



A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE STYLISTIC DEVICE OF ANADIPLOSIS IN COMPOUND SENTENCES OF LANGUAGES WITH DIFFERENT SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT

Stylistic devices play a crucial role in shaping expressive, persuasive, and aesthetic dimensions of language. Among these devices, anadiplosis occupies a distinctive position due to its structural simplicity and strong rhetorical impact. Anadiplosis, defined as the repetition of the final word or phrase of one clause at the beginning of the subsequent clause, functions as a powerful cohesive and emphatic mechanism in discourse. This thesis presents a comparative analysis of anadiplosis in compound sentences across languages with different grammatical and typological systems, focusing on how structural variation influences stylistic realization and communicative effect. Languages with divergent systems such as analytic, synthetic, and agglutinative languages employ compound sentence structures differently, which directly affects the distribution and stylistic potential of anadiplosis. The study investigates how this device operates within compound sentences, examining its syntactic placement, semantic contribution, pragmatic motivation, and stylistic function. Special attention is given to how anadiplosis contributes to textual cohesion, emphasis, emotional intensification, and logical progression of thought.

Stylistic devices are linguistic tools that enhance expressiveness, emotional impact, and aesthetic value in speech and writing. They allow speakers and writers to manipulate language beyond its purely informational function, transforming discourse into a means of persuasion, artistic expression, or rhetorical emphasis. Among various stylistic devices, repetition holds a central position due to its capacity to reinforce meaning, establish rhythm, and create cohesion within a text. Repetition manifests in multiple forms, including anaphora, epiphora, parallelism, and anadiplosis. Each type serves distinct stylistic purposes and interacts differently with syntactic structure. Anadiplosis is particularly notable because it directly links adjacent clauses or sentences, creating a chain-like progression of ideas that strengthens logical and emotional continuity.

Anadiplosis is traditionally defined as the repetition of the last lexical unit of a clause or sentence at the beginning of the following one. This device is widely used in rhetoric, poetry, prose, and oratory. Its primary function is to emphasize a key concept while simultaneously ensuring cohesion between syntactic units. For example: *Fear leads to anger; anger leads to hatred; hatred leads to suffering.*

Compound sentences consist of two or more independent clauses connected by coordinating conjunctions, punctuation, or intonation. Due to their structural balance and semantic autonomy, compound sentences provide a favorable environment for stylistic devices, including anadiplosis. In compound constructions, anadiplosis may occur across clauses, reinforcing the semantic link between coordinated ideas. The repetition serves to foreground a concept that functions as both the conclusion of one clause and the thematic starting point of the next. This dual role intensifies emphasis and ensures smooth logical progression.

Languages differ significantly in their grammatical organization. Analytic languages rely heavily on word order and function words, synthetic languages use inflection, and agglutinative languages employ affixation to express grammatical relations. These typological distinctions influence sentence construction, clause linkage, and stylistic flexibility. In analytic languages, anadiplosis often appears in structurally symmetrical compound sentences, where repetition is clearly perceptible and rhythmically effective. In agglutinative languages, the device may be realized through repeated lexical stems combined with different affixes, creating stylistic repetition while maintaining grammatical agreement. Synthetic languages, with their inflectional richness, allow for more variation in form while preserving semantic repetition.

From a semantic perspective, anadiplosis reinforces conceptual continuity and foregrounds key notions within discourse. It often signals cause-effect relationships, logical progression, or emotional escalation. Pragmatically, the device serves persuasive and expressive goals, drawing the audience's attention to critical elements of the message.

A comparative analysis reveals both universal and language-specific characteristics of anadiplosis. Universally, the device relies on repetition and proximity to achieve emphasis and cohesion. Language-specific features emerge in the form of syntactic alignment, morphological variation, and stylistic conventions. In some languages, anadiplosis is more frequent in compound sentences due to flexible coordination patterns, while in others it appears more often across sentence boundaries. These differences highlight the interaction between grammar and style, demonstrating that stylistic devices cannot be fully understood without considering underlying syntactic systems.

The study of anadiplosis in languages with different systems has important implications for stylistics, discourse analysis, and translation studies. Translating anadiplosis requires careful consideration of syntactic compatibility and stylistic equivalence. In some cases, direct repetition may be preserved; in others, functional equivalents must be employed to maintain rhetorical effect. From a pedagogical perspective, understanding stylistic devices enhances learners' expressive competence and rhetorical awareness.

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