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Stylistics: Theory and Practice

Part II

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Part II**

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CHAPTER 1. THE SYSTEM OF FUNCTIONAL STYLES IN MODERN ENGLISH

Styles encompass different forms of language used across various communication contexts. The term “style” originates from the Greek word “stylos”, signifying a pointed implement crafted from bone, wood, or metal for inscribing on wax tablets.

Functional style, in the context of stylistics, refers to the specific linguistic choices and features employed by speakers or writers to achieve particular communicative functions or goals within a given context. It encompasses the ways in which language is used to fulfill various social, situational, and expressive purposes, adapting to the requirements of different genres, audiences, and rhetorical situations. Functional style analysis examines how linguistic elements such as vocabulary, syntax, register, tone, and discourse structure are employed to convey meaning, evoke emotions, persuade readers, or maintain social relationships. It emphasizes the dynamic relationship between form and function in language use, highlighting the role of context and intentionality in shaping communicative strategies.

Functional styles are one of the most debated issues in stylistics having been considered by a great range of outstanding scholars that have contributed significantly to study of this question. These names include O.V. Dudoladova (2010), L.P. Yefimov, O.A. Yasinetska (2004), L.Ye. Krasovytska, V.A. Borysov (2017), V.A. Kukharenko (2003), I.O. Lukianchenko (2012), K. Lototska (2008), M.I. Mostovy (1993), etc.

The definition of the notion “functional style” is one of the most controversial issues in stylistics as evidenced by the variety of its interpretations and the criteria underlying them. The majority of linguists derive their definition of the term “functional style” from its interpretation suggested in academic literature:

Style encompasses a socially aware and functionally determined collection of techniques for employing, choosing, and melding linguistic elements within a specific national language. These techniques align with similar modes of expression and serve varied purposes, fulfilling distinct functions within the speech practices of a

community. Functional style is described as a structured set of language elements that work together to achieve a specific goal in communication.

Functional styles in modern English can be classified as follows (Fig. 1):

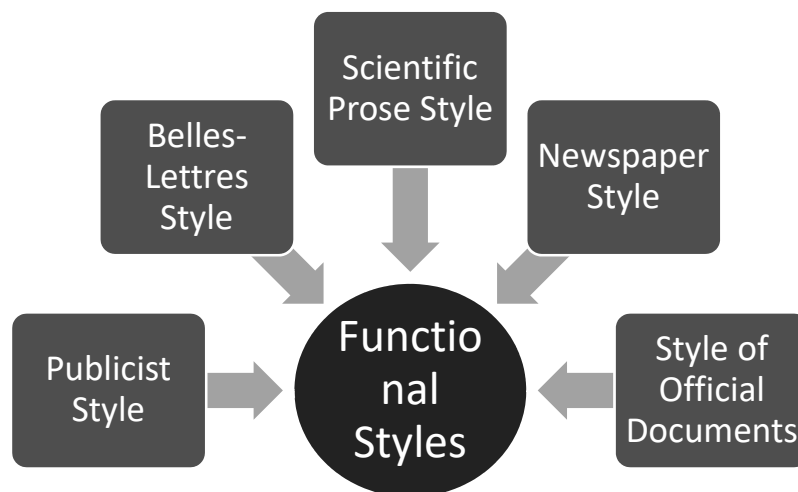


Fig. 1. The System of Functional Styles in Modern English

The scientific style is used in professional communication and its most striking feature is the abundance of terms denoting objects, phenomena and processes characteristic of some particular field of science and technique. It is characterized by precision, coherence, clarity and usage of clichés (Kukharensko, 2003: 133). The analyzed style falls into three varieties including a) the language style of humanitarian sciences; b) the language style of “exact” sciences; c) the language style of popular scientific prose.

The official document style does not allow for the usage of emotiveness and subjective modality (Kukharensko, 2003: 134). It can be subdivided into: a) the substyle of business documents (applications, references, protocols, questionnaires, profiles, autobiographies, CVs, agreements, contracts); b) the substyle of legal documents (laws, legislative acts, codes, instructions), c) the substyle of diplomatic documents (agreements, personal notes, verbal notes, pacts, communiqués, aides-memoire, memoranda, declarations); orders, last wills and testaments etc.); d) the substyle of military documents (orders, reports, war communiqué).

The publicist style is made up of the following substyles: a) the language style of oratory; b) the language style of essays; c) the language style of feature articles in newspapers and journals. Public speeches, radio/TV commentaries represent oral form while essays, journalistic articles, book reviews, pamphlets are given in the

written form (Lototska, 2008: 167). The main purpose of the publicist style is to exercise a powerful influence on public opinion, to persuade the recipient in the correctness of the given interpretation and to force him/her to accept the point of view. The varieties of the publicist style in general and oratories in particular perform the “brain-washing” function.

The newspaper style comprises the following genres: a) brief news items; b) newspaper headings; c) notices and advertisements; d) editorials.

The belles-letters style is the style of imaginative literature whose unique task is to impress the reader authentically (Kukharenko, 2003: 134). It is presented by the following substyles: a) the language style of poetry; b) the language style of emotive prose; c) the language style of drama.

SELF-CHECK ASSIGNMENTS

1. Provide the definition of the functional style.
2. What functional styles are distinguished in English?
3. Describe the features of the belles-letters style.
4. What is the main purpose of the publicist style?
5. Which varieties does the newspaper style comprise?
6. Give the main peculiarities of the scientific style.
7. Characterize the official document style.

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENTS

Exercise 1. Determine the functional style of the following passages, substantiate your choice. Single out the basic style-forming characteristics of each style.

Text 1

Every member state is obligated, as per this Protocol, to permit inspections by the mechanisms outlined in articles 2 and 3 to any facility within its jurisdiction and authority where individuals are detained, whether by official decree, initiation, or with the state's consent or tolerance (referred to hereafter as detention facilities). These inspections are conducted with the aim of reinforcing, when deemed essential,

the safeguarding of these individuals against torture and other forms of inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment.

Text 2

In the nascent stages of a newborn's cognition, the initial input from the senses etches itself delicately yet enduringly onto the dormant canvas of their mind. Subsequent sensory experiences become intertwined with this foundational memory, shaping a more intricate realm of consciousness. This evolved mental activity transcends mere perception and attribution of sensory stimuli. As we progress beyond rudimentary sensory perception, consciousness evolves from a collection of isolated sensory impressions into a realm of "ideas", amalgamated from current and past sensory encounters, alongside psychological processes such as association and discrimination elucidated by psychology.

Text 3

Having the entire day off without any particular plans, I opted to head to the park for a workout. After a brisk shower, I slipped into my capri yoga pants and a sports tank, ensuring to apply sunscreen to my exposed skin – a habit instilled in me by my mother, whose guidance I felt watching over me. With my thick, brown hair pulled back into a simple ponytail and minimal makeup except for cherry Chapstick, I tied my bright purple tennis shoes.

Assessing my reflection in the mirror, I deemed myself a solid six, appreciating my glossy chestnut hair and big brown eyes. While not destined for beauty contests, I reckoned with makeup and a stylish outfit, I could perhaps reach a six-and-a-half or even a seven. At least I wouldn't intimidate anyone. "Ready as I'll ever be", I mused aloud, though I knew Courtney wouldn't emerge until it was time for her lunch shift at Joe's.

Text 4

The Secretary-General of the United Nations characterizes the findings as 'a code red for humanity', warning of increasingly severe climate impacts unless greenhouse gas emissions are significantly reduced. The significant report, crafted by

234 authors drawing from over 14,000 studies worldwide, starkly presents policymakers and the public with the latest insights into the physical science of climate change. Released against a backdrop of deadly fires, floods, and heatwaves, it comes just before a pivotal summit in November in Scotland, where global leaders are under increasing pressure to take more decisive action to curb the Earth’s rising temperatures.

Text 5

Vice President Biden, Mr. Chief Justice, esteemed members of the United States Congress, honored guests, and fellow citizens:

Every time we come together to inaugurate a President, we reaffirm the enduring strength of our Constitution and the promise of our democracy. We recognize that what unites this nation transcends the color of our skin, the principles of our faith, or the origins of our names. Our exceptionalism as Americans lies in our dedication to an idea articulated over two centuries ago:

“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness”.

Today, we embark on an unceasing journey to bridge the gap between the ideals of those words and the realities of our time. History teaches us that while these truths may be evident, they require continual action to be realized. While freedom is bestowed upon us by a divine power, it is the responsibility of humanity to safeguard it here on Earth (Applause). The patriots of 1776 did not strive to exchange the tyranny of a monarch for the privileges of a few or the dominance of a mob. Instead, they bequeathed to us a republic – a government of, by, and for the people – entrusting each generation with the preservation of our founding principles.

Exercise 2. Determine the functional style of the texts that might include the following text passages.

1. “What the world requires now is real action,” John F. Kerry, the Biden administration’s special envoy for climate, said in a statement about Monday’s findings.

2. “I’m going to get you!” the man bellowed, thick anger resonating in his booming voice. “You’re mine, Missy!”

3. I am honored to once again assume the role of conference chair for the third consecutive time at the International Conference on Education, hosted by the esteemed International Institute of Knowledge Management.

4. The quantitative data underwent descriptive analysis, while the qualitative aspect was subject to thematic content analysis. The findings revealed that cooperative instructional strategies led to enhancements in learners’ performance in physical sciences.

5. The sophisticated camera she held hinted at a press affiliation, yet in truth, she operated more as an independent blogger. Renowned for swiftly publishing exposés uncovering the dubious activities of a government agency the year prior, she had garnered significant attention in the online sphere.

6. On Monday, Kaplan referenced representation as a factor in her choice to step down from the Time's Up board, a development initially disclosed by the New York Times.

7. My fellow Americans, the oath I've taken in your presence today, akin to the solemn pledge undertaken by fellow public servants in this Capitol, is one to God and country, not to any particular party or faction. It is imperative that we honor and faithfully fulfill that commitment throughout our tenure in service.

8. “HIGGINS [brusquely, recognizing her with unconcealed disappointment, and at once, baby-like, making an intolerable grievance of it] Why, this is the girl I jotted down last night. She’s no use: I’ve got all the records I want of the Lisson Grove lingo; and I’m not going to waste another cylinder on it. [To the girl] Be off with you: I don’t want you.

THE FLOWER GIRL. Don’t you be so saucy. You ain’t heard what I come for yet. [To Mrs. Pearce, who is waiting at the door for further instruction] Did you tell him I come in a taxi?

MRS. PEARCE. Nonsense, girl! what do you think a gentleman like Mr. Higgins cares what you came in?

THE FLOWER GIRL. Oh, we are proud! He ain't above giving lessons, not him: I heard him say so. Well, I ain't come here to ask for any compliment; and if my money's not good enough I can go elsewhere".

9. If you're ready to join our team, we invite you to submit your application. Are you a skilled maintenance professional who values their work? A proactive troubleshooter? Do you thrive in a collaborative team setting? If the answer is yes, then this job opportunity might be a perfect fit for you!

The Maintenance Technician role within our apartment community requires and prefers the following qualifications:

- 1-2 years of necessary experience in Commercial Property or Multi-Unit Residential Property.
- A High School Diploma/GED is required for this position.
- Alternatively, 3-4 years of experience can substitute for the minimum educational requirements.

10. In the face of emerging security concerns, the Pentagon suggests the possibility of additional rescue operations beyond the confines of Kabul airport.

Exercise 3. Match the styles with their genres and specifics

Style	Genres	Specifics
1. Scientific Style	a) Notices, promotional materials, advertisements, headlines	Formal language, precise terminology, legal jargon, standardized formats, often includes headings, subheadings, and numbered sections. For instance, a government policy document outlining new regulations might use formal language and legal terms to clearly articulate the rules and procedures.

2. Official Document Style	b) Fiction (novels, short stories), poetry, essays, literary criticism	Concise and clear language, inverted pyramid structure (important information first), headlines, bylines, quotes from sources, objectivity in reporting (ideally), adherence to AP style or similar guidelines. An example could be a news article reporting on a recent political event, providing facts, quotes from involved parties, and analysis of the event's implications.
3. Publicist Style	c) Government documents, legal texts, company policies, memos	Imaginative language, expressive tone, emphasis on aesthetics and emotions, use of literary devices such as metaphor, symbolism, and allegory. For instance, a short story might use descriptive language and character development to evoke emotions and explore themes such as love or loss.
4. Newspaper Style	d) Research papers, academic articles, scientific reports	Objective language, formal tone, use of technical terminology, logical structure, citations, and references. For example, a research paper on climate change might use scientific data, graphs, and statistical analysis to present findings in an unbiased and systematic manner.

5. Belles-Lettres Style	e) News articles, feature stories, opinion columns, speeches	Persuasive language, engaging tone, emphasis on branding, call to action, use of catchy slogans or phrases. For example, a press release announcing a product launch might employ persuasive language to highlight the features and benefits of the product while creating excitement among the audience.
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Exercise 4. Match the styles with the texts illustrating them

Style	Texts
1. Scientific Style	a) The National Environmental Protection Act Amendments of 2024 aim to strengthen regulatory measures for environmental conservation and sustainable development. Key revisions include stricter emissions standards for industrial facilities, increased funding for renewable energy initiatives, and enhanced protection of endangered species habitats. These amendments reflect the government's commitment to safeguarding natural resources for future generations.
2. Official Document Style	b) Residents of Elmwood Heights gathered in jubilation yesterday to mark the grand opening of the long-awaited Elmwood Community Center. The state-of-the-art facility, funded through a combination of public grants and private donations, promises to serve as a hub for recreational activities, social gatherings, and educational programs for individuals of all ages.

3. Publicist Style	c) As the storm raged outside, Eleanor sat by the flickering fire, the ancient book of lighthouse lore resting gently in her hands. Each page whispered secrets of the sea, tales of lost ships and souls adrift in the unforgiving waves. Outside, the lighthouse stood sentinel against the tempest, its beam slicing through the darkness like a beacon of hope amidst the chaos. And in that moment, Eleanor found solace in the timeless rhythm of the ocean's song, knowing that even in the fiercest storms, there existed a glimmer of serenity.
4. Newspaper Style	d) This study investigates the impacts of climate change on Arctic ecosystems by analyzing data collected from various research expeditions conducted between 2000 and 2020. Results indicate significant alterations in ice coverage, wildlife migration patterns, and vegetation distribution. The findings suggest a pressing need for proactive conservation efforts to mitigate further ecological disruption in the region.
5. Belles-Lettres Style	e) Introducing the latest innovation from TechCorp: the NexusX smartphone. With cutting-edge features, lightning-fast performance, and sleek design, the NexusX redefines connectivity for the modern era. From seamless multitasking to immersive entertainment experiences, this revolutionary device empowers users to do more, stay connected, and #ExperienceTheFuture like never before.

Exercise 5. In what style would you expect to encounter the following words and excerpts?

- Drill attachment,
- Bank-managed investment fund,
- Curve analysis tool,
- To pass away,
- The darkness was palpable, as if one could slice through it with a blade,
- Well, isn't that something?
- Spill the beans
- Hangry
- Iraqi Forces Mount Counteroffensive in Baghdad,
- Spokesperson Mohammed Saeed al-Sahaf briefed journalists,
- To register for the exhibition, applicants may submit a fax using the provided form, or fill out an online application on the organizer's website, or send a printed letter on official letterhead.
- This approach is fundamentally sound; it significantly enhances our comprehension of...
- This plan is largely supported by physiological data.
- I fundamentally disagree with this perspective.
- Unfortunately, this perception fails to acknowledge the variety of phenomena.
- The principle can be stated even more succinctly.

Exercise 6. Find texts to illustrate each functional type and analyse their distinctive features.

Exercise 7. Create a presentation comparing and contrasting the characteristics of different functional styles.

Exercise 8. Write a short essay discussing the importance of understanding functional styles in effective communication.

CHAPTER 2. STYLISTIC DIFFERENTIATION OF ENGLISH VOCABULARY

STANDARD ENGLISH VOCABULARY

The vocabulary of contemporary English comprises three primary tiers: neutral words, the literary stratum of vocabulary, and the colloquial stratum of vocabulary. Both the literary and colloquial categories of words are further divided into subcategories, each distinguished by its shared attributes with other subcategories within the group. The neutral tier is characterized by its universal nature and lacks constraints in its application. Consequently, it is suitable for usage across all language styles and in all domains of human endeavor. Literary, colloquial, and neutral words collectively constitute the *Standard English Vocabulary*.

Neutral words (*man, woman, friend, table, ship, house*) constitute the bulk of the English vocabulary and are employed in both literary and colloquial language. Neutral words are the main source of synonymy (*friend – ally, associate, buddy, companion*) and polysemy (*house – 1. a building in which people live; residence; 2. a household; 3. a family, including ancestors and descendants; 4. a building, enclosure, or other construction for any of various purposes; 5. a theater, concert hall, or auditorium; 6. the audience of a theater or the like, etc.*).

Neutral vocabulary can be used anywhere: in a textbook, in a speech at a meeting or a scientific conference, in a work of fiction or in a personal letter, in an informal conversation or a radio broadcast, etc. The inter-stylistic vocabulary consists of words of any part of speech, except for exclamations, which always have a stylistic colouring. Stylistically neutral words can designate concrete objects, phenomena, abstract concepts, features of objects, actions, etc. Neutral words prevail in a text of any style.

Literary words stand in opposition to colloquial units. This fact becomes especially noticeable when comparing synonymic pairs, where one of the words is colloquial and the other is literary: *kid – child – infant; daddy – father – parent; chap – fellow – associate; get out – go away – retire; go on – continue – proceed;*

Colloquial words, similar to literary words, are heterogeneous in their composition. Some of these lexical units are considered close to colloquial groups that go beyond the standard, namely jargonisms, professionalisms etc. Scholars suggest the following division of colloquial words:

- Colloquial words proper (synonyms to neutral words), such as *chap (fellow)*, *chunk (lump)*, *spiffy (disdainful)*, or those that have no correspondence in the literary sphere: *tummy (stomach)*, *pussy (she-cat)*, *gee-gee (horse)*.
- Phonetic variants of neutral words: *gaffer (grandfather)*, *baccy (tobacco)*, *feller (fellow)*.
- Diminutives of colloquial words: *granny*, *daddy*, *lassie*, diminutives of neutral words: *Bobby*, *Polly*, *Johnny*.
- Colloquial meaning of polysemantic words: *spoon – a man of low mentality*, *hedgehog - unmanageable person*, *pretty – fairly*.
- Most interjections belong to the colloquial sphere: *gee*, *eh*, *well*, *why*.

SPECIAL LITERARY VOCABULARY

Special literary vocabulary comprises the following groups of words: *common literary*; *terms and learned words*; *poetic words*; *archaic words*; *barbarisms and foreign words*; *literary coinages (occasionalisms) including nonce-words*.

The definition of a **term** is presented in different authoritative explanatory dictionaries. In the American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, the lexeme “term” is a polysemantic one, however, the meaning we are interested in, is presented as follows: “a word or group of words having a particular meaning, especially in a specific field” (AHDEL). Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English offers a similar definition for the lexeme “term”: “a word or expression with a particular meaning, especially one that is used for a specific subject or type of language” (LDCE).

In the works of different prominent linguists, the term is:

- a word or word-combination which names accurately an object, phenomenon, or a certain concept. Scientific definition underlies the formation of the term (Budin, 2001: 9);
- any conventional symbol representing a concept defined in a subject field (Felber, 1984: 1);
- a monosemantic word deprived of expressiveness (Thelen, 2010: 22);
- verbal designation of a general concept in a specific subject field (Picht, 1985: 25);
- a speech sign which represents the notion of special professional branch of science and technology (Rey, 1995: 54);
- a language sign, which represents a condensed special (scientific or technological) concept that may subsequently be used for the definition of a new term; terms form and accumulate knowledge.

Proceeding from all the definitions given above the following definition of the term may be elaborated: the term is a word or a subordinate phrase that has a special meaning, conveys and forms professional concept that is applied in the process of acquiring and recognizing the scientific and professional-technical objects and relations between them.

M. Cabré states that from the aspect of their communicative component terms meet the following conditions:

- terms are employed in specialized discourse;
- they adjust to this type of discourse owing to their thematic and functional characteristics;
- they are used in specialized discourse together with units belonging to other symbolic systems;
- they are obtained through a learning process and thus are dealt with by specialists in their field;
- they are essentially denotative (which does not eliminate connotations) (Cabre, 2003: 184).

Poetic words comprise an insignificant heterogeneous layer of the special literary vocabulary in English. They are mostly archaic, dialectal or very rarely used highly literary words which are borrowed from French or Latin (*robe, garment, apparel, adieu, reverie, matin, perchance*, etc.). Their main purpose is to produce an elevated effect and create a poetic atmosphere, cf.: *foe - enemy; realm - kingdom; naught – nothing; woe- grief; hearken – listen, hear; billow – wave*. In modern poetic tradition, some words have survived including:

yclept (to call, name);

quoth (to speak);

eftsoons (again, sooner after).

Poetic words are not prone to polysemy and are formed according to certain models, unlike neutral, colloquial and literary words or terms. The most used word-formation means is word compounding, e.g.: *young-eyed, rosy-fingered*. A productive model for the formation of poetic words in contemporary English is the use of the abbreviated form of the word instead of the full form, e.g.: *drear (dreary), scant (scanty)* and vice versa: *vasty (vast), steepy (steep), paly (pale)*. The most used poetic words include:

- nouns: *billow (wave), swain (peasant), main (sea);*
- adjectives: *yon (there), staunch (firm), hallowed (holy);*
- verbs: *quit (leave), fare (walk);*
- adverbs: *haply (perhaps), oft (often), whilome (formerly);*
- pronouns: *thee (you), naught (nothing).*

The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language offers the following definition of an **archaism**: “1. An archaic word, phrase, idiom, or other expression. 2. An archaic style, quality, or usage” (AHDEL, p. 45). In language, an archaism (from the Ancient Greek: ἀρχαϊκός, archaïkós, ‘old-fashioned, antiquated’, ultimately ἀρχαῖος, archaîos, ‘from the beginning, ancient’) is the use of a form of speech or writing that is no longer current. Their deliberate use can be subdivided into literary archaisms, which seeks to evoke the style of older speech and writing; and lexical archaisms, the use of words no longer in common use (COCEL, p. 162).

Archaisms can either be used deliberately (to achieve a specific effect) or as part of a specific jargon (for example in law) or formula (for example in religious contexts). Many nursery rhymes contain archaisms. Archaic elements that occur only in certain fixed expressions (for example, *be that as it may*) are not considered to be archaisms.

Archaisms can be subdivided into two categories: historical words and archaisms proper. However, Z. V. Tymchenko believes that historical words (*gorget, mace, thane, yeoman, goblet, baldric*, etc.) constitute a separate group of obsolete words functioning independently of archaisms (Tymchenko, 2006: 270).

Archaisms are classified into the following groups:

Lexical archaisms are the words obsolete in all their meanings. They are not used in contemporary language; however, they appear in historical discourse.

Lexical – word-forming archaisms differ from their synonymous word in the contemporary language by a word-forming element – a suffix or prefix, as a rule: *speaketh* (speak), *rotter* (despicable), *theretofore* (till that time).

Lexical – phonetic archaisms are formed due to changes in the sound of certain words and their phonetic simplification or transformation. Typically, the modern variants of such archaisms differ only in a few sounds: *trow* (believe), *aught* (anything), *thither* (there).

Lexical – semantic archaisms are the word that have lost some of their separate meanings and are currently used with one general lexical meaning. This is also the case of simplifying words, but simplifying of the lexical meaning – polysemantic words become monosemantic, and the use of other meanings becomes rarer or completely ceases. Due to the development of speech these words can change their meaning partially or totally, and have the meaning quite different from the original one: *henceforth* (from now on), *notwithstanding* (although).

Lexical – morphological archaisms are characterized by an obsolete grammatical form, which has been changed due to the development of speech for more convenient usage. It is, as a rule, a morphological simplification of the word,

removing or replacing consonants or vowels: *thereto* (moreover), *hereof* (hence), *whereof* (of which).

Foreignisms are lexical units borrowed from other languages, which played a prominent role in language formation at different stages of the development of English, for example: *telephone, umbrella, television*. Some of these words constitute a special stylistic category which is called **barbarisms**. These are words having exact correspondences (equivalents, synonyms) in the recipient language: *chagrin* (*vexation*), *chic* (*stylish*), *bon mot* (*a clever or witty saying*). There is a significant difference between barbarisms and foreign-language words. In contrast to the latter, barbarisms are part of the vocabulary of the English language, although they belong to its periphery. Foreignisms are not fixed by dictionaries. The sphere of application of such words is mainly artistic speech, and their main function is to convey the local colouring.

Some researchers also include **exotisms** to a group of words borrowed from other languages. These are foreign words that denote objects and phenomena characteristic of a particular country (*canzonet, matador, borshch, kimono*). Exotisms have no synonyms in the recipient language.

Neologisms refer to freshly minted terms or novel interpretations of existing words that are continually entering a language. This phenomenon frequently occurs to designate a novel concept. Fields that hold cultural significance or are rapidly evolving, such as electronic communication and the Internet, often abound with neologisms, although these new words can emerge in any sphere of language.

In linguistic literature, the notion of neologism is most often interpreted as “a new word” which appears to be quite appropriate and simple. However, when it becomes important to identify which words can be regarded as neologisms and which not, there arises a problem. The difficulty consists in the relativity of the notion of novelty, newness as it depends on what period is taken into consideration, for how long the word has the status of being new, etc. The Ukrainian linguist M.I. Mostovyi remarks that “there are no clear criteria of defining neologism as a linguistic phenomenon” (Mostovyi, 1993: 174). The scholar states that “neologism is a

linguistic unit that is created for the definition of a new notion” (Mostovyi, 1993: 174).

Neologisms denote new concepts that emerged as a result of the development of science and technology, new living conditions, socio-political changes, etc., as well as those formed with an emotional and stylistic purpose, to nominate concepts that already exist. Neologisms of the first group are called terminological, and neologisms of the second group are called stylistic. The sphere of using stylistic neologisms is fiction and newspaper texts. The main functions of stylistic neologisms are: revealing some additional feature of a phenomenon; expression of the attitude to the facts of objective reality.

The Dutch linguist M. Janssen has elaborated the following criteria for determining a neologism:

- psychological — “a neologism is a word that is perceived as new by the language community” (Janssen, 2005: 2);
- lexicographic – “any word that does not appear in the dictionary is considered a neologism” (Janssen, 2005: 4);
- exclusive definition – “a word not appearing in a pre-determined exclusion lexicon is a neologism” (Janssen, 2005: 3);
- diachronic definition — “any word-form that appears in a recent general language text, and was not previously part of that language is a neologism” (Janssen, 2005: 6).
- reference corpora definition – “any word-form, which appears in a recent general language text, and does not appear in an established reference corpus of that language is a neologism” (Janssen, 2005: 6).

Neologisms are classified based on their semantic and structural peculiarities:

1. A word in which both the form and the meaning are new (*telecommuter*, *audiotyper*);
2. The form is new, but the meaning has already existed in some other word (*sudser* (*soap opera*), *big* (*cancer*));

3. The meaning is new but the form has existed before (*acid (narcotics), bread (money), box (TV-set)*).

The first two groups involve the use of the internal resources of the English word-formation system. We can also include the so-called phonological neologisms, i.e., artificially created configurations of sounds. Most often these are terms or trademarks, often combined with morphemes of Greek or Latin origin (*acryl, perlon*).

Occasionalisms are words that are coined for certain situations. Their main function is functional singularity. They are very often formed by means of conversion: *I wifed in Texas, mother-in-lawed, unclod, aunted, cousined...*

Occasionalisms are not reproduced in speech, but repeated - we quote them. They have an author (in this case they are called individual formations), they are expressive: *sexaphonist* (about Clinton). *Clinton's sexcapades - escapade - wild, exciting adventure*. As a rule, occasionalisms are formed according to word-formation models that exist in the language, for example: *balconyful* - a balcony full of people.

I am an undersecretary of an underbureau (I.Show).

Parritt turns startledly (E.O'Neill).

That was masterly. Or should one say mistressly (A.Huxley).

Occasionalisms can be:

1) systemic - arise by analogy with word-formation models. They have a chance to become neologisms, especially if the word is characterized by recurrence.

2) non-systemic - those in which there are formal and semantic violations of the word-formation standard, based on deformation: Winnie the Pooh: *It's a missage* (when the pot contains a message instead of honey).

SPECIAL COLLOQUIAL VOCABULARY

The colloquial vocabulary falls into the following groups: common colloquial words; slang; jargonisms; professional words; dialectal words; vulgar words; colloquial coinages.

Slang is characterized as a distinct and temporally stable lexical layer, marked by its widespread usage and stylistic distinctiveness, typically found in colloquial language and also present within literary contexts. Alternate definitions of slang depict it as a colloquial manifestation of language specific to particular social or professional circles, emphasizing that when slang terms enter literary discourse or are adopted by individuals outside these circles, they acquire special emotional nuances. Some viewpoints equate slang with jargon, leading to debates about whether slang constitutes a separate linguistic category or if the term “slang” should only be synonymous with “jargon”. K. Sornig describes slang as “...a stigmatized language variety or deviant variant when compared with the codified standard language...” (Sornig, 1981: 71). There are those who dismiss slang as “informal”, “illegitimate”, “non-standard”, “low”, “disreputable”, “sub-standard” (Thome, 1997: iii).

Linguists distinguish between two kinds of slang:

1. General slang – words and phrases that are beyond the literary language, commonly understood and often used in colloquial speech. These are lexical units of emotional and expressive colouring, characterized by novelty and originality, and act as synonyms to words and phrases of literary language.

2. Special slang – words and phrases of a certain professional or class jargon including:

- nominations of monetary units: *berries, cabbage, potatoes, real script, fiver, smacker, bob, jack, tin, brass, off, slippery, stuff*;
- nominations of alcoholic beverages: *B and B, blue ruin, dog’s nose, granny, pile driver, sidecar*;
- nominations of food: *chuck, chow, grub, hash*.

Jargon is characterized as the specialized language utilized exclusively within particular professional communities, comprehensible solely to individuals within

those circles. When defining jargon, the first place should be given to the sociolinguistic criterion, according to which jargon as a sociolect belongs to relatively open different groups of society, uniting people by social status, common interests, hobbies and occupations. Jargon also includes vocabulary and phraseology of the certain social groups. However, special attention should be paid to professional jargon arising on the basis of scientific and technical language.

Jargon does not possess an autonomous set of phonetic, morphological and syntactic indicators and is detected mainly on the lexico-phraseological level. Scholars distinguish the following kinds of English jargon:

- (a) “back slang”, such as *yob* instead of *boy*;
- b) “centre slang”, for example, *ilkem* instead of *milk*;
- c) rhyming slang, such as an artful *dodger* instead of *lodger*;
- d) “medical Greek”: *douse-hog* instead of *house-dog*.

All these forms of pseudo-slang serve the sole purpose of rendering the language of a specific social clique unintelligible to those outside of it, such as: *grease (money)*, *loaf (head)*, *a tiger hunter (a gambler)*.

Vulgar (obscene) vocabulary forms part of everyday language use for people of all ages and cultures throughout the entire world. Although many obscene words have lost their literal meaning and people have a more tolerant attitude towards obscene words than earlier, the use of obscene words still has the power to provoke and infuriate. L.O. Stavytska believes that obscene vocabulary comprises “those words in a language that are defined by the existing sociolinguistic codes as belonging to a class not to be uttered in “polite society”, that is to say, within the respectable functioning of the official culture”(Stavytska, 2008: 194). Thus, obscene words are stigmatized words, words that must not be uttered in particular contexts since they defy certain social conventions of deference and morality, thereby causing adversity and offence. Obscene words are also known as four-letter words, dirty words and taboo words, and language containing these words is referred to as obscene language, taboo language, off-colour language, bad language or foul language.

In modern society, the attribute ‘obscene’ is usually used in the combination of words referring to sexual organs, bodily emanation and activities involving sexual organs. Examples in English are *shit*, *piss*, *crap*, *f*ck* and *cock*. Over the course of time, some obscene words may lose their offensive connotations.

Vulgarisms are divided into two groups: lexical and stylistic ones. The first group includes words expressing ideas that are unacceptable in a civilized society, that is, the lexical meaning of these units is vulgar. Lexical vulgarisms include various curses, swear words. The unacceptance of vulgarisms by the norms of ethics leads to the emergence of a significant number of substitute words (euphemisms). Stylistic vulgarisms are words and expressions whose lexical meaning is not characterized by anything bad. This group includes words and phrases like *old bean* (*old man*), *smeller* (*nose*).

Dialectisms are words from different dialects of the English language that have remained outside its literary form. They are used mainly for the speech characterization of characters in literary writings from the point of view of their belonging to a certain social group or to a certain part of England.

Professionalisms are words associated with productive activities of people united by one profession or occupation. They are names of objects (tools, instruments, their parts) and processes directly related to this profession and intended for emotional and figurative characteristics of objects or phenomena, for example: *tin-fish* (*submarine*), *block-buster* (*a bomb especially designed to destroy blocks of big buildings*), *piper* (*a specialist who decorates pastry with the use of a cream pipe*).

Since professionalisms are used to denote certain concepts only in the sphere of a certain profession, craft, trade, they do not always correspond to the norms of literary language. Professionalisms act as informal synonyms for terms. We can distinguish scientific-technical, professional-industrial professionalisms. They are quite diverse in terms of semantic characteristics. Unlike terms, professionalisms do not have a clear scientific definition and do not represent an integral system. Terms are, as a rule, abstract concepts, while professionalisms are concrete, so they

differentiate in detail those objects, actions, qualities directly related to the sphere of activity of the corresponding profession.

SELF-CHECK ASSIGNMENTS

1. Characterize the neutral vocabulary and indicate the sphere of its usage.
2. Specify the classification of colloquial words.
3. Define the term and point out its main features.
4. What are poeticisms? State their primary function.
5. What is the difference between archaisms and historicisms?
6. Point out the difference between foreignisms and barbarisms.
7. Define and characterize neologisms.
8. Give a definition of slang. Point out its varieties.
9. Characterize jargon words.
10. Specify the difference between lexical and stylistic vulgarisms.
11. What is the main function of dialectisms?
12. Define and characterize professionalisms.

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENTS

Exercise 1. Determine whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F)

1. The literary layer of vocabulary is unrestricted in its use.
2. Neutral vocabulary can only be used in textbooks and formal settings.
3. Neutral words are the main source of synonymy.
4. Literary words are always synonymous with colloquial units.
5. Jargonisms are specialized vocabulary understood only by professionals.
6. Phonological neologisms involve the creation of new sounds.
7. Occasionalisms are used frequently in everyday speech.
8. Vulgar vocabulary is universally accepted in polite society.
9. Dialectisms are words that have disappeared from literary English.
10. Professionalisms are used exclusively in scientific contexts.

11. Slang and jargon are synonymous terms.
12. Lexical vulgarisms include euphemisms for taboo words.
13. Professionalisms often have clear scientific definitions.
14. Terms and professionalisms serve the same function in language.
15. Literary archaisms are frequently used in modern English.
16. Slang is always considered informal and non-standard.
17. Poetic words primarily serve practical functions in everyday language.
18. Neologisms are only created for scientific concepts.
19. Colloquial coinages are widely accepted as part of the literary language.
20. Rhyming slang is used primarily in medical contexts.

Exercise 2. Determine the stylistic colouring of the following synonyms:

beau-monde – upper class society – jet set

infant – child – kid

female – woman – bit of skirt

adolescent – teenager – bubble gummer

comrade – friend – amigo

foe – adversary – enemy

repast – food – chewings

ether – sky – upstairs

behold – look – eyeball

assist – help – lend a hand

assassinate – kill – take names

Exercise 3. Compare the sentences with neutral, literary and colloquial vocabulary.

1. Affright: The sudden noise in the dark alley filled her with affright.

Alarm: The blaring sound of the fire alarm startled everyone in the building.

Terror: The sheer terror in her eyes was evident as she recounted her harrowing experience.

2. Adore: She adores her grandmother, treating her with love and admiration.

To worship: Devotees gather at the temple to worship their deity with offerings and prayers.

3. Casque: The knight donned his shining casque before heading into battle.

Helmet: The construction worker fastened his protective helmet before entering the construction site.

4. Currency: He exchanged his foreign currency for the local currency at the bank.

Money: She always carries a substantial amount of money in her wallet.

Dough: He earned a decent amount of dough from his latest business venture.

5. Deception: The con artist's elaborate deception fooled even the most skeptical individuals.

Humbug: His claims of being a millionaire turned out to be nothing but humbug.

Jiggery: The politician's promises were laced with jiggery, aimed at deceiving the electorate.

Chicanery: The lawyer's chicanery during the trial ultimately led to his disbarment.

6. To make profits: The company's primary goal is to make profits and maximize shareholder value.

To coin cash: The entrepreneur found a lucrative niche market and began to coin cash.

7. To talk: Let's find some time to talk and catch up on each other's lives.

To converse: They sat by the fireplace, sipping tea and engaging in pleasant conversation.

To chat: They chatted about their favorite movies while waiting for the bus to arrive.

8. To chow down: After a long day at work, he was ready to chow down on a hearty meal.

To eat: They decided to eat at the new restaurant in town.

To dine: The couple dressed up to dine at the fancy restaurant for their anniversary.

9. To start: Let's start the meeting and discuss the agenda for today.

To commence: The ceremony will commence with the singing of the national anthem.

To kick off: The concert will kick off with a performance by the local band.

10. Insane: His erratic behavior led others to believe he might be insane.

Nuts: Some people think he's nuts, but I find him quite entertaining.

Mentally ill: She sought treatment for her mentally ill brother to help him cope with his condition.

11. Spouse: She introduced him as her spouse, her partner in life.

Hubby: Her hubby surprised her with flowers on their anniversary.

Husband: She lovingly referred to him as her husband in front of their friends.

12. To leave: Feeling uncomfortable, she decided to leave the party early.

To withdraw: He had to withdraw from the competition due to injury.

To shoot off: I need to shoot off now, but we'll catch up later.

13. Geezer: The old geezer sat on the park bench, feeding breadcrumbs to the birds.

Senior citizen: The senior citizen discount saved her some money on the train ticket.

Old man: The wise old man shared his life experiences with the young children.

Exercise 4. Define the type and function of neutral, literary and colloquial vocabulary in the following extracts:

1. She recognized the signs and symptoms of abuse. Only too well. Dark memories from the past threatened to overwhelm her, and she fought them back with an effort.

2. "Nope, but thanks again. See you later," she barely got out before she shut the door firmly between them.

3. We are commencing our descent into the mine, over,” he sent to his platoon commander, careful, as always to keep the Houseman slums out of his voice when on the radio.

4. “Boot, you stick with me like glue. I want you on my ass,” Staff Sergeant England’s voice came over his earbud, the triple tones preceding the voice message indicating that they were on a direct person-to-person circuit.

5. “I deeply empathize with all survivors and understand how these types of events can perpetuate their own traumas. What the Governor is accused of doing is reprehensible and antithetical to our values and all that we fight for.”

6. Her shoulders were as broad as her tits and tummy were round, and her bleached blond hair was done up in a bouffant that reminded Foggy of cotton candy.

7. “What were you doing?” “Nothin.... Have ye bought me any baccy?” “You know you’re not allowed any”.

8. The chap at the desk confirms that the young lady went out in the late afternoon three days ago and never returned.

9. Used to, back when they had death row, rumor was they’d invite volunteers to fry a man for twenty-five bucks.

10. You’re driving on some forsaken road like this one, and then some bloke, yeah, that’s the word, some bloke appears with his thumb out, and he wonders if you’re going to pick him up or not, and he has that desperation in his eyes because he’s hoping for some blind luck, some kind of happenstance out of the blue, and you slow down to get a look at him, and fucking bingo, he’s some long-lost comrade-in-arms, a guy you knew back in the fray.

Exercise 5. Determine the type of special literary vocabulary (poetic words, archaisms, barbarisms, exotic words, neologisms, occasionalisms, etc.)

1. “**Buona notte, caro mio,**” I reply.

2. I cared only for what I perceived, though my perception again was the source of a profound shock that even now, centuries **agone**, seems to mark that moment as the longest of my life.

3. “Welcome to our humble seaside **abode**”, Brett said, introducing himself with a bow.

4. You know – that **super-relaxed, totally-in-charge expression** which makes you look like you belong there, anywhere, everywhere, even in the middle of a riot in Jakarta.

5. Bidding **adieu** to the cares and woes of my workaday life, I took off with a smile on my lips and a song in my heart.

6. I’m gazing at desperately at Mr Evans, willing him to soften, but he looks even more **axe-murderery** than before.

7. I had the sense the world was a much bigger place, but it was too beautiful to **behold**.

8. **Forsooth**, I was ashamed to see M’sieu debauch himself among idlers.

9. Barry waves his big hand and laughs too loudly, “**Methinks** the man doth protest too much!”

10. To my everlasting **chagrin**, I thought it would convince him of the reality of the visions the mothers claimed, and the miraculous reality behind the girls themselves.

11. I was just on my way out, I said, and pointed toward the exit with the same insistence with which the woman in the **kimono** was pointing at the group.

12. He was very good-looking, in a kind of **Sting-meets-Ralph-Fiennes’s-younger-brother** sort of way.

13. But my good horse **hath ere** now **borne** me, in mine own land, over as wide a lake as **thou seest yonder** spread out behind us, yet not wet one hair above his hoof.

14. Whenever Gudrun Ensslin, in The Baader-Meinhof Complex, starts a sentence with ‘We know that Mao said’ you know that her rapt audience of ex-mental patients and disaffected students will hang on her every idiotic word (perhaps because she’s played by the **sextastically** dead-eyed Johanna Wokalek) [24].

15. “Was that last question from a ‘G Hands’?” adds the drummer, in his soft-spoken, **schoolteacher-ly** fashion.

Exercise 6. Find poetic words, archaisms, barbarisms, exotic words, neologisms, and occasionalisms in the following sentences.

1. Amidst the verdant meadow, where dappled sunlight doth dance, the bard sang of yore.

2. Behold! The celestial orb doth rise, casting its golden rays upon the azure expanse.

3. Through the labyrinthine streets of yesteryears, a gallant knight embarked on his quest.

4. The sylvan glade whispered secrets to those who dared to listen.

5. In the twilight's embrace, the ethereal glow of fireflies adorned the night.

6. With solemn reverence, they traversed the hallowed halls of antiquity.

7. The tempest roared with fury, unleashing its wrath upon the unsuspecting shores.

8. Upon the craggy precipice, the intrepid adventurer beheld a vista of unparalleled splendor.

9. Through the hallowed pages of time, the chronicles of heroes and villains unfolded.

10. Amidst the starlit canopy, they sought refuge from the vagaries of fate.

11. In the depths of the labyrinthine catacombs, shadows danced with spectral abandon.

12. Across the boundless expanse of the cosmos, myriad constellations adorned the velvet sky.

13. Within the hallowed sanctum, ancient runes whispered tales of forgotten epochs.

14. Beneath the verdant canopy, the murmurs of the forest echoed through the ages.

15. Amidst the cacophony of modernity, echoes of bygone eras lingered in the ether.

Exercise 7. Analyze the archaisms and their function in the following contexts

1. He wore a jerkin of crimson cloth, scarcely extending beyond his shoulders, leaving his arms exposed from about halfway above the elbow. As an outer **garment**, he **donned**, as he did now before embarking on his solemn duty, a sleeveless coat or **tabard** reminiscent of a herald's, fashioned from tanned bull's hide and **marred** on the front with numerous broad stains and speckles of muted crimson.

2. But still, **methinks**, the Franks I've encountered have praised the beauty of their women so highly that I would be quite satisfied to **behold** with my own eyes the charms capable of captivating such brave warriors and rendering them the instruments of their pleasure.

3. "Prudence, **wench!**" came the response. "It is simply pride, and the longing to be considered more austere than any of us".

4. And now let us **wend** our way to **yonder** fountain, for the hour of rest is upon us, and the stream had scarcely grazed my lip when I was summoned to battle by **thy** arrival.

5. The Christian knight responded, displeased by the infidel's critique of his beloved steed, "**Thou speakest** truth, Saracen, according to your understanding and perception".

6. **Yonder** lies the ancient castle, nestled amidst the rolling hills.

7. **Thou art** mistaken, for I speak not of **thy** deeds but of mine own.

8. **Betwixt** the shadows of night, the stars twinkle with ethereal beauty.

9. **Nay**, I shall not yield to the whims of fate; I shall forge my own destiny.

10. **Blasphemest thou** the sacred traditions of our ancestors with thy reckless words?

Exercise 8. Find the archaisms in the following text, analyze their function.

In the quaint hamlet of Willowbrook, nestled amidst verdant hills and babbling brooks, there dwelled a maiden named Evelina. With locks of gold that shimmered like sunlight upon a tranquil pond, she was the fairest damsel in all the land. Her days

were spent in merry revelry, dancing around the maypole and weaving garlands of posies. But beneath her cheerful facade, a melancholy lingered, for her heart pined for a love that seemed but a distant dream.

One fateful eve, as the moon cast its silvery glow upon the village, a gallant knight rode into town. Clad in armor of gleaming steel and bearing a lance of noble lineage, he cut a striking figure against the backdrop of the twilight sky. His name was Sir Percival, and tales of his valor had spread far and wide.

Upon catching sight of Evelina, Sir Percival was smitten, for her beauty surpassed that of any maiden he had ever beheld. With chivalrous grace, he approached her and bowed low, his eyes ablaze with admiration. “Fair maiden”, he declared, “I have traveled far and wide in search of a heart as pure as thine own. Wilt thou grant me the honor of thy company?”

Evelina’s heart fluttered like a caged bird yearning for freedom. With a shy smile, she extended her hand to the gallant knight and whispered, “I would be honored, brave sir”.

And so, amidst the whispers of the wind and the rustle of leaves, their love began to blossom like a rose in the springtime. Together, they wandered through meadows adorned with blossoms and climbed hills ablaze with the colors of autumn. In each other’s arms, they found solace from the cares of the world, their love transcending the boundaries of time and space.

But alas, their happiness was not to last, for dark forces conspired to tear them apart. In the dead of night, a band of brigands descended upon the village, their swords flashing in the moonlight. Sir Percival, ever the valiant knight, vowed to protect his beloved Evelina at all costs.

With a steely resolve, he confronted the marauders, his sword clashing against theirs in a symphony of steel. But outnumbered and outmatched, he fought valiantly against the tide of adversity. In the end, it was Evelina’s voice, ringing out like a clarion call in the darkness, that saved him from certain doom.

With tears in her eyes and a trembling hand, she reached out to him and whispered, “Take my hand, my love, and together we shall vanquish this evil”. And so, hand in hand, they faced their foes with a courage born of love.

In the end, it was not the might of their swords nor the strength of their arms that prevailed, but the power of their love. And as the first light of dawn broke upon the horizon, Sir Percival and Evelina stood victorious, their love shining like a beacon of hope in a world beset by darkness.

Exercise 9. Dwell on semantic and structural peculiarities of the neologisms in the given sentences.

1. According to recent studies commissioned by Elron Software, a significant portion of American employees engage in **cybershopping** during work hours.

2. Feel free to post your feedback, or you can **trackback** to your own webpage.

3. In the United States, attempts to accurately quantify **cyber-intrusions** were abandoned a decade ago, as incidents exceeded 100,000 annually; estimations from a reputable Washington thinktank placed the cost of **cybertheft** at approximately \$63 billion last year.

4. Following the aftermath of the **dotcom** bubble, the global economy has experienced resurgence, fostering growth across various regions and nations.

5. These messages, leaked by a **netizen** who breached his Myspace account, were taken out of context and grossly misconstrued by the Korean media.

6. A primary objective of American **neocreationists** is to advocate for the teaching of controversial topics.

7. Unlike your acquaintance here, who pursued a minor in computer science and authored a paper on the **Dark Web**, they show little interest in contemporary advancements.

8. Presently, on the Ethereum **blockchain**, numerous initiatives are underway, ranging from the development of alternative stock market models to the establishment of novel democratic frameworks, wherein politicians are answerable to citizens.

9. Fundraising, production, and distribution of the film sparked extensive debates regarding its historical accuracy across the **blogosphere** and mainstream media.

10. In Adelaide, Australia, a collective known as VNS Matrix authored the **Cyberfeminist** Manifesto, employing the term to define their radical feminist endeavors aimed at integrating women, bodily fluids, and political awareness into digital realms.

Exercise 10. Find neologisms in the following sentences.

1. As the virtual reality landscape evolves, users eagerly anticipate the launch of the latest holo-goggles, promising an immersive experience like never before.

2. The tech startup's groundbreaking AI algorithm revolutionized data analytics, leading to widespread adoption across industries.

3. In the world of fashion, trendsetters embrace avant-garde designs, pushing the boundaries of conventional style with each runway showcase.

4. Social media influencers leverage their online presence to monetize their content, blurring the lines between advertising and personal branding.

5. Cryptocurrency enthusiasts eagerly discuss the potential of blockchain technology to disrupt traditional financial systems.

6. The gaming community eagerly anticipates the release of the next-gen console, boasting unparalleled graphics and processing power.

7. Entrepreneurs flock to coworking spaces, fostering a culture of collaboration and innovation in the startup ecosystem.

8. Health-conscious consumers seek out plant-based alternatives, driving the demand for cruelty-free products in the market.

9. With the rise of remote work, digital nomads embrace a location-independent lifestyle, working from exotic locales around the globe.

10. The gig economy flourishes as freelancers leverage online platforms to connect with clients and secure project-based work.

11. Environmental activists advocate for eco-friendly initiatives, promoting sustainability and conservation efforts on a global scale.

12. Biotech firms pioneer groundbreaking gene-editing techniques, unlocking the potential to eradicate genetic diseases.

13. Urban planners reimagine cityscapes with sustainable infrastructure, incorporating green spaces and renewable energy solutions.

14. Millennials and Gen Zers prioritize experiences over material possessions, fueling the rise of the experience economy.

15. Futurists speculate on the possibilities of space tourism, envisioning a future where civilians travel to distant planets for leisure.

Exercise 11. Find the neologisms in the following text.

In the bustling metropolis of NeoCity, where skyscrapers reach for the digitized heavens and neon lights pulse with the rhythm of innovation, there lived a young entrepreneur named Lexa. Armed with nothing but her ingenuity and a handful of nanobots, she set out to disrupt the status quo and carve a niche in the hypercompetitive world of tech startups.

With her latest venture, a blockchain-powered app called DreamScape, Lexa aimed to democratize access to lucid dreaming experiences. Utilizing cutting-edge neurotech implants and augmented reality overlays, DreamScape promised users the ability to explore fantastical realms of their own creation with unparalleled clarity and immersion.

As word of DreamScape spread like wildfire across social media channels, venture capitalists clamored to invest in Lexa's vision of a world where dreams and reality intertwine. With each round of funding, she edged closer to her ultimate goal of building a metaverse where imagination knows no bounds and possibilities are limited only by the constraints of one's own mind.

But success did not come without its challenges. Rival startups, envious of Lexa's meteoric rise, sought to undermine DreamScape's reputation with smear campaigns and cyberattacks. Undeterred, Lexa rallied her team of digital warriors and

deployed advanced encryption protocols to fortify DreamScape's defenses against would-be saboteurs.

Amidst the chaos of corporate espionage and hostile takeovers, Lexa found solace in the support of her loyal user base, affectionately dubbed "Dreamers". Together, they formed a vibrant community united by a shared vision of a future where technology serves as a conduit for human creativity and self-expression.

As DreamScape continued to evolve and adapt to the ever-shifting landscape of the digital frontier, Lexa remained steadfast in her commitment to innovation. With each new update and feature release, she pushed the boundaries of what was thought possible, ushering in a new era of experiential entertainment that blurred the line between fiction and reality.

And so, against all odds, Lexa's dream became a reality, propelling her to the forefront of the tech industry and cementing her legacy as a pioneer of the neoteric age. In the annals of history, her name would be synonymous with innovation, her journey a testament to the power of imagination unleashed in a world driven by bytes and pixels.

Exercise 12. Discuss semantic and structural peculiarities of slang, jargon and vulgar words

1. He spun us a **bull-winder** about how he single-handedly caught a fish twice the size of him during his fishing trip last summer.

2. Hey, Hank, how much cash is that? – It's about 700 **grand**. We made out pretty good.

3. He can dress however he likes or like a **faggot**, but not me.

4. Alright, **asswad**. You know what? I'll reach out to the guy myself.

5. You said my cooking was **crap**! Hey, **screw** you, man! **Screw** you!

6. If you're planning on giving me some **bullshit** about finding redemption through Jesus by turning myself in, I'm not gonna do it.

7. The team received some **kickass** news when they found out their project was approved for funding.

8. What's to stop it from blowing your **balls** off when you sit?
9. How could she **bad-mouth** her own kid to neighbors she might need someday?
10. He's gearing up to wow his legions of fans with another **head-banger** track when the album drops.
11. During the pool party, Sarah decided to show off her diving skills with an impressive **belly-flop** into the deep end of the pool.

Exercise 13. Find slang, jargon, and vulgar language in the following sentences.

1. Dude, you won't believe the shitshow that went down at the club last night.
2. I was texting my BFF, and she spilled all the tea about her messy breakup.
3. So, I was chilling with my squad when this Karen started throwing shade at us.
4. My boss is such a micromanager, always breathing down our necks about deadlines.
5. Can you believe that jerk ghosted me after we hooked up? Total douchebag move.
6. My new kicks are fire, got them for a steal at the sneakerhead convention.
7. Bro, I've been grinding in the gym every day, trying to get swole for summer.
8. That exam was a total brain fart, I totally bombed it.
9. I need to hit up the liquor store, we're gonna pregame before hitting the bars tonight.
10. My mom flipped her shit when she found out I got a tattoo without telling her.
11. This new job is legit, I'm making bank and the perks are off the charts.
12. I'm so over this drama, I'm ghosting all those toxic people from my life.
13. Can you hook me up with some weed? I'm trying to chill tonight.
14. Sorry I'm late, traffic was a bitch and I couldn't find parking.

15. My roommate is such a slob, his side of the room looks like a dumpster fire.

Exercise 14. Study the examples of sentences with informal language, colloquial expressions, and slang. What is their function?

1. Hey, what's up? Did you catch that math lecture yesterday?
2. I totally spaced out during the history lesson, dude. It was so boring.
3. I aced the chemistry test! It was a piece of cake.
4. Can you lend me your notes? I totally forgot to jot down the homework assignment.
5. I'm gonna hit the books tonight and cram for the English exam tomorrow.
6. Man, that essay prompt was a real head-scratcher. I had no clue where to start.
7. I'm feeling super stressed about this presentation. I hope I don't screw it up.
8. Wanna grab some grub after class? I'm starving!
9. I've been pulling all-nighters to finish this project. I'm running on fumes.
10. I'm gonna shoot the teacher an email about the confusing assignment instructions.
11. I'm so psyched for the field trip next week! It's gonna be lit.
12. I totally bombed the pop quiz. I didn't study at all.
13. I'm gonna wing it on the biology exam and hope for the best.
14. I'm swamped with homework this week. I've got no time for anything else.
15. I'm gonna bounce early from the study group. I've got plans with friends.

CHAPTER 3. SCIENTIFIC STYLE, ITS GENRES AND SPECIFICS

The scientific style is used in the production of texts in the areas of human activity such as science and education. Scientific speech is dominated by the informative purpose of communication: authors strive to present certain information, to communicate the information related to scientific, rational comprehension of reality to the text recipient. The main form of speech for this style is written monological speech.

The scientific style is characterized by its distinctive peculiarities on each language level. On the *word-forming level* we observe:

- composite and compound derivative words (including secondary predicate structures): *knowledge-intensive production, style-forming features, stress-induced, health-conscious, drug-related etc.*;
- derivative words formed by affixation: *intercultural* (communication), *superpowers, underdeveloped, to theorize, underperforming* (cells);
- absence of words with diminutive suffixes.

Grammatical level is represented by:

- impersonal sentences with “it”, “there” and constructions with “one”;
- the preference is given to the passive voice and non-personal forms of the verb;
- extensive use of participial, gerundial, and infinitive constructions;
- frequent use of adverbial and prepositional constructions;
- significant number of attributive groups;
- use of prepositional attributive groups instead of descriptive phrases with the preposition of;
- use of passive and non-personal forms of verbs.

On the *lexical level* we find:

- words in their direct denotative meaning;

- numerous terms: *hypothesis, theory, argument, intertextuality, pragmatics, paradigm, intentionality, to compartmentalize, to prioritize, to hypothesize, cognitive, mental representation, etc.*;

- abstract vocabulary predominates over concrete vocabulary: *judgment, concept, construct, rationalization, to speculate, hypothesis, argument, relevant*;

- usage of neologisms;
- absence of colloquial and vernacular vocabulary;
- absence of words with emotional and expressive and evaluative connotations.

The ***syntactic layer*** is characterized by:

- direct word order;
- use of long sentences with a conjunctive type of connection;
- avoidance of elliptical constructions;
- the preference of nominative constructions over verbal ones in order to avoid specifying the time;
- use of non-personal structures and sentences such as: *mention should be made, it can be inferred, assuming that.*

Compositional features:

- compositional characteristics of texts depend on scientific genres: monograph, article, abstract, dissertation, etc.;

- scientific and technical texts are characterized by the extensive use of formulas, tables, diagrams, supplemented by short commentary phrases;

- in the humanities texts (history, philosophy): descriptive type of presentation, supplemented by argumentation and interpretation;

- extensive use of quotations and references;
- limited use of expressive means and stylistic devices;
- a certain structural organization of texts: introduction, chapters, paragraphs, conclusions.

SELF-CHECK ASSIGNMENTS

1. What are the main characteristics of the scientific style?
2. Discuss the peculiarities of the scientific style and some of its main subtypes or genres.
3. What are the main features of the scientific prose style on the word-forming level?
4. Discuss the main grammatical features of the scientific style.
5. Determine the main lexical features of the scientific prose style.
6. What are the peculiarities of the analyzed style on the syntactic level?

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENTS

Exercise 1. Here are 10 statements on the scientific style, its genres, and specifics. Determine whether they are true (T) or false (F).

1. The scientific style is primarily used in areas such as science and education.
2. In scientific speech, the main purpose of communication is often persuasive rather than informative.
3. Composite and compound derivative words are common on the word-forming level of the scientific style.
4. Diminutive suffixes are frequently used in scientific vocabulary.
5. Impersonal sentences with “it” and “there” are preferred in the scientific style.
6. The lexical level of the scientific style includes the frequent use of colloquial and vernacular vocabulary.
7. Syntactically, scientific texts often use long sentences with a conjunctive type of connection.
8. Elliptical constructions are commonly found in scientific writing to enhance readability.
9. The compositional features of scientific texts vary depending on the genre, such as monographs or dissertations.

10. Scientific and technical texts usually incorporate a significant number of expressive means and stylistic devices.

Exercise 2. Using the academic and reference literature, explain the essence of the following genres of the scientific style: monograph, dissertation, scientific article, summary, review, abstract, synopsis.

Exercise 3. Match the genres of the scientific style with their characteristics

Genres	Characteristics
1) monograph	<p>a) An extensive research project submitted as part of the requirements for an academic degree, usually a doctoral degree.</p> <p>Requires original research, critical analysis, and scholarly contribution to the field of study.</p> <p>Typically structured into chapters, including an introduction, literature review, methodology, results, discussion, and conclusion.</p> <p>Must adhere to rigorous academic standards and demonstrate mastery of the subject matter.</p>
2) dissertation	<p>b) A brief overview or synopsis of a larger body of work, such as a research paper, article, or book.</p> <p>Summarizes the main points, key findings, and conclusions of the original work.</p> <p>Provides readers with a condensed version of the content for quick reference or comprehension.</p>
3) scientific article	<p>c) A concise summary of a research paper, article, or study, typically ranging from 150 to 250 words.</p> <p>Highlights the purpose, methods, results, and conclusions of</p>

	<p>the work, allowing readers to quickly assess its relevance and significance.</p> <p>Written in a clear and informative manner, providing a snapshot of the main content without unnecessary details.</p>
4) summary	<p>d) A brief summary or outline of the main points or arguments presented in a text, speech, or presentation.</p> <p>Often used to provide an overview of the content before delving into more detailed discussion or analysis.</p> <p>Can be tailored to different audiences or purposes, such as academic presentations, grant proposals, or marketing materials.</p>
5) review	<p>e) A comprehensive and in-depth study focused on a specific topic or research area.</p> <p>Typically authored by a single researcher or a small group of experts.</p> <p>Provides detailed analysis, theoretical frameworks, methodologies, and findings related to the subject matter.</p> <p>Often serves as a reference work or a foundational text in a particular field.</p>
6) abstract	<p>f) A critical evaluation or analysis of existing literature, theories, or research methodologies within a specific field.</p> <p>Synthesizes and evaluates multiple sources to provide insights into current trends, gaps in knowledge, and areas for future research.</p> <p>May include a systematic review of empirical studies, meta-analysis, or theoretical review depending on the scope and objectives of the review.</p>
7) synopsis	<p>g) A concise and focused paper presenting original research findings or theoretical contributions.</p>

	<p>Follows a standardized format, including sections such as abstract, introduction, methods, results, discussion, and references.</p> <p>Written in a clear and objective style, with emphasis on logical reasoning, evidence-based arguments, and adherence to scientific conventions.</p> <p>Often published in peer-reviewed journals to communicate new discoveries or advancements within a particular scientific discipline.</p>
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Exercise 4. Determine the sentences containing terms. Substantiate your answer.

1. a) The physicist explained the concept of *mass* in terms of its resistance to acceleration. b) The bakery produced a *mass* of delicious pastries for the morning rush.

2. a) The linguist analyzed a large *corpus* of texts to identify common linguistic patterns. b) The forensic team discovered a *corpus* of evidence linking the suspect to the crime scene. c) The *corpus striatum* is a crucial component of the brain's basal ganglia, involved in various motor and cognitive functions.

3. a) The *density* of the material determined its suitability for construction. b) The city's population *density* increased significantly with the influx of new residents. c) The pixel *density* of the new smartphone screen was significantly higher than that of its predecessor, resulting in sharper images and text.

4. a) The council acted as the governing *body* for the small town, making decisions on local matters such as zoning regulations and public services. b) The detective found a *body* lying motionless on the floor of the abandoned warehouse. c) The dancer moved her *body* with grace and precision, captivating the audience with every step.

5. a) The scientist observed the structure of the *cell* under the microscope, noting its intricate network of organelles. b) The inmate spent hours pacing back and forth in the cramped *cell*, longing for freedom.

Exercise 5. Continue the series of attributes to form academic collocations that express a rational evaluation and meet the stylistic requirements of the scientific text.

account – *accurate, detailed, ...*

analysis – *in-depth, systematic, ...*

clue – *useful, valuable, ...*

conclusion – *reasonable, valid, ...*

emphasis – *considerable, particular, ...*

fact – *relevant, salient, ...*

implication – *fundamental, profound, ...*

issue – *crucial, major, ...*

method – *practical, reliable, ...*

problem – *pressing, urgent, ...*

scope – *ample, considerable, ...*

task – *major, primary, ...*

Exercise 6. Fill in the blanks with the verbs from the list to form academic collocations.

advance, place, provide, conduct, undertake, collect, test, attach, give, draw

1. Some scholars *importance* to rents but also highlight complementary factors such as the roles of weak civil society, repressive security apparatuses, military conflicts, and Western policies, when analyzing authoritarianism in the Middle East.

2. Like other social scientists, they often *research* in order to contribute to the formulation of public policy.

3. Researchers continue to study and *conclusions* about multiple generations in the workplace as information continues to be collected.

4. The goal of the present examination is to *theory* by measuring whether journalists enact four particular roles by observing their manifestation in content output.

5. A group of researchers analyzes a speech production data set to *the hypothesis* that stressed and unstressed syllables are phonetically different from each other.

6. The researchers who ... *the data* stated that they had a number of informal conversations with teachers and administrators who opted not to participate in the study.

7. We *emphasis* on identifying words and phrases that conveyed the attitudes and beliefs of the focus group members concerning increasing adults' involvement in health promotion programs.

8. These guides *the description* of the course, the objectives, the content, the materials to be used, and the schedule to be followed.

9. They propose a testable hypothesis, design a simple experiment to test the hypothesis, and *the experiment*.

10. History may *the explanation* for the persistence of religious intolerance in German society.

Exercise 7. Prove that the texts belong to the scientific style of speech, based on their content characteristics and speech features.

Text 1

The Grammar-Translation Method (GTM) finds its place in fundamental pedagogy. It grants teachers the liberty to employ the mother tongue in instruction. Furthermore, it places greater emphasis on individual words rather than entire sentences. Primarily utilized in teaching vocabulary, GTM prioritizes the comprehension of word meanings and their forms (Patel & Jain, 2009). In language, grammar serves as the blueprint for how words morph from singular forms into

coherent sentences with meaning intact. Consequently, the teaching of grammar must revolve around the delivery of lessons and the structure of language usage. This approach aims to render words easily comprehensible and imbue them with clear significance within formal sentence structures. GTM permits translation, thereby fostering students' comprehension. As Duff (1996) articulated, “translation aids in grasping the interplay between different languages and rectifying unnoticed habitual errors”.

Text 2

Presently, healthcare management systems worldwide are in disarray, even in developed nations, due to the COVID-19 viral outbreak. A significant portion of patients infected with SARS-CoV2 experience acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) and require advanced healthcare interventions, including invasive mechanical ventilation. The infiltration of SARS-CoV2 virus particles into lung epithelial cells is facilitated by the spike glycoprotein (S Protein) on the virus's outer envelope, as well as a membrane protein ACE2 (angiotensin-converting enzyme 2) and two proteases (TMPRSS2 and Furin) in the host cell. This virus has unprecedented effects on the immune system, leading to a sudden increase in levels of various pro-inflammatory cytokines. This surge in cytokines may contribute to the development of pulmonary fibrosis in the lungs.

Text 3

In the following Part 4, numerous demonstrations and examples are presented, addressing implementation challenges such as: utilizing a semantic network for knowledge visualization, developing mathematical models through linear programming and game theory, applying knowledge concepts in educational materials, facilitating knowledge creation and sharing via an interactive knowledge portal, and developing learning modules. Throughout the preface, partial summaries, and final summary, the authors consolidate and synthesize the reported knowledge, offering a comprehensive overview of a substantial portion of scientific inquiry, thereby creating a more cohesive and insightful narrative.

Exercise 8. Analyze the lexical features of the given texts. Distinguish between general scientific and special vocabulary.

Text 1

In developing nations, institutional constraints pose obstacles to financial intermediation and the effectiveness of public policies (Beck et al., 2000; Levine et al., 2000). For example, the transmission of monetary policy is impeded by deficiencies in the legal framework, nascent financial markets, and concentrated banking systems (Mishra et al., 2014). Stanley Fischer, Vice Chairman of the Federal Reserve, observes that in developing countries, "interbank markets are still underdeveloped, and, although some central banks utilize policy rates, adjustments to these rates have only limited impact on other interest rates and the broader economy" (Fischer, 2015).

Text 2

In this paper, we delineate the primary disparities between the traditional, or conventional perspective on the semantics of idioms, and the viewpoint that has evolved within cognitive semantics. Additionally, we will conduct a relatively thorough analysis of two conceptual domains that are prolific sources of idioms: those related to fire and those concerning the human hand. Through this endeavor, we aim to illustrate in considerable detail the systematic nature of idioms, the cognitive processes involved in their formation, the motivated essence of idiomatic expressions, and the development of idiomatic meaning. Furthermore, we will explore whether the cognitivist perspective on idioms can enhance the teaching and learning of idiomatic expressions. To this end, we present the findings of an informal experiment on idiom acquisition.

Text 3

The presence of elevated levels of inflammatory cytokines and viral load can potentially contribute to various pathophysiological conditions. While it is widely recognized that cancer patients are at a heightened risk within the population vulnerable to COVID-19-associated mortality, it remains uncertain whether individuals who have survived COVID-19 infection are also at an increased risk of

developing cancer. Furthermore, it is unclear whether there are any biological or clinical characteristics present in post-COVID-19 individuals that may be linked to carcinogenesis.

Exercise 9. Determine the genre of the given scientific text fragments, based on knowledge of the genre characteristics of the scientific style. Prove your point of view.

Text 1

Contrastive Stylistics and Grammar of English and Ukrainian: lecture notes / compiler S. V. Baranova. Sumy: Sumy State University, 2021. 63 p.

The lecture notes titled “Contrastive Stylistics and Grammar of English and Ukrainian” are designed for students specializing in 035 “Philology”. These notes provide students with materials from various branches of contrastive typology and offer a thorough introduction to the fundamental concepts of contrastive grammar and stylistics, serving as a foundation for their independent study within the program “Germanic languages and literatures (including translation), with English as the primary foreign language”. The lectures utilize knowledge presented in the form of discrete content modules that integrate seamlessly with other components of the course. Additionally, the notes include self-check questions that enable students to apply theoretical knowledge in practical contexts.

Text 2

In today’s business context, it is imperative for the European wine industry to transition from its current emphasis on wine production to a focus on marketing. This shift entails leveraging existing marketing channels and exploring new avenues to ensure long-term commercial success. Research indicates that wine tourism can play a pivotal role in benefiting the overall tourism industry.

This study focuses on the impact of wine tourism on European countries, offering both theoretical insights and practical observations. The theoretical segment addresses various components of wine tourism, including its advantages and disadvantages, the definition and segmentation of wine tourists, and their motivations

for engaging in wine tourism. Furthermore, it examines the landscape of wine tourism across European nations.

The practical component centers on an empirical investigation of wine tourists, encompassing their social and demographic characteristics. The research scrutinizes the activities of wine tourists, their reasons for visiting wineries, and the broader influence of wine tourism on the European tourism sector. This analysis draws from a survey conducted among 96 respondents.

The findings underscore the importance of comprehensively studying consumer motivations within the realm of wine tourism, as these motivations directly impact the sector itself and its broader implications for the tourism industry.

Keywords: wine tourism, wine tourist, European countries, motivation, influence, advantages of wine tourism, disadvantages of wine tourism.

Text 3

Over the past two decades, metaphor has emerged as a significant area of research spanning various academic disciplines. Conferences on metaphor routinely attract scholars from fields such as philosophy, psychology, literary studies, linguistics, and anthropology, each bringing their unique questions and methodologies to the study of metaphor. Given this interdisciplinary nature, it is essential to outline the starting point for this research and elucidate its position within the broader field of metaphor studies.

Chapters One to Four of this thesis lay out the theoretical framework underpinning the conducted studies. In Chapter One, I delve into contemporary theory's facets that bear relevance to linguistic metaphors. Chapter Two explores related phenomena, while Chapter Three presents a model of meaning division aimed at identifying independent senses from a corpus of lexeme citations. Additionally, Chapter Four outlines criteria for categorizing senses as metaphorical or otherwise.

Chapter Five delineates the methodology employed to analyze corpus data. Chapters Six to Nine comprise four corpus-based studies, each examining a distinct

linguistic feature of metaphor. Finally, Chapter Ten synthesizes the findings from the studies and offers an evaluation of the work conducted.

Exercise 10. Indicate lexical, morphological, grammatical, and syntactical compositional features in the following extracts:

Text 1

Seized from the Ottomans by Austria in 1775, this region of ancient Moldavia spent one hundred and fifty years as the farthest frontier of the Habsburg domains. Subsequently, it was annexed by Romania for two decades. Its principal city, Tschernowitz/Cernati on the Prut River, served as the focal point of a diverse, multi-faith, hierarchical society where the imperial German culture of Mitteleuropa overlaid the vibrant tapestry of local Jewish, Romanian, Polish, and Ruthenian traditions. Following fifty years of Soviet influence, it has emerged as Chernovtsy, a nondescript provincial backwater of Ukraine.

Although the old Bukovina has faded into obscurity, traces of its essence linger, preserved in the nostalgic recollections of an exile who returned during the waning months of Soviet rule. This individual, raised amidst the “futile attempts to maintain the dignity of a German ruling class in the border marches of a defunct empire” during the 1920s, provides glimpses into the vanished world of yesteryears.

Text 2

This article conducts an experimental examination of propositions derived from Stigler's seminal economics of information theory. It evaluates prior empirical findings related to these propositions and assesses the varying levels of support they have garnered. Furthermore, it scrutinizes a key assumption of the theory and posits hypotheses suggesting that the propositions may not be as universally applicable as previously assumed.

The findings reveal that buyers with more assured beliefs regarding retailer-price images engage in less search behavior and exhibit decreased responsiveness to

fluctuations in the costs and benefits of search compared to buyers with less certainty in their beliefs.

Ultimately, the article explores the implications of these results for both the fields of economics and marketing, shedding light on the nuanced dynamics underlying consumer behavior and decision-making processes.

Text 3

Ecosystem services refer to the benefits that humans derive, whether directly or indirectly, from ecosystems (Costanza et al., 1997; Daily, 1997). Changes in ecosystems can alter the array of services they provide by impacting ecosystem structures and processes. These alterations may result in the augmentation or diminution of services; for instance, expanding wetlands for storm protection could reduce fishery habitat by altering the marsh-water edge.

Managing ecosystems inevitably involves making trade-offs among different services and between different time periods. Assessing these trade-offs necessitates some form of valuation. Ecosystem services can be classified in various ways (NRC, 2005). Table 1 below outlines the categories of ecosystem services as per the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (WRI, 2005) and provides examples of these services. It is important to note that all ecological services stem from supporting processes operating at various temporal and spatial scales.

Exercise 11. Dwell on lexical, morphological, grammatical, and syntactical compositional features in the following extracts representing various genres of the style. Analyze their distinguishing features.

1. Monograph:

Title: “The Evolution of Human Language: A Comparative Analysis”

Author: Dr. Emily Johnson

Language is a fundamental aspect of human communication and culture, shaping the way we interact, express ourselves, and understand the world around us. From the earliest forms of communication to the intricate languages spoken today,

the evolution of human language has been a topic of fascination and inquiry for scholars across disciplines. In this monograph, we embark on a journey to explore the origins and development of human language through a comparative lens.

This monograph delves into the rich tapestry of linguistic structures found across different cultures and time periods, aiming to unravel the mysteries of language evolution. Drawing on extensive research in linguistics, anthropology, and evolutionary biology, the author presents a comprehensive examination of the cognitive, social, and environmental factors that have influenced the trajectory of language development throughout human history.

At the heart of this exploration lies a quest to understand the fundamental nature of human language and its profound impact on shaping human societies. By examining the emergence of early communication systems and tracing the evolutionary pathways that have led to the complexity of modern languages, this monograph offers new insights into the origins, functions, and adaptive significance of language in the human experience.

Through meticulous analysis and synthesis of interdisciplinary perspectives, we illuminate the intricate interplay between biological, cultural, and environmental forces in driving language evolution. By contextualizing linguistic phenomena within broader socio-cultural frameworks, this monograph seeks to deepen our understanding of the dynamic processes that have shaped the diversity and complexity of human languages.

Ultimately, this monograph serves as a scholarly endeavor to shed light on one of the most fascinating and enduring aspects of human cognition and culture: the evolution of language. Unraveling the threads of linguistic history and exploring the interconnectedness of language and society, we gain a deeper appreciation for the richness and diversity of human linguistic heritage.

2. Dissertation:

Title: "Exploring the Effects of Social Media on Adolescent Mental Health"

Author: John Smith

Conclusion:

In conclusion, this dissertation has provided valuable insights into the complex relationship between social media usage and adolescent mental health. Through a comprehensive mixed-methods approach, including surveys, interviews, and longitudinal studies, the research has explored the impact of social media engagement on variables such as self-esteem, anxiety, and depression among teenagers.

The findings of this study have revealed both positive and negative effects of social media on adolescent well-being. While social media platforms offer opportunities for social connection, self-expression, and information dissemination, they also present risks such as cyberbullying, social comparison, and excessive screen time, which can adversely affect mental health outcomes.

It is evident from the research that parental involvement, digital literacy, and mental health support services play crucial roles in mitigating the potential risks associated with online social networking. Parents, educators, and mental health professionals must work collaboratively to promote responsible social media use, educate adolescents about online safety and privacy, and provide timely support and intervention for those experiencing mental health challenges.

Moving forward, it is imperative to continue researching the evolving landscape of social media and its impact on adolescent mental health. By gaining a deeper understanding of the mechanisms underlying these effects and identifying effective strategies for prevention and intervention, we can better support the well-being of today's youth in an increasingly digital world.

3. Scientific Article:

Title: "The Role of Gut Microbiota in Human Health and Disease"

Authors: Dr. Sarah Lee, Dr. David Chen

The aim of the article is to provide a comprehensive review of current research on the gut microbiota's significance in human health and disease.

The human gut microbiota, consisting of trillions of microorganisms, plays a crucial role in maintaining host health and homeostasis. Recent advancements in microbiome research have shed light on the intricate relationship between gut microbiota composition and various physiological processes. In this article, we

explore the multifaceted nature of the gut microbiome and its impact on human health and disease.

Host Genetics and Gut Microbiota. One of the key determinants of gut microbiota composition is host genetics. Studies have shown that genetic factors influence microbial diversity and community structure in the gut. Variations in genes related to immune function, metabolism, and mucosal barrier integrity can modulate the susceptibility to dysbiosis and associated diseases. Understanding the interplay between host genetics and gut microbiota may provide insights into personalized approaches for disease prevention and treatment.

Diet and Lifestyle Factors. Dietary habits and lifestyle choices significantly influence the composition and function of the gut microbiome. High-fiber diets rich in fruits, vegetables, and whole grains promote microbial diversity and metabolic health, whereas diets high in processed foods and saturated fats have been linked to dysbiosis and inflammation. Additionally, lifestyle factors such as physical activity, stress, and sleep patterns can impact gut microbial communities. Targeted dietary and lifestyle interventions may offer therapeutic benefits for individuals with dysbiotic gut microbiota.

Environmental Influences. Environmental factors, including antibiotic exposure, pollution, and urbanization, can disrupt the balance of gut microbiota and contribute to the development of various diseases. Antibiotic treatment, while effective against bacterial infections, can also indiscriminately alter gut microbial communities, leading to dysbiosis and susceptibility to infections. Furthermore, environmental pollutants and toxins may exert direct effects on gut microbiota composition and function, exacerbating inflammation and metabolic dysfunction.

4. Summary:

Title: “Climate Change: Impacts and Solutions”

This summary provides an overview of the key findings and recommendations from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report on climate change impacts and solutions. It highlights the urgent need for global action to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, adapt to changing climate conditions, and

promote sustainable development practices. The summary outlines the potential impacts of climate change on ecosystems, food security, human health, and socio-economic systems, emphasizing the importance of collaborative efforts at the international, national, and local levels to address this pressing issue.

5. Review:

Title: “Recent Advances in Cancer Immunotherapy: A Comprehensive Review”

Author: Dr. Maria Rodriguez

This comprehensive review evaluates recent advancements in cancer immunotherapy, focusing on the development of novel immunotherapeutic agents, combination therapies, and biomarker-based approaches for personalized treatment strategies. Dr. Rodriguez synthesizes findings from preclinical and clinical studies to assess the efficacy, safety, and limitations of immune checkpoint inhibitors, chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T-cell therapy, cancer vaccines, and adoptive cell transfer. Furthermore, the review discusses emerging challenges in overcoming tumor resistance and immune-related adverse events, highlighting future directions for research and clinical practice in the field of cancer immunotherapy.

6. Abstract:

Title: “The Effects of Exercise on Cognitive Function in Older Adults: A Meta-Analysis”

Authors: Dr. James Taylor, Dr. Emily White

This abstract summarizes a meta-analysis examining the effects of exercise interventions on cognitive function in older adults. The study reviewed data from randomized controlled trials investigating the impact of aerobic exercise, resistance training, and combined exercise programs on cognitive outcomes such as memory, attention, and executive function. Results indicate a significant positive association between regular exercise and improvements in cognitive performance among older individuals. The abstract concludes with implications for promoting physical activity as a preventive measure against age-related cognitive decline and dementia.

7. Synopsis:

Title: “Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare: Opportunities and Challenges”

This synopsis provides an overview of the opportunities and challenges associated with the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) in healthcare. It outlines the potential benefits of AI technologies, including improved diagnostic accuracy, personalized treatment recommendations, and enhanced patient outcomes. However, the synopsis also highlights ethical considerations, privacy concerns, and regulatory hurdles that must be addressed to ensure the responsible and equitable implementation of AI in healthcare settings. Ultimately, the synopsis underscores the transformative potential of AI in revolutionizing healthcare delivery while emphasizing the importance of responsible innovation and stakeholder collaboration.

Exercise 12. Study the phrases that are used in academic writing:

1. Introduction:

- The purpose of this study is to...
- This paper aims to address...
- This research investigates...
- The current study examines...
- The focus of this paper is to...
- The objective of this research is to...

2. Literature Review:

- Previous studies have shown that...
- Research has consistently demonstrated that...
- Scholars have argued that...
- Several authors have suggested that...
- The literature suggests that...
- A growing body of literature indicates that...

3. Methodology:

- The study employed a mixed-methods approach...
- Participants were selected using...
- Data was collected through...

- The research utilized a randomized controlled trial design...
- A survey questionnaire was administered to...
- Interviews were conducted with a semi-structured format...
- The research design included both qualitative and quantitative methods...

4. Results:

- The findings revealed that...
- Statistical analysis showed that...
- The data indicated that...
- There was a significant correlation between...
- The results support the hypothesis that...
- The study found evidence to suggest that...

5. Discussion:

- The implications of these findings are...
- These results are consistent with previous research showing that...
- The limitations of the study include...
- Future research should explore...
- This study contributes to the literature by...
- These findings raise questions about...
- Theoretical implications of the findings are...

6. Conclusion:

- In conclusion, this study has demonstrated that...
- The research has provided insights into...
- Overall, this study highlights the importance of...
- Future research directions include...
- This study has advanced our understanding of...

7. General Academic Phrases:

- It is widely accepted that...
- There is consensus among scholars that...
- The evidence suggests that...
- It can be inferred from the data that...

- The findings are consistent with previous research indicating that...
- The results lend support to the hypothesis that...

Exercise 13. Below are incomplete sentences related to different sections of an academic paper: introduction, methodology, results, and discussion. Fill in the blanks with appropriate academic phrases.

1. In the _____, the study aims to investigate the impact of...
2. For the _____, a mixed-methods approach was employed to...
3. The _____ presents an overview of the theoretical framework guiding the research.
4. To address the research question, a _____ was designed and implemented.
5. In the _____, participants were recruited from...
6. The _____ outlines the procedures followed in data collection and analysis.
7. Results from the _____ indicate a statistically significant relationship between...
8. The _____ provides a detailed description of the statistical analyses conducted.
9. Findings from the _____ support the hypothesis that...
10. The _____ discusses the implications of the results for theory and practice.
11. Limitations of the _____ are acknowledged, including...
12. Future research directions are suggested in the _____.
13. The _____ emphasizes the importance of further investigation into...
14. Conclusions drawn from the _____ underscore the need for...
15. Recommendations for policy and practice are outlined in the _____.

Exercise 14. Rewrite the sentences using appropriate academic phrases while maintaining the clarity of the message.

Original: "I believe that technology has had a huge impact on our daily lives".

Rewritten: "The pervasive influence of technology on contemporary society is undeniable".

1. The accuracy of the experiment's results is uncertain.
2. There are many different opinions on the topic of climate change.
3. I think that education is important for personal development.
4. There are a lot of reasons why people immigrate to other countries.
5. I feel that social media has changed the way we communicate.
6. I guess the findings of the study are quite interesting.
7. I reckon that economic inequality is a pressing issue.
8. I'm not sure if the results of the experiment are accurate.
9. I think that renewable energy sources are beneficial for the environment.
10. I believe that literature has the power to evoke strong emotions.
11. I feel that the government should prioritize healthcare reform.
12. I suppose there are various factors contributing to economic growth.
13. I reckon that technological advancements have transformed the workplace.
14. I think that the novel raises thought-provoking questions about society.
15. I'm not entirely convinced by the arguments presented in the article.

CHAPTER 4. OFFICIAL DOCUMENT STYLE, ITS GENRES AND SPECIFICS

The official document style is the most conservative among the functional styles. It usually contains rigid structural forms as well as syntactical constructions and words noted as archaic and not employed anywhere else. The sphere of employment for the functional style of official documents is business and communication within official state institutions. Its main function is regulative. Thus, it regulates and institutes rules and norm, states condition, assists in reaching agreement as well as accommodates all relations between a person and the state.

The *lexical features* of the official document style include:

- the use of words in their denotational dictionary meaning;
- preference of stylistically neutral and bookish vocabulary;
- use of archaic forms and words: *kinsman, hereof, thereto, thereby, ilk*;
- clichés, terms and set expressions: *the above-mentioned, hereinafter named, on behalf of, high contracting parties, to ratify an agreement, memorandum, pact, protectorate, extraterritorial status, plenipotentiary, etc.*;
- abbreviations, conventional symbols and contractions: *M. P. (Member of Parliament), Gvt (government), H.M.S. (His Majesty's Steamship), \$ (dollar), £ (pound), Ltd (Limited)*;
- proper names (names of enterprises, companies, etc.) and titles;
- foreign words, especially Latin and French: *status quo, force majeure, persona non grata*;
- use of stereotyped, official phraseology;
- absence of stylistic figures, evaluative and emotive vocabulary.

Syntactic level is characterized by:

- long complex sentences with several types of coordination and subordination;

- passive and participial constructions, numerous connectives;
- use of objects, attributes and all sorts of modifiers in the identifying and explanatory function;
- extensive use of detached constructions and parenthesis;
- participle I and participle II as openers in the initial expository statement;
- a general syntactical mode of combining several pronouncements into one sentence;
- information texts are based on standard normative syntax reasonably simplified.

The compositional features of the official document style include:

- definite compositional pattern;
- special compositional design: coded graphical layout, clear-cut subdivision of texts into units of information;
- logical arrangement of these units, order-of-priority organisation of content and information;
- conventional composition of treaties, agreements, protocols, etc.: division into two parts, a preamble and a main part;
- accurate use of punctuation;
- objective, concrete, unemotional and impersonal style of narration.

SELF-CHECK ASSIGNMENTS

1. Give the characteristics of the official document style?
2. Single out its main varieties and genres.
3. What are the main features of the official document style on the lexical level?
4. What are the peculiarities of the analyzed style on the syntactic level?
5. Speak on the compositional features of the official document style.

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENTS

Exercise 1. Determine whether the statements on the official document style are true (T) or false (F).

1. The official document style is the most conservative among the functional styles.

2. Official documents typically contain rigid structural forms and syntactic constructions considered archaic.

3. The main function of the official document style is informative rather than regulative.

4. The official document style is primarily employed in business and communication within official state institutions.

5. The lexical features of the official document style include the use of evaluative and emotive vocabulary.

6. The official document style may employ foreign words, especially Latin and French, to add formality.

7. Syntactically, official documents often feature long complex sentences with multiple types of coordination and subordination.

8. Compositional features of the official document style include a flexible pattern and casual arrangement of content.

9. Official documents typically employ an objective, concrete, and unemotional style of narration.

10. The syntactic mode of official documents involves combining several pronouncements into one sentence, making them complex.

Exercise 2. Match the genres of the official document style with their explanation

Genres	Explanation
1) laws and regulations	a) Internal communications within organizations or government agencies, used to convey directives, policies, or instructions to employees or members.
2) treaties and agreements	b) Documents presenting findings, analysis, or recommendations on specific topics or issues, often prepared for government agencies, committees, or regulatory bodies.
3) contracts and agreements	c) Public notifications issued by government agencies or organizations to inform citizens or stakeholders about important events, policies, or developments.
4) memoranda and circulars	d) Formal statements or declarations issued by government bodies or authorities, typically addressing specific issues, events, or commemorations.
5) official letters and correspondence	e) Documents that establish legal rules and regulations, such as statutes, ordinances, and regulations issued by government bodies or legislative bodies.
6) reports and briefs	f) Records of proceedings and discussions during official meetings, conferences, or assemblies, typically prepared by a designated secretary or recorder.
7) resolutions and proclamations	g) Formal communications between individuals, organizations, or government entities, often used for official business matters, requests, or notifications.

8) petitions and appeals	h) Formal agreements between two or more parties, such as international treaties, trade agreements, and diplomatic accords.
9) official notices and announcements	i) Formal requests or pleas submitted to government authorities or organizations, seeking redress, relief, or action on specific matters of concern.
10) minutes of meetings	j) Legal documents outlining terms and conditions agreed upon by parties involved in a business transaction or relationship, such as employment contracts, rental agreements, and purchase agreements.

Exercise 3. Prove that the texts belong to the official document style of speech, based on their content characteristics and speech features.

Text 1

1. The NATO Foreign Ministers convened today to address the challenging circumstances unfolding in Afghanistan.

2. We express our unified apprehension regarding the dire developments in Afghanistan and advocate for an immediate cessation of hostilities. Additionally, we voice grave concerns over reports of severe human rights violations and urge adherence to international standards on human rights and humanitarian law.

3. Our primary objective at present is to fulfill our obligations to safely evacuate our citizens, allies, and vulnerable Afghans, particularly those who aided our endeavors. We implore Afghan authorities to facilitate their orderly departure, including through Hamid Karzai International Airport, as we continue our coordinated evacuation efforts.

4. It is imperative that the Afghan populace can live securely, dignified lives and build upon the significant advancements achieved over the past two decades. We stand in solidarity with civil society figures who play vital roles in Afghan society

and call for the establishment of an inclusive government that represents all sectors, including women and minorities. NATO has suspended all support to Afghan authorities under the current circumstances, emphasizing the necessity for any future government to adhere to international obligations and uphold human rights.

5. Over the past two decades, we have effectively prevented terrorists from establishing a foothold in Afghanistan to launch attacks. We remain steadfast in our commitment to combat terrorism and stand united against any threat posed by terrorists.

6. We pay tribute to the dedication and sacrifices of all individuals who have labored tirelessly to build a brighter future for Afghanistan. Together, we will critically assess our involvement in Afghanistan and glean valuable insights. Our focus remains on fostering a stable, prosperous Afghanistan, addressing pressing issues confronting the nation and the region, and collaborating with international partners such as the European Union and United Nations.

Text 2

1. In the face of the unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic, we remain steadfastly united. We denounce disruptive and malevolent cyber operations aimed at critical entities combating the pandemic, such as healthcare facilities and research centers. These reprehensible acts pose a threat to our citizens' lives when these vital sectors are most needed, hindering our efforts to overcome the pandemic swiftly.

2. NATO continues to contribute to the pandemic response, with Allies and partners offering mutual support through the provision and transportation of medical resources, deployment of medical personnel, and implementation of innovative solutions.

3. We express solidarity with those impacted by harmful cyber operations and stand ready to aid Allies by maintaining information sharing and assisting in their response to cyber incidents affecting essential services.

4. Allies are committed to safeguarding their critical infrastructure, enhancing resilience, and fortifying cyber defenses in accordance with their national

responsibilities and capabilities, including the complete implementation of NATO's Cyber Defence Pledge.

5. Cyber defense constitutes a fundamental aspect of NATO's core duty of collective defense, as emphasized at the 2018 NATO Summit. Affirming NATO's defensive mandate, we are resolute in leveraging all capabilities, including cyber, to deter, defend against, and counter the diverse array of cyber threats emanating from both state and non-state actors, including those with state sponsorship.

6. The establishment of a rules-based, transparent, open, free, and secure cyberspace is beneficial to all. NATO underscores the application of international law in cyberspace, which must be upheld by all states. It is imperative for all states to promote and adhere to voluntary norms of responsible state conduct and counter disruptive and malicious cyber activities.

Text 3

With complete understanding of the circumstances surrounding the activity, I hereby consent to participate in it, assuming all associated responsibilities and risks, including potential property damage and injury to myself or others. I confirm that I possess adequate insurance to cover any medical expenses that may arise directly or indirectly from my involvement in the activity, or I acknowledge that I am solely responsible for such costs.

Additionally, I accept full responsibility for any actions I undertake in connection with the activity, irrespective of whether they occur before, during, or after its scheduled duration. I pledge to conduct myself in a manner that respects the well-being of fellow participants and adheres to the university's regulations, including the Student Code of Conduct where applicable, as well as any relevant state, city, and local laws or regulations.

I agree to abstain from the use or possession of alcohol or drugs while traveling, staying, or engaging in the event/activity. Furthermore, I understand that the university bears no responsibility for any damages resulting from my use of transportation not owned or operated by the university to, from, or during the activity,

whether as a driver or passenger. Finally, I acknowledge that any actions I take outside the official schedule of the activity are my sole responsibility, regardless of when they occur in relation to the activity's duration.

Exercise 4. Analyze the use of clichéd structures in bold, use them in your own sentences.

1. **Considering that** the Council of Europe aims to enhance unity among its members and that this goal may be pursued, among other means, through the implementation of shared regulations in the disability policy realm to advance the safeguarding of political, civil, social, cultural, and educational rights...

2. **Bearing in mind** the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (ETS No. 5) and its Protocol (ETS No. 9), which enshrines the right to education (Article 2), along with the European Convention on the Exercise of Children's Rights (ETS No. 160)...

3. **Taking note of** the final declaration of the 2nd European Conference of Ministers responsible for Integration Policies for People with Disabilities, convened in 2003 in Malaga, Spain, under the theme “Progressing towards full participation as citizens...”

4. **Having regard to** the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) (2001), as well as the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) established by the World Health Organization...

5. **Reaffirming** the universality, interdependence and indivisibility of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and emphasizing the imperative for individuals with autism spectrum disorders, irrespective of the severity of their condition, to be ensured full enjoyment of these rights without any form of discrimination...

6. **Convinced that** the promotion of equal opportunities for all segments of society fosters democracy and enhances social cohesion...

7. **Noting that** autism spectrum disorders currently cannot be detected at birth, and that the progression of epidemiological data offers insight into, among other

factors, public awareness levels and the availability, accessibility, and quality of diagnostic services...

8. **Emphasizing** the necessity of integrating both therapy and learning approaches into the educational system to adequately address the needs of these children...

9. **Reiterating** the importance of actively involving children and young individuals with autism spectrum disorders, as well as their families, in decisions that impact their lives...

10. **In line with** the frameworks established by the Council of Europe and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, member states must guarantee that educational, social welfare, and other public policies do not discriminate against individuals with disabilities, including those with autism spectrum disorder. Moreover, they should ensure the provision of equal opportunities and suitable educational interventions.

11. Member states **ought to endorse** comprehensive, timely, and easily accessible processes for identification and diagnosis, individual evaluation, public awareness, and training for both parents and relevant professionals.

12. **With regard to** suspected autism spectrum disorders, it is imperative for public authorities to offer services aimed at preventing further complications and addressing the needs of the individual and their family while awaiting confirmation of diagnosis, particularly if the person's functional ability is impaired.

Exercise 5. Note the compositional, lexical, grammatical and syntactical features of the following resume. Write a resume for a post of a financial analyst.

Jack Beal

jack.q.beal@gmail.com

708-408-7131

LinkedIn.com/in/jack-q-beal

Twitter.com/jackqbeal

Professional Summary

High-performing financial advisor with 6+ years of experience. Highly skilled in client education, financial planning, and analysis. Seeking position at Resnick & Sheckley Financial Services. At Fairchild Livingston, raised client satisfaction score from 85% to 99% through using automation to free up more time to spend with clients. Maintained client returns 4% higher than team average.

Work Experience

Financial Advisor

Fairchild Livingston

Nov 2014–March 2019

- Executed trades, managed internal systems, and wrote financial plans for 150+ clients with over \$200M under management.
- Maintained client returns 4% higher than team average.
- Increased client satisfaction scores from 85% to 99% through using time-saving automation tools to spend 8 hours more per week with clients.
- Increased AUM by 25% in 18 months.
- Used UAFRS data from Valens Research to identify undervalued investments. Raised individual investor client performance by 35%.

Financial Advisor

Melcher Advisors

Nov 2013–Nov 2014

- Developed and presented financial planning and investment seminars for clients and prospects. Increased client satisfaction 50% and grew client base 28%.
- Created standardized reports that resulted in a better understanding of real-time performance. This allowed the firm to raise client returns 15%.
- Mentored 3 financial advisors who had been marked for termination. They became 3 of the firm's top 5 performers.

Education

2009–2013 Northwestern University

Bachelor of Science in Business

- President, MarketWatch student organization. Grew membership by 200%.
- Conducted senior project to build imaginary hedge fund. Based on stock picking, would have grown \$50,000 into \$100,000 in one year.

Skills

Hard skills: Client education, generating reports, equity analysis, sales

Soft skills: Interpersonal skills, communication, collaboration, analytical skills

Activities

Volunteer financial planner for Arthur Zissner Charitable Trust, \$3.5M AUM.

Row in a competitive rowing shell 3x per week for fitness and self-care.

Exercise 6. Analyze the features of the Constitution of the United States which may be accessed here: <https://constitution.congress.gov/constitution/>

Speak on the following aspects: a) compositional design and paragraphing; b) choice of vocabulary; c) grammar structures; d) syntax.

Exercise 7. Read the excerpts from Article II of the USA Constitution provided below. Identify the stylistic features characteristic of official documents. Answer the questions following each excerpt to analyze the style further.

Excerpt 1:

“The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows.”

Questions:

1. What specific language is used to denote the authority vested in the President?
2. Identify any formal language or terminology used to describe the process of presidential election.

Excerpt 2:

“The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.”

Questions:

1. What formal language is used to describe the President’s power to seek opinions from executive officers?
2. Analyze grammatical and syntactical structures.

Excerpt 3:

“He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.”

Questions:

1. How does the language in this excerpt establish the President’s role in communicating with Congress?
2. Identify any formal phrases used to describe the President's actions in convening or adjourning Congress.

Excerpt 4:

“The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.”

Questions:

1. What language structures are used to establish the conditions under which civil officers may be removed from office?
2. Identify any formal language used to describe the process of impeachment and conviction.

Exercise 7. Analyze the features of the excerpt from for each genre of the official document style. Speak on the following aspects: a) compositional design and paragraphing; b) choice of vocabulary; c) grammar structures; d) syntax.

1. Laws and Regulations:

“Local Government Ordinance No. 123”

Be it ordained by the City Council of Springfield, pursuant to the authority vested in it by the State Constitution, that effective immediately, all public parks within the city limits shall be closed to the public between the hours of 10:00 PM and 6:00 AM.

2. Treaties and Agreements:

“Paris Climate Agreement”

The participating countries, recognizing the urgent need to address climate change, hereby agree to undertake collective action to limit global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, with efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius.

3. Contracts and Agreements:

“Employment Contract”

This Employment Contract, entered into on [date], between [employer name], hereinafter referred to as the Employer, and [employee name], hereinafter referred to as the Employee, sets forth the terms and conditions of employment for the position of [job title].

4. Memoranda and Circulars:

“Internal Memorandum: Staff Dress Code Policy”

To: All Employees

From: Human Resources Department

Date: [date]

Subject: Staff Dress Code Policy

This memorandum serves to inform all staff members of the updated dress code policy, effective immediately. Please ensure compliance with the guidelines outlined in the attached document.

5. Official Letters and Correspondence:

“Letter of Notification: Tax Assessment”

Dear Taxpayer,

This letter serves to notify you of the recent assessment of property taxes for the fiscal year [year]. Based on the valuation conducted by the assessor’s office, your property has been assessed at [amount], due for payment by [deadline]. Please remit payment promptly to avoid penalties and interest charges.

6. Reports and Briefs:

“Annual Budget Report”

Executive Summary: The Annual Budget Report for the fiscal year [year] provides a comprehensive overview of the city’s financial performance, outlining revenue sources, expenditure allocations, and budgetary priorities. Key highlights include increased investment in infrastructure projects, enhanced public services, and efforts to maintain fiscal sustainability.

7. Resolutions and Proclamations:

“Resolution in Support of Environmental Conservation”

Whereas, the City Council recognizes the importance of environmental conservation in ensuring the health and well-being of current and future generations; Be it resolved, that the City Council hereby reaffirms its commitment to sustainable practices and pledges to support initiatives aimed at protecting natural resources and mitigating climate change.

8. Petitions and Appeals:

“Community Petition: Traffic Safety Measures”

We, the undersigned residents of [community], hereby petition the local government to implement traffic safety measures, including the installation of speed

bumps and increased police patrols, to address the rising concerns of speeding and reckless driving in our neighborhood.

9. Official Notices and Announcements:

“Public Notice: Road Closure for Maintenance”

Notice: Please be advised that Main Street will be temporarily closed to vehicular traffic between First Avenue and Second Avenue on [date] from 8:00 AM to 4:00 PM for scheduled maintenance work. We apologize for any inconvenience and appreciate your cooperation.

10. Minutes of Meetings:

“Minutes of City Council Meeting:

Meeting convened at 7:00 PM with Mayor Smith presiding. Present: Council Members Johnson, Lee, Martinez, and Ramirez. Absent: None. The minutes of the previous meeting were reviewed and approved. Old business: Discussion on proposed zoning ordinance amendments. New business: Presentation on community development projects. Meeting adjourned at 9:00 PM.

Exercise 8. Study the text of the treaty, find the lexical, grammatical, structural elements pertaining to the style of official documents.

Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security Between the United States of America and the Republic of XYZ

Preamble

The United States of America and the Republic of XYZ, hereinafter referred to as the High Contracting Parties,

Recognizing the common interests and mutual commitment to peace, stability, and security in the region,

Desiring to strengthen their bilateral relationship and promote cooperation in various fields,

Have agreed as follows:

Article I

The High Contracting Parties shall maintain close consultation and cooperation in matters pertaining to mutual defense and security.

Article II

In the event of an armed attack against either High Contracting Party, they shall immediately consult together and take appropriate measures to restore and maintain security in the region.

Article III

The High Contracting Parties shall refrain from the threat or use of force against each other and shall settle any disputes peacefully through diplomatic means.

Article IV

This Treaty shall not affect the rights and obligations of the High Contracting Parties under the United Nations Charter.

Article V

This Treaty shall enter into force upon ratification by both High Contracting Parties and shall remain in force indefinitely. Either Party may terminate this Treaty by giving one year's notice in writing to the other Party.

Done at [City], this [Day] of [Month], in duplicate, in the English language.

For the United States of America: [Signature]

For the Republic of XYZ: [Signature]

Exercise 9. Analyze the treaties rewritten of colloquial style. What changes have you noticed?

Treaty of Mutual Chill and Security Between the United States of America and the Republic of XYZ

Yo, it's the United States of America and the Republic of XYZ, also known as the High Contracting Parties,

We're all about peace, stability, and keeping things chill in the hood,

We're looking to boost our friendship and help each other out in whatever way we can,

So here's the lowdown:

Article I

We're gonna stay tight and keep each other in the loop when it comes to defending our turf and keeping things secure.

Article II

If one of us gets hit with some serious trouble, we're gonna hit up each other ASAP and figure out how to handle the situation and keep the block safe.

Article III

No threats or beef between us, alright? Any issues we got, we're gonna hash out like grown-ups and keep the peace.

Article IV

This ain't gonna mess with any of our rights or duties under the United Nations Charter, so no worries there.

Article V

This treaty kicks in once we both give it the thumbs up, and it's gonna stay in effect until one of us decides to dip out. But you gotta give a heads up at least a year in advance, cool?

Signed and sealed at [City], on this [Day] day of [Month], in English, 'cause that's how we roll.

For the United States of America: [Signature]

For the Republic of XYZ: [Signature]

Exercise 10. Rewrite the following into text belonging to the style of official documents.

Treaty of Economic Hustle and Trade Between the European Union and the Republic of ABC

Yo, it's the European Union, aka the EU, and the Republic of ABC, aka ABC, We're all about boosting our cash flow and making moves in the trade game, Recognizing that teaming up economically benefits all our people, Here's the deal:

Article I

We're gonna hook each other up and make it easy for businesses to trade and invest between our spots, following all the rules and regs.

Article II

Let's knock down any obstacles in the way of doing business and create a sweet setup for collaboration.

Article III

We're gonna team up on stuff like customs, protecting intellectual property, and setting standards to make our economic fusion even stronger.

Article IV

Any beef we got about how to interpret or use this treaty, we'll hash out through talks and negotiations.

Article V

This treaty kicks in once we both give it the nod, and it's gonna stay in effect for [X] years. After that, it's automatic renewal for [Y] years, unless one of us decides to peace out. But you gotta give a heads up at least six months in advance, got it?

Signed and sealed at [City], on this [Day] day of [Month], in English, 'cause that's how we do.

For the European Union: [Signature]

For the Republic of ABC: [Signature]

CHAPTER 5. PUBLICIST STYLE, ITS GENRES AND SPECIFICS

The publicist style entails the explicit pragmatic function of persuasion aimed at influencing the reader and shaping his/her views. Therefore, it is known for a synthesis of the strict logical reasoning which reflects the objective state of things, and distinct subjectivity mirroring the author's attitude towards the discussed subject (Kukharensko, 2003: 134).

The publicist style possesses its distinctive features on all language levels:

Phonetic features (in oratory):

- standard pronunciation, wide use of prosody as a means of conveying the subtle shades of meaning, overtones and emotions;
- phonetic compression.

Lexical layer is represented by:

- words of elevated and bookish character
- colloquial words and phrases
- frequent use of such stylistic devices as metaphor, alliteration, allusion, irony, etc.
- use of conventional forms of address and trite phrases, clichés, catch phrases;
- proper names, toponyms, anthroponyms, names of enterprises, institutions, international words, dates and figures.
- political terms, abbreviations, phraseological units, sayings, proverbs.

Syntactic layer is characterized by the use of:

- rhetorical questions and interrogatives
- absence of complex coordination with chain of subordinate clauses and a number of conjunctions;
- prepositional phrases are used much more than synonymous gerundial phrases;
- syntactic organization and logical arrangement of sentences;

- wide use of quotations, direct speech and represented speech.
- syntactic stylistic devices.

SELF-CHECK ASSIGNMENTS

1. What are the main characteristics of the publicist style?
2. Discuss the peculiarities of the publicist style and some of its main subtypes or genres.
3. What are the phonetic features of the publicist style?
4. Determine the main lexical features of the publicist style.
5. Single out the peculiarities of the analyzed style on the syntactic level.

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENTS

Exercise 1. Determine whether the statements on the publicist style are true (T) or false (F).

1. In the publicist style, the primary goal is to present objective facts without any subjective influence.
2. Phonetic compression is a common feature of the publicist style on the phonetic level.
3. The lexical layer of the publicist style does not include colloquial words or phrases.
4. The use of stylistic devices such as metaphor and alliteration is rare in the publicist style.
5. The syntactic layer of the publicist style often employs complex coordination with chains of subordinate clauses.
6. Rhetorical questions and interrogatives are rarely used in the publicist style.
7. The publicist style typically avoids the use of quotations and direct speech.
8. Political terms and abbreviations are not commonly found in the lexical layer of the publicist style.

9. The syntactic organization of sentences in the publicist style is often illogical and chaotic.

10. The publicist style aims to engage the reader emotionally rather than logically.

Exercise 2. Match the genres of the publicist style with their explanation

Genres	Explanation
1. Letters to the Editor	a) Texts prepared for public speaking engagements, delivered by politicians, activists, business leaders, or other prominent individuals to address audiences on specific topics or occasions.
2. Speeches	b) Analytical or interpretative pieces offering insight or perspective on recent events, trends, or developments, often written by experts or commentators.
3. Columns	c) In-depth articles that explore a particular subject or issue in detail, often combining factual reporting with storytelling elements to engage readers.
4. Commentaries	d) Contributions from readers expressing their opinions, responding to previous articles, or addressing issues of public concern.
5. Reviews	e) Online platforms where individuals or organizations publish personal reflections, commentaries, or analyses on a wide range of subjects, often in an informal or conversational style.
6. Interviews	f) Evaluative critiques of various forms of media, including books, films, music, theater productions, art exhibitions, and more.

7. Features	g) Regularly featured articles written by columnists, often focusing on specific themes or areas of expertise, such as politics, lifestyle, or entertainment.
8. Blogs	h) Conversations between a journalist or interviewer and a subject, typically a public figure or expert, discussing relevant topics or current affairs.

Exercise 3. Analyze the features of the excerpt from for each genre of the publicist style. Speak on the following aspects: a) compositional design and paragraphing; b) choice of vocabulary; c) grammar structures; d) syntax.

1. Columns:

“Tech Talk: Exploring the Latest Gadgets”

Welcome to this week’s tech column, where we delve into the latest gadgets and innovations shaping the digital landscape. From cutting-edge smartphones to revolutionary smart home devices, we explore the trends and developments driving the tech industry forward. Join us as we uncover the future of technology and its impact on our daily lives.

2. Letters to the Editor:

“Re: Recent Article on Healthcare Reform”

Dear Editor, I am writing to express my concerns regarding the recent article on healthcare reform published in your publication. While the article provides valuable insights, I believe it overlooks the importance of addressing healthcare disparities among marginalized communities. As policymakers consider reforms, it is essential to prioritize equitable access to healthcare for all individuals, regardless of socioeconomic status or background.

3. Commentaries:

“The Impact of Social Media on Youth Mental Health”

In this commentary, I explore the complex relationship between social media usage and youth mental health. While social media offers connectivity and opportunities for self-expression, it also poses risks such as cyberbullying and unrealistic beauty standards. As we navigate the digital age, it is crucial to promote digital literacy and foster healthy online behaviors to protect the well-being of our youth.

4. Reviews:

“Oppenheimer” is a monumental achievement in cinematic storytelling, seamlessly blending historical accuracy with artistic vision to deliver a thought-provoking and visually stunning masterpiece. Christopher Nolan’s directorial prowess is on full display as he navigates the complexities of Oppenheimer’s character and the moral dilemmas inherent in the pursuit of scientific discovery.

At the heart of the film is Cillian Murphy’s mesmerizing performance as J. Robert Oppenheimer. Murphy effortlessly embodies the complexity of Oppenheimer, portraying him as a brilliant yet conflicted figure wrestling with the weight of his own creation. His nuanced portrayal captivates audiences and invites introspection into the ethical implications of scientific advancement.

Supported by a stellar ensemble cast including Emily Blunt, Michael Caine, and Kenneth Branagh, “Oppenheimer” boasts performances that elevate the film to new heights. Each actor brings depth and authenticity to their respective roles, immersing viewers in the tension and drama of the era.

Visually, “Oppenheimer” is a feast for the eyes, with breathtaking cinematography that transports audiences to the stark landscapes of Los Alamos and the clandestine laboratories where history was made. From the intense heat of the desert sun to the ominous glow of the atomic bomb, every frame is meticulously crafted to evoke a sense of awe and unease.

Christopher Nolan’s signature nonlinear storytelling technique adds another layer of intrigue to the narrative, weaving together past and present events to create a multifaceted portrait of Oppenheimer and the ethical dilemmas he faced. The result is

a film that challenges viewers to confront the moral ambiguity of scientific progress and the consequences of playing god.

In addition to its technical brilliance, “Oppenheimer” succeeds as a poignant meditation on the nature of power, responsibility, and the human capacity for both greatness and destruction. As the world grapples with the implications of nuclear proliferation, the film serves as a timely reminder of the importance of ethical stewardship in the pursuit of knowledge.

Overall, “Oppenheimer” is a triumph of filmmaking that transcends its historical subject matter to deliver a profound and thought-provoking cinematic experience. Christopher Nolan has once again proven himself as a master storyteller, crafting a film that will linger in the minds of audiences long after the credits roll.

5. Interviews:

“In Conversation with Environmental Activist Jane Doe”

In this exclusive interview, we sit down with renowned environmental activist Jane Doe to discuss her work and advocacy efforts. From combating deforestation to raising awareness about plastic pollution, Jane shares insights into the challenges and opportunities facing the environmental movement. Join us as we gain valuable perspectives on the importance of environmental stewardship and collective action.

Interviewer: Thank you for joining us today, Jane. Could you share with our audience a bit about your background and what initially sparked your passion for environmental advocacy?

Jane Doe: It's a pleasure to be here. My journey into environmental activism began during my formative years, growing up surrounded by nature. Witnessing firsthand the beauty and interconnectedness of the natural world instilled in me a deep sense of responsibility to protect it. As I became increasingly aware of the environmental threats facing our planet, from deforestation to pollution, I felt compelled to take action. This led me to embark on a path of advocacy, where I've dedicated my efforts to raising awareness and driving meaningful change.

Interviewer: Your dedication is truly commendable. Could you elaborate on some of the key environmental issues you've been focusing on in your work?

Jane Doe: Absolutely. One of the primary issues I've been addressing is deforestation, particularly in vulnerable ecosystems such as the Amazon rainforest. Deforestation not only devastates biodiversity and threatens indigenous communities but also exacerbates climate change by releasing vast amounts of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Additionally, I've been deeply involved in combating plastic pollution, which poses a grave threat to marine life and ecosystems worldwide. By advocating for sustainable practices and policy reform, we can mitigate these environmental challenges and pave the way for a more sustainable future.

Interviewer: Your efforts are undoubtedly making a significant impact. What do you see as the biggest obstacles to achieving meaningful progress in environmental conservation, and how do you propose we overcome them?

Jane Doe: One of the biggest obstacles we face is the lack of political will and corporate accountability. Despite overwhelming scientific evidence highlighting the urgency of addressing environmental issues, vested interests often prioritize short-term profits over long-term sustainability. To overcome this, we need to mobilize grassroots movements, hold policymakers and corporations accountable, and advocate for systemic changes that prioritize environmental protection. Additionally, fostering international cooperation and collaboration is essential in tackling global environmental challenges that transcend borders.

Interviewer: That's a crucial point. In light of these challenges, what role do you believe individuals and communities can play in advancing environmental stewardship?

Jane Doe: Individuals and communities have a vital role to play in advancing environmental stewardship. By adopting sustainable practices in our daily lives, reducing our carbon footprint, and advocating for environmentally conscious policies, we can collectively make a significant difference. Education and awareness-raising are also key components in empowering individuals to become agents of change. Ultimately, it's about recognizing our interconnectedness with the natural world and taking collective action to protect it for future generations.

Interviewer: Thank you, Jane, for sharing your invaluable insights with us today. Before we conclude, is there any message you'd like to impart to our audience?

Jane Doe: My pleasure. I would like to leave your audience with a message of hope and empowerment. While the challenges facing our planet may seem daunting, each and every one of us has the power to effect positive change. By coming together, raising our voices, and taking action, we can create a sustainable future for generations to come. Let's embrace our role as stewards of the Earth and work tirelessly to preserve its beauty and biodiversity. Together, we can make a difference.

6. Features:

“Exploring Culinary Delights: A Tour of Local Food Markets”

Join us on a culinary adventure as we explore the vibrant food markets of our city. From farm-fresh produce to artisanal cheeses and delectable pastries, we uncover the hidden gems and flavors that define our local food scene. With interviews from passionate vendors and behind-the-scenes glimpses, this feature offers a feast for the senses and celebrates the rich diversity of our culinary landscape.

7. Speeches:

“Empowering the Next Generation: A Call to Action”

Ladies and gentlemen, esteemed guests, it is an honor to address you today on the importance of empowering the next generation. As we stand on the cusp of a new era, it is incumbent upon us to invest in education, mentorship, and opportunities for our youth. By nurturing their talents and aspirations, we can build a brighter future for generations to come. Together, let us heed the call to action and pave the way for a more inclusive and equitable society.

8. Blogs:

“Navigating Parenthood: Tales from the Trenches”

Welcome to our parenting blog, where we share candid anecdotes, tips, and advice for navigating the joys and challenges of parenthood. From sleepless nights to milestone moments, we document our journey with honesty and humor, offering a

supportive community for fellow parents. Join us as we celebrate the highs and lows of raising children and embrace the adventure of family life.

Exercise 4. Prove that the texts belong to the publicist style based on their content characteristics and speech features.

Text 1

US President Joe Biden once again defended the tumultuous evacuation effort from Kabul as the urgency mounts for those still stranded in Afghanistan.

“This is one of the most extensive and challenging airlifts in history”, stated Mr. Biden during a White House address. He noted that the US has evacuated 13,000 individuals – including Americans, Afghans, and others – since August 14th, with additional individuals departing on commercial flights. The president pledged to facilitate the return of any Americans wishing to leave Afghanistan. “Any American who desires to return home, we will facilitate your return”, affirmed Mr. Biden.

During a question-and-answer session with reporters, the president assured that the US military would extend the same commitment to Afghan allies seeking evacuation, though he emphasized that evacuating US citizens remains the top priority.

Text 2

Amidst the urgency for immediate information, teams of journalists unite to chronicle an unfolding narrative.

Times Insider provides insight into our identity and processes, offering a glimpse into the inner workings of our journalism.

As the Taliban’s rapid takeover of Afghanistan gained momentum, The New York Times swiftly transitioned into live coverage mode: Reporters and editors disseminated real-time updates on developments, including the fall of Kandahar, the collapse of the Afghan military, the global reaction to the US government’s actions, and more, all compiled into a single package.

Live coverage, enabling journalists to report news as it unfolds, has become a hallmark at The Times for major events. This year alone, the newsroom has produced over 800 live stories, each comprising a series of dispatches and updates totaling thousands of words. On an average day, The Times releases four live packages covering topics such as the coronavirus, politics, business news, and extreme weather, though there have been days with as many as eight packages.

Text 3

Hailed as one of the year's most eagerly awaited romances, "The Heart Principle" promises to captivate readers with its beloved character, Quan Diep, who first stole hearts in Helen Hoang's 2018 debut, "The Kiss Quotient". Now, it's Quan's turn to find love as he crosses paths with Anna Sun, a talented violinist who recently gained online fame but is now grappling with creative and emotional burnout, much to her ambitious parents' dismay.

Adding to Anna's turmoil is her boyfriend's proposal of an open relationship instead of marriage, a decision she unexpectedly agrees to. However, her perspective shifts when she encounters Quan's dating profile and sees him as a potential fling. To her surprise, Quan exceeds her expectations with his unwavering support and genuine kindness.

As Anna navigates her increasingly complex feelings, she finds solace in Quan, especially after her father's hospitalization throws her life into disarray. What began as a "casual" arrangement soon becomes a source of comfort and stability amidst life's uncertainties.

Text 4

Dhigurah island may be one of the Maldives' hidden gems, boasting stunning natural beauty that often goes unnoticed. Unlike the luxurious overwater resorts typical of the Maldives, Dhigurah offers a pristine, lengthy white sand beach.

For travelers seeking an affordable Maldives experience, Dhigurah is an ideal destination. It features the breathtaking tropical landscapes characteristic of the

Maldives, along with family-run accommodations starting as low as \$70 USD per night.

During our recent trip to the Maldives, we explored two local islands, Dhigurah and Fulidhoo, and found Dhigurah to be particularly delightful.

In this travel guide, we'll provide details on how to reach Dhigurah island, activities to enjoy there, accommodation options, and essential tips for a fulfilling visit.

Exercise 5. Analyze the lexical, grammatical, stylistic, and syntactical features in Biden's Speech on the U.S. Withdrawal from Afghanistan, which may be accessed here: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/speeches-remarks/2021/08/31/remarks-by-president-biden-on-the-end-of-the-war-in-afghanistan/>

Questions:

1. How does the speaker establish credibility in the speech?
2. Identify three rhetorical devices used in the speech and explain their effect on the audience.
3. Discuss the use of pronouns in the speech and their role in creating a sense of unity.
4. How does the speaker vary sentence structure to maintain audience engagement?
5. Analyze the use of figurative language in the speech and its impact on the audience's perception.
6. What strategies does the speaker employ to address potential counterarguments?
7. Discuss the tone of the speech and how it contributes to the overall message.
8. Identify examples of repetition in the speech and explain their significance.
9. How does the speaker use transitions to guide the audience through different points?

10. Discuss the use of inclusive language in the speech and its effect on audience perception.

Assignments:

a) Rewrite a paragraph of the speech using a different tone (e.g., formal, informal, persuasive) and analyze how it changes the message's impact.

b) Create a visual representation (e.g., infographic, mind map) highlighting the key rhetorical devices used in the speech and their effects.

c) Analyze the use of parallelism in the speech and rewrite a paragraph incorporating parallel structures to emphasize key points.

d) Choose a section of the speech and rewrite it using more concise language without losing its intended meaning. Discuss how the changes affect clarity and impact.

e) Prepare a presentation analyzing the syntactical features of the speech, focusing on sentence structure, length, and complexity, and their effects on audience engagement and comprehension.

CHAPTER 6. NEWSPAPER STYLE, ITS GENRES AND SPECIFICS

The newspaper style is the style of informative materials, characteristic of newspaper only and not found in other publications (Kukharenko, 2003: 134).

The *brief news items* have their specific features at all language layers.

The *lexical layer* is characterized by:

- newspaper cliches: *tough measures, close cooperation, head of state, top officials, vital issue, well-informed sources, in the light of, overwhelming majority, outbreak of the disease, pillars of society, behind closed doors, to achieve consensus, to come under attack, to cause harm, for security reasons, a wake-up call, etc.*
- special political and economic terms: *apartheid, by-election, per capita production, etc.*
- non-term political vocabulary: *public, people, progressive, nation-wide unity, state, etc.*
- abbreviations: *WHO, BBC, UN, PM, MP, NATO, etc.*
- neologisms and occasionalisms.

Grammatical layer is characterized by the use of:

- verbal constructions (infinitive, participial, gerundial) and verbal noun constructions;
- attributive noun groups.

On the *syntactic layer*, the following features prevail:

- complex sentences with a developed system of clauses;
- syntactic complexes, especially the nominative with the infinitive;
- specific word-order.

Newspaper headlines have the following features on different language levels.

On the *grammatical level*, we observe:

- frequent use of non-finite verb forms, such as gerund, participle, infinitive.
- the use of non-perfect verb forms;

- omission of articles, link verbs, auxiliaries, pronouns, especially in headlines and news items;
- attributive groups.

The *syntactic layer* is characterized by:

- the use of impersonal sentences;
- nominative sentences;
- interrogative sentences;
- infinitive complexes;
- elliptical constructions.

On the *lexical level*, headlines contain vivid stylistic devices, pun, rhyme, transformed idioms, etc. Moreover, they are characterized by the use of short bright words which help to save space. Study some of such words and their meaning presented in the table:

Headline word	Meaning	Headline word	Meaning
alert	warning	fuel	provide reason for
arms	weapons	go-ahead	approval
back	support	launch	to begin smth such as a plan or introduce smth new
ban	forbid, prohibit	leak	an intentional disclosure of smth secret or private
bid	attempt	move	step towards a particular result
blast	explosion, to criticize	oust	drive out, force smb out of a job or position
block	stop, delay	peril	danger
blow	bad news, discouragement	plea	call for help
cease	stop happening or doing	pledge	promise

claim	state that smth. is true	probe	investigation
clash	quarrel, fight	quit	resign, leave
curb	limit or control	riddle	mystery
deal	agreement	scheme	an official plan
drama	dramatic event, tense situation	shed	get rid of
envoy	ambassador	spark	to cause the start of smth. (an argument, fighting)
face	be threatened by	soar	rise dramatically
feud	long-lasting quarrel or dispute	toll	the number of deaths or casualties
fraud	cheat, swindle, deceive	urge	a strong desire or impulse, to encourage

SELF-CHECK ASSIGNMENTS

1. Provide characteristics of the newspaper style.
2. Single out the main subtypes or genres of the newspaper style.
3. Discuss the main features of the newspaper style on the lexical level.
4. What are the grammatical features of newspaper headlines and brief news items&
5. Determine the main lexical features of newspaper headlines.
6. What are the peculiarities of the analyzed style on the syntactic level?

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENTS

Exercise 1. Determine whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F)

1. The newspaper style is exclusive to informative materials found solely in newspapers and not in any other publications.

2. Brief news items exhibit specific features across all language layers.

3. The lexical layer of brief news items includes newspaper clichés such as “tough measures” and “vital issue”.

4. Non-term political vocabulary like “public” and “state” is commonly used in brief news items.

5. The use of full words rather than abbreviations like “WHO” and “UN” is prevalent in brief news items.

6. Verbal constructions, including infinitives and gerunds, are commonly used in the grammatical layer of brief news items.

7. Newspaper headlines frequently use non-finite verb forms such as gerunds and infinitives.

8. Impersonal sentences and elliptical constructions are not characteristic of the syntactical layer in newspaper headlines.

9. Headlines often employ vivid stylistic devices and transformed idioms to capture attention.

10. The use of short, impactful words is a rare feature in newspaper headlines.

Exercise 2. Match the genres of the newspaper style with their explanation

Genres	Explanation
1. Editorials	a) Similar to editorials but written by external contributors, such as experts, public figures, or guest writers, offering their opinions on various topics.

2. Op-Eds (Opinion-Editorials)	b) Concise reports that provide essential information about recent events or developments. They typically cover current news topics, such as breaking news, updates on ongoing stories, or significant events. These items aim to convey the key details in a succinct manner, often focusing on the who, what, when, where, and why of the news event.
3. Brief News Items	c) Short phrases or sentences displayed prominently at the top of newspaper articles. They serve as a preview or summary of the article content, capturing the main idea or the most significant aspect of the story.
4. Newspaper Headings	d) Paid messages placed by businesses, organizations, or individuals to promote their offerings. They can vary in size, format, and content, ranging from classified ads to display ads featuring images and detailed information about products or services.
5. Notices	e) Opinion pieces written by editors or editorial boards of newspapers or magazines, expressing the publication's stance on current events or social issues.
6. Advertisements	f) Announcements or promotional messages published in newspapers to convey information to the public or promote products, services, events, or opportunities.

Exercise 3. Analyze the features of the excerpt from for each genre of the newspaper style. Speak on the following aspects: a) compositional design and paragraphing; b) choice of vocabulary; c) grammar structures; d) syntax.

1. Editorials:

“Addressing Climate Change: A Call to Action”

In today’s editorial, we emphasize the urgent need for global cooperation to combat climate change. As environmental concerns continue to escalate, it is imperative that governments, industries, and individuals take decisive steps to reduce carbon emissions and adopt sustainable practices. Failure to act now will have devastating consequences for future generations. It is time for bold leadership and meaningful action to preserve our planet for future generations.

2. Op-Eds (Opinion-Editorials):

“The Importance of Mental Health Awareness”

In this op-ed piece, I argue that society must prioritize mental health awareness and support. Too often, mental health issues are stigmatized and overlooked, leading to unnecessary suffering and loss. By destigmatizing mental illness and providing access to resources and support services, we can create a more compassionate and supportive society for all individuals.

3. Brief News Items:

“Fire breaks out in local warehouse, firefighters on scene”.

“Stock market sees sharp decline, experts cite economic uncertainty”.

“Mayor announces new initiatives to tackle homelessness in the city”.

4. Newspaper Headings:

“Breaking: Earthquake rocks coastal town, damage reported”.

“Election Results: Smith wins mayoral race by landslide”.

“Community Rally: Residents protest proposed construction project”.

5. Notices:

“Public Notice: Road closure on Main Street for utility repairs, expect delays”.

“Lost Pet: Missing dog, answers to 'Buddy', last seen in city park”.

“Public Meeting: Town hall meeting on zoning changes, all residents welcome”.

6. Advertisements:

“For Sale: Vintage furniture collection, excellent condition. Contact for details”.

“Now Hiring: Local restaurant seeking experienced servers and kitchen staff”.

“Special Offer: 50% off all clothing items this weekend only. Visit our store today!”

Exercise 4. Analyze the features of the basic genres of the following extracts

1. Agnes Sithole has emerged as an unexpected champion for countless black women across South Africa. At the age of 72, she bravely challenged her husband in court to prevent him from selling their home against her will. In doing so, she confronted longstanding apartheid-era laws, asserting her right to retain what rightfully belonged to her.

2. Seeking my soulmate: A woman who embodies humility, happiness, fitness, honesty, generosity, and sincerity. As a Libra aged 33, I believe in compatibility and connection. If you're a woman aged 30-40 who resonates with these qualities, I invite you to reach out at Let's embark on this journey together...

3. Why is it still challenging to leave your job voluntarily?

4. A disinformation campaign circulating in China suggests that the Covid-19 virus originated from a US military base in Maryland, gaining traction as anticipation builds for the release of a US intelligence report on the virus's origins. In response to growing speculation, President Joe Biden initiated a 90-day investigation in May to explore whether the virus resulted from a lab accident or transmission from an infected animal. Prior to this, the “Wuhan lab leak” theory had been widely dismissed by the scientific community as a fringe conspiracy theory.

5. Welcome to Silverlake, a 1920s Art Deco building nestled in a fantastic neighborhood. With everything brand new, including utilities, laundry facilities, and

a secure entrance, you'll experience convenience and comfort like never before. Enjoy breathtaking views and choose from our range of 1-bedroom apartments starting at just \$525. Plus, take advantage of our special move-in bonus! Don't miss out – make Silverlake your new home today.

6. Controversial Crop Circles in England.

Exercise 5. Determine the basic genres of the following extracts

1. Sale Alert: Up to 50% off on Selected Items at Dex2 Store

Don't miss out on our biggest sale of the year! Visit Dex2 Store today and enjoy up to 50% off on selected items. From fashion to electronics, we have something for everyone. Hurry in while supplies last!

2. COVID-19 Vaccination Drive Begins Nationwide

3. Please be advised that Main Street will be closed for maintenance on March 5th from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM. Detour signs will be posted, and motorists are advised to plan alternate routes. We apologize for any inconvenience and appreciate your cooperation.

4. "Local School Receives Grant for STEM Education Program"

Smithville High School has been awarded a \$50,000 grant to enhance its STEM education program. The grant, provided by the National Science Foundation, will fund new equipment and resources to support hands-on learning in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. School officials are excited about the opportunities this grant will provide for their students.

5. As a nation built by immigrants, it is time for us to reassess our immigration policies. Instead of focusing solely on border security, we must prioritize compassion and humanity. Comprehensive immigration reform is not only morally right but also economically beneficial. By embracing diversity and welcoming immigrants, we can strengthen our communities and enrich our society.

6. "The Importance of Environmental Conservation: A Call to Action"

Our planet is facing unprecedented environmental challenges, from climate change to biodiversity loss. It is imperative that we take immediate and decisive

action to protect and preserve our natural resources. Governments, businesses, and individuals must work together to implement sustainable practices and reduce our carbon footprint. The future of our planet depends on it.

Exercise 6. In the headlines below substitute the underlined words with the words from the box given in the theory section.

1. Explosion Rocks Industrial Complex, Injuring Several
2. Warning: Authorities Warn of Potential Threat
3. Weapons Agreement Sparks International Concern
4. Discouragement to Economy as Stock Market Plummets
5. Hostilities Stop in Middle East Conflict
6. Statement of Voter Fraud Sparks Controversy
7. Fight Between Protesters and Police Escalates
8. Control on Excessive Spending Proposed by Government
9. Agreement on Negotiations Reach Stalemate Amidst Tensions
10. Prohibition on Plastic Bags Implemented Citywide
11. Attempt for Presidency Heats Up in Political Arena
12. Tense Situation Unfolds in High-Profile Court Case
13. Ambassador Dispatched to Mediate Diplomatic Dispute
14. Dispute Between Political Factions Intensifies
15. Government Cracks Down on Financial Swindle

Exercise 7. Determine lexical, grammatical, syntactic features of the following newspaper headlines.

1. Delta variant sparks covid outbreaks in heavily vaccinated regions, raising concerns.
2. Internet's dark side predicted decades ago, but why was the warning ignored?
3. After marathon filibuster, Texas Senate approves new voting restrictions.
4. Investigating the role of a collapsed pool deck in the Florida condo collapse.

5. Can AI be the solution to China's longstanding mental health system challenges?
6. Algeria mourns as wildfires claim 65 lives, nation enters period of mourning.
7. German authorities detain British man with suspected ties to Russian espionage.
8. The ongoing struggle of living and dying during the covid era.
9. Israel establishes new diplomatic mission in Morocco, envoy leads inauguration.
10. LGBT+ festival to proceed in Denmark and Sweden amidst pandemic concerns.
11. Massive Pfizer vaccine shipment set to reach Caribbean from the US.
12. Delta variant outbreak intensifies in highly vaccinated areas, prompting response.
13. Decades-old Internet warnings revisited as dark side manifests.
14. Texas Senate greenlights new voting restrictions following filibuster standoff.
15. Examining the potential link between collapsed pool deck and Florida condo tragedy.

Exercise 8. Find common newspaper clichés in the given newspaper article extracts.

1. The government has announced tough measures to combat the recent outbreak of the disease.
2. Close cooperation between law enforcement and intelligence agencies is crucial for national security.
3. The head of state addressed the nation to discuss the vital issue of climate change.
4. Top officials from various ministries convened behind closed doors to discuss the economic crisis.

5. According to well-informed sources, the new policy is expected to come under attack from opposition parties.

6. In the light of recent terrorist threats, additional security measures have been implemented at airports for security reasons.

7. The overwhelming majority of citizens support the government's decision to implement stricter gun control laws.

8. The recent natural disaster served as a wake-up call for authorities to improve emergency response procedures.

9. Despite facing criticism, the government aims to achieve consensus on controversial immigration reform.

10. The charity event was attended by pillars of society including business leaders and philanthropists.

11. The new legislation is designed to prevent actions that could cause harm to vulnerable populations.

12. The healthcare system is ill-equipped to handle the outbreak of the disease, according to medical professionals.

13. Diplomatic negotiations are ongoing behind closed doors in an effort to resolve the conflict peacefully.

14. The recent cyberattack on government agencies has come under attack from cybersecurity experts.

15. The proposed policy has been met with skepticism, with critics arguing it could cause harm to small businesses.

Exercise 9. Analyze the sentences incorporating the newspaper clichés. Use them in your own sentences.

1. **Breaking news:** A tornado has touched down in the downtown area, causing widespread damage.

2. The journalist uncovered **shocking revelations** about corruption within the government.

3. The talk show host landed an **exclusive interview** with the reclusive author.

4. The governor's involvement in the scandal became a **high-profile scandal** overnight.
5. The country is in a state of **political turmoil** following the disputed election results.
6. The company announced layoffs due to the **economic downturn** affecting the industry.
7. The tabloids were abuzz with news of the latest **celebrity feud** between two A-list actors.
8. The heartwarming story of a rescued puppy became a **human-interest story** that captured the nation's attention.
9. The newspaper published an **investigative report** exposing corruption within the local police department.
10. There was a **public outcry** when the government announced plans to cut funding for education.
11. The environmental activists made a **last-ditch effort** to save the endangered species from extinction.
12. The Supreme Court's ruling on the landmark case was hailed as a **historic decision**.
13. The politician's **controversial statement** sparked debate across party lines.
14. The concert was canceled due to an **unprecedented event** causing chaos in the city.
15. Scientists are in a **race against time** to find a cure for the deadly virus.
16. The environmental group issued a **call to action** to reduce carbon emissions and combat climate change.
17. Despite the challenges, there is a **silver lining** in the form of community support during the crisis.
18. The victims' families are in a **battle for justice** as they seek accountability for the tragedy.
19. The stranded hikers faced a **fight for survival** as they waited to be rescued from the remote mountain.

20. The researchers made a **game-changing discovery** that could revolutionize the field of medicine.

Exercise 10. Analyze the following news item, pay attention to its lexical, grammatical and stylistic features.

Local Football Team's Drama: Moving the Goalposts and Living in the Real World

In a whirlwind turn of events, the local football team found themselves back to square one after a series of unexpected setbacks. With tensions running high and morale at an all-time low, it seemed like the team was in desperate need of just what the doctor ordered.

The recent match against their rivals proved to be a whole different ball game than anticipated. Despite their best efforts, victory slipped through their fingers yet again. "It takes the biscuit", exclaimed one disappointed fan as they left the stadium.

Coach Smith, known for his no-nonsense approach, addressed the team after the match. "The bottom line is, we need to up our game", he declared. "We can't keep making the same mistakes and expect different results. We need to create a level playing field for ourselves".

But just when it seemed like things couldn't get any worse, the team faced another setback. Accusations of foul play emerged, leaving the team feeling like they were getting a taste of their own medicine. "It's like someone's moving the goalposts every time we get close to winning", remarked a frustrated player.

Despite the challenges, the team remains determined to turn things around. "We're living in the real world now", said team captain Emily. "We know it won't be easy, but we're ready to put in the hard work and come back stronger than ever".

As they prepare for their next match, the team is focused on regaining their confidence and proving that they have what it takes to succeed. With the support of their fans and a renewed sense of determination, they're ready to tackle whatever obstacles come their way.

Exercise 11. Analyze lexical features in the following newspaper article extracts.

1. Following the fervent anticipation and subsequent criticism surrounding Cameron's grand reveal of a teaser trailer earlier this year, the movie itself proves to be an engaging and enjoyable yet undeniably absurd science fiction extravaganza. It vacillates between a desire to engage in intense action sequences against extraterrestrial beings and a more introspective, environmentally-conscious approach.

2. Tesco's e-grocery service has likewise demonstrated significant success. However, it operates on a distinctly different model where customers' orders are fulfilled, packaged, and shipped from a physical retail store, in contrast to the warehouse-centric approach of Ocado.

3. Even though mothers continue to be the primary decision-makers for grocery purchases, there has been a noticeable rise in food advertisements targeting teenagers within magazines over the past five years. Additionally, food companies have developed "edutainment" websites tailored to the internet-savvy youth demographic.

4. I'm experimenting with filters that differentiate emails by incorporating subtle nods to netiquette, such as placing my name elsewhere in the message besides the address line.

5. The emergence of the mobile phone, alongside disruptive SMS services like the money-transfer platform M-Pesa, and mobile tools for democracy such as Ushahidi, has been extensively covered in various reports.

6. However, the life expectancy for men in Britain stands at 75 years, marking a notable improvement of 35 years since the early 19th century. Despite this progress, it falls considerably short of the semi-immortality often sought after in the privileged Western societies.

7. Google ware, the integrated fusion of hardware and software, affords the search company the world's largest computer system, ensuring it maintains a competitive edge over its rivals.

8. A precisely executed experiment designed to evoke yawns serves as the perfect catalyst to refresh and synchronize everyone's operating system. In technical terms, it represents a stimulating educational experience.

9. Reuters is on the verge of unveiling a collaboration with Yahoo! that will provide the news provider's eager consumers with access to millions of new contacts via instant messaging, catering to their appetite for rumors.

CHAPTER 7. BELLES-LETTRES STYLE, ITS GENRES AND SPECIFICS

The belles-letters style is not homogeneous; therefore, it is characterized by the following heterogeneous features:

- it is represented by vocabulary and syntax inherent in different registers and styles;
- the selection of the form and means are entirely contingent on the author's preferences;
- diversity of stylistic devices and expressive means of various levels: phonetic, lexical, syntactic, etc.;
- use of lexis in contextual and often in more than one dictionary meaning.

The language of poetry is distinguished by:

- phonetic stylistic devices (alliteration, assonance, onomatopoeia, euphony, rhythm, rhyme);
- vivid imagery (use of various expressive means);
- use of syntactic stylistic means and devices: ellipsis, aposiopesis, nominative sentences, asyndeton, repetition, enumeration, tautology, polysyndeton, inversion, detachment, etc.;
- abundance of emotionally coloured words.

The language style of emotive prose is distinguished by:

- mixture of the spoken and written registers of language
- two forms of communication (monologue and dialogue)
- stylization of characters' speech.

The language style of drama manifests itself in:

- verbosity, redundancy of information due to the need to intensify the utterance for the sake of the recipient (use of repetition);
- simplified syntax, condensation of utterances;
- the utterances are much longer than in natural conversation;
- monological character of the dialogue.

SELF-CHECK ASSIGNMENTS

1. Provide characteristics of the belles-lettres style.
2. What is the main purpose of the belles-lettres style?
3. Single out the main varieties of the belles-lettres style.
4. Discuss the main features of the language of poetry.
5. Determine the main features of emotive prose substyle.
6. What are the peculiarities of the language style of drama?

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENTS

Exercise 1. Determine whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F)

1. The belles-lettres style encompasses vocabulary and syntax from a single register.
2. Authors have limited discretion in selecting the form and means of expression in the belles-lettres style.
3. The language of poetry primarily relies on visual imagery rather than phonetic stylistic devices.
4. Emotive prose only involves the spoken register of language.
5. Emotive prose typically features both monologue and dialogue forms of communication.
6. The language style of drama is characterized by verbosity and redundancy.
7. Dramatic language style tends to feature complex syntax and lengthy utterances.
8. Dialogues in drama are often shorter than those in natural conversation.
9. Dramatic dialogue is primarily characterized by its dialogical nature.
10. The language of poetry does not typically involve the use of emotionally colored words.

Exercise 2. Determine the genre of the given text fragments, discuss genre characteristics of the belles-lettres style.

Text 1

Then I heard footsteps on the stairs and in an instant the plumpish figure of a woman blocked out the light from the office door. She was in her mid-thirties, and slightly corpulent, but she carried her excess flesh voluptuously as some women can. Her countenance, above a spotted gown of deep blue crepe-de-chine, lacked any hint or glimmer of beauty but there was an immediately noticeable liveliness about her as if the nerves of her body were constantly smoldering.

She grinned slowly and passing through her spouse as if he were a specter shook hands with Tom, meeting his gaze squarely. Then she moistened her lips and without turning around addressed her husband in a gentle, coarse voice:

‘Fetch some chairs, why don’t you, so somebody can take a seat.’

‘Oh, certainly,’ agreed Wilson hastily and headed toward the petite office, blending instantly with the cement hue of the walls. A pale gray dust coated his dark attire and his pallid hair as it veiled everything in the vicinity—except his wife, who drew near to Tom.

‘I wish to speak with you,’ said Tom earnestly. ‘Catch the next train.’

‘Very well.’

‘I’ll rendezvous with you by the news-stand on the lower level.’

She nodded and moved away from him just as George Wilson appeared with two chairs from his office entrance. We waited for her down the road and out of sight. It was a few days before the Fourth of July, and a dull, skinny Italian child was arranging firecrackers in a row along the railroad track.

Text 2

Lane. I reckon it's a mighty fine state, sir. Ain't had much of a taste of it myself 'til now. Been hitched only once. All 'cause of a little misunderstanding between me and a young lady.

Algernon. [With little interest.] Can't say I'm all that captivated by your family affairs, Lane.

Lane. No, sir; ain't exactly riveting stuff. Don't dwell on it myself.

Algernon. Quite understandable, I reckon. That'll be all, Lane, thanks.

Lane. Thank you, sir. [Lane exits.]

Algernon. Lane's got a pretty loose view on marriage. If the working class can't set a decent example, what good are they? Seems like they ain't got a lick of moral duty.

Text 3

You're twenty-one today, Willie,
And there's danger outside the gate,
I've known it all along,
But never did I state;
When you were just a babe,
It felt quite far afloat,
But you're twenty-one today, Willie,
And old enough to cast your vote.

Text 4

In springtime's gentle bloom, so fair,
The world awakes from winter's snare.
With flowers budding bright and gay,
Hope blossoms forth in every way.

The trees dress up in shades of green,
A sight like none you've ever seen.
Their leaves dance in the soft spring breeze,
Whispering secrets to the trees.

The daffodils, with heads held high,

Reach for the sun up in the sky.
Their golden blooms, a cheerful sight,
Fill hearts with joy and pure delight.

Tulips, in hues of red and blue,
Paint meadows with a vibrant hue.
Their petals open to the light,
Symbolizing dreams taking flight.

As nature wakes from its slumber deep,
Promises of new beginnings creep.
With each flower that starts to grow,
Hope springs anew, a vibrant glow.

So let us welcome spring's embrace,
And let our hopes take flight with grace.
For in this season, we can see,
The beauty of possibility.

Exercise 3. Below you will find three interpretations of one and the same phenomenon, the basic difference between them being the fact that the first extract is an entry from the encyclopaedia Britannica, the second one – a literary interpretation and the last one – a newspaper article on almost the same data. Read the extracts, determine their functional style and dwell on their main features.

Text 1

William Shakespeare

English author

“William Shakespeare, Shakespeare also spelled Shakspere, byname Bard of Avon or Swan of Avon, (baptized April 26, 1564, Stratford-upon-Avon,

Warwickshire, England—died April 23, 1616, Stratford-upon-Avon), English poet, dramatist, and actor often called the English national poet and considered by many to be the greatest dramatist of all time.

Shakespeare occupies a position unique in world literature. Other poets, such as Homer and Dante, and novelists, such as Leo Tolstoy and Charles Dickens, have transcended national barriers, but no writer's living reputation can compare to that of Shakespeare, whose plays, written in the late 16th and early 17th centuries for a small repertory theatre, are now performed and read more often and in more countries than ever before. The prophecy of his great contemporary, the poet and dramatist Ben Jonson, that Shakespeare "was not of an age, but for all time," has been fulfilled.

It may be audacious even to attempt a definition of his greatness, but it is not so difficult to describe the gifts that enabled him to create imaginative visions of pathos and mirth that, whether read or witnessed in the theatre, fill the mind and linger there. He is a writer of great intellectual rapidity, perceptiveness, and poetic power. Other writers have had these qualities, but with Shakespeare the keenness of mind was applied not to abstruse or remote subjects but to human beings and their complete range of emotions and conflicts. Other writers have applied their keenness of mind in this way, but Shakespeare is astonishingly clever with words and images, so that his mental energy, when applied to intelligible human situations, finds full and memorable expression, convincing and imaginatively stimulating. As if this were not enough, the art form into which his creative energies went was not remote and bookish but involved the vivid stage impersonation of human beings, commanding sympathy and inviting vicarious participation. Thus, Shakespeare's merits can survive translation into other languages and into cultures remote from that of Elizabethan England" (Britannica, 2024).

Text 2

Pamela Hill Nettleton. William Shakespeare: Playwright and Poet

"William was the third of eight children born to John and Mary Shakespeare, but he was the oldest child to survive to adulthood. In Shakespeare's time, there were

no hospitals or good medical care, so many babies did not live long. William's two older sisters both died as babies. His sister Anne died at age 7. But his three younger brothers—Gilbert, Richard, and Edmund—and one younger sister, Joan, lived to adulthood. William was lucky to live himself.

When he was less than 3 months old, the bubonic plague came to Stratford, and one of the Shakespeare's neighbours lost all four of their children to the disease. William's family was lucky, however. No one in his family died from the plague.

The Shakespeare family lived on Henley Street in Stratford, a small town about 75 miles (120 kilometers) northwest of London in a part of England called Warwickshire. Because the town is on the river Avon, it is sometimes called Stratford-Upon-Avon, or Stratford-on-Avon.

When William was about 4 years old, his father became mayor of Stratford. Although John Shakespeare served for only one term, he remained a town leader for many years, and the Shakespeares became an important family in Stratford” (Pamela Hill Nettleton. William Shakespeare: Playwright and Poet, 2008).

Text 3

William Shakespeare: archaeology is revealing new clues about the Bard's life (and death)

“THE CONVERSATION. April 22, 2020.

William Shakespeare is widely regarded as one of the greatest authors of all time and one of the most important and influential people who has ever lived. His written works (plays, sonnets and poems) have been translated into more than 100 languages and these are performed around the world.

There is also an enduring desire to learn more about the man himself. Countless books and articles have been written about Shakespeare's life. These have been based primarily on the scholarly analysis of his works and the official record associated with him and his family. Shakespeare's popularity and legacy endures, despite uncertainties in his life story and debate surrounding his authorship and identity.

The life and times of William Shakespeare and his family have also recently been informed by cutting-edge archaeological methods and interdisciplinary technologies at both New Place (his long-since demolished family home) and his burial place at Holy Trinity Church, Stratford-upon-Avon. The evidence gathered from these investigations by the Centre of Archaeology at Staffordshire University provides new insights into his interests, attitudes and motivations – and those of his family – and shows how archaeology can provide further tangible evidence. These complement traditional Shakespearean research methods that have been limited to sparse documentary evidence and the study of his works.

Archaeology has the ability to provide a direct connection to an individual through the places and objects associated with them. Past excavations of the Shakespearean-era theatres in London have provided evidence of the places he worked and spent much of his time.

Attributing objects to Shakespeare is difficult, we have his written work of course, his portrait(s) and memorial bust – but all of his known possessions, like those mentioned in his will, no longer exist. A single gold signet ring, inscribed with the initials W S, is thought by some to be the most significant object owned and used by the poet, despite its questionable provenance” (William Mitchell. *The Conversation*, 2020).

Exercise 4. Analyze the use of various stylistic devices: metaphor, personification, epithets, simile, etc. in the following piece of artistic writing.

He uttered no further words, yet our exchange has always danced delicately within the confines of reservation, like a whispered secret echoing through the halls of understanding. Thus, I am inclined to hold back my judgments, a practice that has served as a gateway to unlocking the mysteries of many enigmatic souls, yet has also shackled me to the presence of tiresome companions. The discerning mind of an outsider swiftly recognizes and attaches itself to this trait when it emerges in someone deemed ordinary. Hence, during my collegiate years, I was unjustly labeled as a confidant, privy to the clandestine sorrows of obscure, unfamiliar figures. Most of

these revelations were unsolicited — often, I feigned slumber, preoccupation, or a cold detachment upon sensing an intimate disclosure looming on the horizon; for the personal revelations of young men, or at least their articulation, are typically borrowed and marred by conspicuous omissions. Withholding judgment becomes an endless source of optimism. I still harbor a slight apprehension of missing out if I neglect to acknowledge, as my father haughtily proposed, and I haughtily echo, that a sense of innate decency is unevenly distributed at birth. Yet, after boasting of my tolerance in this manner, I must concede its limitations. Conduct may find its roots in firm ground or murky waters, but beyond a certain point, I am indifferent to its origins. Upon my return from the East last autumn, I yearned for a world perpetually poised in moral rectitude; I craved no more wild excursions with fleeting glimpses into the human heart. Only Gatty, the man who lends his name to this narrative, remained impervious to my reaction — Gatty, who embodies everything I hold in disdain. If personality is an unbroken chain of triumphant gestures, then there was something resplendent about him, a heightened receptivity to life's promises, as if he were kin to one of those intricate instruments that detect seismic shifts across continents. This responsiveness bore no resemblance to the flaccid impressionability often glorified under the guise of the “creative temperament” — it was an extraordinary reservoir of hope, a romantic readiness that eludes comparison. No — Gatty emerged unscathed; it is the specter that haunted Gatty, the foul remnants trailing in the wake of his aspirations, that momentarily diverted my attention from the ephemeral sorrows and fleeting joys of humanity.

Exercise 5. Analyze the use of various stylistic devices: metaphor, personification, epithets, simile, etc. in the following poem.

THE STUDENTS

In the hallowed halls where wisdom reigns,
Where minds ignite with scholarly flames,
The journey of learning unfolds its wings,
As students embark on academic strings.

Each book becomes a gateway to the unknown,
A portal to realms where knowledge is sown,
With pens as swords and papers as shields,
They delve into subjects, exploring vast fields.

The classroom murmurs like a gentle brook,
As ideas dance upon each page they look,
The textbooks whisper secrets of old,
As stories of history and mysteries untold.

The library stands tall, a sanctuary of lore,
Its shelves adorned with treasures galore,
Each volume a treasure trove, a world to explore,
As students lose themselves in its boundless store.

In the laboratory, science comes alive,
Where equations dance and hypotheses thrive,
Test tubes bubble with excitement unbound,
As discoveries await, waiting to be found.

Like sculptors shaping clay with skillful hands,
They mold their minds to understand,
The complexities of numbers, the beauty of art,
As they strive to master each subject's part.

The clock ticks on, marking the passage of time,
As they chase after knowledge, their dreams in climb,
Through sleepless nights and endless debates,
They press on, fueled by their academic fates.

For in the realm of learning, they find their light,
Guiding them through the darkest night,
With each lesson learned and each challenge faced,
They emerge stronger, with wisdom embraced.

So here's to the students, the seekers of truth,
Whose passion for learning knows no sleuth,
May their studies be fruitful, their minds ever keen,
As they journey through the realms of the academic scene.

Exercise 6. Choose an entry from an encyclopaedia and devise a fiction story or a piece of drama based on the entry. Present your work to your fellow students. Work in a group, discuss the differences and the stylistic features of the pieces you have written.

REVISION EXERCISES

Chapter 1: The System of Functional Styles in Modern English

1. Define functional styles and explain their importance in communication.
2. List and describe the main functional styles in Modern English.
3. Compare and contrast the characteristics of formal and informal functional styles.
4. Provide examples of situations where different functional styles would be appropriate.
5. Analyze a given text and identify the functional style it belongs to, providing reasons for your classification.

Chapter 2: Stylistic Differentiation of English Vocabulary

1. Define stylistic differentiation of vocabulary and its significance in language use.
2. Identify examples of formal and informal vocabulary in different contexts.
3. Explain how word choice contributes to stylistic variation in writing and speech.
4. Rewrite a passage using more formal or informal vocabulary to demonstrate stylistic differentiation.
5. Create a list of words that belong to specific stylistic registers and provide examples of their usage.

Chapter 3: Scientific Style, Its Genres and Specifics

1. Define scientific style and discuss its main characteristics.
2. Identify different genres within scientific style and explain their purposes.
3. Analyze a scientific article and identify the specific features of scientific style present.
4. Compare and contrast scientific style with other functional styles in terms of language use.

5. Write a brief summary of a scientific concept using appropriate scientific style and vocabulary.

Chapter 4: Official Document Style, Its Genres and Specifics

1. Define official document style and discuss its importance in formal communication.

2. List common genres of official documents and explain their specific purposes.

3. Identify the linguistic features typical of official document style.

4. Create a mock official document (e.g., a letter, memo, or report) following the conventions of official document style.

5. Analyze a real official document and identify its genre, purpose, and key linguistic features.

Chapter 5: Publicist Style, Its Genres and Specifics

1. Define publicist style and its role in shaping public opinion.

2. Identify various genres within publicist style, such as editorials, op-eds, and speeches.

3. Compare and contrast the language used in different genres of publicist style.

4. Write an opinion piece on a current issue using the conventions of publicist style.

5. Analyze a newspaper article or editorial and identify its genre, tone, and rhetorical strategies.

Chapter 6: Newspaper Style, Its Genres and Specifics

1. Define newspaper style and discuss its distinctive features.

2. Identify common genres within newspaper style, such as headlines, news articles, and feature stories.

3. Analyze the language used in newspaper headlines and discuss their purpose and impact.

4. Write a news article on a given topic following the conventions of newspaper style.

5. Compare and contrast the language and structure of news articles with feature stories in newspapers.

Chapter 7: Belles-Lettres Style, Its Genres and Specifics

1. Define belles-lettres style and its significance in literary expression.

2. Identify various genres within belles-lettres style, such as poetry, prose fiction, and essays.

3. Analyze the language and style of a poem or short story, discussing its aesthetic and emotive qualities.

4. Write a short story or poem using the conventions of belles-lettres style.

5. Compare and contrast the language and themes of different genres within belles-lettres style.

CONSOLIDATION TEST

1. Find the incorrect definition of the functional style:

a) Functional style is a special social differentiation of speech.

b) Functional style is a socially conscious and functionally conditioned, internally united totality of methods of using, selecting and combining speech communication means in the realm of a particular national language correlating with other similar ways of expression, which serve other purposes, perform other functions in speech social practice of a nation.

c) Functional style is a system of interrelated language means which serves a definite aim in communication.

2. The most common classification of functional styles includes:

a) the oratory, essays, poetry, emotive prose, drama;

b) the belles-lettres style, the scientific prose style, official document style, publicist style, newspaper style;

c) the belles-lettres style, the scientific prose style, official document style, colloquial style.

3. English vocabulary falls into the following main classes:

a) terms, phraseological units, poetic words, archaisms

b) neutral words, literary words, standard English vocabulary

c) standard English vocabulary, special literary vocabulary, special colloquial vocabulary

4. Standard English vocabulary includes:

a) interjections, diminutives, colloquial words

b) neutral words, literary words, colloquial words

c) jargonisms, professionalisms, colloquial words

5. Special literary vocabulary is represented by:

a) terms, poetic words, archaisms, foreignisms, neologisms, occasionalisms;

b) archaisms, foreignisms, neologisms, colloquial words;

c) jargonisms, professionalisms, slang, dialectisms.

6. Special colloquial vocabulary includes the following groups of words:

- a) terms, phraseological units, poetic words, archaisms;
- b) archaisms, foreignisms, neologisms, occasionalisms;
- c) slang, jargonisms, obscene vocabulary, dialectisms, professionalisms.

7. Name the functional style, which is characterized by the production of texts in the areas of human activity such as science and education:

- a) the belles-lettres style,
- b) the scientific prose style,
- c) official document style,
- d) publicist style,
- e) newspaper style.

8. The most striking feature of the scientific style is:

- a) monological speech;
- b) abundance of terms, precision, coherence, clarity and usage of cliches;
- c) absence of words with diminutive suffixes.

9. The varieties of the scientific style include:

a) the language style of humanitarian sciences; the language style of “exact” sciences; the language style of popular scientific prose;

b) monograph, dissertation, scientific article, summary, review, abstract, synopsis;

c) the language style of popular scientific prose; the language style of popular emotive prose; the language style of humanitarian sciences.

10. The belles-lettres functional style includes the following varieties:

- a) poetry, emotive prose, drama;
- b) essays, scientific article, emotive prose;
- d) poetry, oratory, newspaper article.

11. The official document style is subdivided into the following varieties:

a) business documents; the substyle of legal documents; diplomatic documents; military documents;

b) applications, references, protocols, questionnaires, profiles, autobiographies, CVs, agreements, contracts;

c) agreements, personal notes, verbal notes, pacts, communiqués, aides-memoire, memoranda, declarations.

12. The main function of the official document style is:

a) informative;

b) regulative;

c) entertaining.

13. Name the functional style, the main purpose of which is persuasion directed at influencing the reader and shaping his/her views:

a) publicist style;

b) newspaper style;

c) scientific style;

d) belles-lettres style.

14. The publicist style is made up of the following substyles:

a) the language style of oratory, the language style of essays, the language style of feature articles in newspapers and journals;

b) public speeches, radio/TV commentaries, essays, pamphlets;

c) journalistic articles, book reviews, oratories.

15. The substyle of brief news items belongs to:

a) publicist style;

b) newspaper style;

c) scientific style;

d) belles-lettres style.

16. Which of the following is a genre within the publicist style?

a) Research article;

b) Editorial;

c) Technical manual.

17. Publicist style is primarily concerned with:

a) Conveying factual information;

- b) Shaping public opinion;
 - c) Analyzing scientific data.
18. What is a common characteristic of the publicist style?
- a) Objective reporting;
 - b) Subjective interpretation;
 - c) Impersonal tone.
19. The purpose of publicist style is to:
- a) Provide entertainment;
 - b) Inform and persuade;
 - c) Present scientific findings.
20. Which of the following is a characteristic of scientific style?
- a) Use of emotive language;
 - b) Objective reporting of data;
 - c) Subjective interpretation of results.
21. Scientific style is primarily concerned with:
- a) Shaping public opinion;
 - b) Presenting factual information;
 - c) Creating emotional impact.
22. What is a common genre within scientific style?
- a) Editorial column;
 - b) Short story;
 - c) Research paper.
23. The language used in scientific style is typically:
- a) Highly subjective;
 - b) Informal and colloquial;
 - c) Formal and technical.
24. Which statement best describes the purpose of scientific style?
- a) To entertain and engage readers;
 - b) To inform and educate about research findings;
 - c) To persuade readers to adopt a certain viewpoint.

25. What is a characteristic feature of official document style?
- a) Informal language and tone;
 - b) Use of standardized formats and language;
 - c) Subjective interpretation of information.
26. Which of the following is a genre typically found in official document style?
- a) Personal diary entries;
 - b) Legal contracts;
 - c) Blog posts.
27. The primary purpose of official document style is to:
- a) Entertain and engage readers;
 - b) Persuade readers to take a certain action;
 - c) Convey information in a formal and authoritative manner.
28. What distinguishes official document style from other functional styles?
- a) Its focus on creative expression;
 - b) Its use of narrative storytelling;
 - c) Its adherence to strict conventions and protocols.
29. Which of the following is a characteristic feature of newspaper style?
- a) Use of highly technical language;
 - b) Objective reporting of facts;
 - c) Subjective interpretation of events.
30. What is a common genre within newspaper style?
- a) Personal memoir;
 - b) Editorial column;
 - c) Fictional short story.
31. The primary purpose of newspaper style is to:
- a) Entertain readers with fictional stories;
 - b) Present factual information and news reports;
 - c) Persuade readers to adopt a certain viewpoint.

32. What distinguishes newspaper style from other functional styles?
- a) Its focus on academic research;
 - b) Its use of formal language and tone;
 - c) Its emphasis on timely reporting and news updates.
33. Which statement best describes the language used in newspaper style?
- a) Informal and colloquial;
 - b) Emotional and subjective;
 - c) Clear and concise, with a neutral tone.
34. What is a characteristic feature of belles-lettres style?
- a) Use of technical terminology;
 - b) Focus on aesthetic expression and literary artistry;
 - c) Objective presentation of factual information.
35. Which of the following is a genre typically found in belles-lettres style?
- a) Legal contracts;
 - b) Poetry;
 - c) Scientific research papers.
36. The primary purpose of belles-lettres style is to:
- a) Convey factual information in a straightforward manner;
 - b) Entertain and evoke emotional responses through literary expression;
 - c) Persuade readers to take a particular stance on an issue.
37. What distinguishes belles-lettres style from other functional styles?
- a) Its focus on objective reporting of data;
 - b) Its emphasis on creativity, imagination, and aesthetic beauty;
 - c) Its use of technical language and specialized terminology.
38. Which statement best describes the language used in belles-lettres style?
- a) Formal and technical;
 - b) Artistic and evocative;
 - c) Objective and impartial.
39. Which of the following terms refers to newly coined words or expressions?
- a) Neologisms;

- b) Archaisms;
- c) Obscene vocabulary.

40. What are archaisms in English vocabulary?

- a) Slang words that are commonly used by specific groups;
- b) Old-fashioned or outdated words no longer in common use;
- c) Informal words used in formal contexts.

41. Which category of vocabulary is associated with informal and non-standard language?

- a) Slang;
- b) Neologisms;
- c) Obscene vocabulary.

42. What distinguishes obscene vocabulary from other types of vocabulary?

- a) Its use in formal writing and speech;
- b) Its offensiveness and socially unacceptable nature;
- c) Its association with specialized terminology in specific fields.

43. Which of the following best describes the function of stylistic differentiation in English vocabulary?

- a) To limit communication to specific social groups;
- b) To enhance clarity and precision in language use;
- c) To allow speakers to adapt their language to different contexts and audiences.

44. Which of the following terms refers to informal language specific to a particular group or community?

- a) Neologisms;
- b) Slang;
- c) Archaisms.

45. What is the primary purpose of using stylistically differentiated vocabulary in English?

- a) To confuse readers with obscure language;
- b) To convey nuances of meaning and tone in different contexts;

c) To demonstrate linguistic prowess without regard for clarity.

46. What are “barbarisms” in the context of stylistic differentiation of English vocabulary?

a) Words or expressions borrowed from foreign languages without adaptation to English phonetic or grammatical rules;

b) Words or phrases coined by literary authors for specific creative purposes;

c) Informal slang terms used within specific social groups.

47. Which term refers to literary coinages or words created for specific literary works or occasions?

a) Barbarisms;

b) Foreign words;

c) Occasionalisms.

48. What is the term for specialized vocabulary used within a particular profession or field?

a) Jargon;

b) Professionalisms;

c) Neologisms.

49. Which of the following describes “professionalisms” in the context of stylistic differentiation of English vocabulary?

a) Words or expressions used by professionals in their daily interactions;

b) Specialized terms or jargon specific to a particular profession or industry;

c) Literary coinages created by authors for artistic purposes.

50. What term refers to vocabulary that is often found in literary works and is characterized by its richness, complexity, and literary merit?

a) Literary vocabulary;

b) Neutral vocabulary;

c) Jargon.

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Навчальне видання

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STYLISTICS: THEORY AND PRACTICE

Part II

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