

Tests on Comparative stylistics

1. Which linguistic science deals with functional styles and expressive resources?

syntactics

lexicology

stylistics

2. Phonostylistics deals with...

words, their origin, and their articulation

sounds, their articulation, rhythmic, intonation

separate sound and sound combinations, intonation and rhythmic patterns as expressive means and stylistic devices

3. Dialectal words, terms, slang, colloquial, foreign words are the subject of investigation of...

lexicology and grammar

lexicology and morphology

lexicology and stylistics

4. Name the field of literary stylistics:

two varieties of language

genres of literary works

linguistic nature of expressive means and stylistic devices, their functioning and contribution to the text

5. What kind of advantage has the spoken variant of the language over the written one?

voice, intonation, gestures can deliver the listener some additional information

new vocabulary used in the utterance deliver the listener some additional information

some additional information is contained in the oral speech

6. What is ellipsis?

It is omission of the part of the utterance

It is omission of subject or predicate

It is omission of sounds in articulation of words

7. Give the examples of mumbling words:

you see..., you know...

wow!, ups...

er-r, m-mm

8. A form of the spoken variety of language is called...

literary language

colloquial language

social language

9. Interaction of dialectal words, colloquial words, terms, slang, foreign words are groups of words investigated by...

grammatical stylistics
lexicological stylistics
stylistic semasiology

10. To secure the desirable effect of the utterance ... are investigated.

lexical means and the structure of sentences
expressive resources
intonation and rhythm

11. Functional style is ...

a certain type of the text (discourse) which due to the choice and arrangement of language means is distinguished by the pragmatic aspect of communication
a certain type of the text (discourse) which due to the choice and arrangement of stylistic means is distinguished by the pragmatic aspect of communication
a certain type of the text (discourse) which due to the choice and arrangement of syntactic means is distinguished by the pragmatic aspect of communication

12. Publicistic style is found in ...

official documents, public speeches, lectures, journalistic articles
articles, monographs, public speeches, lectures
reports, public speeches, lectures, journalistic articles

13. What kind of functional style attracts linguists most of all?

belle-lettres style
official style
scientific style

14. Give the notion of stylistic devices.

Those are concrete facts of the language.
Those are language means more abstract in character.
Those are language means less abstract in character.

15. Define lexical stylistic devices among those stated below:

metaphor and metonymy
dash and full stop
alliteration and assonance

16. Define the functional style of a given passage of text:

“... Intel Creative Advertisement

This is Intel Optane technology which is an all-new premium class of memory that can change the ways we build and use computers. The Intel Optane technology provides an unparalleled combination of high throughput, low latency, high quality of service and high endurance ...” (Advids. Video Creation Service)

newspaper style
publicistic style
official style

17. Define the genre of imaginative writing of a given passage of text:

“Росла в гаю конвалія

Під дубом високим,

Захищалась від негоди

Під віттям широким.

Та недовго навітшалась

Конвалія біла,—

І їй рука чоловіча

Віку вкоротила. ...” Л. Українка

drama
poetry
prose

18. Define the functional style of a given passage of text:

“ If it feels like the planet is under attack from all fronts, well, that's understandable. Our weather is turning more and more wild, our oceans are polluted with debris both massive and microscopic, and ecosystems everywhere are morphing into something new. But knowledge is the best defense. Learn what threatens the future of the planet—and how you can do your part to protect it...” (Internet resource “Popular science”).

belle-lettres style
publicistic style
scientific style

19. Define the genre of imaginative writing of a given passage of text:

“... Глуха містина в околиці Єрусалимській. Попід глинищем, серед колючих хащів та червонястого бур'яну, що росте на солонці, розчищено невеличку нивку, але скільки кривих дерев з червоною корою залишено зрідка по ній. Чоловік, худий і зниділий, але з природи кременезний та тривкий, копає ту нивку великою мотикою і часто викидає каміння з землі, від часу до часу спиняючись та втираючи піт з обличчя...” (Л. Українка “На полі крові”)

poetry

drama
prose

20. Define the functional style of a given passage of text:

The Seller sells and the Buyer buys the product of the company (the range of professional kitchenware and equipment) (hereinafter referred to as “the Goods”) under the terms and conditions due to the Annexes to the Contract provided below which are its integral part. (International Supply Contract Sample)

official style
scientific style
publicistic style

21. Which statement about phonemes is true?

Specific sound may create different speech effects.

There are no such phonemes stylistically marked

Phonemes are of unilateral nature

22. What kind of stylistic device of instrumentation type is shown in the example:

“Mew, purr...”

alliteration
assonance
onomatopoeia

23. Find true characterization and explanation of assonance:

It is often met as an independent stylistic device.

It is a stylistically motivated repetition of stressed vowels.

It never combined with alliteration and rhyming.

24. What kind of foot is given below?

Reclining relaxed in the garden
the cat was ignoring my calling,
indifferently birds kept on chirping,
idyllic conditions for poets.
Amusing deception, cat lazy
and silent just waiting for breakfast.
Indolent or working at trapping
a birdie who thinks that he's sleeping?
I'll leave now before I spoil something.

© Lawrence Eberhart, *Bird Watching*

trochaic
dactyl
amphibrach

25. Choose another name of onomatopoeia

eye-writing
echo-writing
ear-writing

26. What kind of phonetic stylistic device of instrumentation type is shown in the example: “She sells sea shells om the sea shore”

assonance

alliteration

onomatopoeia

27. Identify the effect used by the author: "I detest war because cause of war is always trivial."

euphony

emphasizing sound effective

cacophony

28. Identify the effect used by the author:

"Beware the Jabberwock, my son!

The jaws that bite,

the claws that catch!

Beware the Jubjub bird, and shun

The frumious Bandersnatch!" L. Carol "Alice in Wonderland"

emphasizing sound effect

cacophony

euphony

29. What kind of punctuation mark is used to divide the text into separate short sentences, creating at the same time its cohesion and dynamic character?

full stop

comma

dash

30. Which punctuation mark are emotional pauses marked by (within the sentence)?

full stop

semicolon

dash

31. Intentional violation of the graphical shape of a word (or word combination) used to reflect its authentic pronunciation

hyphen

graphon

assonance

32. In INTERNAL RHYME the rhyming words are placed...

in the middle of the sentence

within the line

at the end of the lines

33. Define the rhyme used in the example: "I bring fresh showers upon the thirsting flowers" (Shelley)

internal rhyme

external rhyme

eye-rhyme

34. ... presupposes identity of the vowel sound and the following consonant sounds in a stressed syllable

the full rhyme
vowel rhyme
consonant rhyme

35. Concordance in consonants and disparity in vowels as in examples: *litter-batter*, *strong- swing*, are found in:

consonant rhyme
vowel rhyme
broken rhyme

36. What type of rhyme can be singled out as in the example: *storm-bomb-worn*?

incomplete rhyme
vowel rhyme
full rhyme

37. What is used in writing to show the stress, rhythm and tone of the spoken words and aims at clarifying the meaning of sentences?

punctuation
intonation
assimilation

38. Intensity of speech (often in commands) is transmitted through ...

italics
hyphen or dash
multiplication of a grapheme or capitalization of the word

39. ... is used to show a slight pause in a sentence.

semicolon
comma
colon

40. The words inserted between brackets are usually ...

an explanation or an illustration
exclamation or interrogation
addition or substitution of some words

41. What is the stylistic effect of square brackets in the following example: *Mr. Stevenson continued, "Is there a reason for this [dispute]?"*

intensification of speech
clarification of the subject talked about
addition of the block of information

42. When brackets are used at the end of a sentence, the full stop ...

stays inside the brackets
falls outside the brackets

is not available at all

43. The hyphen is ...

a short dash which connects words or parts of words

a long dash which connects words or parts of words

a short pause which connects words or parts of words

44. ... are used between clauses which could stand alone, but which are correlated and have some logical connection.

colons

semicolons

full stops

45. ... the first word of every line is capitalized, whether they begin a new sentence or not.

in fiction

in adverts

in poetry

46. Denotational meaning is considered to be the major semantic characteristics of

...

a word

a sound

a sentence

47. Lexical stylistic devices are classified by L. P. Yefimov into:

figures of substitution and figures of combination

figures of subtraction and figures addition

figures of transference and stylistic expression

48. Among lexical stylistic devices figures of quantity comprise:

hyperbole, meiosis, and litotes

simile, oxymoron, antithesis

metonymy, synecdoche, periphrasis

49. Among figures of quality one can differentiate:

simile, oxymoron, hyperbole

metaphor, metonymy, periphrasis

litotes, synecdoche, periphrasis

50. Anticlimax is a figure of ...

inequality

contrast

quality

51. Identify the stylistic device used in the example: *I could sleep for a year.*

litotes
antithesis
hyperbole

52. Identify the stylistic device used in the example: *That's not bad. (instead of: That's good/great.)*

litotes
metaphor
personification

53. Identify the stylistic device used in the example: *Truths are first clouds, then rain, then harvest and food. (Henry Ward Beecher)*

epithet
metaphor
zeugma

54. Identify the stylistic device used in the example: *My friend is as good as gold.*

simile
metonymy
irony

55. Identify the stylistic device used in the example: *He fights like a lion.*

simile
metaphor
antithesis

56. ... is a figure of speech in which a thing or concept is not called by its own name, but by the name of something intimately associated with that thing or concept.

metonymy
tautology
metaphor

57. Which stylistic device is used in the example: *Hollywood. (For US Cinema.)*

personification
alliteration
metonymy

58. When the size, shape, dimensions, characteristic features of the object are not overrated, but intentionally underrated, we deal with ...

meiosis
hyperbole
apostrophe

59. Identify the stylistic device used in the example: *She wore gold around her neck.*
(*gold=gold necklace*)

allusion

synecdoche

metonymy

60. ... metonymy is a source of creating new words or new meanings.

Phonetic

graphical

lexical

61. ... is a word or word-combination which is used to replace an unpleasantly sounding word or word-combination.

euphemism

epithet

antonomasia

62. Identify the stylistic device used in the example: Recently, green dragon became one of his best friend. (an alcohol drink).

understatement

euphemism

epithet

63. Identify the stylistic device used in the example: *a gentleman of the long robe (a lawyer).*

periphrasis

metaphor

euphemism

64. What kind of euphemism is shown in the example: *According to our President, the life of the less fortunate elements (poor people) will change.*

political

religious

moral

65. Identify the stylistic device used in the example: *a Negro = kinky-head*

disphemism

euphemism

symbol

66. Underlined words from the following sentence: *Voiceless sands and helpless loneliness are the obvious characteristics of a thirsty desert are examples of:*

epithet

metaphor

metonymy

67. What kind of epithet is used in the word-combination dark forest

associated epithet

unassociated epithet
emotive epithet

68. Which stylistic device has the following structure: *adjective + noun* [*wild wind, loud ocean*],

verb + adverb [he laughed heartedly]?

allusion

epithet

graphon

69. Phrase epithets are always placed before ...

the nouns they refer to

the adjectives they refer to

the adverbs they refer to

70. Clausal epithets are expressed by...

word-combinations

sentences

subordinate clauses

71. The reversed epithet is composed of two nouns linked in ...

an with-phrase

an of-phrase

an by-phrase

72. Which stylistic device was realized in the sentence: His argument was as clear as mud.

metaphor

irony

periphrasis

73. This is an example of ... (figure of speech):

Beauty is but a vain and doubtful good;

A shining gloss that vadeth suddenly;

A flower that dies when first it gins to bud;

A brittle glass that's broken presently:

doubtful good, a gloss, a glass, a flower,

Lost, vaded, broken, dead within an hour.

(*Shakespeare, The Passionate*

Pilgrim)

zeugma

irony

climax

74. ... refers to a figure of speech in which words, phrases, or clauses are arranged in order of increasing importance.

zeugma
hyperboly
tautology

75. Define logical attributes among given epithets:

white snow
wild window
heart-burning smile

76. Define LOGICAL attributes among given epithets:

loud bang
loud ocean
careful attention

77. Define a REVERSED epithet among the given ones:

careful steps
“a devil of a sea” (Byron)
a delicate corner

78. What does the notion “a string of epithets” mean?

several attributive words or phrases in a row
several descriptions of a certain noun
several figurative meanings of a word

79. What is always possible to indicate when finding irony in the text?

the exact word which contextual meaning diametrically opposes its dictionary meaning
some explicit meaning of words within the sentences
the general idea of the text

80. Supply the missing words from the list below to complete the sentence with a metaphor:

Hunger ... stone walls.

lifts
breaks
forms

81. Define the stylistic device used in the example given below:

*All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their entrances;*

(William Shakespeare, *As You Like It*, 2/7)

personification
periphrasis
metaphor

82. What does the notion “an elliptical sentence” mean?

It is such a syntactic structure in which there is no subject, or predicate, or both.

It is such a semantic ctic structure in which there is no subject, or predicate, or both.

It is such a graphic structure in which there is no subject, or predicate, or both.

83. Which stylistic devices are based on the reduction of the sentence model?

Repetition, enumeration, tautology

Ellipsis, Aposiopesis, Asyndeton

Inversion, detachment of sentence members, rhetoric questions and other variants

84. Ellipsis is the basis of the so-called ... style

telegraphic

communicative

fiction

85. Define what kind of nominative sentence is used in the example: *An aching business (J. Galsworthy)*.

unextended nominative sentence

extended nominative sentence

multicomponent nominative sentence

86. Define what kind of nominative sentence is used in the example:

Високий ранок, камінь не нагрітий.

Сочистий куц і поруч синя тінь.

Вузьке від спеки річкове корито.

Уламки скель. Акварилева рінь (Є Маланюк).

unextended nominative sentence

extended nominative sentence

multi-component nominative sentences

87. What is “aposiopesis”?

break-in-the-narrative

build-in-the-narrative

cut-in-the-narrative

88. Explain the notion of “suppression”

It leaves the sentence unfinished as a result of the speaker’s deliberation to do so.

It leaves the sentence unfinished as a result of the reader’s unwillingness to accept offered information.

It leaves the sentence unfinished as a result of the speaker's mental disability to do so.

89. Deliberate omission of connectives and conjunctions is called ...

aposiopesis

suppression

asyndeton

90. Define the type of syntactic stylistic device used in the following example:

«Звичайна механічна робота, яка потребує терплячості. Як і кожен експеримент» (П. Загребельний)

parallel construction

parceling

tautology

91. What combines anaphora and epiphora as related concepts:

they both are techniques involving repetition

they both are techniques involving conversion

they both are techniques involving contraction

92. Which stylistic device is meant when the back of the sentence is repeated in the end, thus forming the "frame" for the non-repeated part of the sentence (utterance)

anaphora

epiphora

framing

93. Define the type of repetition used in the example: *"That my heart has been troubled, that I have not sought this nomination, that I could not seek it in good conscience, that I would not seek it in honest self-appraisal, is not to say that I value it the less. Rather, it is that I revere the office of the Presidency of the United States."* (Adlai Stevenson, 1952 DNC Presidential Nomination Acceptance Address)

catch repetition

anaphora

ring repetition

94. Define the type of repetition used in the example:

"A horse is a horse, of course, of course,

And no one can talk to a horse of course,

That is, of course, unless the horse is the famous Mr. Ed."

(Theme Song from *Mr. Ed*, television show)

ring repetition

catch repetition

ordinary repetition

95. Which stylistic device is also called reversed parallelism?

Chiasmus

Enumeration

Tautological repetition

96. Which stylistic device is also called unintentional and involuntary repetition or enumeration?

tautology

reversed parallelism

epiphora

97. ... is a stylistic device in which several coordinating conjunctions are used in succession in order to achieve an artistic effect (E.g. "*We have ships and men and money and stores*")

parallelism

polysyndeton

tautology

98. Antithesis is ...

Parallel confrontation of facts

Parallel construction of facts

Parallel substitution of facts

99. Which syntactic phenomenon is devoid of stylistic information?

grammatical inversion

stylistic inversion

parallel construction

100. A rhetoric question enhances the expressiveness of speech and is used in... style.

oratory

publicistic

scientific