CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

This study focuses on this chapter on the description of the theoretical review. Some theories in this chapter relate to the research objectives that find answer to the problem statements. It is a theory of stylistic, discourse, context and figurative language.

2.1 Stylistics

Stylistics is concerned with the study of the style in language. Verdonk was explained that the term style is one which we use so commonly in our everyday conversation and writing that it seems unproblematic. It occurs naturally and frequently that we are inclined to take it for granted without enquiring just what we might mean by it. Afterward he says that style in language can be defined as distinctive linguistic expression (2002: 3). Furthermore he say that style does not arise out of a vacuum but that its production, purpose, and effect are deeply embedded in the particular context in which both the writer and the reader of the headline play their distintive role. The context have two type is linguistic and non linguistic. Linguistic context refers to surrounding feature of language inside a text. Like the typography, sound, words, phrases, and sentences which are relevant to interpretation of other such linguistic elements (Verdonk, 2002 : 6).

2.2 Discourse

When talking about language, especially spoken language in communications such as speech, in this study will explain the discourse presented through some ideas and concepts. Coulthard (1985: 3) states that the discourse analysis of the language in the text or talk not only about the syntax and grammar, it is also about the context and Salkie (1995: 10) says that discourse is how sentences are combined together to make received text form. According to Renkema (2004: 1) the discourse is the study of form and function relationships in verbal communication and every utterance of the speaker has a relationship in a sense. Gee (2011: 30) states that the manner characteristic of saying, doing are referred to as discourse. In other words, the discourse is a way to say something in his own language in the utterance between word forword, one sentence and the next sentence interconnected to form meanings that can be accepted by society in verbal communication. Meanwhile linguistics and stylisticians have generally restricted their attention to the word, the clause and the sentence , although it is clear to anyone that the dependencies between clauses and sentences within a text are of vital importance for the appearance of single clauses and sentences. Several linguists , realizing the necessity of coming to grips with such dependencies rather than ignoring them, have become concerned with what may be called discourse analysis (Hendricks, 1972:30).

2.3 Context

In the previous sections it has been described the discourse, and to clarify this study, researchers will explain about the context, what is the relationship

context in discourse, for the first according Hymes (1962) states in Brown and Yule (1983:37) that when a form is used in a context it eliminates the meanings possible to the form other that those the context can support. It means that a form in a context can easily direct use to the intended meaning of a sentence or utterance and remove the other possible interpretation. Mean while Hymes (1964) states in Brown and Yule (1983:38) propose nine features of context. They are participant, topic, setting, channel, code, message form event, key and purpose.

The first feature is participant. Participant can be divided into three subcategory, addresser, addressee, and audience. The addresser refer to a person who produces the utterance, the addressee refer to the hearer and the audience is the over hearer. Second is topic. The topic of conversation determines the choice of language. Some topics most likely discussed in a certain language rather than the others. Third is setting. Setting refers to the time and place in which the conversation occurs. Usually, a given setting such as a house, work place, formal and informal setting are viewed as the important factors to language choice. Fourth is channel. Channel deals with how the interaction is maintained. The next feature is the code. The code deals with what language, dialect or style is being used in the conversation. A message form is also important feature of context. It deals with the form intended to transfer the message. Another feature is event. Event is the nature communicative event within which genre may be embedded. The eight features are keys. The keys involve the evaluation of a conversation, whether a sermon is good or confusing. The last feature is purpose. Purpose deals with intention of the participants in the conversation. Whether, the speaker wants to ask for something or giving an order. In this study, the writer only used four

features in interpreting the utterances of the subject of the present study: the addressor, the addressee, the setting, the event and the topic. Another idea this context delivered through Schiffrin (The Vine, 2008: 48) which defines the context of the environment. It is a neighborhood of utterances that occur and arise from the participants. Besides Vine (2008: 48) argues that the context is considered in a number of different levels and he shares their two perspectives in the context of the social context and the context of the discourse. Context discourse based Vine's (2008: 51) says the idea of the context that finds the utterances of the participants to identify the purpose behind the speaker utterances.

Furthermore, the context is the background to understand the discourse in communication, because without understanding the context, people will not understand the speech being communicated. To understand the context, the participants should know the background knowledge of each other, and understand the situation at that time to get a point of communication through context. Then the relationship between context and discourse is that the communication participants must understand every word with other participants to grasp the meaning. So that communication will run smoothly with each other and there will be no misunderstanding.

2.3.1 Type of Context

The context can be selected into two categories, namely linguistic context and context extralinguistics. context In this study, researchers found that the president Jokowi use this kind of context extra linguistic. In general, the context

of discourse divided into two categories, namely linguistic context and context extralinguistic. Linguistic context is the context in the form of language elements. According Gordley that linguistic context that includes mention of prepositions, adjectives, verbs, auxiliary verbs, and positive proposition. Extralinguistic context is the context which is not a language element. Extralinguistic context includes presuppositions, participants, topic or topics, frame, background, line and code. Participants are perpetrators or those who participated in the language of communication events. Participants include a speaker, hearer and listeners. Background is a place and time and events communication whereabouts. Channels are a variety of language and means used in the use of discourse. Code is a language or dialect used in the discourse.

2.3.1.1 Extra linguistic context

In this study, researcher found that the president Jokowi used this kind of extralinguistic context. Speech is used in a variety of ways among different groups, from the people and each group has its own norms in linguistic behavior. In this study, researcher analyzed the president's speech Jokowi that in the speech contains a lot of meaning in every word and utterance, as well as the specific objectives in the delivery of the speech, in this study, researcher used a model (speaking) linguist Dell Hymes, According to Hymes (1974: 54), speech situation can only be understood if it is not only the language, but also other aspects to be considered, such as: setting communication, goals, and information about the participants. To reflect all these factors and help analyst's speech act to make

more in-depth analysis, Hymes created the acronym, here is an explanation of how to decode it:

1. S (setting or scene) is a situation where the speech took place (e.g. lecture hall of the University) - This is the setting; overall mood and context (is serious or funny conversations, what cultural atmosphere).

2. P (participant) namely information about participants (e.g. cultural backgrounds and their sociolinguistic.

3. E (end or pupose) that is what is the purpose and the actual results of the speech act (e.g. John wants to confess his love to Helen, but instead of saying "I love you", he mumbled awkwardly "It is good to see you". As a result, its recognition delays.

4. A (act sequence) that is what happened first, second, etc.; also how the actual events unfold (e.g. the FAQ section of the web site: first short question, short answer follow; TV host interviewed a student-hero and applause from the audience).

5. K (key) is whether or not a formal situation; whether happy or sad participants (e.g. official birthday party or a family reunion).

6. I (the device) is linguistic tools and non-linguistic used to create speech acts possible (e.g. telephone, English used by Spain and Ukraine were met in Canada)

7. N (norm) is the conventions used by the speaker to arrive on the set of their communicative purposes (for example in France, the students use "vous" (you-respect) when they overcome their professors).

8. G (genre) that kind of speech acts (e.g. final research paper, a small talk before class)

Hymes (1974:4) proposes three levels analysis, namely, the situation of the speech, the speech and the speech act that 'the speech' analysis is the most important one dealing with specific cases exchanged speeches, such as the exchange of speech, inquiry and others, while the (Richards & Schmidt, 2002) researchers used the theory to analyze the events of the speech, several factors must be considered.

2.3.1.2 Kinds of extra linguistic context

a. Assumtion

Assumption is an existing expression which is the requirement for the right one sentence. Assumption it is (knowledge) common ground (ground camman) for users of the language. Stalnaker (Brown and yule 1983) states that assumption is what one has to be a common basis of participation in verbal communication. in the speech President of Jokowi. The President of Jokowi offer cooperation in building the economic, political aspects, aspects of development. He gave an overview to the audience that the Indonesian region has the potential to further grow and profitable. he explained and assured the audience how he was before becoming president was a businessman, he never became a governor. He explains how to cultivate and regulate the economy. ways of speaking, refers to speech not necessarily within one of the other units. Ways of speaking can refer to styles of speech that may be used in various situations and events. It can also be used to describe speech patterns that are characteristic of a culture. For example,

answering a telephone in English can be considered a way of speaking because it is characteristically patterned. One often waits for the phone to finish the ring before picking up. The person who answers begins speaking first, as opposed to the one calling (Schegloff, 1968). In this research communicative style, refers to the way someone usually speaks. You could say that it is characteristic of someone to speak in a certain way. Someone's style also can be noted by patterns in their speech. For users of this style talking about problems is common (Tannen, 1994). Another style is the use of Dugri for some Israeli speakers (Katriel, 1986). This style is considered more direct by those who prefer an indirect style of speech.

b. Participation

Participation is a person who participated in the event. All actors that participate in the event is called participants. The event in Beijing China on November 10th 2014. Participants Events APEC (Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation) CEO followed by several countries around the world such as Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Japan , South Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, United States, China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Chile, Peru, Russia, Vietnam (http://www.presentasi.net/pidato-presentasi-presiden Jokowi). Linguists will make distinctions within these categories; for example, the audience can be distinguished as addressees and other hearers (Hymes 54 & 56)

c. Topics and framework topics

The topic is the subject content of a discourse. Topics in a discourse can be identified with the question, about what being addressed by speaker or writer, about what is revealed in a text discourse. The topic is a binder-forming unit of discourse text. Sentence in the text must also contain information relevant to the topic. By using a specific topic an interaction can run smoothly. But in everyday life the so-called very complex topic that experts call it the framework of discourse topic in the speech the president of Jokowi contained outlined some of the topics of discussion among farmers, fisherman, mass transportation, sea toll, electricity.

Framework is the topic of a great topic or topics covering a number of topics boss subordinates. Thus, the term topic and framework applied topics in the text when there is a topic of superior and subordinate topics.

d. Background or Setting

Background or setting is in the form of a context, time and events. The context is very influential in the use of units of discourse elements. An influential event in the use of speech in the discourse. The speech of Jokowi takes place at the APEC CEO Summit 2014 event in Beijing China November 10th 2014, the goal of speech of Jokowi is to get investors and to establish the economic sector in the country Indonesia. According Hymes' (1972) , the speech situation, occurs within a speech community. You can find a speech situation by finding times

when people talk or don't talk. A train ride or a class in school are two examples (Saville-Troike, 1982).

e. Channels of communication

Oral and written it is a language channels. Besides, the language is also used directly (without the means or tool) or also indirectly (by means or tool) in the written language, the content element is disclosed more fully than spoken language. in the delivery of speech of Jokowi, The president of Jokowi deliver his speech in person or oral and on the auxiliary power point slides to better describe the explanation that he describe to the audience. The primary unit, speech community, follows from the description of linguistic community proposed by John Gumperz (1962). A speech community is comprised of a group of people that often use common signs. Because they communicate in a particular way, they are different from other groups. Hymes (1972) also defined a speech community as people who share "rules" for when and how to speak (p. 54). In 1974, he said that for someone to be counted as a member of a speech community, he or she must share at least one "way of speaking" with others. Hymes later includes the meanings of what people say. For instance, users of a particular website may be considered a speech community if they share particular rules for speaking online. Or, perhaps those who ride skateboards may be considered a speech community if the way they communicate is distinct from how those who do not ride skateboards communicate.

The existence of contexts in a discourse structure indicates that the text has a structure that is interrelated to one another. These symptoms are causing a discourse be whole and complete. Thus, contexts serve as a tool to understand and analyze discourse. Contexts are a text that is associated with a different text. Contexts can also be an element of text in a text. Form various contexts, can form sentences, or paragraphs. Discourse of the two is an invitation to invest in Indonesia. If listeners have joined forces to invest in Indonesia, the discourse one is a speech given speaker to the listener. One such text serves as contexts or explanatory text to other texts.

2.4 Kinds of Figurative Language

2.4.1. Anaphora

Anaphora is an important concept for different reasons and on different levels according Tognini-Bonelli (2001:70) writes that "an anaphor is a linguistic entity which indicates a referential tie to some other linguistic entity in the same text" anaphora indicates how discourse is constructed and maintained. Usually, an anaphoric expression is a proform or some other kind of deictic expression.

Example :

1. Every day, every night, in every way, I am getting better and better

2. My life is my purpose. My life is my goal. My life is my inspiration.

3. Buying nappies for the baby, feeding the baby, playing with the baby: This is what your life is when you have a baby.

4. I want my money right now, right here, all right?

2.4.2. Simile

Simile is a figure of speech, in which a more or less fanciful or unrealistic comparison is made, using like or as (McArthur, 1996:935).

For example:

Rumours of his death spread like wildfire (to become known to more and more people very quickly).

She is like a fish out of water, she is uneasy in an unfamiliar situation.

You're not going to go storming in there like a bull in a china shop, aren't you?A person who is clumsy, careless or move in a very awkward way. Her skin is as white as snow.

2.4.3 Repetititon

Repetittion is a literary device that repeats the same words or phrases a few times to make an idea clearer. There are several types of repetitions commonly used in both prose and poetry. As a rhetorical device, it could be a word, a phrase or a full sentence or a poetical line repeated to emphasize its significance in the entire text. Repetition is not distinguished solely as a figure of speech but more as a rhetorical device. (http//wikipedia.literary device. 2015).

2.4.3.1 Types of Repetition

The following examples of repetition are classified according to the different types of repetition used both in literature and in daily conversations. (http//wikipedia.literary device. 2015).

1. Anadiplosis: Repetition of the last word in a line or clause.

2. Anaphora: Repetition of words at the start of clauses or verses.

3. Antistasis: Repetition of word s or phrases in opposite sense.

4. Diacope: Repetition of words broken by some other words.

5. Epanalepsis: Repetition of same words at the end and start of a sentence.

6. Epimone: Repetition of a phrase (usually a question) to stress a point.

7. Epiphora: Repetition of the same word at the end of each clause.

8. Gradatio: A construction in poetry where the last word of one clause becomes the first of the next and so on.

9. Negative-Positive Restatement: Repetition of an idea first in negative terms and then in positive terms.

10. Polyptoton: Repetition of words of the same root with different endings.

11. Symploce: It is a combination of anaphora and epiphora in which repetition is both at the end and at the beginning.

Examples of repetition

Example 1

> I'm nobody! Who are you?
> Are you nobody too?
> Then there's a pair of us-don't tell!
> They'd banish us you know.
> (Emily Dickinson)

These lines have been taken from "I'm nobody! Who are You?" by Emily Dickinson. Observe how she has used "nobody" to emphasize her point in her poem to create an association with the person she is talking about.

Example 2

Because I do not hope to turn again
Because I do not hope
Because I do not hope to turn…
("Ash-Wednesday " by T. S. Eliot)

These three lines have been taken from "Ash-Wednesday" authored by T. S. Eliot, a famous modern poet of the 20th century. The repetition of a full phrase shows us mastery the poet has acquired in using words and phrases to make his point clear and emphasize that he has no hope of coming back.

Example:

I looked upon the rotting sea,
And drew my eyes away;
I looked upon the rotting deck,
And there the dead men lay.
(Rime of the Ancient Mariner" by S.T. Coleridge)

These lines have been taken from the famous poem "Rime of the Ancient Mariner" by S.T. Coleridge. The poem tells a story where a seafarer tells about his adventures in the sea.

Example 4

"My conscience hath a thousand several tongues,
And every tongue brings in a several tale,
And every tale condemns me for a villain."
(William Shakespeare, Richard III)

These lines have been taken from "Richard III" by William Shakespeare, Richard. These lines show the repetition of a phrase that occurs at the end of the first and then start of the second line. It is called anadiplosis.

Example 5

"A horse is a horse, of course, of course,
And no one can talk to a horse of course
That is, of course, unless the horse is the famous Mister Ed."
(Mr. Ed, 1960)

These lines are among the repetition examples from the theme song of Mr. Ed, a 1960s TV program. This is an example of a diacope type of rhetorical repetition. There is repetition but it is broken up with several other words.

Function of Figurative Language

The primacy of figurative language is that the pattern was set of words that exist in a speech or discourse. According to Hill (1958: 3-9) states that English is the perfect means that the language carries its mandate as a communication vehicle. In order for the language to be perfect, so people often add other elements in both the tangible language of hand gestures, change of countenance, or add elements on each unit susprasegmental speech. in figurative language, language processing and words are preferred, Style It is not only attractive but also helps convey the message in a way that is much more interesting and important. The aura created by the use of repetition cannot be achieved through other devices. Have the ability to create simple sentences sound like a dramatic one. It enhances the beauty of the sentence and the main emphasis on important points. Repetition often use word association to express ideas and emotions indirectly. The virtue of reading a piece with the repetition in it is a balance in which we as a reader, have to decipher the association and understand the underlying meaning. So that we can understand the true meaning.

Repetition as a literary term can be used both constructive and destructive. Constructive use include functions such as, placing emphasis on the point,

justifying facts or ideas, cohesion, mimetic, transition, show impartiality and or describe argued. The same literary devices when used destructively can be destroyed entire article. Deletion, redundancy, present continuous, fragmentation, copying and misuse habit literary device is one of the damaging effects. Repetition puts pressure on the words, and form a meaning to every word spoken.

2.5 Review of the Previous Study

The final project created by Fais Rahmana,a final project in 2014 and the title from the final project is "An analysis of figure of speech in two Elizabeth Barrett Browning's Poems " from Muhammadiyah Univesity of Surabaya. He discussed about the figurative language appears in poems. The figurative language determine meaning and it shows the poem purposes.

The second final project is writen by Maria Ulfa, the final project from Muhammadiyah Univesity of Surabaya, the final project in 2013 and the title is "An analysis figures of speech found in Stephen Foster's songs. The final project discuss about The kinds figure of speech such as simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, Allegory. It is include in figurative language. The figurative language used to determine meaning of this research.

The thirth final project by Khoirun Nisa in 2013 entitled "Figure of speech in two speeches of John Kennedy" there are kinds of figurative language in two speeches of John Kennedy such as, simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, Allegory.

Based on the three previous studies above it can be concluded that the content of the study is similar for the thesis that created by the researcher,

However, this thesis focuses on the figures of speech of President Jokowi. The researcher find figurative language in this research such as anaphora, simile, epihora, anadiplosis, and symploce. Those are analyzing of each figurative language and the result gets the meaning of each figuratif language that appear in this research.