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STYLISTIC ISSUES IN THE NOVEL “IF TOMORROW COMES” BY SIDNEY SHELDON

Abstract: In this article written about how the author of “if tomorrow comes” Sidney Sheldon uses stylistic issues in his novel.

Key words: The peculiarities of the grammatical structure, the features of the semantic structure, genre-stylistic features, elliptical constructions, the words steaks.

Language: English

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Introduction

“If Tomorrow Comes” is a 1985 crime fiction novel written by American author Sidney Sheldon. It is a story portraying an ordinary woman who is framed by the Mafia, her subsequent quest for vengeance towards them and her later life.

The novel was adapted into miniseries in 1986. The novel about Tracy who is a successful bank-worker in Philadelphia, engaged to a wealthy their. Then her mother commits suicide, after being scammed by the New Orleans Mafia and left in debt. Tracy gets a gun to frighten the scammer, Joe Romano, into admitting her mother’s innocence, but he tries to rape her and is wounded in the struggle. With a criminal record, however, her career is over, and she reluctantly slips into crime, presently finding that she enjoys stealing, especially from those who deserve to be stolen from. In the course of a colorful crime spree all over Europe with FBI, INTERPOL and Federal Police stalking, she falls in love with one of

her co-conspirators, Jeff Stevens, and they plan to take their winnings and live the law-abiding life in Brazil.¹

Sidney Sheldon’s book “If Tomorrow Comes” can be attributed to books - easy reading, romance, detective story, when you can calmly sit and read. The author conveys everything to the reader - easily, naturally, no these long descriptions. The novel has everything - friendship, love, a detective story, bright climaxes that attract you in suddenly changings until the end. In this novel, the author uses all sorts of stylistic techniques to interest readers and enrich the language. Very often there is the use of such stylistic devices as metaphor, punctuation, inversion, parallel constructions, isolation, silence.²

The author also used many elliptical constructions, mainly they are used in dialogs. The main goal of the translation is to achieve adequacy. An adequate, or as it is also called, equivalent translation is a translation that is carried out at a level necessary and sufficient to transmit an unchanged content plan,

¹ Astini Y. A Sociological Study of “If Tomorrow Comes”, 1995.

² Henky N. Challenge and Response in Sidni Sheldon’s If Tomorrow Comes: A Behavioristic Approach, 2005.

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subject to the corresponding expression plan, i.e. translation language standards. By definition, A.V. Fedorov's adequacy is "an exhaustive transfer of the semantic content of the original and full functional and stylistic correspondence to it" [25; 175].³

"Transformation is the basis of most translation techniques. It consists in changing the formal (lexical or grammatical transformations) or semantic (semantic transformations) components of the source text while preserving the information intended for transmission."⁴[21; 145]

The division of a sentence when translating from English into Russian is caused, as a rule, by one of the following reasons: a) the peculiarities of the grammatical structure of the English sentence; b) the features of the semantic structure of phrases in the English language; c) genre-stylistic features of the English sentence. [15; 37] Combining sentences is a translation method in which the syntactic structure in the original is converted by combining two simple sentences into one complex.⁵

That was a long time ago. It seemed like fifty years ago. - It was a long time ago - it seemed like fifty years had passed. Often the use of association transformation is associated with the redistribution of predicative syntagmas between neighboring sentences, i.e. there is a simultaneous use of unification and division - one sentence is divided into two parts, and one of its parts is combined with another sentence. [21; 179]

There are several types of syntactic stylistic tools that authors use primarily to enhance paint. There are many stylistic tools used in many works. This is one of the works of modern American literary writer Sidney Sheldon. When counting is used as a stylistic tool, objects, actions, and adjectives are used in sentences. Sometimes these things or actions have the same or close similarity and pairs of the two. For example, in the following extract taken from "If Tomorrow Comes" the words raincoat, boots, hat are nouns and belong to the group "clothes". This stylistic tool serves to reveal the character through the outfits of the hero, that is, from a psychological point of view, strong, confident, independent people who like to wear yellow, and by counting the outfit of the writer Tracy in the example above. he also tried to show that he had similar traits:

-She wore a bright-yellow raincoat, boots, and a yellow rain hat that barely contained a mass of shining chestnut hair.

-Her skin ran the gamut from a translucent white to a deep rose, depending on whether she was angry, tired, or excited.

The words anger, fatigue, arousal, referred to in this example, belong to the category of adjectives and belong to the group of "emotions", and with the help of this stylistic tool, the writer tries to reveal the innermost feelings of the hero.⁶

-The prisoners ate hash, hot dogs, beans, or inedible casseroles, while the meals for the guards and prison officials were prepared by professional chefs.

In this passage, the words hash, hot dogs, beans, casseroles belong to the category of noun, which is a stylistic means of counting. These words helped count the prison food one by one and reveal the food of the prisoners.

-Tracy and the others were issued two uniform dresses, two pairs of panties, two brassieres, two pairs of shoes, two nightgowns, a sanitary belt, a hairbrush, and a laundry bag.

In the example from the work, the group "clothes" includes noun and phrases such as dresses, panties, bras, shoes, nightgowns, a hygienic belt. When counting the clothes, the writer simply provided the prisoners with the same uniform and provided them with a heavy bag and a bag for laundry or a backpack or bag for dirty laundry.

-He had lumped her with all the sad, confused, and beaten criminals she had been surrounded by at the Southern Louisiana Penitentiary for Women.

In the following example, words belonging to a group of "emotions" of the same category as sad, embarrassed, beaten, and attempts to reveal the inner experience and circumstances of prisoners.

The words steaks, fish, meatballs, chicken, vegetables, fruits, desserts are included in the category of "noun". With the help of such a stylistic tool, the author shows the living conditions and luxurious nutrition of the elderly. In this passage, the deep, dark, emotional, which is a category of quality, belongs to the group of "emotions", and through this calculation, an attempt is made to reveal the inner state of the hero.

-Their range of meals included steaks, fresh fish, chops, chicken, fresh vegetables and fruits, and tempting desserts.

In the above excerpts from the work show that author skillfully uses stylistic devices in the novel. The author achieve his aim to make the novel easy reading book and as possible as he can give characters mood to readers with usage of stylistic devices.

³ Galperin I. R. Ann essay in Stylistic Analysis, 1965. Galperin I. R. Stylistics.- M.: Higher school, 1977.

⁴ Agus S. Search for an Existence in Sidni Sheldon's If Tomorrow Comes. Higher School, 2005.

⁵ Nita P. Greed and Conflict of Interests in Sidni Sheldon's If Tomorrow Comes: An Individual Psychological Approach, 2004.

⁶ Anderson W. E The written word. Some Uses of English Oxford University, 2001.

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