

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter discusses the review of related literature that contains; some concept of stylistics, figures of speech, some figures of speech.

#### **2.1 Some Concept of Stylistics**

According to Crystal (2008), stylistics is a branch of linguistics which studies the feature of situational distinctive uses (varieties) of language, and tries to establish principles capable of accounting for the particular choices made by individual and social groups in their use of language. Meanwhile, Leech (2007: 11), define stylistics as the (linguistic) study of style, is rarely undertaken for its own sake, simply as an exercise in describing *what* use is made of language. We normally study style because we want to explain something and in general, literary stylistics has, implicitly or explicitly, the goal of explaining the relation between language and artistic function. Moreover, Verdonk (2002) as cited in Literature and Stylistics for Language Learners Theory and Practice, Watson and Zyngier (2007: 1) said that Stylistic is nowadays generally contextualized and discourse-based, focusing on issues of choices of style, register, genre, culture and identities in varying context. Aminuddin (1995: v) states that style is a way used by the writer or speaker in expressing ideas or thoughts in order to obtain certain effects which can influence the listener or reader's emotion or mind.

From the above definition and views, it can be conclude that the word stylistics means, branch of linguistics that studies the feature or varieties of

language such as; choices of style, register, genre and also culture and identities in varying context to explain something the relation between language and artistic function in order to obtain certain effects which can influence the listener or reader's emotion or mind.

## **2.2 Some Concepts of Figure of Speech**

In Abrams' view (2008: 119,311) figures of speech is a word or phrase that describes one thing in terms of another, dissimilar thing, and is not meant to be understood on a literal level. He further states that figures of speech or figurative language although dealt with at length in classical and later traditional rhetoric, had been considered as only one element of style and often as subordinated to the overall aims of persuasion. Almost similarly, Arthur Quinn (1982: 2) said that figure of speech reveal to us the apparently limitless plasticity of language itself. Figures of Speech is properly, one in which word or expression is use in other than literal sense. Such figures include, for example, hyperbole, metaphor, metonymy, and anthropomorphism Bennet and Royle (2004: 77).

Figure of speech, based on the above definition, can be define as word or phrase that describe one thing in terms of another reveal to us the apparently limitless plasticity of language itself.

Some figurative language and figures of speech are defined almost similarly, in this research both terms are used interchangeably to refer to the same term and definition.

## **2.3 Some Figures of Speech**

### 2.3.1 Alliteration

In Abrams' view, alliteration is the repetition of speech sound of a sequence nearby words. He further states that usually the term is applied only to consonant, and only when the recurrent sound is made emphatic because it begins a word or a stressed syllable within a word (2008: 10). To make the definition clear, some examples in the form of utterance are quoted; "*Veni, vidi, vici*" quotes from Julius Caesar, "My style is *public* negotiations for *parity*, rather than *private* negotiation for *position*" quoted from Jesse Jackson, and "That *power*.....Which derives strength and *perverted pleasure* from *persecution*" is utterance that contains alliteration spoken by Sir Winston Churchill.

### 2.3.2 Anaphora

Forsyth (2014) said that the origin of anaphora comes from the Greek (anaphora), that have meaning "to bring back" or "to carry back". In plain English it means repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive sentences or clauses. He further states that anaphora has some effects; 1) key words or ideas are emphasized often with great emotional pull. 2) repetition makes the line memorable. 3) the speaker's words have rhythm and cadence. Anaphora is particularly effective when one wishes to emphasize the subject of an action, like any rhetorical device, it can be overused, hence speaker should be careful to limit the number of times a word or phrase is used in a single anaphora. For most speeches and presentations, three is an ideal number. Beyond three, a speaker risks sounding affected, theatrical or bombastic.

Anaphora is the deliberate repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of each one a sequence of sentence, paragraph, or lines of verse, or stanza Abram's(2008: 313). Or it can be said that Anaphora is a rhetorical device that repeats the same word or words at the beginning of successive phrases, or sentences, often alongside climax, pararellism, and using tricolon. It is the direct opposite of antistrophe. An example of anaphora as cited from Barrack Obama's utterances; "**For us**, they packed up their few worldly possession and travelled across oceans in search of a new life. **For us**, they toiled in sweatshops and settled the West; endured the lash of the whip and ploughed the hard earth. **For us**, they fought and died, in places like Concord and Gettysburg: Normandy and Khe Shan", similarly an example of anaphora can be seen from utterances that spoken by Abraham Lincoln; "*But in larger sense, **we cannot** dedicate, **we cannot** consecrate, **and we cannot** hallow this ground*".

### **2.3.3 Antithesis**

Harris (2010) said antithesis establishes a clear, contrasting relationship between two ideas by joining them together or juxtaposing them, often in paralel structure.

Similarly, Abrams's states that antithesis is contrast or opposition in the meanings of contiguous phrases or clauses that manifest parallelism (2008: 14). Such a form of speech is satisfying, because the significance of contrasted ideas is easily felt, especially when they are thus put side by side, and also because it has the effect of a logical argument; it is by putting two opposing conclusions side by side that you prove one of them false. Quoting from MLK's speech there are some

utterances that contains antithesis; *“I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judge by the color of their skin but by the content of their character”* and also *“We must learn to live together as brothers or perish together as fools”*. Quoting from Hamlet by william Shakespeare there is an utterance that reveal antithesis like; *“To be or not to be, that is the question”*.

#### **2.3.4 Asyndeton**

Trask, (1996: 22) define asyndeton as coordination between sentences without the use of coordinating conjunction. Meanwhile Forsyth (2014) said that the origin of the word asyndeton comes from greek (asindeton), meaning “unconnected”. Similarly in plain english asyndeton is the omission of conjunctions such as “and”, “or”, “for” and “but” from a series of related phrases or clauses. He further states that asyndeton has so many effects such as: adds speed and rhythm to the words, leave impression that the list is not complete. For example, the sentence, *“I play, hockey, baseball, football”*. Conveys that i am an avid sportsman and leaves open the possibility (even the likelihood) that i play other sports as well. He also said that asyndeton give effect more drama to the sentence without the conjunction between the final two phrases or clauses. In asyndeton with two phrases, there can be feeling of parallelism, synonymity or emphasis. Compare: *She’s a genius and a star, with She’s a genius, a star.*

#### **2.3.5 Chiasmus**

The word chiasmus derived from the Greek (term for the letter X, or for a crossover) is a sequence of two phrases or clauses which are parallel in syntax,

but which reverse the order of the corresponding words. Abrams' (2008: 314). Meanwhile, Harris (2010) states that chiasmus may be called "reverse parallelism" since the second part of grammatical construction is balanced or parallel by the first part, only in reverse order. As cited from Cicero; "*One should eat to live, not live to eat*". Then an example cited from Mae West; "*It's not the man in my life that counts: it's the life in my men*", and example as cited from Friedrich Nietzsche; "*Is man one of God's blunders or God one of man's blunders?*".

### **2.3.6 Metaphor**

A word or expression that in literal usage denotes one kind of thing applied to a distinctly different kind of a thing with words, thing, without asserting a comparison. Abrams(2008: 119). Meanwhile Ritchie (2013: 4) defines metaphor as substituting one word for another word with an apparently different meaning, comparing one idea to another, or creating an implicit analogy or simile. Throughout the history of Rhetoric, metaphor has been treated as a sort of happy extra trick with words, an opportunity to exploit the accidents of their versatility, something in place occasionally but requiring unusual skill and caution. In brief, a grace or ornament or added power of language, not its constitutive form. Richards(1976: 90). In political rhetoric the primary purpose of metaphor is to frame how we view or understand political issues by eliminating alternative points of view. Politicians use metaphor for negative representations of states of affairs that are construed as problematic and positive representations of future scenarios that are construed as solutions to problems (Black, 2011: 32). The example of Metaphor can be seen from utterance; "*The mother of all battles*" as cited from Saddam Husain, next the example of metaphor cited from MLK's I Have A

Dream; *“It came as a joyous daybreak to end the long night of their captivity”*, and the last example is; *“All the world’s a stage, and all the men and women merely players”* as cited from William Shakespeare.

### **2.3.7 Parallelism**

A device which suggests a connection, simply because the form of one sentence or clause repeats the form of another. This is often used in speeches, prayers, poetry, and advertisements. It can have a powerful emotional effect, and it is also useful *aide memoire* Cook (1989: 15). Benjamin Franklin’s utterances; *“Tell me and I forget. Teach me and I may remember, Involve me and I will learn”* and Franklin Delano Roosevelt’s utterance; *“In 1931, ten years ago, Japan invaded Manchukuo – without warning. In 1935, Italy Invaded Ethiopia – without warning. In 1938, Hitler occupied Austria – without warning. In 1939 Hitler invade Czechoslovakia – without warning. Later in 1939, Hitler invaded Poland— without warning. And now Japan has attacked Malaya and Thailand – and the United States – without warning”*. Both of them are utterance that reveals parallelism.

Actually there are many other types of figures of speech, some kinds of figures of speech above which are used by the researcher is particular, in this research mentioned the figures of speech that have been found in JFK’s Inaugural Address.

### **2.5 The Used of Figures of Speech**

As cited from Britannica Encyclopedia, figures of speech is any intentional deviation from literal statement or common usage that emphasizes,

clarifies, or embellishes both written or spoken language. Forming an integral part of language, figures of speech are found in oral literatures, as well as in polished poetry and prose in everyday speech. Moreover, it appear in everyday speech may also be found in literature. In serious poetry and prose, however, their use is more fully conscious, more artistic, and much more subtle; it thus has a stronger intellectual and emotional impact or it can be said that figures of speech has power in persuading the audience, it is make literature more memorable, and sometimes contributes a range and depth of association and suggestion far beyond the scope of the casual colloquial use of imagery.

## **2.6 Review of Previous Studies**

*Classical Aristotelian Rhetoric Analysis of the Ten Best American Speeches in the Twentieth Century* (Asmaradhani: 2007) a dissertation that analyze about the reveal possible reasons that make the ten best American speeches of the twentieth century powerful and capable of persuading the audience by implementing the theories of Classical Aristotelian Rhetoric as the primary theory and pragmatic and semantic as supporting theory. The aimed of this research is to describe how ten best speeches fit into the genres and the modes of the speech, and how some rhetorical devices are utilized in the speech. In his findings, he states that it is not the status of a speeches that makes the speech fit into the genre of oratory or employs one or more of the tripartite, but the aim of the speech that becomes the background of the employment. And the uses various rhetorical device have contibution to the power of the speech in different ways and measures. Some researcher also have researched rhetoric especially stylistics as the field of the study. Some of them are analyzing figurative language used in



literary works and speech, such as: a thesis written by Wijayadi, Post graduate student (S2) Of UNESA. It discussed stylistics device, Metaphor, to analyzed how metaphors are conveying the meaning in the speech I Have a Dream by Martin Luther King, in what context speech are delivered so that metaphor are used, and based on stylistics, how the speech becomes powerful. In the thesis he stated that metaphor is used to emphasize the message the author wants to convey. He also used hermeneutics interpretation in his research.

Then a thesis titled; Person Deixis in Barrack Obama's 2008 Democratic Party Presidential Nomination Speech "A MORE PERFECT UNION" by Eka Devi Mayasari, the student of Unesa. The study focuses on the effectiveness of person deixis in Democratic Party Presidential Nomination Speech, and political communication purposes achieved by the person deixis used in speech by using theory of pragmatics.

Meanwhile this thesis discussed about the JFK's Inaugural Address in the field of stylistics focusing on analyzing figures of speech in general. This aims of this research is to identify figures of speech that used in JFK's Inaugural Address, to find the possible meanings of the figures of speech and analyzing how the figures of speech contribute to the power of the speech in persuading the audience's mind.

## **2.6 The Mapping Theoretical Framework**

From the previous explanation, figurative language is part of stylistics which is the most influential and prominent device of rhetoric to attain persuasive effect to the audience. Figures of speech can color the language used in the

speech, it conveys indirect meaning of the word, phrase, and sentence. It can also said that the reasons of using figures of speech is to make the language choice more powerful and acceptable to the audience feeling so that it can persuade the audience to the goals that the orator want to achieved.

Based on the above explanation it can be described the mapping of theoretical frame work which is related to rhetoric and stylistics as follows:

## 2.7 The Mapping Rhetorical Framework

Actually there are some thories that support this thesis, and the relationship between them can be described as follows:

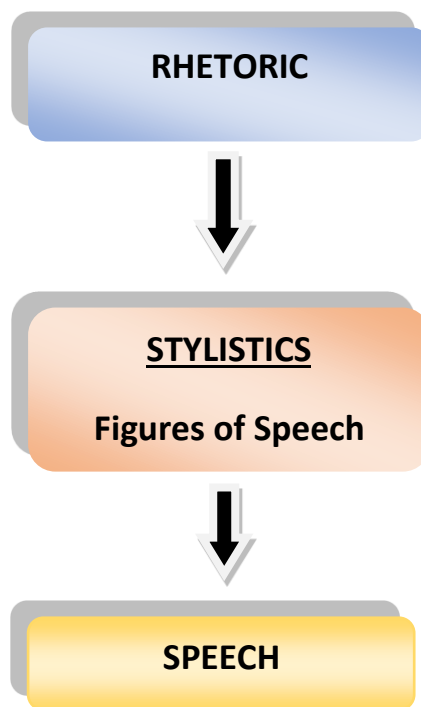


Figure 2.1: The Framework relationship between rhetoric, stylistic, Figures of Speech, and Speech.