STYLISTICS AND   SYNTAX OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Abstract. The passage discusses how a writer's style is reflected in the textual meaning-making processes through the form and various textual strategies employed. It emphasizes the importance of analyzing both the form and content of a literary text to gain a comprehensive understanding of its linguistic and symbolic aspects. The study focuses on structural analysis to identify the poet's recurring methods in composing literary texts and how this guides semantic interpretations.Specifically, the study examines haikus written by Wright, highlighting the poet's consistent style in utilizing patterns with minor variations to create diverse poems. The poet's effective diction is achieved through a limited number of lexical and grammatical choices, aligning with the concise and brief nature of haikus as a poetic form. The   passage underscores the significance of considering syntactic and semantic aspects in textual analysis to gain a broader perspective on a writer's style and the literary works they produce

Keywords: syntax, pedagogy, stylistics, poetry, haiku, literature, linguistics

Among the available means in a language, a writer favours some structures over the others while constructing a text (Traugott & Pratt 1980). Hence, a writer's style reflects how textual meaning-making processes are achieved through a literary text's form, which includes various textual strategies employed. Examining a text's structural patterns is the initial and indispensable part of any interpretative process (Blake 1990; Suzuki 2001) in any stylistic inquiry. Mainly because a writer's subtle intentions can be in the linguistic devices constructing the text, their structural and lexical choices, in essence, represent their style in text composition. Therefore, examining the deep structure of the text along with a careful analysis of the surface structure is primarily crucial in defining and discussing the making of a text-based discourse (Erden 1998).

The onomasiological approach in stylistic syntax focuses on identifying the sublanguage and expressive value of a syntactical unit, such as a sentence or other utterance, without considering its context. This approach involves studying syntactical paradigms, which are sets of parallel syntactical structures that are more or less equivalent and interchangeable but may differ in form. By examining these syntactical paradigms, researchers can compare their stylistic significance and understand how different structures convey meaning and style, which are sets of parallel syntactical structures that are more or less equivalent and interchangeable but may differ in form. By examining these syntactical paradigms, researchers can compare their stylistic significance and understand how different structures convey meaning and style.

To investigate a statement stylistically on the syntactic level, the passage suggests that two-member sentences with subject and predicate are common. Deviations from this norm, such as variations in word order or communicative purpose, can be considered stylistic devices. The classification of stylistic devices on the syntactical level can be approached paradigmatically, considering the different ways in which sentences deviate from the standard structure.

The sentence, as a unit of a certain level, is a sequence of relatively independent lexical and phrasal units (words or word combinations), and what differentiates a sentence from a word is the fact that the sentence structure is changeable; it does have any constant length: it can be

shortened or extended, complete or incomplete, simple, compound or complex. Besides, its constituents, length, word-order, as well as communicative type (assertion, negation, interrogation, exhortation) are variable. So, to analyze the sentence stylistically on the syntactic level, we will admit that most common and currently used are two-member sentences containing subject and predicate and perhaps, some secondary elements, having normal word order and the function.

Syntactic expressive means and stylistic devices of the English language:

• based on reduction of the initial sentence model: ellipsis, aposiopesis, nominative sentences, asyndeton;

• based on extension of the initial sentence model: repetition, enumeration, tautology, polysyndeton, "it is (was) he, who...", the emphatic verb "to do", parenthetic sentences;

• based on change of word-order: inversion, detachment;

• based on interaction of syntactic structures in context: parallel constructions;

• based on transposition of meaning and connection of constituent parts:

The languages used by journalists enable them to create and maintain relationship with the target audience or readers. In doing this, journalists perceive the world correctly through the power of language. The creation of relationship between them and the audience is done through the language that the reader can understand. It is usually through the language of journalism that communities get their information (Rhetorica, 2010). The language of the print media by extension the language of journalism is not the same with the language of medicine, law, engineering etc. It has a different language usage entirely because journalists use their own kind of register that is only peculiar to the media profession. Crystal and Davy (1969) explain that journalese language is an important aspect of journalism, because it tends to be explicit and precise devoid of jargons. As a rule, journalists do not use long sentences while a short one will serve.

Stylistic syntax is aimed at finding out what expressive value a syntactical unit (sentence or other utterance) possess.

1) the reduction of the sentence pattern that lies in the deliberate omission of obligatory elements of the sentence structure (ellipsis, aposiopesis, nominative sentences, incomplete sentences and asyndeton);

2) the redundancy of the sentence pattern that results from the addition of some sentence elements or their deliberate repetition (repetition, enumeration, polysyndeton, emphatic constructions, parenthetical clauses or sentences);

3) the violation of the grammatically fixed word order within a sentence or a deliberate isolation of some parts of the sentence (stylistic inversion, syntactical split, suspense and detachment);

4) the shifts in syntactic meaning which result from changes in the use of syntactic forms (rhetorical questions)

In conclusion, stylistic syntax refers to the study of how language structures, such as sentences or phrases, are used in writing to create specific effects or convey particular meanings beyond the basic communication of information. It focuses on how the arrangement of words and phrases can influence the tone, mood, and style of a text. Stylistic syntax often involves the deliberate manipulation of sentence structures, such as through the use of repetition, parallelism, inversion, or fragmentation, to achieve artistic or rhetorical effects.

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