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*Scientific supervisor O.S. Ulyanova, Ph.D. in History,
Associate Professor of TPU*

Mamontova E.M.

National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University

STYLISTIC DEVICES USED IN O. HENRY'S STORIES

Linguistic stylistics is a relatively new branch of linguistics engaged in research of speech styles, stylistic devices and expressive means of the language in their relation to describing the content. Thus, the components of this definition are: a) styles of speech and b) the expressive means of the language and stylistic devices.

Different stylistic devices can be observed in the stories of William Sydney Porter (pen-name O. Henry), a satirical American writer. O. Henry's short stories are known for their wit, wordplay, warm characterization, and clever twist endings. His stories are full of metaphors, epithets, similes alliterations, puns, etc.

The relevance of the research is stipulated by the necessity to study expressive means of the English language in fiction. The aim of my research is a linguistic and stylistic analysis of stylistic figures in the English language on an example of O. Henry's works. The object of the research is the system of expressive means in English. The subject of the research is the means of expression (style figures) used in such O. Henry stories as «The skylight room», «After twenty years», «Jeff Peters as a Personal Magnet».

There are several stylistic elements that can be found in all these stories:

- epithets (the tocsin call; chilly gusts of wind);
- metaphors (a square of blue infinity; it makes Billy Jackson (the star) look like the big diamond pin that Night fastens her kimono with; he let loose the practiced scalpel of his tongue; throwing heads or tails with fortune for his last coin);
- similes (Mrs. Parker crumpled as a stiff garment that slips down from a nail; The bitters started off like sweetbreads-on-toast);
- use of mythology («I'm not a regular preordained disciple of S.Q. Lapius»);
- reference to well-known people («Anna Held'll jump at it (play)»). Here the author wants to convey the idea that even this famous Hollywood star would be eager to play the part of the heroine in Mr. Skidder's play. «I'm not Hetty if I do look green.» O. Henry alludes to Hetty Green, who was the richest woman of America in her day. The author deliberately separates her first name «Hetty» from the second «Green», using the latter as an adjective in the meaning of «inexperienced»);
- reference to famous books («...an Uncle Tom shuffles into the hotel...» an Uncle Tom – an old Negro. The author alludes to the main character of Beecher Stowe's novel «Uncle Tom's Cabin»).

These stories have been chosen due to their large stylistic and semantic differences. «The skylight room» is a modern day fairy tale, set in the heart of the author's favorite city, New York. This heartwarming story describes the dream come true romance of Miss Leeson, a poor working girl in New York. One of the author's characteristics, met in this story, is to invent proper names which help the reader get an insight into their characters and reveal the most typical features. Thus, he uses such charactonyms as Mr. Skidder (by giving such a name to the tenant the author wanted to lay stress on his unsteady position in life) and Miss Longnecker (this woman is a very curious by nature and pried into other people's affairs). Another stylistic device, alliteration (Mr. Hoover, who was forty-five, fat, flush and foolish), is used to express the character better.

«After twenty years» is a satirical story about two old friends who meet each other in twenty years. This narration is characterized by using slang and colloquial speech. For instance, «I kept hustling around over it pretty lively», «Did pretty well out West, didn't you?», «I've had to compete with some of the sharpest wits going to get my pile».

The third story is «Jeff Peters as a personal magnet». This story of a quack man with healing ideas is told in a wonderful dialectal style, which adds much to the tall tales of Mr. Jeff Peters, or doctor 'Waugh-

hoo'. He does a certain run-in with a town mayor who appears to be sickening for something. This story is sure to bring a grin to the face of any reader.

For the last two stories it is typical the use of new words, invented by O. Henry: depeople, which means desolation of the streets from people, and spooju, an abominable mixture (The new word is formed from «spew» (or «spue») meaning «to eject what is vomited» and «julep» – a drink flavored with aromatic herbs).

In «Jeff Peters as a Personal Magnet» O. Henry also uses metonymy («The triumph of mind over sarsaparilla») and does intentional errors to emphasize the illiteracy of the character («'Boss,' says he. 'Doc Hoskin am done gone twenty miles in the country to see some sick persons. He's de only doctor in de town, and Massa Bancks am powerful bad off. He sent me to ax you to please, suh, come.' »).

«Jeff Peters as a Personal Magnet» is a satirical and humorous story, in which O. Henry commonly uses different puns and wordplays. («I'm one of the Sole Sanhedrims and Ostensible Hooplas of the Inner Pulpit», «I do not drag it in the dust because they haven't got the dust»).

Thus, three O. Henry's stories have been analyzed and the major stylistic devices have been identified. They include epithets, metaphors, similes, charactonyms, alliterations, metonymies, neologisms, wordplays, using slang and colloquial speech, mythology, reference to well-known people and famous books. In conclusion, it can be said that this work is both of theoretical and practical value. It can be used in the process of teaching text analysis or as an alternative method of studying English language for students.

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Scientific supervisor Y.P. Azhel, senior lecturer of TPU

Михайлова Д.Ю.

Национальный исследовательский Томский политехнический университет

ПРОБЛЕМЫ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИИ И ЛЕКСИКОЛОГИИ ПРИ РАБОТЕ С ПЕРЕВОДОМ ТЕКСТОВ

В настоящее время специалисты утверждают, что перевод фразеологизмов, синонимов и художественных оборотов является одной из самых сложных и интересных задач в практике перевода