis is a typical marker of
- a) official documents
 - b) colloquial speech
 - c) belle-lettres style
24. Choose the example of nominative sentence:
- a) It is my favourite colour.
 - b) She talked to her brother on the phone.
 - c) Lockdown for three more weeks.

25. Which sentence is NOT the example of parallelism?

- a) A penny saved is a penny earned.
- b) She likes reading and to go to dance classes.
- c) Easy come, easy go.

26. Which sentence is the example of anaphora?

- a) So many places, so little time.
- b) “The United States will never start a war. We do not want a war. We do not now expect a war.”
- c) All I desire is before me; before me lies the future.

27. Choose the example of epiphora:

- a) I know what I like and I like what I know.
- b) Every day, every night, in every way, I am getting better and better.
- c) Kate was there, Mick was there, Mrs Harley was there – and none of them could explain what they saw.

28. Choose the example of anadiplosis:

- a) BASSANIO: Sweet Portia,
If you did know to whom I gave the ring,
If you did know for whom I gave the ring,
And would conceive for what I gave the ring,
And how unwillingly I left the ring
When naught would be accepted but the ring,
You would abate the strength of your displeasure.

(The Merchant of Venice by William Shakespeare)

- b) You better watch out,
You better not cry,
You better not pout
I’m telling you why

(“Santa Claus Is Comin’ to Town” lyrics by Haven Gillespie)

- c) I balanced all, brought all to mind,
The years to come seemed waste of breath,

A waste of breath the years behind
In balance with this life, this death.

(“An Irish Airman Foresees His Death” by W. B. Yeats)

29. Which is NOT the function of graphon?

- a) bring peaceful and pleasant feelings in a piece of writing
- b) supply information about the speaker’s background
- c) indicate irregularities of pronunciation
- d) add individuality to the character’s speech

30. Which expressive means or stylistic devices might graphically express speaking in a loud voice?

- a) absence of punctuation marks
- b) capital letters
- c) absence of quotation marks
- d) pattern poetry

Ex. 2. Identify the stylistic device:

1. Shall I compare thee to a summer’s day?
2. She was thrilled to bits when she heard the news.
3. The sky looked like black velvet.
4. ‘Sit still!’ she hissed.
5. It won’t be an easy trip.
6. Those people are the salt of the earth.
7. Help! Help! HELP!
8. The chancellor will steer the economy through these choppy waters.
9. Hollywood has released a new sci-fi movie recently.
10. She is something of a cheerful pessimist.
11. My alarm clock yells at me to get out of bed every morning.
12. She worked her fingers to the bone.
13. The White House released a statement last week.

14. He is not unaware of his wife's foolishness.
15. "A joke is an extremely serious issue."
16. Um...I'm not sure that's true.
17. Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness,
Close bosom-friend of the maturing sun;
Conspiring with him how to load and bless
With fruit the vines that round the thatch-eves run... (J. Keats, "To Autumn")
18. Mary told me she won the race (liar).
19. An elephant's opinion carries a lot of weight.
20. Tomorrow will come the decision.
21. He's such a scrooge.
22. Tragic comedy.
23. He decided to... then he left.
24. "One small step for man, one giant leap for mankind."
25. The boy buzzed around as busy as a bee.
26. In every cry of every Man,
In every infant's cry of fear,
In every voice, in every ban,
The mind-forg'd manacles I hear

(W. Blake, "London")
27. "All animals are equal, but some are more equal than others" (G. Orwell)
28. We're having the Johnsons, and a nice risotto, for dinner.
29. We live by Faith; but Faith is not the slave
Of text and Legend. Reason's voice and God's,
Nature's and Duty's, never are at odds.

(J. G. Whittier, "Requirement")
30. The calm lake was a mirror.

Ex. 3. Check your knowledge of functional styles. Choose the best answer:

1. Which style's aim is to influence public opinion?
 - a) Belle-lettres style
 - b) Publicistic style
 - c) Scientific prose style
2. Which style uses vivid imagery and words in more than one dictionary meaning?
 - a) Style of official documents
 - b) Scientific prose style
 - c) Belle-lettres style
3. Which style's aim is to inform the reader, using terms, political vocabulary, cliches and abbreviations?
 - a) Newspaper style
 - b) Style of official documents
 - c) Belle-lettres style
4. Which feature is NOT typical for scientific prose style?
 - a) Use of references
 - b) Use of elliptical sentences
 - c) Use of impersonal sentences
5. Which style contains the following characteristics: use of words in their logical dictionary meaning, use of abbreviations and contractions, absence of emotiveness?
 - a) Publicistic style
 - b) Newspaper style
 - c) Style of official documents
6. Which sub-style is based on rhythm and rhyme?
 - a) Emotive prose
 - b) Drama
 - c) Poetry

7. Which sub-style is based on dialogue and almost completely excludes author's speech?
- a) drama
 - b) essay
 - c) brief news item
8. Which sub-style aims at informing the reader about a product or a service?
- a) Headline
 - b) Advertisement
 - c) Essay
9. Which sub-style's characteristics are: direct address to the audience, emotional words and contracted forms?
- a) Poetry
 - b) Oratory and speeches
 - c) Article
10. Which sub-style accepts omission of certain words (grammar forms) and use of elliptical sentences?
- a) Brief news items
 - b) Editorial
 - c) Headlines

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Учебное издание

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Stylistics of the English language: practical exercises

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