

Shpak I.V.  
Associate Professor  
Dnipro National University of Railway Transport

## **THE FOUNTAINHEAD: STYLISTIC DEVICES FOR ELLSWOTH TOOHEY'S ARTISTIC IMAGE VERBALIZATION**

**Annotation:** The given piece is an attempt to analyze some stylistic devices used by an American writer Ayn Rand in the novel "The Fountainhead" to actualize and verbalize the artistic image of Ellsworth Toohey's. In the course of the research the author comes to the conclusion that among many other stylistic devices Ayn Rand uses repetitions for the expressiveness of language, anaphora that focuses on the acuteness and expressiveness of the artistic text, etc.

**Key words:** artistic image, stylistic devices, expressive means, repetition, anaphora.

## **ДЖЕРЕЛО: СТИЛІСТИЧНІ ЗАСОБИ РОЗКРИТТЯ ХУДОЖНЬОГО ОБРАЗУ ЕЛСВОРТА ТУХІ.**

**Анотація:** Дане дослідження є спробою проаналізувати стилістичні засоби, які використовує американська письменниця Айн Ренд у романі «Джерело» для актуалізації та вербалізації художнього образу Елсворта Тухі. В ході дослідження авторка доходить висновку, що, наряду з багатьма іншими, Айн Ренд використовує повтори для виразності мови, а також анафору, що підкреслює виразність художнього тексту тощо.

**Ключові слова:** художній образ, стилістичні засоби, експресивні засоби, повтор, анафора.

The system of images is a set of artistic images that are in certain relationships and connections with each other, and which form the integral unity of an artistic

work. This system plays the most important role in the implementation of the theme and the idea of the literary work. Tymofiyev emphasizes that a person does not exist in isolation, but is in close connection with the world of nature, animals, the real world, etc. Therefore, for artistic representation it is necessary to disclose these connections, to show the person or the artistic image in all their interactions. Thus, the implementation of the system of images is achieved. [1]

Verbalization is a concept meaning verbal, that is, a verbal description of feelings, emotions, thoughts, behavior, etc. The ability to adequately convey the verbalized emotional state implies the availability of knowledge and understanding of the components of the verbalization of emotional states such as situational, evaluation, linguistic, cognitive, communicative-intentional, and sociocultural. The primary condition for the emergence of an emotional state is the presence of the causes of the emotional state itself, which has some influence on the speaker and provokes the emergence of a specific emotion. Classification of groups of verbal statements of emotional state by Fichler: stimulus of emotional state, the assessment of the speaker, the position of the speaker in relation to the stimulus of emotion and its manifestation. [2] For Ellsworth Toohey's artistic image verbalization Ayn Rand introduces several stylistic techniques at once:

***“People always turned to look at Johnny Stokes. Nobody ever turned to look at Ellsworth Toohey”***

Repetition of verbs allows the reader to relate two students; they are compared, and therefore they have both common features, and distinctive ones, and the last ones bring a distinction between children in behavior and character; In the same sentence there is an antithesis aimed at creating imagery, emotionality of the artistic text, and examining the concepts, positions, images and states on the basis of opposition:

***“people ... Nobody ...”***

Ellsworth and Johnny were capable students, but Johnny was a handsome man, and Ellsworth had physical defects. However, they had distinctive features not only in appearance but also in thinking: at that time Johnny was the representative of the creators, and Ellsworth was a parasite, the leader of the parasites;

Rand gives another example of the dual use of stylistic techniques, which is repetition:

***“He did not become an aggressive zealot. He became gentler, quieter, milder. He became more attentively”***

On the path to his goal, you need to have your own emotions and keep your tongue behind your teeth ; Also in this sentence there is an example of antithesis:

***“aggressive zealot... gentler, quieter, milder... more attentively”***

Despite the interest of Ellsworth in the subjects of religion, sociology and law, he did not become a true advocate of preaching a particular science, but only gained necessary knowledge;

***“the bluer and uglier baby Ellsworth looked, the more passionate grew her love for him”***

Ellsworth's mother strongly loved her only son, despite his physical imperfections. This love was based on his flaws, not on the fact that he was her child, her son;

***“he hated school and why... a prose poem on the glory of school days”***

Toohy and Stokes were excellent and successful, but their attitude to studying, to school, to subjects, to classmates – was completely the opposite. Thus, their thoughts and deeds were also different in terms of content, fullness and impetus to action;

***“you suffer... who are laughing and happy”***

He instilled in people the principles of self-sacrifice, altruism and denied the individuality of man.

Ayn Rand describes Toohy with the help of anadyplosis that aims to logically link the sentences into a single integral semantic group and emphasizes the importance of the moment in the language:

***“I want a bicycle. A bicycle for Ellsworth”, "I want a new suit. A new suit for Ellsworth”***

Mother insanely loved Ellsworth and always wanted her son to have the same things as other children. However, it did not matter to the boy himself, as far as since

early childhood he was against individualism, which was provided by the material things; he was against the selfishness, which was pertinent to the owners of material things.

The writer uses anaphora that focuses on the acuteness and expressiveness of the artistic text and emphasizes the importance of meaning:

***“I was certain of it. I was certain you'd say it”***

Toohey knows the psychology of a person very well and can predict their actions, deeds and thoughts. . Therefore, Ellsworth has the attention of society, because he knows where to direct them, what they say in speeches and write in articles, and what wounds to press to achieve results;

***“To mortify the flesh is nothing. To mortify the soul is the only act of virtue”***

He preached his theory among the masses who listened to him, opening his mouth, without thinking over what he had said and not paying great attention to meaning;

***“Yes, if others believe it. Yes, if others need it”***

He preached the ideals of an altruistic society, but, like every politician, lied if it was profitable or if the public needed it;

***“I want you on the witness stand, Petey. I want you to tell the story in court”***

Toohey had a great gift of persuasion, he could make people follow his ideals, support his principles. With Keating, whom he persuaded to testify against Howard Roark – a dangerous person, or rather a dangerous subject, it was different: Toohey found weaknesses that could and must be pressed to get desired;

***“You'll tell the truth. You'll tell them who designed”***

Toohey's language was like hypnosis for naive people, such as Peter Keating; The author introduces an epiphore that demonstrates the significance of a single moment, episode, or object:

***“I was greatly intrigued by its plan. It's a most ingenious plan. A brilliant plan”***

During a conversation with Keating, Toohey knew that the recent project that he designed Peter does not in fact belong to Peter and is not his, that there is another

person, another architect behind that project, however, he did not show that he was aware of that fact, though at the same time he hinted that there may be some mystery behind. Keating is not a threat to him, but on the contrary there will be mutual interaction between them;

***“we must never lose our sense of humor. Nothing's really sacred but a sense of humor?”***

He never missed the opportunity to make jokes in society, thus shading his true thoughts and intentions.

Ayn Rand uses rhetorical questions to reinforce the meaning of the statement and give it more significance:

***“Why did he do it?”***

He did not expect that because of his rigorous activity he would put his life at risk at the meeting; The writer describes Ellsworth with the help of epithets that give emotional tone to the subject with certain artistic qualities, revealing his peculiarities:

***“unaccusing eyes”***

Ellsworth's appearance tangled and misled people because of his physical imperfections and modest but intelligent clothing and did not give out his true intentions and motives. From the point of view of the verbalization the image of Ellsworth Toohey is very clear: he seems rather altruistic in the beginning of the novel, however in the course of action he reveals his negative dictatorial side.

## **References**

1. Тимофеев Л.И. Основы теории литературы. - М., 1976
2. Терминологический словарь-тезаурус по литературоведению. От аллегории до ямба. — М.: Флинта, Наука. Н.Ю. Русова. 2004
3. Ayn Rand, “The Fountainhead”, [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: [https://archive.org/stream/TheFountainhead/The-Fountainhead\\_djvu.txt](https://archive.org/stream/TheFountainhead/The-Fountainhead_djvu.txt)