

Module Test
on the Course of Stylistics of the English Language
for Fourth-Year Students of the English Department
Variant 2.

Basic Notions of Stylistics

1. *Complete the statement with the correct term*

The whole set of linear relations between the language units of one level within the framework of the unit belonging to a higher level is called _____.

2. *Choose the correct completion of the statement* In studying language, stylistics chiefly leans upon

- a) the functional approach
- b) the structural approach
- c) the substantial approach

3. *Choose the correct completion of the statement* Materialized information clothed in a sound form is called

- a) message
- b) signal
- c) code

4. *Give a one-sentence definition to the notion of thesaurus.*

5. *Fill in the correct term*

Divergence between the sender's and addressee's codes, polysemy, physical noise, changes in the transmission channel are classified as _____ to communication.

6. "Style is the man himself" (G. Buffon) is a famous interdisciplinary definition of style. *Provide another definition of style as a semiotic notion.*

7. *Complete the statement with the correct term*

The most correct and prestigious style of speech established in the society within the given period of time is _____.

8. *Choose the correct completion of the statement.*

Rendering the message an additional or different sense as a result of its decoding is

- a) redundancy of information
- b) accumulation of information
- c) predictability of information

9. *Name the three main types of context, completing the classification:*

- a) linguistic
- b)
- c)

10. *Choose the correct completion of the statement.*

By constellation one understands

- a) a combination of units belonging to the same register in one context
- b) a combination of units belonging to different registers in one context
- c) a type of paradigmatic relations behind a stylistic device

11. *Which of the two definitions is true?*

- a) The vehicle of a stylistic image is the naming notion.
- b) The vehicle of a stylistic image is the named notion.

12. Choose the correct completion of the statement.

Genetic stylistics

- a) aims at revealing the author's intention
- b) deals with the reader's perception of the literary work
- c) disengages itself from the author's intention and the reader's perception

Stylistic Phonetics and Morphology

1. *Onomatopoeia can be defined as*

- a) a combination of speech sounds which aims at imitating sounds produced by nature, people or animals
- b) an effect of ease and comfort in pronouncing and hearing
- c) a repetition of similar vowel sounds in close succession aimed at phonetic and semantic organization of an utterance

2. *Find a mistake in the following statement and re-write it correcting one word only.*

The abundance of morphological expressive means in English is predetermined by its analytical character.

3. *Determine to which parts of speech the following morphostylistic terms pertain.*

For each term choose between the three options in brackets:

- a) Pluralis Modestia (a pronoun? a verb? a noun?)
- b) "Editorial we" (a pronoun? an article? a noun?)

4. *Identify the morphological device in the following sentence:*

"It was a dead leaf, deader than the deadest tree leaf."

Stylistic Lexicology

1. *Which of the following is not true?*

- a) Lexical meaning is basic while stylistic one is additional.
- b) Lexical meaning is more flexible and changeable whereas stylistic one is more stable.
- c) Lexical meaning is explicit while stylistic one is, for the most part, implicit.

2. *Words having a lexico-stylistic paradigm are characterized by*

- a) direct reference to the denotate
- b) indirect reference to the denotate
- c) no connotations

3. *Select the two obligatory characteristics that pertain to expressive meaning:*

- a) indirect reference to the denotate
- b) constant usage in a certain speech sphere
- c) metaphoric transfer

4. *Which of the following do not belong to the class of words having a lexico-stylistic paradigm*

- a) archaic forms of words
 - b) barbarisms
 - c) foreign words
5. *Organize the following groups of words into the two major classes, name these classes: slangisms, borrowings, dialectisms, bookish words, neologisms, archaisms, vulgarisms, exoticisms.*
6. *Provide a one- or two-sentence explanation of the differences between lexical neologisms and stylistic neologisms.*
7. *Which of the following types of structural transformation of phraseologisms is not true?*
- a) expansion
 - b) reduction
 - c) convergence

Stylistic Syntax

1. *Point out which of the syntactical stylistic devices given below can be defined as a deliberate break of a sentence into two separate sentences or clauses:*
- a) aposiopesis
 - b) parcellation
 - c) ellipsis
2. *Identify the type of repetition in the following:*
 “Yes, but I was afraid, afraid I’d go to one who’d tell Paul.”
- a) ordinary
 - b) catch
 - d) chain
3. *What syntactical EM is employed in the given sentence?*
 “The widow Douglas, she took me for her son.”
4. *Define the two syntactical expressive means that were used to create gradation in the given sentence:*
 “He was her Europe, her emperor, her allied monarchs and august prince regent.”

Stylistic Semasiology

1. *Choose the correct completion of the statement.*
 Metaphors which are used as a means of giving a name to an object produced by people in imaginary similarity of associations or emotions caused by the object, are called
- a) cognitive metaphors
 - b) nominative metaphors
 - c) generalizing metaphors
2. *Which of the following statements is true?*
- a) Irony is a figure of the metaphorical group.
 - b) Irony is based upon the opposition of form and meaning.
 - c) Irony is always expressed through graphical or paralinguistic markers.

3. *Organize the following figures into the two groups:*
synecdoche, metaphor, allegory, periphrasis, epithet, euphemism.
4. *Which of the statements contain oxymoron?*
- He was condemned to a living death.
 - “Make mine a whiskey sour, please!”
 - No light, but rather darkness visible.
5. *Which figure of substitution is defined as a deliberate understatement of some feature?*
6. *Which figure of combination creates a humorous effect in the following statement?*
“The man who is always asking for a loan is always left alone.”
7. *By the stylistic criterion synonyms can be grouped into: synonyms-specifiers and _____.*
8. *Define which of the figures – metaphor or metonymy – the following epithets are based upon:*
cat-and-dog life, a freezing mood, the kitten of a woman, a majestic sun.

Stylistic Differentiation of English

1. *Choose the correct completion of the statement.*
Practical oral, practical written, poetic oral and poetic written subsystems are
- functional styles
 - functional types of language
 - functional types of speech
2. *Genres of the texts are distinguished according to their*
- semantic feature and thematic characteristics
 - compositional and stylistic properties
 - all of the above
3. *Fill in the gap with the correct term.*
While V.V. Vinogradov distinguishes the conversational style only, O.M. Morokhovsky differentiates between the literary conversational style and _____ style.
4. *The genre of essay belongs to*
- the scientific style
 - the publicistic style
 - the belles-lettre style
5. *Fill in the gap with the correct term.*
O.M. Morokhovsky refers business, legal, diplomatic and military documents to the _____ style.