#### **CHAPTER 2**

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The review of related studies is an essential part of any investigation. The survey of the related studies is a crucial aspect of the planning of the study. The advantages the related studies is to provide insight into the statistical methods through which validity of the results is to be established

### 2.1 Theoretical Framework

## 2.1.1 Oxymoron as Kind of Figure of Speech

Morner and Rausch, (1997) Oxymoron or Oxymora (plural) is a literary figure of speech in which opposite or contradictory words, terms, phrases or ideas are combined to create a rhetorical effect by paradoxical means. For example, despairing hope, tender cruelty, glad mourning and sad joy.

Watson, (2006) in studies of poetry said that the master of the oxymoron was William Shakespeare. Watson find many oxymoron or oxymora (plural) in William Shakespeare most of poetry and drama, like in "Midsummer Night's Dream" In the Act 5 Scene 1, Theseus remarks about the choices for the entertainment in the evening: his love Thisby; *very tragical mirth*. Merry and tragical? Also could be found in "Romeo and Juliet" drama, Romeo has the poem;

"O loving hate,

O anything, or nothing first created!

O heavy lightness, serious vanity,

Misshapen chaos of well-seeming forms,

Feather of lead, bright smoke, cold fire, sick health,

Still-waking sleep, that is not what it is!"

Loving and hate, anything or nothing, cold fire, sick health, etc. Above are some examples of an oxymoron in the William Shakespeare poem of Romeo character in the main drama. Almost all of Shakespeare works to enrich with oxymoron, that's originally born from the antonym itself.

# 2.1.2 Grammatical Perspective of Oxymoron

Grammatically, oxymoron can be within a phrase level, and the words which are used together within a phrase can either be of different syntactic class (adverb+adjective) or of the same syntactic class (adjective+adjective). (Chuanyu. 2008: 9)

## 2.1.3 Semantic Perspective of Oxymoron

Oxymoron is defined as a figure of speech consisting of two elements which stand in opposition. Opposition is a semantic relation between the meanings of two lexical items (Shen, 1987:108).

### 2.1.4 The Rhetorical Effect of an Oxymoron

Superficially, the rhetorical use of oxymoron violates the stereo typically accepted logic in the world, as is true of many other rhetorical devices; but in fact, such use of oxymoron not only makes sense, but, more important, also creates rhetorical effect. What counts for the fact that the rhetorical use of oxymoron does make sense is the power of imagination and inference of human beings and the context in which the rhetorical use of oxymoron occurs. (Chuanyu, 2008: 14).

## 2.1.5 Drawing attention

The most commonly cited as rhetorical effect purpose of all literary devices, including oxymoron, is to draw attention to the idea that they are describing, and to lend weight to its place on the page. The idea is that if the author takes the time to describe something in an unexpected way, then it must be important. (Small, 2008:3).

## 2.2 Previous Study

Sihombing (2010) Figure of Speech in Robert Frost's Selected Poems, although it is a study about figures of speech in poems, the writer thinks it is just same, because it is dealing with word and paragraph, also line. The thesis Figure of Speech in Robert Frost's Selected Poems, Sihombing use the quantitative research to identify and collect the data of figurative language in the poems, then decide which is dominant, so it is using probability. At this stage Sihombing uses different method, is the qualitative method for his research. So, he must collect the data and classify it into the stylistic structural pattern device.

**J. Gawryjolek (2009)**, about automated annotation visualization in rhetorical figures founded an approach using a document search technique that use lexical database called "Wordnet", propose by Simone and Kazakov, it is to cluster search results according to the words that modify the original search term in the text. The main focus of their work is the examination of the importance of synonymy and antonym semantic relations present in the "WordNet". This approach helps us with the identification of the trope figure oxymoron. Moreover,

J. Gawryjolek also founded an approach for the detection of oxymora is determining the syntactic relationships between individual words. Propose a system for automated extraction of typed dependency parses of English sentences from phrase structure parses. There is a significant difference between these two types of parses. Phrase structure parses focus on capturing a nesting between multi-word constituents like clauses and phrases, whereas a dependency parse represents dependencies between individual words. Moreover, it assigns a grammatical relation to a dependency, such as subject, indirect object, adjectival modifier, etc. In addition, oxymoron is a type of rhetorical figure that concerns words located next to each other. In a text document consisting of N - words there are N - 1 pairs of neighboring words. If N is large, detection of all the oxymora in a document might be computationally infeasible. Hence, we first have to determine grammatical relations of dependencies in which an oxymoron might appear. We examined 49 expressions containing oxymora. So, J. Gawryjolek relates it not only with semantics approach, but to rhetorical approach too.

H. Mehdi (2010) the journal studies about tropes analysis in stylistic meaning in selected poems of John Donne's poetry including oxymoron. H. Mehdi explains that Semantic oddity means semantic bizarreness of expression. There are five types of semantic oddity: pleonasm, periphrasis, and tautology have semantic redundancy, and oxymoron and paradox. In semantics absurdity; oxymoron is the yoking together of two expressions which are semantically incompatible, so that in combination they can have no conceivable literal reference to reality: (my male grandmother). H. Mehdi concludes in his research

about the important concept to mention that there are two types of meanings: conceptual and connotative meaning. In this research, conceptual meaning is differentiated from connotative meaning. Conceptual meaning is the back bone of human language that is used in every day speech. In conceptual meaning, a semantic feature is the way of analyzing meaning in terms of semantic components.

M. Flayih (2009), these previous study focused about the general picture outlined in his journal indicates that oxymoron is a lexical device the syntactic and semantic structures of which come to clashes. It is a figure of speech that combines two words or ideas usually thought of as opposite or incompatible, intentional, short and self – contained, provides emphasis, kind of flexible employment of antonyms (direct oxymoron) or quasi – antonyms (indirect oxymoron), most widely known structure is attributive and used to produce various rhetorical functions. The frequency with which this device recurs is to be regarded as a key to the characters as it is used to express their mixed emotions and conflicting feelings. Finally, it could be said that oxymoron reflects the complexities and ironies of life itself and of things not being quite what they seem.

The researcher main discussion about oxymoron very related to several related studies above, although not all of them. The researcher would to focus the main research with the concept of grammatical and semantic perspective, rhetorical effects. In the thesis by Momirovic, (2008), The researcher will use the semantics perspective of direct and indirect speech of oxymoron. In the journal of

M. Flayih (2009) the researcher found that M. Flayih study about many concepts in the oxymoron studies, like grammatical perspective concept, semantics perspective concept, rhetorical effect of an oxymoron, and the way to analyze some example of oxymoron with several concepts above. M. Flayih should use it to analyze some of literary works to make it more interesting, as the researcher knew if many literary works like novels and drama had many oxymoron features inside. The researcher likely to use some of the concepts that M. Flayih conduct to analyze the oxymoron that Romeo and Juliet characters used in "Romeo and Juliet" drama. The researcher will use H. Mehdi conceptual of meaning by describing the certain oxymoron in the research and relate it with rhetorical effect of oxymoron.