SYNTACTIC STYLISTIC DEVICES

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Annotation:

This article explains stylistic syntactic devices as a general syntactic type of language, analyzes syntactic stylistic procedures, and provides instances of them. The standard also covers how a given language is used in various historical stages of its history, taking into account phonetic, morphological, syntactic, and stylistic principles of speech. Inversion, indivisible structures, parallel devices, repetition, ellipse, gradation, and other topics are covered in the article.

Key words: stylistic and syntactic devices, repetition,, parallelism, ellipsis, inversion, and gradation.

Syntactic stylistic devices are particular applications in speech production that are used to communicate emotions and give rise to certain speech forms. These tools are used to build unusual phrases that differ significantly from neutral syntactic units. We'll talk about how this "special" relates to the straightforward "neutral" down below. Understanding the conventions of syntactic language is essential to comprehending the nature of syntactic stylistic devices. The syntactic stylistic approach is seen as an expression of one's own opinion rather than a mistake involving a departure from accepted morphological, syntactic, and stylistic principles

Style devices that are syntactical

The syntactical arrangement of sentence or paragraph parts serves as the foundation for syntactical stylistic strategies.

Also, there is a sizable category of syntactical stylistic devices where the stylistic effect is obtained by using the semantic aspects of the utterance's constituents in addition to the utterance's unusual syntactical structure. These can be compared to representational speech, climax, repetition, and antithesis.

As we wrap up our discussion of syntactical stylistic devices, let us discuss the three sorts of connections that are utilized stylistically: cumulation, asyndeton, and polysyndeton.

Parallelism—the repetition of grammatical elements—is key in good writing and effective public speaking. Parallelism impacts both the grammar of sentences as well as the larger presentation of ideas.

What Is Parallelism in Writing?

Parallelism is the repetition of grammatical elements in a piece of writing to create a harmonious effect. Sometimes, it involves repeating the exact same words, such as in the common phrases "easy come, easy go" and "veni, vidi, vici" ("I came, I saw, I conquered"). Other times, it involves echoing the pattern of construction, meter, or meaning.

Ellipsis is the omission of one or both members of the sentence, the meaning of which is easily restored from the context. It increases the dynamics of the phrase, the intensity of the action change, etc. Ellipsis often occurs in proverbs and sayings. The main parts of elliptical sentences are

issued intentionally, for example:

-Where do you go?

-To the theatre.

-Hullo! Who are you?

-The staf

Repetition is an expressive language means used by a speaker in case of his/her strong emotional stress, for example: "Stop!" - she cried, "Don't tell me! I don't want to hear; I don't want to hear what you have

come for. I don't want to hear".

Inversion is the violation of the fixed word order in the sentence. As a rule, two types of inversion are distinguished: grammatical and stylistic. Grammatical inversion does not possess stylistic information. It is used for making questions of different types, for example:

Does it surprise you? (S. Maugham)

What are you doing here? (J. Galsworthy)

Can't you put it off? (J. Galsworthy)

Stylistic inversion does not change the grammatical essence of the sentence. It consists in intentionally violating the established order of words to highlight a certain component, for example, compare: They slid down and Down they slid, as well as:Down came the storm, and smote again

The vessel in its strength…

In she plunged boldly,

No matter how coldly

The rough river ran… (Hood)

Gradation of climax Climax (gradation): a rising sequence of utterances or sentences where the significance or intensity builds gradually. Synthetic peak e.g. Advertising was also emblazoned on every race car, driver, mechanic, and ice cream cart. A peak in emotions It was a gorgeous, charming, equitable, and truly

remarkable city. A quantitative pinnacle "They viewed hundreds of homes, scaled thousands of stairs, and examined countless kitchens."

Climax: gradient, радаcè̀ • A climax occurs when a sentence's lexical or syntactic elements are repeated and combined with a progressive increase in the amount or degree of a quality, or in the sentence's emotional overtones: • A smile would appear on Mr. Pickwick's face, which would then turn into a laugh, a growl, and finally a generalized roar. (Dickens)• Little. I am not holding her. I had to be accommodating to her. I got to gift them to her. I had to purchase her clothes. To that woman, I am a slave. (Shaw)He was happy when the child started to explore on her hands and knees across floors; he was satisfied when she learned how to balance herself on two legs; he was thrilled when she uttered "ta-ta" for the first time; and he was overjoyed when she acknowledged him and grinned.(Paton)

IN CONCLUSION

In speaking and writing, stylistic devices are crucial because they give your writing personality by highlighting key points and expressing ideas in a novel way. It is more engaging to read a text that contains strategically placed stylistic devices than it is to read plain text. Word-level expressions of lexical elements of style can result in stylistic variations through word additions, deletions, or substitutions.These changes may result in writing that has distinct emotional, formal, and exciting qualities.Lexical features are just as significant as grammatical features for assessing the quality of written material, particularly academic writing, and they shouldn't be disregarded. Lexicons are highly calculable, which makes them a useful tool for assessing text quality.

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