

TYPES AND PECULIARITIES OF REPETITION IN STYLISTICS

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Stylistic devices play the greatest role in the analysis of any kind of literary text. The term “figure of speech” is frequently used for stylistic devices that make use of a figurative meaning of the language elements and thus create a vivid image. Among other figures of speech, repetition is one of the widely used syntactic stylistic devices. The aim of the given article is to discuss the problem of repetition, to give outline of this very important and frequently used stylistic device, its peculiarities and identify those new classes which were revealed after thoroughly studying the material under investigation. Particularly these classes are the novelty that is suggested in the given article.

It is a well-known fact that there exist various ways of expressing people’s attitude towards another person, any kind of thing or this or that phenomena; there are different variants of expressing similar, though not absolutely identical ideas. It is noteworthy that different systems of expression exist within the general system of any language. It is stylistics that deals with all variants of linguistic expressions and the sub-systems making up the general system of language.

Repetition is a figure of speech that shows the logical emphasis that is necessary to attract a reader’s attention on the key-word or a key-phrase of the text. It implies repeating sounds, words, expressions and clauses in certain succession or even in the same position of placement of the words, in order to provide emphasis. There is no restriction in using repetition but too much repetition can be dull and even spoil its stylistic effect. “Repetition when applied to the logical language becomes simply an instrument of grammar. Its origin is to be seen in the excitement accompanying the expression of a feeling being brought to its highest tension.”

R. Galperin's, Skrebnyov's, V.A. Kukhareno's, Jochen Luders' classifications are investigated and the relevant conclusions are given. According to Russian linguist I. R. Galperin's definition "Stylistic device is a conscious and intentional intensification of some typical structural and/or semantic property of a language unit promoted to a generalized status and thus becoming a generative model. It follows then that a stylistic device as an abstract pattern, a mould into which any content can be poured. It reveals the essence of a phenomenon with the greatest and the most evident. They always carry some kind of additional information, either emotive or logical."

T.A. Znamenskaya defines the term very briefly "A stylistic device is a literary model in which semantic and structural features are blended so that it represents a generalized pattern." V.A. Kukhareno discusses the main feature of a stylistic device in the following statement: "The constituting feature of stylistic devices is the binary opposition of two meanings of the employed unit, one of which is normatively fixed in the language and does not depend on the context, while the other one originates within certain context and is contextual."

Together with another scholar named **Trasymachus**, they created the first school of rhetoric, whose principles were later developed by Aristotle in his books **Rhetoric** and **Poetics**. Aristotle differentiated literary language and colloquial language. This first theory of style included 3 subdivisions: the choice of words, word combinations, figures:

1. **The choice of words** included lexical expressive means such as foreign words, archaisms, neologisms, poetic words, nonce words and metaphor.
2. **Word combinations** involved 3 things:
 - a) Order of words;
 - b) Word-combinations;
 - c) Rhythm and period (in rhetoric, a complete sentence).
3. **Figures of speech.** This part included only 3 devices used by the antique authors always in the same order:
 - a) Antithesis;

b) Assonance of colons;

c) Equality of colons.

“I.R. Galperin’s stylistic devices is subdivided into four.”

The first subgroup includes *stylistic inversion, detached construction, parallel construction, chiasmus, repetition, enumeration, suspense, climax, antithesis* and they form the group entitled “Compositional patterns of syntactical arrangement.”

The second subgroup “Particular ways of combining parts of the utterance” includes *asyndeton, polysyndeton, the gap-sentence link*.

The third subgroup consists of *ellipsis, aposiopesis, question-in-the-narrative, represented speech* and entitled as “Particular use of colloquial constructions.”

The fourth subgroup is “Stylistic use of structural meaning” and is comprised of *rhetorical questions and litotes*.

The following table clearly demonstrates V.A. Kukharenko’s classification:

- **Morphological level:** *Morphemic repetition, occasional words.*
- **Lexical level:** Stylistic differentiation of the vocabulary—neutral, literary (*terms, archaisms, historical words, poetic words*), colloquial words (*slang, jargonism, vulgarism, dialectal words*).
- **Syntactical level:** Lexico-syntactical Stylistic Devices: *Antithesis, climax, anticlimax, simile, litotes, periphrasis.*

Repetition is classified according to compositional patterns. There are some types of repetitions.

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