The Need for the Study of Stylistics
–(1) Style is an integral part of meaning. Without the sense of style we cannot arrive at a better understanding of an utterance;

–(2) Stylistic study helps cultivate a sense of appropriateness. (grammar: correctness; stylistics: appropriateness);
(3) Stylistic study sharpens the understanding and appreciation of literary works (*Literary Stylistics*);

(4) Stylistic study helps achieve adaptation in translation
• (1) Work systematically through the text and note down points we feel of some stylistic significance respectively under the various headings;
• (2) Quantify the frequency of a linguistic feature;
• (3) Assess the importance of stylistic features;
• (4) Make the statement about the overall linguistic picture of the text in question, bringing together diverse features to show how they form a coherent, integral pattern, and making judgments about or interpreting the significance of such patterns in relation to the context of the text as a whole.
• Language plays the role of conceptualization and communication of meaning.

• 1. Both stylistics and linguistics are subjects that take language as their object of study. They differ only in that the linguistics aims at the general and abstract aspects of language, i.e. langue, while stylistics aims at the particular cases of language use, i.e., speech/parole, together with special effect realized thereby.

• 2. Stylistics is the application of linguistics to the study of literature.
• Stylists are interested in the details of the language used by certain writers in a certain text, and they look through these details to its significance.

• **3. One of** the major concerns of stylistics is to check or validate intuitions by detailed analysis, but it is also a dialogue between a literary reader and a linguistic observer, and the goal of this dialogue is insight rather than objectivity. Linguistic analysis does not replace reader’s intuition, more importantly, it can prompt, direct, and shape it into an understanding.
• Style is a way in which language is used, so it is related to parole rather than langue.
• Style consists in choices made from the repertoire of the language.
• Stylistic choice is limited to those aspects of linguistic choice which concern alternative ways of saying the same thing or of rendering the same subject matter.
• A style is defined in terms of a domain of language (what person said what in what place, what linguistic context, what manner, and for what purpose).

• Stylistics has been typically concerned with literary language.

• Literary stylistics is typically concerned with explaining the relation between style and literary or aesthetic functions.
Thanks and see you next class