

# 《实用文体学教程》

## 图书基本信息

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作者：Laura Wright

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## 内容概要

Using a wide range of twentieth-century literary prose, Laura Wright and Jonathan Hope provide an 'interactive' introduction to the techniques of stylistic analysis. Divided up into five sections; the noun phrase, the verb phrase, the clause, text structure.

Presumes no prior linguistic knowledge.

Provides a comprehensive glossary of terms

Adaptable: designed to be used in a variety of classroom contexts.

Introduces students to an enormous range of twentieth-century literature.

A practical coursebook rather than a survey account of stylistics as a discipline, the book provides over forty opportunities for hands-on stylistic analysis. For each linguistic feature under discussion the reader is offered a definition, a text for analysis, exercises and tasks, in addition to a suggested solution.

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## 精彩短评

1、终于看完了==开始写论文.....

不过谁能告诉我文体学到底是个什么

2、读了文体学才发现文学原来也是科学|| 每节间有很多重复让我联想到电视剧开头一分钟重放 ( \_ )

## 精彩书评

1、 |words i scribbled while reading|just for my future reference 前置定语强调点是adj. ; 后置定语强调n.  
“ the ” 有讽刺意味，把读者本来不知道的伪装成知道，从而表现刻板印象 one ( 之类 ) 的使用显得更谦恭 ( 但在小说里已经有一个character当挡箭牌时就不必要 ) we可以把一部分人划出自己的群体，以示不同 you消除距离 ( 总称时 ) ; 又可以保持距离 ( 描写心理时 ) 用现在时写过去事，拉近距离 pl.n.+be是我们熟知的aphoristic form ( 警句形式 ) ; 长的成分是new info ( new information comes in long structures ) 主谓之外的部分长，目的是营造dense、difficult-to-follow的氛围，upset our expectations，从而吊胃口或者与主题相适 adverbial放在不寻常的位置时，是为了shift readers' focus

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