

УКРАЇНСЬКА МОВА ТА ЛІТЕРАТУРА

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TEXT, DISCOURSE AND STYLISTIC DEVICES IN ENGLISH PROSE

The theory of discourse as a pragmatized form of text begins with the concept of E. Benvenist, who delineated the discourse – speech, which is attributed to the person who speaks and the narration plan. Under the discussion, E. Benvenist understands “every expression that determines the presence of communicants: the addressee and, also, the intentions of the addressee in some way to influence his interlocutor”.

Discourse is interpreted as a complex communicative phenomenon that includes the social context, information about participants in communication, knowledge of the process of production and the perception of texts.

Discourse is a complex communicative event, an essential component of socio-cultural interaction, whose characteristics are interests, goals and styles.

In modern linguistics, the notion of discourse is interpreted ambiguously. To define understanding of discourse, all existing approaches can be reduced to the following:

1. Discourse is defined according to J. Habermas through text or text through discourse [1, p. 74-77].
2. Discourse is understood as a cognitive process associated with the formation of speech behavior [1, p. 74-77].
3. Discourse is considered as a sequence of interconnected statements, grouped together by the purpose of the task [2, p. 43-60].
4. Discourse is defined as a means of conversation and thinking, which, like genres, can become ritualized [3, p. 480].
5. Discourse is interpreted as a speech formation, a unit higher than a sentence, a level [4, p. 308].

6. Discourse is considered as a form of speech communication, which involves the relationship between the speaker and the listener, as interpersonal activity [5, p. 15-17].

7. Discourse is understood as a complex communicative event [6, p. 11-14].

8. Discourse is to be interpreted as a sociolinguistic structure that occurs in the addressee in specific communicative, social and pragmatic situations.

Classical works that explore the problems of discourse include the works of Y. Habermas [7, p. 138], T. Van Dyck [8, p. 312], M. Foucault, and M. Heidegger.

Philology as a humanitarian science, unlike the exact sciences, admits the plurality of definitions of the same concept. This, in particular, concerns the terms of text and discourse for which researchers offer more and more new definitions.

Initially, "linguistics of the text" served as a general definition for any linguistic study of written or oral text. For this reason, text and discourse considered as interchangeable concepts. The researchers used the term text, analyzing the process of its generation and perception, studying it as a process and as a product of linguistic activity, understanding the fragments of oral and written communication of any volume under the text.

Taking into account the parameters of the communicative situation: the addressee, addresser, code, message, circumstances, any text – is a semantic whole, such that is organized by the unity of its constituent elements; message from the author (addresser) to the reader (addressee) [9, p. 139].

Stylistics is a section of linguistics, which studies the essence and specificity of language styles within the national language. This is a collection of expressive means of language of any artistic work, a writer, a literary school, etc. and it can be said that this is the same as the style.

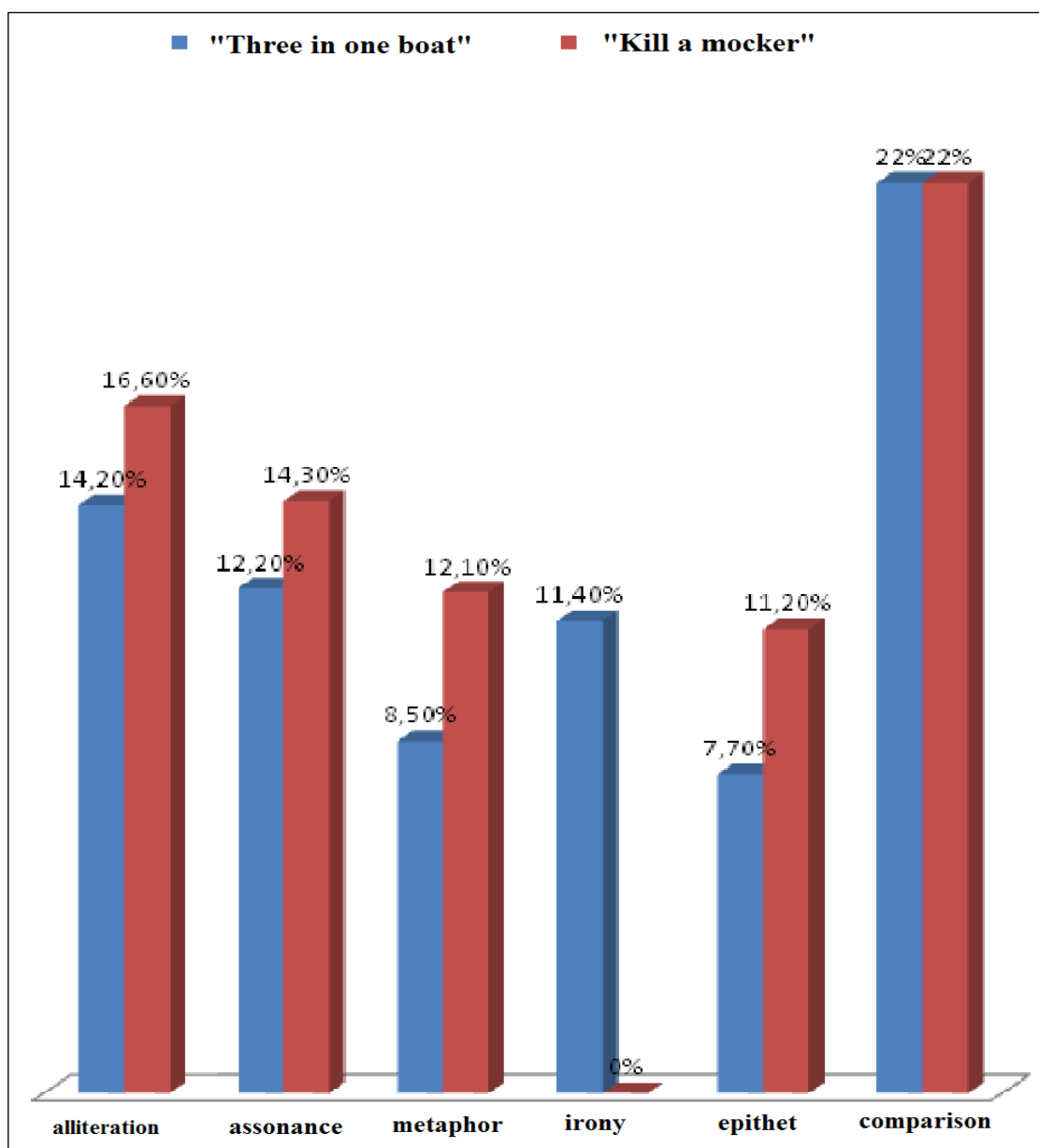
This study was conducted on the basis of stylistic means. Consequently, stylistics is a part of linguistics, which studies the essence and specificity of language styles within the national language. This is a collection of expressive means of language of any artistic work, a writer, a literary school, etc. and it can be said that this is the same as the style.

The subject of style is the significance of the implementation of the main and additional functions of the language, which guarantees the effectiveness of spoken activities of the speaker. The purpose of the communication is to convey the necessary information.

We studied the works of Jerome K. Jerome "Three in One Boat" and Harper Lee "Kill the Mocker". We have installed such stylistic means as: alliteration, assonance, metaphor, epithet, comparison, irony and repetition. Due to the use of stylistic means of the spoken words (the author) and the addressee (the reader) can give a single linguistic picture of the world.

As a result of this research, the significant frequency of the use of stylistic means of different kinds in the English-speaking discourse was revealed. On 2 novels, 469 stylistic means of different kinds were found.

Jerome K. Jerome and Harper Lee's comparison showed that both authors used almost the same amount of stylistic tools (223 units: 246 units; 47.5%: 52.5%). Both authors paid the most attention to the use of comparison and repetition.



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КОНЦЕПЦІЯ РЕАЛЬНОСТІ У ТРИЛЕРАХ СТАНІСЛАВА СТЕЦЕНКА

За письменником Станіславом Стеценком міцно закріпилося реноме автора гостросюжетних творів – пригодницьких романів, детективів, трилерів. Вони справді тримають у напрузі, викликають відчуття тривожного очікування.