# GLOSSARY

**Absence of auxiliary elements** – an incomplete syntactical structure of a sentence from which auxiliary words, link-verbs, articles, prepositions, conjunctions are omitted (*I been waiting here all morning*).

**Alliteration** – a phonetic stylistic device consisting in repetition of similar consonant sound(s) at the beginning of words or stressed syllables (*Many men, many minds*).

**Allusion** – a lexical stylistic device (a figure of quality), a short informal reference to some literary, historical, mythological, biblical, etc character or event commonly known (*Monty flung down his napkin with a Byronic gesture*).

**Anadiplosis** – a lexico-syntactical type of repetition, the repetition of the last word(s) of one phrase, clause, or sentence at the beginning of the next (*…a, a…*).

**Anaphora** – a lexico-syntactical type of repetition, the repetition of the same word or a group of words at the beginning of successive phrases, clauses or sentences (*a…, a…, a…*).

**Anticipatory use of the personal pronoun** – a redundant syntactical structure which implies the use of the corresponding personal pronoun before the noun subject (*It’s beautiful, that purse*). **Anti-climax** – a syntactical stylistic device (based on redistribution) which consists in the sudden drop in discourse from a serious, elevated idea to a trivial, commonplace or

ludicrous one (*This was appalling – and soon forgotten*).

**Antithesis** – a lexical stylistic device (a figure of contrast) consisting in an active confrontation of ideas or notions – in the parts of one sentence or in different sentences – used to demonstrate the contradictory nature of the referent (*That’s one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind*).

**Antonomasia** – a lexical stylistic device (a figure of quality) based on the interaction of logical and nominal meanings of a word, i.e. the proper noun is used in place of the common one, and vice versa (*He is an Einstein*).

**Apokoinu construction** – a syntactical stylistic device (based on compression) which consists in the omission of the relative pronoun between the main clause and the subordinate clause (*I’m the first one saw her*).

**Aposiopesis** – a syntactical stylistic device (based on compression) consisting in a sudden intentional break in the middle or towards the end of the utterance in the narration or dialogue (*Surely you can’t wish…*).

**Assonance** – a phonetic stylistic device which consists in repeating similar stressed vowel sounds in successive words for euphonic effect (*The rain in Spain falls mainly on the plain*).

**Asyndeton** – a syntactical stylistic device based on compression which implies the absence of conjunctions between parts of the sentence or between sentences (*He came. He saw. He conquered*)*.*

**Chain-repetition** – a lexico-syntactical type of repetition; a chain of catch-repetitions, giving a sense of logical progression to the utterance (*…a, a…b, b…c, c…*).

**Chiasmus** – a lexico-syntactical type of repetition consisting of two sentences, the second repeating the structure of the first sentence in reversed manner (*I love my love, my love loves me*).

**Detachment** – a syntactical stylistic device (based on redistribution) by means of which a seemingly independent part of a sentence is separated graphically from the rest of the sentence (by means of dashes, brackets, or commas), is given prominence by intonation, and thus assumes a greater degree of significance (*He wasn’t much of a business man – too emotional*).

**Decomposition of phraseological units** – a lexical stylistic device (a figure of inequality) consisting in transforming the original structure and meaning of an idiom, a proverb, or any other set phrase mostly by means of changing the word order or the number of its components (*It was raining cats and dogs, and two kittens and a puppy landed on my window-sill*).

**Ellipsis** – a syntactical stylistic device (based on economy) consisting in the omission from the sentence of a subject, or a predicate, or both major sentence components (*Don’t know. Haven’t read them*).

**Enumeration** – a syntactical stylistic device (based on redistribution) by means of which homogeneous parts of an utterance are made semantically heterogeneous; it involves a clash of concepts, a clash of different layers of vocabulary, a clash of logical semantic centers.

**Epiphora** – a lexico-syntactical type of repetition, the use of the same word or words at the end of successive phrases, clauses or sentences (*…a, …a, …a*).

**Epithet** – a lexical stylistic device based on the interplay of emotive and logical meaning in an attributive word or phrase, used to characterize the object and give an individual evaluation of its features or properties (*laughing valleys*).

**Euphemism** – a lexical stylistic device (a figure of quality) which consists in replacing an unpleasant, tabooed word or expression by a conventionally more acceptable one (*undernourishment, differently-sized*).

**Framing** – a lexico-syntactical type of repetition, the recurrence of one and the same unit at the beginning and at the end of the sentence, stanza or paragraph (*We will do it, I tell you; we will do it*).

**Gradation** – a syntactical stylistic device (based on redistribution) involving the arrangement of words, phrases, or sentences with gradual increase in their significance, importance, or emotional tension (*It was a lovely city, a beautiful city, a fair city, a veritable gem of a city*).

**Graphon** – a graphical expressive means, a deliberate change of the accepted spelling of the word used to reflect its authentic pronunciation (*Appeeee Noooooyeeeeerr!*).

**Hyperbole** – a lexical stylistic device (a figure of quantity), which consists in deliberate exaggeration of a feature essential to the object or phenomenon, and which is not meant to be taken literally (*I’ve told you twenty million times*).

**Inversion** – a syntactical stylistic device (based on redistribution) which involves upsetting of the logical word order of sentence components (*Down dropped the breeze*).

**Irony** – a lexical stylistic device (a figure of quality) based on contrast between what is said and what is meant: the contextual meaning of a word is directly opposite to its dictionary meaning (*You are so* ***early*** (said to a latecomer)).

**Litotes** – a lexical stylistic device (a figure of quantity), a two-component structure in which two negatives give a positive evaluation (*not bad; not without his help*).

**Meiosis** – a lexical stylistic device (a figure of quantity) consisting in intentional underestimation of the size, shape, dimensions, or characteristic features of an object (*He knows a thing or two*).

**Metaphor** – a lexical stylistic device (a figure of quality) in which two different objects or concepts are simultaneously brought to mind (are compared) as a result of transference of some feature from one object to another (*Time flies*).

**Metonymy** – a lexical stylistic device (a figure of quality) which implies referring to a concept by its feature, quality, or characteristic. What is named is closely associated with or related to the subject implied (*The heat is unbearable. Just look how the mercury is rising*).

**Nominative sentence** – a syntactical structure of a sentence comprising only one principal part expressed by a noun or a noun equivalent (*Silence!*; *Nonsense!*; *Strange, indeed!*).

**Onomatopoeia** – a phonetic stylistic device, a combination of speech sounds which imitates the real sounds produced by different things, people, or animals (*ding-dong, bow-wow*).

**Oxymoron** – a lexical stylistic device (a figure of contrast), a combination of two words in which their meanings clash, being opposite or contradictory in sense (*a gorgeous mess, strangely familiar*).

**Parallelism** – a syntactical stylistic device (based on redundance) implying the identity of syntactical constructions of two or more neighboring sentences (*John kept silent. Mary was thinking*).

**Parcellation** – a syntactical stylistic device (based on redistribution) which consists in dividing a structurally complete sentence into autonomous parts by means of full stops (*I need to beg you for money. Daily!*).

**Paronomasia** – a phonetic stylistic device which consists in co-occurrence of paronyms, which due to the proximity of phonetic image and positional closeness become contextually semantically connected and charged with one another’s connotations (*Shorten the distance between imagination and image. You can. Canon*).

**Periphrasis** – a lexical stylistic device (a figure of quality), a descriptive phrase or sentence, substituting a one-word denomination of an object, phenomenon, or concept (*the fair sex, my better half*).

**Personification** – a lexical stylistic device (a figure of quality), a variety of metaphor which consists in attributing human qualities to inanimate objects or abstract notions (*We bought this house instead of that one because it is more friendly*). **Pleonasm, or lexical tautology** – a type of semantic repetition which implies the use of more words than necessary to express

an idea (*I myself personally*).

**Polysyndeton** – a type of repetition which implies connecting sentences, phrases, words by using connectives (mostly

conjunctions or prepositions) before each component part (*They looked conspicuous and cheap and charming*).

**Prolepsis, or syntactical tautology** – a syntactical stylistic device (based on redundance) which implies recurrence of the noun subject in the form of the corresponding personal pronoun (*My maid Mary, she minds her dairy*).

**Pun** – a lexical stylistic device (a figure of inequality) which is based on the interaction of two meanings of a word or phrase (*Who wants to be a million heir?*).

**Quasi-affirmative sentence** – a syntactical stylistic device based on transposition; a rhetorical question containing a negative predicate but presupposing the affirmative statement (*What bank manager doesn’t earn a lot?*).

**Quasi-negative sentence** – a rhetorical question containing the affirmative predicate but implying the negative idea (*Did I say a word about money?*).

**Represented speech** – a syntactical stylistic device based on redistribution; the representation of the actual utterance through the author’s language (uttered represented speech) or the representation of the thoughts and feelings of the character (inner represented speech).

**Retardation** – a syntactical stylistic device (based on redistribution) which implies the use of time-fillers, pauses, and lexical repetitions making the whole sentence non-coherent (*Er – I – er – am seeking your daughter’s hand – er – have you any objection, sir?*).

**Rhetorical question** – a syntactical stylistic device based on transposition; a statement expressed in the form of an interrogative sentence (*Don’t I remember?*).

**Semantically false chain** – a lexical stylistic device (a figure of inequality) similar to zeugma, a chain of (more than two) homogeneous members belonging to non-relating semantic

fields linked to the same kernel (*My grandfather was English, military and long-nosed*).

**Simile** – a lexical stylistic device (a figure of identity) in which two unlike things are explicitly compared by the use of *like, as, resemble*, etc (*as fresh as a daisy, to run like a wind*).

**Suspense** – a syntactical compositional device (based on redistribution) which implies using less significant components at the beginning of the utterance while placing the main idea at the end of the utterance (*R. Kipling’s “If”*).

**Synecdoche** – a lexical stylistic device (a figure of quality), the most primitive kind of metonymy which is based on the relations between the part and the whole, between the class and the individual (*Hands wanted!; Reading books instead of working!*).

**Transposition, grammatical** – the usage of certain forms of different parts of speech in non-conventional grammatical or lexical meanings (e.g.: historical present; the plural of majesty).

**Zeugma** – a lexical stylistic device (a figure of inequality) in which a single word, usually a verb or an adjective, is syntactically related to two words (different subjects or objects), though having a different sense in relation to each (*Time and her aunt moved slowly*).