

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The relevant theories and studies related to this research are reviewed in this chapter: some concepts of rhetoric, some concepts of stylistics. some concepts of figures of speech, some figures of speech and previous study.

2.1 Some Concepts of Rhetoric

The term rhetoric is derived from the Greek *techne rhetorike*, Bradford state that rhetoric is the art of speech, an art concerned with the use of public speaking as a means of persuasion. Rhetoric, in Plato's thesis is a weapon used to bring the listener into line with the argument which happens to fill the interest of or personal affiliations of the speaker, neither of which will essentially correspond with the truth (1997:5). In the same way, Kennedy in Herrick book states that rhetoric as the energy inherent in emotion and idea, transmitted through a system of signs, including language, to other to influence their decisions or actions (2000:5). It can be described that rhetoric is the art of speech, the weapon used to bring the listener agree with the speaker's argument, decisions or action as well persuasion the public speaking. Rhetoric as the energy inherent in emotion and the idea can persuade the listener into line with the speaker beside that, rhetoric is one of a weapon of the speaker to listener; it can influence their speech which transmitted through a sign of the system.

In Knudsen's view, definition of rhetoric from the ancient Greek and Roman world attest to its deep significance. There are some definitions that define some linguists in Knudsen's book; according to Plato, rhetoric is a way of directing the soul by means of speech. Meanwhile, to Aristotle it is the ability, in each particular case, to see the available means of persuasion. In addition, Quintilian says that rhetoric is the science of speaking well (2014:1). So, rhetoric is science of speaking a way of directing the soul, it is ability to see the available means of persuasion. Rhetoric as the persuasive function of speaker action also directs the soul by the idea or action of speech to convey the listener to the speaker mean.

From the statements above rhetoric is art of speech, the weapon used to bring the listener agrees with the speaker's argument afterward directing the soul by the action of speech to persuade the audience. In the other hand, some rhetorician use the figures of speech, according to Stull figures of speech is the language favored by rhetoricians, poets, fiction, writers, etc that speaks symbolically about musically subject (2002:4). In this research rhetoric as an particular theory used by the researcher. Rhetoric as the art of speech appears style, so stylistics in this research can be described in next part.

2.2 Some Concepts of Stylistics

Stylistics is concerned with the study of the style in language. However, Verdonk furthermore views that the term style is one which use so commonly in everyday conversation and writing that is occurs so naturally and frequently that one inclined to take it for granted without enquiring just what one might by it.

Afterwards, he says that style in language can be explained as distinctive linguistic expression. Although as with other manifestations of style need to think an expression distinctive and effect has it (2002:3). So stylistics, the study of style in language, can be explained as distinctive linguistic expression and description of its effect. Verdonk divides features of style into three styles; style as motivated choice, style in context and style and persuasive effect (2002:5-8). Persuasive technique is supported by the rhetorical structure of the text as a whole.

According to Simpson stylistic is a method of textual interpretation in which primacy of place is assigned to language. Besides he states that language is so important reason for stylisticians because the various forms, patterns and levels that constitute linguistic structure are an important index of the function of the text (2004:2). Stylistic is also interested in language as a function of texts in context, and it acknowledges that utterances are produced in a time, a place, and in a cultural and cognitive context which contain literary or otherwise (2004:3).

Stylistics, at least in Bradford view's that approaches into two basic categories, there are textualist and contextualist. The formalists and new critics are regarding the stylistics features of a particular literary text as productive of an empirical unity and completeness, its textualist. Whereas, contextualism its unifying characteristic, concentration in the relation between text and context (1997: 13-14).

Stylistics has many explanations, but in this research stylistics is used to know the style of text using figures of speech as helping choice available in a given context. Quinn states that the figures of speech helping one choices

available in a given context then, being able to see them helps you make or judge them (1982:5).

2.3 Some concept Figures of Speech

Figures of speech, at least in Stull's view's is the language, on the whole, favored by rhetoricians, poet, fiction writers, lovers and the like. He further stated that figures of speech are the language that either speaks symbolically about the subject or heightens the musically subject (2002:4). As a result, Figures of speech is the language favored by rhetoricians, poets, fiction, writers, etc that speaks symbolically about the musically subject. Therefore the sentence which consist of figures of speech is the symbolically and as a purpose to heightens musically subject it means, that subject contain possible meaning carried by figures of speech.

Quinn states that the figures of speech helping one choices available in a given context then, being able to see them helps you make or judge them (1982:5). Afterwards, a figure of speech is an intended deviation from ordinary grammatical usage (1982:6). So, figures of speech are helping someone to choice available in a given context from ordinary grammatical usage then, being able to help judge it.

According to McArthur, figures of speech divided into four kinds they are; firstly, Phonological figures include alliteration –repetition types, assonance, and onomatopoeia. Secondly, orthographic figures use visuals forms created for effect. Thirdly, syntactic figures may bring the non-standard into the standard language. Finally he says lexical figures extend the conventional so as to surprise or

entertain, for example hyperbole, simile, metaphor, metonymy, and synecdoche (1992:403).

In the other hand, Corbett stated that figures of speech as the generic term for any artful deviations from the ordinary mode of speaking or writing. He further he divided the figures of speech into two main groups there are; schemes, transferences of order and tropes, transferences of meaning. Additional, he divided schemes are four; schemes of words, scheme of balance, scheme of unusual or inverted word order, schemes of omission and schemes of repetition. And the trope divided into eleven there are; metaphor and simile, synecdoche, puns, anthimeria, periphrasis, personification, hyperbole, litotes, rhetorical question, irony, onomatopoeia, and oxymoron (1965:426-447).

2.4 Some Figures of Speech

2.4.1 Hyperbole

Hyperbole, in Corbett views is the use of exaggerated terms for the purpose of emphasis or heightens effect (1965:444). In the same way, Lanham stated that hyperbole extravagant terms used for emphasis and not intended to be understood literally. Lanham gives illustration, of a lion “he roared so loud and looked so wondrous grim, his very shadow durst not follow him” (Pope, *Peri Bathous*) (1991:86).

In addition, Abraham says that hyperbole (Greek for “overshooting”) is bold overstatement, or the extravagant exaggeration of fact or of possibility. It may be used either for serious or ironic or comic effect (1999:120). Thus, hyperbole can be saying that is extravagant terms in order to create emphasis of

fact or of possibility, from the example above lion so wondrous grim its extravagant terms to create emphasis that lion roared so loud. The statement above also support Corbett's view, hyperbole is the use of exaggerated terms for the purpose of emphasis or heightened effect (1965:444).

2.4.2 Personification

According to Corbett personification is investing abstraction or inanimate objects with human qualities or abilities (1965:443). The statement above also supports Lanham's view that personification is an animal or an inanimate object is represented as having human attributes and addressed or made to speak as if it were human. Further he says that the rhetorical exercise known as the speech in character or impersonation (1991:123-124). So, it can be concluded that personification is human attributes and address or mode to speak as if it were human represented by an inanimate object and usually the rhetorical exercise known as the speech in impersonation.

2.4.3 Synecdoche

According to Corbett, synecdoche is a figure of speech in which a part stands for the whole. Corbett gives examples: genius substituted for the species: vessel for ship, weapon for sword. Part substituted for the whole: sail for ship, hands for helpers, roof for houses (1965:440). As well as Lanham says that synecdoche understands one thing with another, substitution of part for whole, or genius for species (1991:148). So synecdoche can be described as particular to represent general or genius for species.

2.4.4 Anaphora

According to Corbett Anaphora is the repetition of the same word or group of words at the beginnings of successive clauses. Anaphora at any time occurs, can be sure that the author has used it deliberately. Corbett gives example: “This is the essence—this is the heart—this is the day-to-day stuff of our duty in this Assembly as we see it...” –Adlai E. Stevenson. From the example above repetition group of words at the beginnings “This is the...” it purpose to deliberately (1965: 435).

Actually there are many other types of figures of speech, some kinds 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 FDR’s speech.

2.5 Previous Study

Many stylistics studies have been published and unpublished in the forms of journals, books, thesis and dissertation. One of it, Yustia Yusuf, the student of Muhammadiyah University of Surabaya was written “*The Study of Figures of Speech Used in Coca-Cola Slogan*”. That thesis discusses about stylistics, focus in ellipsis in Coca-Cola slogan. This study discusses different topics. This study discusses the function of figures of speech in FDR “Pearl Harbor Address to the nation”. Stylistics is used to know the style of text also style explained as distinctive linguistic expression and description of its effect using figures of speech as helping choice available in a given context. Using figures of speech the researcher wonder as to know what are the extra meaning carried by figures of

speech in “Pearl Harbor Address to the Nation” and the function of the figures of speech.