

Tests
on the Course of Stylistics of the English Language
for Fourth-Year Students of the English Department
Variant 3.

Basic Notions of Stylistics

1. *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

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

Materialized information clothed in a sound form is called

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

3. *Provide the definition of style as a semiotic notion.*

4. *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 _____.

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

- a) linguistic
- b)
- c)

6. *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

7. *Match the following notions with their features:*

a) Stylistics; b) style; c) context; d) norm; e) opposition; f) expressive means; g) stylistic devices:

1. marked member of a stylistic opposition which has an invariant meaning in language; 2. studies nominative and communicative language units and the principles according to which the units of all language levels are selected for achieving a certain pragmatic aim in different communicative situations; 3. intentional change of a fixed (usual) distribution of language units in speech; 4. any relevant features of the setting in which a form appears or might appear; 5. a set of patterns in speech which are usual across a community, but are not seen as constrained by a language system; 6. any paradigmatic relation between units, etc. that are distinct in a given language; 7. what differentiates one text or homogeneous group of texts from other texts (or other group of texts).

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 deadeast tree leaf."

5. *Identify examples of a) alliteration; b) assonance; c) onomatopoeia; d) euphony; e) cacophony:*

1. Buzz. Buzz. Buzz. The bees were buzzing around a hive. 2. Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled pepper. 3. She sells sea shells on the seashore. 4. The rain in Spain falls mainly on the plain. 5. Nothing succeeds like success. 6. Don't trouble trouble till trouble troubles you.

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.”

IV. *Determine in the following sentences cases of: a) parallelism; b) chiasmus; c) anaphora; d) epiphora; e) inversion; f) polysyndeton; g) parcellation; h) parenthetical clause; i) rhetorical question:*

1. A bitter way for a man to be treated, a bitter way which made him bitter, bitter as bog water, and hard (C. Cregan). 2. Parvez kicked him over. Then he dragged the boy up by the front of his shirt and hit him. The boy fell back. Parvez hit him again (H. Kureishi). 3. I jab the red-rose thorns into the pads of my thumbs. I want to get blood on the rose, so my blood can go into the grave with Cathal (C. Rumens). 4. Now they will talk about him. Now they will talk about his death. ... They will talk about blame and fault (C. Rumens). 5. Because I had made my decision, I was calm and sane and everybody thought I was recovering (C. Rumens). 6. You were the first and you asked what does it feel like and I whispered the word, too ashamed to say it with my full voice, and you laughed and said: but isn’t there pleasure in sitting? And a child long murdered came alive in my adult skin (C. Rumens). 7. I went after him. Because of this, I am to blame. Or his spirit is to blame. Now he has to cling to me, and wherever I go, I have to have

him with me, so much weight and mystery (an aura under the skin). Is this what I should tell you first? 8. England! England! There would be lots of Amsterdammers in England, lots of Dutch. One day they would come home again. Of course they would come home again. Everything would be all right. 9. Is anybody here who will not fight to the finish?

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?

- a) He was condemned to a living death.
- b) "Make mine a whiskey sour, please!"
- c) 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.

9. Match each figure of quality with its stylistic feature: a) epithet; b) personification; c) antonomasia; d) synecdoche; e) allegory; f) periphrasis; g) euphemism:

1. is replacement of unpleasant, impolite word or expression with a milder and decent one;

2. an attribute describing an object expressively, pointing out an implied figurative connotation;

3. replacement of a direct name of a thing or phenomenon by the description of some of its quality;

4. usage of common nouns as proper names based on similarity of qualities,

or usage of proper names as common nouns;

5. ascribing human behaviour, feeling, thoughts and actions to inanimate objects;

6. naming the whole object by mentioning part of it, or naming a constituent part by mentioning whole object;

7. an abstract notion in a concrete image, embodied throughout a whole text.

10. Match each figure of combination with its stylistic feature: a) oxymoron; b) antithesis; c) climax; d) anticlimax; e) zeugma; f) pun; g) synonyms:

1. synonyms of variation are used to make speech less monotonous;

2. consists in ascribing a property to an object incompatible, inconsistent with that property;

3. is a confrontation of two notions which underlines the radical difference between them;

4. consists in weakening the emotional effect by adding unexpectedly weaker elements to the strong ones which were mentioned above;

5. means such an arrangement of ideas or notions in which what precedes is inferior to what follows;

6. is based on polysemy, homonymy or phonetic similarity to achieve humorous effect;

7. are parallel constructions with unparallel meaning.

Stylistic Differentiation of English

1. Choose the correct completion of the statement.

Practical oral, practical written, poetic oral and poetic written subsystems are

- a) functional styles
- b) functional types of language
- c) functional types of speech

2. Genres of the texts are distinguished according to their

- a) semantic feature and thematic characteristics
- c) compositional and stylistic properties
- d) all of the above

3. Indicate to what style correspond the following features or variants: a) official documents; b) newspaper style:

- 1. the language of business document;
- 2. the language of legal documents;
- 3. that of diplomacy;
- 4. that of military documents;
- 5. brief news items and communiqués;
- 6. advertisements and announcement;
- 7. the headline;
- 8. the editorial.