

## Stylistics

Stylistics, study of the devices in languages (such as rhetorical figures and syntactical patterns) that are considered to produce expressive or literary style.

Stylistics explores how readers interact with the language of (mainly literary) texts in order to explain how we understand, and are affected by texts when we read them.

The development of Stylistics, given that it combines the use of linguistic analysis with what we know about the psychological processes involved in reading, depended (at least in part) on the study of Linguistics and Psychology (both largely twentieth-century phenomena) becoming reasonably established. Stylistics, then, is a sub-discipline which grew up in the second half of the twentieth century: Its beginnings in Anglo-American criticism are usually traced back to the publication of the books listed below. Three of them are collections of articles, some of which had been presented as conference papers or published in journals a little earlier.

Stylistics is the study and interpretation of texts from a linguistic perspective. Stylistics is the application of linguistics to the study of literature or any text. Both stylistics and linguistics are subjects that take language as their object of study. Stylistics is an area of mediation between two disciplines. Stylistics can provide a way of mediating between two subjects- language and literature. Stylistics is the study of linguistic style. The term 'style' is used in linguistics to describe the choices of the simple expression of a meaning. Linguistic form can be interpreted as a set of possibilities for the production of texts, and thereby linguistic form makes possible linguistic style. A style is defined in terms of a domain of language (what person said, in what place, what linguistic context, what manner, and for what purpose). As a discipline, Stylistics links literary criticism and linguistics. Stylistics has been typically concerned with literary language. Literary stylistics is typically concerned with explaining the relation between style and literary or aesthetic functions. The preferred object of stylistic studies is literature, but not exclusively "high literature" but also other forms of written texts such as text from the domains of advertising, popular culture, politics or religion. Stylistics is a systematic way of exploring texts. It looks at the language of texts and tries to explain how that language creates meaning, style and effect. Stylistics also attempts to establish principles capable of explaining the particular choices made by individuals and social groups in their use of language, such as socialization, the production and reception of meaning, critical discourse analysis (CDA) and literary criticism.