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THE FOUNTAINHEAD: SIMILES AND REPETITIONS FOR ELLSWORTH TOOHEY'S ARTISTIC IMAGE ACTUALIZATION

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 comparison to liken one object to another by any sign in order to establish a similarity, uses repetitions to emphasize the expressiveness of the language.

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

ДЖЕРЕЛО: ПОРІВНЯННЯ ТА ПОВТОР ДЛЯ АКТУАЛІЗАЦІЇ 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 порівняння, щоб уподібнити предмети та повтори, щоб посилити виразність мови.

Ключові слова: художній образ, стилістичні засоби, експресивні засоби, повтор, порівняння.

The novel “The Fountainhead” by an American writer Ayn Rand was published in 1943. Its main motif is the fight of individualism against collectivism, but this fight does not take place in politics; it takes place in the soul of a man; it deals with psychological motivation and the basic preconditions that form the characters of the individualist and collectivist. This literary work is about a particular person who opposes the system, and other issues should not interfere with the disclosure of this topic. The novel reveals the problem of “secondary people”, that is, the majority who are obliged by their existence to “primary people”, intellectuals, because they can live only at the expense of their intelligence. [2]

Journalist Ellsworth Moncton Toohey is a person who respects the architecture of the communes. He is a critic by his nature, so he has a popular column on construction and architecture in the New York Banner. Toohey is a supporter of collectivism, and he is constantly struggling with Howard Roark. In a young man, he sees a great threat: Toohey calls him a danger to society. Ellsworth is a master of his work – his language is murderous for enemies and curing for friends. His language is his weapon with the help of which he can spoil the reputation of a man or a woman or magnify him or her. Ellsworth has some power over people who care about their career and reputation. He is an average person of average prosperity, but with the very purpose of subordination of the masses. The profession of a journalist is Toohey’s vocation, which helps him gain the trust and love of the people among influential businessmen and selfish persons, at least by a strong, ingratiating word. [1]

Ellsworth Tuchi is an expert in his line work, which is journalism. His passion for his profession equals the worshiping of Howard Roark's architecture. Thanks to the book, Toohey becomes popular among the masses. He does not attribute individualists to elected people who consider themselves to be better than all other and unique people

of the world. Ellsworth emphasizes altruistic views in his articles in order to attract the attention of the people and inspire silent subjugation in them. Toohey is a modest man who does not boast of his achievements in journalism, especially he is modest regarding the publishing of the book “Sermons in Stone”, because he has no time for it; he has other plans for this life. He hates selfishness and struggles with egocentrism of men, because he considers this to be a flaw, which must be feared and eradicated once and for all. [1]

Ayn Rand uses a comparison to liken one object to another by any sign in order to establish a similarity:

“The like was the silhouette of a bottle”

Toohey had a nonsensical appearance, but had a profound knowledge of the society; he knew how it can be conquered. He had the promotion of collectivism, altruism, and negation of individuality, egotistic manifestations;

“I'm acting only as his friend — and yours”

His speech turns out to be confusing, and the man never guesses Ellsworth's true thoughts; they are veiled in codes, the decryption of which is only possible by selected individuals such as Howard Roark;

“An ugly, glaring, outrageous red. Like Mr. Howard Roark's hair”

Ellsworth is the antipode of Howard Roark; Toohey is fighting with people like Roark; his goal is to eradicate selfish, dangerous individualists in society; they are for absolutely poisonous and toxic for him.

“he looked like a martyr”

His appearance helps to realize his purpose (sick appearance always causes sympathy from people) – to have influence in society, to dictate their ideals, to make the masses obey and hold them in fear, assuring the correctness of tyranny;

“Ellsworth's memory was like a spread of liquid cement”

In his childhood he was one of the best students in the class, but he had the habit of choosing the subjects to which his brain was prone; His favorites were sociology, psychology and law, which later gave impetus to his daring ideas;

“as a good speaker, but as "a Toohey”

Ellsworth was an eloquent guy, whom people listened to and unconditionally believed everything he said;

“You're a maggot. You feed on sores”

Howard Roark – the creator, the egoist, Ellsworth Toohey – the parasite, the so-called altruist; they are opposites and each of them has the right to exist. There are many such people in society and the person chooses what to do – to create or parasite;

The writer uses repetitions to emphasize the expressiveness of the language expressed by the speaker in a state of emotional stress or tension.

“The past tense, my dear, the past tense”

Ellsworth worked in the newspaper the New York Banner, which belonged to Gale Wynand, along with Dominique Francon (Guy Francon's daughter, owner of the architectural firm Francon & Heyer, Architects), a tenacious girl and a talented journalist, who also posed a threat to Toohey, but that danger was not a serious one;

"**This was** it, thought Keating, **this was the bond** between them, and **the bond was fear**, ...but **fear** was the only"

Peter Keating and Ellsworth Toohey are similar characters, but Toohey is the highest and the biggest parasite, and Peter is the lowest and the smallest. Such people should be united in the community in order to survive longer, as well as to fight against dangerous individuals such as Howard Roark and Steven Melori (he shot at Ellsworth during the speech), etc.;

“I haven't even met him, you know. Never saw him before”

After an assassination attempt, Ellsworth could not understand the motive of the crime. He never met this sculptor and did not know about his existence until now.

This depressed him, because this young man also posed a danger to society, and above all to Ellsworth's Toohey;

"Spring and dawn and heaven and drugstore chocolates at a dollar and a quarter a box"

Toohey did not seriously perceive a sense of love; he never loved and was never loved. It seemed to him superfluous, unnecessary, because there was so much interesting and important in life, in what one needed invest a lot of energy and to what one had to pay much attention apart from love;

"He liked to speak... who liked to listen"

Even at the university he found groups of people who followed him on the heels; Ellsworth was their leader and teacher, and already they spread his ideas among others – and that was the way a community chain was formed;

"Among the proud young descendants of proud old names"

He purposefully spoke of his origin, his family, diminishing the social status. Thus, his whole being spoke of belonging to the people;

"a man who has a plan, a long-range plan"

Ellsworth had a plan that was carried out step by step, gradually but surely;

"His smile had a secret, closed quality, the smile of a shopkeeper"

Toohey could be different when it was needed; he was like a chameleon that changed his attitude and appearance according to the situation.

According to Ayn Rand, "The Fountainhead" is a novel about how a person of morals can survive in a corrupted society. Rand emphasizes in her literary work "The Virtue of Selfishness" that her philosophy is the representation of man as a heroic being, for whom the moral purpose of life is actually happiness, the noblest activity is creativity, and the only absolute is the mind." The purpose of the writer as a novelist was representation of the ideal person for whom the highest values are mind, independence and self-esteem. [3] For artistic representation of her characters Ayn

Rand uses a number of stylistic devices, where similes and repetitions play not the least part.

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