

# Stylistics and other linguistic disciplines



Stylistics interacts with such theoretical disciplines as phonetics, morphology, lexicology and syntax deal with clear-cut objects. This disciplines are level disciplines, i.e. disciplines treating one linguistic level each.





Stylistics is not a level discipline, because it pertains to all the levels. Moreover it must be subdivided into separate, independent branches treating one level each:

stylistic morphology

stylistic phonetics

stylistic lexicology

stylistic syntax

# Stylistic morphology

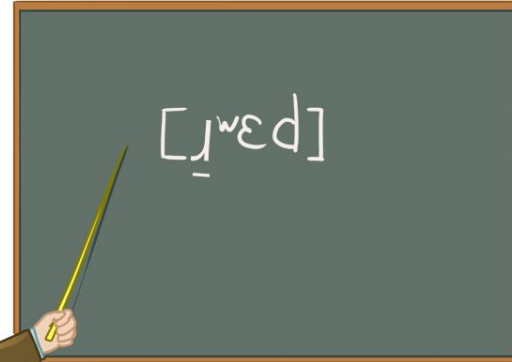
Stylistic morphology is interested in grammatical forms and meanings that are peculiar to particular sublanguages, comparing them with neutral ones common to all the sublanguages.





# Stylistic phonetics

Stylistic phonetics pays attention only to style-forming phonetic features of sublanguages: it describes variants of pronunciation occurring in different types of speech. Special attention is paid to prosodic features of prose and poetry



# Stylistic lexicology

Stylistic lexicology studies the semantic structure of the word and the interrelation (or interplay) of the connotative and denotative meanings of the word, as well as the interrelation of the stylistic connotations of the word and the context





# Stylistic Syntax



Stylistic Syntax one of the oldest branches of stylistic studies that grew out of classical rhetoric. Stylistic syntax shows what particular constructions should be employed in various types of speech, what syntactical structures are style-forming (specific) in the sublanguage in question

# → Syntaxis

# Semasiology

Stylistics interacts with such theoretical discipline as semasiology. This is a branch of linguistics whose area of study is a most complicated and enormous sphere—that of meaning. Semasiology as a branch of linguistics treats semantic structures of linguistic units. It is a theory of meaning. Stylistic semasiology studies shifts of meanings and their expressive purposes

semasiology





# Onomasiology

Onomasiology (or onomatology) is the theory of naming dealing with the choice of words when naming or assessing some object or phenomenon. In stylistic analysis we often have to do with a transfer of nominal meaning in a text (antonomasia, metaphor, metonymy, etc)

Onomasiology

Pr. Screebnev suggested a different subdivision of stylistics. He divided it into:



paradigmatic



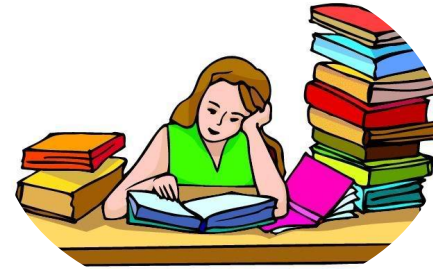
syntagmatic



# Paradigmatic stylistics

**Phonetics:** Italics; apitalization, repetition of letters, onomatopoeia

**Morphology:** Depersonification



**Lexicology:**

slang, nonce-

- ✓ Positive: poetic, official, professional.
- ✓ Negative: colloquial, neologisms, jargon, word, vulgar words;

**Syntax:**

✓ completeness of sentence structure: ellipsis, aposiopesis, one-member nominative sentences, repetition of sentence parts, syntactic tautology, polysyndeton.

✓ Word order: inversion of sentence members.

✓ Communicative types of sentences:

quasi-affirmative sentences, quasi-interrogative sentences, quasi-negative sentences, quasi-imperative sentences.

✓ Type of syntactic connection: detachment, parenthetical elements, asyndetic subordination and coordination;

# Syntagmatic stylistics

**Phonetics**: alliteration, assonance, paronomasia, rhythm and meter, rhyme;

**Morphology**: it deals with the importance of grammar forms used in a paragraph or text that help in creating a certain stylistic effect.

**Lexicology**: it studies the “word-and content” juxtaposition that presents a number of stylistic problems –especially those connected with the co-occurrence of words of various stylistic colourings;

**Syntax**: parallelism, anaphora, epiphora, framing, anadiplosis, chiasmus;

**Semantics**: simile, clarifying synonyms, climax, anti-climax, zeugma, pun, disguised tautology, oxymoron, antithesis.





*Thanks for  
attention 😊*