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МАТЕРІАЛИ ВСЕУКРАЇНСЬКОЇ НАУКОВОЇ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ ВИКЛАДАЧІВ,
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GENRE AND STYLISTIC FEATURES OF MODERN ENGLISH DISCOURSE OF FANTASY

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Fantasy is a genre of unscientific fiction that is rooted in various kinds of myths, legends, fairy tales, utopias. Fantasy is usually built on the antithesis: good and evil, order and chaos, harmony and dissonance; hero embarks on a journey, fighting for truth and justice. Many stories of this genre take place in imaginary worlds where magic is commonplace.

In contrast to science fiction, fantasy does not try to explain the world in which the action takes place, from the point of view of science. This world exists in the form of some assumptions, and its physical laws may differ from the realities of our world. In such world there can be a real existence of gods, magic, mythical creatures (dragons, dwarves, trolls), ghosts and any other fantastic creatures. However, the fundamental difference between the "miracles" of fantasy from their fairytale counterparts is that they are the norm in the world and are described systematically as the laws of nature.

As indicated in the dictionary of literary terms, fantasy – is a kind of fiction: works which depict imaginary events, in which the main role is played by the irrational, mystical element, and worlds, the existence of which can not be explained logically. In fantasy act gods, demons, good and evil wizards, dwarves, giants, animals and objects speak, ghosts, vampires, mythical and fantastic creatures [1, p. 267]. Fantasy – is a kind of connection of fairy tales, science fiction, adventure fiction and chivalric romance.

Main features of fantasy are:

- nonexistent world that has impossible properties in our reality;
- magic and folklore characters as a necessary element;
- adventurous story (usually – search, travel, war, etc.);
- medieval surroundings, although can be different options;
- implicit contrast between technology and magic with a strong case for the last one[2, p. 34].

Supernatural elves are integral features of the fantasy: «*The face of Elrond was ageless, neither old, nor young; his hair was dark as the shadows of the light; his eyes were grey as a clear evening, and in them was a light like the light of stars*»[3, p. 240].

Style – is not only a set of techniques, but also a reflection in the message of perception of the surrounding reality, imaginative vision of the world and imaginative thinking of the integral emotional evaluation. Most frequent stylistic device used by John Tolkien is alliteration.

«*The air grew warmer between the green walls*» [3, p. 150]. Using in this line a repetition of the letter «w», and therefore the sound [w], the author gives to narration melodiousness and rhythm.

«*There was a distant glint like pale glass*» [3, p. 149]. In this line the author deliberately uses the letter «l», and therefore the sound [l], in order to gloomy description of caves. It allows readers to perceive better and more complete.

Epithets used in novels for a more complete image of the characters and surrounding atmosphere: «*It was now as clear and far-seen as it had been veiled and misty*» [3, p. 149].

After analyzing the stylistic and genre features of the work, which refers to the English discourse of fantasy, we can note that stylistic devices used in the text by authors and the relevant genre features of fantasy help the reader better to understand the nature of the characters, description of the world and nature, immerse in a magical world, and provide certain emotional tone.

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