

## **Definition of stylistics:**

« Stylistics is the study of style in language. It focuses on the way in which language varies under the influence of factors such as context, purpose, author and period » ( Verschueren et al, 1998: 514).

Stylistics is defined as the linguistic study of different styles. ( Chapman, 1973).

According to Chapman, style is the product of social situations. That is people adopt a particular register ( i.e, a form of language) according to the situation. The situation can be legal register, religious, educational, scientific or economic one.

For Short ( 1998), stylistics is an approach to the analysis of (literary) texts using linguistic description: « Stylistics is thus concerned with relating linguistic fact (linguistic description) to meaning (interpretation) in an explicit way as possible » (p:05).

## **Linguistic Feature Vs Stylistic Feature**

Ghazala ( 1998) defines these two terms as follows:

- Linguistic Feature: It is any unit from the system of the language whether it is dictionary, semiotic, grammatical, phonetic and structural.
- Stylistic Feature: It is any linguistic unit that is considered important in the stylistic analysis. That is, it is the linguistic element which the critic considers important in the text.

## **The most prominent Figures in Stylistics**

Charles Bally is considered as the grandfather of stylistics.

He was followed by Roman Jakobson, Michael Riffaterre, Richard Ohman, Geoffrey Leech, Henry Widdowson, Roger Fowler, Michael Halliday, Stanley Fish, Ronald Carter, among others. ( Ghazala, 1998).