**The main phonostylistic devices are alliteration, assonance, onomatopoeia.**

Alliteration is the repetition of vowels in two or more different words. Assonance is the repetition of vowels. Onomatopoeia is the imitation of sounds produced by people or in nature.

The major functions of phonostylistic devices.

1. To create logical and semantic unity. When words with different meanings are united in speech they may acquire some semantic similarity. As Roman Jacobson said, equivalence in form leads to equivalence in meaning.
2. To emphasize the most important elements in utterance.
3. To make the speech more beautiful, to create musical effect.
4. To create stylistic convergence, in combination with tropes or syntactical repetitions.
5. To reproduce the individual features of speech.

 There is no definite system of translating language units with phonostylistic devices. We can formulate the following principles

1. The use of the same device, e.g. sound imitation.
2. The use of sound repetition, but with other sounds.
3. The compensation by another stylistic device.

**TASK 1**

**Determine the types and functions of phonostylistic devices:**

1. Feast today and fast tomorrow. ( proverb )
2. Beauty lies in lover’s eyes. (proverb )
3. Silver

Slowly, silently, now the moon

Walks the night in her silver shoon… ( shoon = shoe )

 ( W. de la Mare )

1. Life would sprout up again like a flower through a coffin’s cracks. ( D. Thomas )
2. A toast to the host!
3. Two Victors, two vectors. ( “ Kyiv Weekly “, the title )
4. When wine is in, wit is out. ( proverb )
5. His lips, also, were like the petals of a red flower, and his eyes were like violets by a river of pure water… ( O.Wilde )
6. Pushing Bush for Help ( title )
7. Jingle, bells! Jingle, bells!

Jingle all the way;

Oh, what a fun it is to ride

In a one-horse open sleigh.

**TASK 2**

**Determine the types and functions of phonostylistic devices:**

1. An apple a day keeps a doctor away. ( proverb )
2. My life is cold, and dark, and dreary;

It rains, and the wind is never weary… ( H.Longfellow )

 3. Dior Dune – the moment, the memory, the dream. ( the advertisement of

 “ Dune “ perfumes made by Dior )

4. And green and golden I was huntsman and herdsman… ( D.Thomas )

5. Join and enjoy the benefits. Nokia. ( advertisement )

6. Young women from the offices, who smelt of scent and powder, scuttled, giggling, arm-in-arm, after the hissing trams, and screeched, as they splashed their stockings in the puddles. ( D.Thomas )

7. Feel free – feel feminine ! ( advertisement )

8. At last he came to the banks of the great, grey-green greasy Limpopo river ( R. Kipling )

9. I shall clasp a sainted maiden, whom the angels name Lenore-

Clasp a rare and radiant maiden whom the angels name Lenore. ( E.Poe )

10. little tree

little silent Christmas tree

you are so little

you are more like a flower ( E.Cummings )

**TASK 3.**

**Analyse the types and functions of phonetic stylistic devices.**

1. Let the sleeping dogs lie. ( proverb )

2. It all seemed to him dead – dead and disgusting ( J. Galsworhy )

3. Make Feet Fit in Famous Fashion. ( ad )

4. O, my love is like a red, red rose,

That’s newly sprung in June.

O, my love is like the melodie,

That’s sweetly played in tune. ( R. Burns )

5. The pot was bubbling on the fire.

6.  A big black bug bit a big black bear. ( tongue-twister )

7.  Silver bells!

What a world of merriment their melody foretells!

How they tinkle, tinkle, tinkle

In the icy air of the night! ( E. Poe )

8. Resisting Pressures in a Free Press. ( title, “ USA Today “ )

9. Це місяць – молодий музика

Настроює мов скрипку сад. ( Б.-І. Антонич )

10. The sky is low,

 The wind is gray.

 The radiator

 Purrs all day. ( John Updike )

 11. The swiftest means of communication: telegraph, telephone and tell a woman.