

STYLISTIC DEVICES AND THEIR ROLE IN CREATIVE WRITING

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ANNOTATION

Stylistic devices are used in literature, journalism, advertising and other types of communication. They help to create the right mood, emphasize the importance of what is being said, or simply make the text more interesting for the reader. Stylistic devices in any work of art are used for colorful and detailed description, as well as for expressing the author's personal attitude towards the objects depicted in the novel.

Stylistic devices, also known as rhetorical devices or figures of speech, play a crucial role in writing by enhancing the effectiveness and aesthetic quality of the text. Without figurative language, writing would be plain and shallow. Figurative language is a form of expression that uses nonliteral meanings to convey a more abstract meaning or message. There are many types, including: similes, metaphors, idioms, hyperboles, and personification. Figurative language refers to the use of words in a way that deviates from the conventional order and meaning in order to convey a complicated meaning, colorful writing, clarity, or evocative comparison. It uses an ordinary sentence to refer to something without directly stating it.

In their works, writers use, when necessary, not only the words and forms of the literary language, but also obsolete dialect and colloquial words.

The emotionality of the artistic style differs significantly from the emotionality of the colloquial and journalistic styles. It performs an aesthetic function. The artistic style presupposes a preliminary selection of linguistic means; all linguistic means are used to create images. A distinctive feature of the artistic style of speech can be called the use of special figures of speech that give the narrative color, the power of depicting reality.

The means of artistic expression are varied and numerous. These are tropes: comparisons, personifications, allegory, metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, etc.

And stylistic figures: epithet, hyperbole, litotes, anaphora, epiphora, gradation, parallelism, rhetorical question, silence, etc.

Language means of artistic style: 1. Lexical means:

rejection of formulaic words and expressions; wide use of words in a figurative sense; deliberate clash of different styles of vocabulary; use of vocabulary with a two-dimensional stylistic coloring;

presence of emotionally colored words.

2. Phraseological means - colloquial and bookish in nature.

3. Word-formation means: use of various means and models of word formation; occasional (individual-author) neologisms: nekogdilos, zavorot, molotkasty, prozasedavshiesya, proznob.

4. Morphological means: use of word forms in which the category of concreteness is manifested; frequency of verbs; passivity of indefinite-personal forms of verbs, forms of the 3rd person;

insignificant use of neuter nouns in comparison with masculine and feminine nouns; plural forms of abstract and material nouns; widespread use of adjectives and adverbs.

5. Syntactic means: use of the entire arsenal of syntactic means available in the language; widespread use of stylistic figures.

Trope (from the ancient Greek τροπος - turn) - in a work of art, words and expressions used in a figurative sense in order to enhance the imagery of language, the artistic expressiveness of speech.

Literary devices are ways of taking writing beyond its straightforward, literal meaning. In that sense, they are techniques for helping guide the reader in how to read the piece.

Central to all literary devices is a quality of connection: by establishing or examining relationships between things, literary devices encourage the reader to perceive and interpret the world in new ways.

One common form of connection in literary devices is comparison. Metaphors and similes are the most obvious examples of comparison. A metaphor

is a direct comparison of two things—"the tree is a giant," for example. A simile is an indirect comparison—"the tree is like a giant." In both instances, the tree is compared to—and thus connected with—something (a giant) beyond what it literally is (a tree).

Other literary devices forge connections in different ways. For example, imagery, vivid description, connects writing richly to the worlds of the senses. Alliteration uses the sound of words itself to forge new literary connections ("alligators and apples").

One of the main stylistic devices is metaphor. Metaphors, also known as direct comparisons, are one of the most common literary devices. A metaphor is a statement in which two objects, often unrelated, are compared to each other. Example of metaphor: This tree is the god of the forest. Obviously, the tree is not a god—it is, in fact, a tree. However, by stating that the tree is the god, the reader is given the image of something strong, large, and immovable. Additionally, using "god" to describe the tree, rather than a word like "giant" or "gargantuan," makes the tree feel like a spiritual center of the forest.

Metaphors allow the writer to pack multiple descriptions and images into one short sentence. The metaphor has much more weight and value than a direct description. If the writer chose to describe the tree as "the large, spiritual center of the forest," the reader won't understand the full importance of the tree's size and scope.

Another stylistic device is metonymy. Metonymy is a type of figurative language in which an object or concept is referred to not by its own name, but instead by the name of something closely associated with it. For example, in "Wall Street prefers lower taxes," the New York City street that was the original home of the New York Stock Exchange stands in for (or is a "metonym" for) the entire American financial industry. The use of metonymy dates back to ancient Greece.

Metonymy is found in poetry, prose, and everyday speech. A common form of metonymy uses a place to stand in for an institution, industry, or person. "Wall Street" is an example of this, as is "the White House" to mean the President or

Presidential administration of the United States, or "Hollywood" to mean the American film industry. Metonymy in literature often substitutes a concrete image for an abstract concept. "Heart" can be used to mean "love," or "grave" to mean "death."

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