CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1. Stylistics

Stylistics can not be separated with its derivational word that is style. To Bilal, et. al. (2012: 435), style included in language and was used by the writer or the speaker for a specific way. This later created a linguistic interpretation of literary meaning and aesthetic effect from literary texts as the main purpose in stylistic study. In the other side, Varghese (2012: 47) argumented that stylistic analysis of sentence structures was an important which necessary for understanding a text. By this kind of analysis, it would help to discover the textual patterns which presented in the text. For an addition, Simpson (2004: x, 3) stated that learning stylistics could make people understand and develop a set of stylistics tools of their own which can be applied in other text as much as they can. The purpose of the stylistics itself is to explore the language because there will be many kind of the different style in each text. By learning stylistics we also easy to explore our creativity toward creative writing in language use. Simpson also added that by doing stylistics people could enrich their way of thinking about the language and understanding the literary texts. Meanwhile, due to the present study, one of the relation between stylistics and writing style can be seen by knowing the term of graphology. But before explaining this material, that will be good to understand the level of style in stylistics.

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2.1.1. Level of Style

There are many branches we have to know relating with stylistic. But the basic thing which mostly involves in stylistics is the level of style. For Khan, et al. (2014: 11), the division of stylistics level includes: graphology, phonology, grammar, and also lexis. Their research contained several mentioning words which used four levels above and related them with the theme of the poem as their object of the study. The similar division also had already used by Khan & Jabeen (2015:128) study by mentioning five levels in stylistics such as phonetic level, phonological level, graphological level, grammatical level, and lexical level. These five levels aimed to represent stylistics analysis toward five themes of poem in the analysis. Moving out from the journals, there were Leech & Short (2007: 101-106) who became the prominent stylistician divided the level of stylistics into four:

a. Semantic Level

Semantics relates to the meaning of the sentence, phrase, or sentence. According to Yule (1996: 4), it was the study of relationship between linguistics form and how words literally connect to other things. In other side, semantics was the study of meaning in language. The way to understand the meaning should have a careful thought about the language people speak and the way people used it (Hurford, et al., 2007: 1).

b. Syntactic Level

Syntax covered the term of language level which lied between words and the meaning of utterances (Carnie, 2001: 4). Meanwhile, Yule

(1996: 4) defined syntax as the study of the relationship between linguistic forms, how they were arranged sequencely and which sequences are well-formed. Syntax can relate to grammar and called as lexicogrammar (Morley, 2000: 21). This term defines as the level of lexico-grammatical form which combining sound and meaning. It includes of lexical choice (choice of word expression from the vocabulary) and also grammatical choices combining those words into the sentences. In the other word, it is the grammar above the word or the grammar of sentence structure. By those two aspects therefore it can be called as sentence formation (Hamman & Schmitz, 2005: 3).

c. Phonological Level

Phonology in accordance to Hamman & Schmitz (2005: 3) concerned with how sounds producted. It was about sounds of language which necessary a descriptive tool of the phonological aspects in language. The phonology or the sound systems of language itself is concerned how the sounds are function in the relation of language.

d. Graphological Level

According to Ogunsiji (2007: 273), the utilization of graphology in the text has some semantic and stylistic implication which can be revealed through the analysis. this feature has special characteristic by using marks. They are punctuation that include capitalisation, italicisation, hyphenation, and dotting. In his research, he focused on the combination from phonology-graphology aspect to create an inferred meaning by the text.

Relating to the present study, the writer put graphology to describe the several marks which appear in the novel and emphasize on the punctuation, capitalisation and also italicisation.

Here the writer put Leech & Short (2007) as the main theory in graphological aspect. Based on their theory, graphology is a writing system. In the other word, it is an alternative system of realization to phonology. The reason of becoming graphology as the next phonology because in written text or sentence people can hear the unspoken sound with an intonation either it is realized or not. In addition, it is the alphabetic writing system which represents the sound of speech, punctuation which duplicates the stress and intonation in spoken discourse (Leech & Short: 96).

Graphology is a part of style concerning such matters as spelling, capitalisation, hyphenation, italicisation, and paragraphing. Here are graphologial aspect which would be explored in this present study:

a. Italicisation, it is a type of writing which indicates intonation, tone, stress, pauses and emphasizes on a particular word or phrase. It is also for distinguishing functions of individual parts of a text such headings, notes; partly as aesthetic requirements (Slancarova, 1998: 59).

b. Capitalisation, this uppercase letter is used for marking and underlining the division of the initial letters or whole words, phrases and headings; lettering; spacing; bracketing of additional or explanatory information; and highlighting the names of the documents

and new sections by the use of bold or another font. Straus (2008: 70) divides it in several function; (1) Capitalize the first word of a quoted sentence; (2) Capitalize a proper noun; (3) Capitalize the person's title when it preceedes the name; (4) Capitalize any title when used as a direct address; (5) Capitalize the word of salutation; and many others.

c. Punctuation, it is the type or system of marks used in writing which divides sentences and phrases (Agemo, 2011: 21) that used for easing the transcription and reading comprehension. Meanwhile, Price (2003: 23) argued that punctuation aims to clarify the meaning of words by separating sequences word into units and indicating the kind of the sequences. He also adds that a good punctuation will make a sentence easy to read. But time by time, the writing style for each writer increasing and creates various model to put the punctuation mark. It also happened in Carroll's work. He put many kind of punctuation in order to give an aesthetic in the sequences of sentence. For helping the reader easy to read a kind of the punctuation such in Carroll's work therefore the present study serves the description and explores the marks of the text. Price (2003: 23-31) presents the punctuation into ten mark divisions;

(1) Commas often calls as 'pause of breath'. It is an arbitrary thus the insertion of commas may totally change the meaning of a sentence. It can be used between the main clause of a sentence and subsidiary

clauses. In addition, it is normally joined by conjunction such as 'and', 'but' and 'although'.

(2) Semicolon and colon use for introducing a long list of things. It separates main clauses which could be written as sentences, but it has such an emphasize the close relationship or continuity phrases.

(3) Quotation marks close with direct speech. It commonly used for quoting actual words, source of an idea, opinion or a piece of information. People can use double quotation marks to quote a quotation inside, an it can be separated by single quotation marks to, or *vice versa*.

(4) Apostrophe uses in two ways: to indicate the ommited letters in the middle of words; to indicate the possession which mostly uses an *'s'* (it divides into two categories that is singular and plural).

(5) Full stop, period or point is used at the end of sentences. It is also used to appear in abbreviations where letters have been omitted from the end of a word such as Prof. or Dr.

(6) Question and exclamation marks are used at the end of sentences in a form of question and exclamation. They can replace the function of full stop. Beside question mark is used for interogative sentence, exclamation is used in commands, surprising statements, and emphatic utterances.

(7) Hyphen and dash are used to join two separate concept of compound. For hyphens normally used to break long words across

lines, while dashes is used to indicate a separate though related concepts.

(8) Parenthesis is not only represented by bracket marks but there are also dashes and commas. these marks function are for elaborating and giving an example of something without breaks the meaning of the main ideas. Parenthesis must always be used in pairs. It does not allowed to use semicolons or colons.

(9) Capital letter known as an initial letter in the beginning of sentences. The initial capital letter also appears in proper nouns such a specific person (name), place, or thing, e.g. Professor Edward-Jones, Gwydyr Forest, Homo Sapiens.

(10) Omission marks/ellipsis mostly begins with (...) which represents that the words may be omitted and to fill the gap. It also appears in a quotation when there is no irrilevant purpose anymore with the context.

2.2. Halliday's Transformational Grammar

Grammar is one of the main point on linguistics. Some other terms to study more about grammar can be seen in grammatical function or transformational grammar. Noam Chomsky and Michael Halliday are the prominent theoriests who focus on this field. The researchers Sadighi & Bavali (2008: 11-12) stated on their comparation point of view that Chomsky and Halliday were respect each other and had a dependant theory and did not confronting stance against each other. Those researchers also added that the two

theoriests had attracted most attention on linguistics and applied linguistics. Chomsky itself was known by his *Chomsky's Universal Grammar/Transformational* Grammar while Halliday in his *"Halliday's Systematic Functional Linguistics/Functional* Grammar. Those two theories had been succeed on initiating and developing the aspects of language from a particular perspective.

Due to the the present study, Michael Halliday will represent the theory on analysing functional grammar. It will focus on the text and relate with the grammar rules that had been made by this inovative linguists. Matthiessen (2014: 3) as the reviser from previous books of Halliday Functional Grammar stated that the text can be explored from many different points of view. But he differenciated it to two angle of vision; one, is focus on thetext as an object in its own right; then two, focus on the text as an instrument for finding out about something else. By Halliday functional grammar, people will use their understanding of grammar in analysing and interpreting texts by deciding what parts of the grammar to cover and how the discussion within the theory.

Based on this research problem, the functional grammar that will be discussed to focus on the grammaticalization. According to Halliday in Matthiessen (2014: 67), there stated that language meaning was a neccessary circumstances which should be grammaticalized. It means that language especially on the text which include sentences, phrases, or words should be in sequenced grammar. In addition, he argued that the meaning of 'grammaticalized' was something which was organized in the language as:

a. Closed system of mutually exclusive terms (positive/negative sign, singular/plural sentence, and past/present/future type of sentence).

b. Associated with some general category (the feature of clauses, the count nouns, and the verbs)

c. Displayed proportionality throughout (the proportional clauses in each sentence).

By the three elements above, the writer simplifies them into several main points: the closure system and the feature of clauses. They support the graphological aspect analysis in this present study and explore to find the unique writing style toward this theory. In addition, it is necessary to add two more classifications in order to get deeper analysis or to support the grammaticalization system above. They are tenses and clauses.

2.3. Tenses

The role of tenses in this research are for helping the grammatical structure which focus on its sentence. Therefore, it is necessary to include tenses as the part of analysis. Pursuant to Tomakin (2014: 115), English tenses were included in English grammar (contained modals, adjectives, adverbs, noun clauses, relative clauses, etc) which are usually explained as being present, past, perfect, and future. Here there are 12 basic tenses which mostly uses in English (Uchiyama, 2006: 11-13):

Tenses	Usage	Examples
Simple Past	Ended in the past	John **did** his homework last night
Past Continuous	Over time in the past	John **was doing** his homework when the

		earthquake started
Past Perfect	The action happened before something in the past	Norton **had eaten** breakfast when he left work
Past Perfect Continuous	The action was happening over time before something in the past	The kitchen smelled wonderful because Norton **had been cooking** dinner
Simple Present	-habitual activities or repeated now -fact that always true	Wood **floats** in water
Present Continuous	The action is happening right now	You **are reading** this sentence
Present Perfect	The action starts in the past and has continued until now	Ralph is a bus driver. He **has worked** as a bus driver for 10 years
Present Perfect Continuous	The action starts in the past and has continued until now	Ralph is a bus driver. He **has been working** as a bus driver for 10 years
Simple future	The action will happen in the future	Ralph and Norton **will play** cards tomorrow night
Future Continuous	The action will happen over time in the future	I'll start to study at 7:00, so I'**ll be studying** when you arrive at 7:10.
Future Perfect	This action will happen before something in the future	Martha **will have finished** her homework when she comes to class tomorrow
Future Perfect Continuous	This action will happen over time before something in the future	When I retire, I **will have been teaching** for over forty years

2.4. Clauses

Besides adopting the type of tenses, the writer includes the clauses for supporting the data analysis. Refers to Clinger (2001: 59), there stated that clause was known as a group of related words which contained of subject and predicate. Relating with the present study, it focuses on two main types of clause. They are independent clause and dependent clause. Clinger (2001: 59-60) defined those two categories as this following explanation:

a. Independent clause (main clause)

This clause has a subject and predicate. It expresses a complete thought and capably stand alone as a sentence. Meanwhile, this clause is possible followed by a clause which can not stand alone (dependent clause). If there are two or more independent clauses, they can be joined by using coordinating conjunctions (*and*, *but*, *for*, *nor*, *so*, and *yet*) or by using semicolons (;). For example: *Erica brushed her long black hair*. That is an independent clause which being a simple sentence. While here is the example for two independent clauses: Fernando left the house, *and* Erica brushed her black hair.

b. Dependent clause (subordinate clause)

Contrary with independent clause, this clause can not stand alone as a sentence though it has a subject and predicate. It must depend on another main clause to be a sentence. For relating this clause with others, it needs subordinating conjunctions (*although*, *because*, *if*, *unless*, *when*, etc) and also can be preceded by relative pronouns (*who*, *whom*, *that*, *which*, *what*, *whose*). In addition, this clause works as adjectives, nouns, and adverbs in the sentence. For instance: Last night party was my excited moment *because* it presented many surprises from my friends.

2.5. Through the Looking-Glass

Through the Looking-glass and What Alice Found There is the sequel novel from *Alice in Wonderland* (1865) which released on 1872 by Lewis Carroll.

Because the present study focuses on the writing style, thus the acquirement of the data are good enough only from the text inside. Also in each chapter, Carroll presented his writing by put some punctuations which makes the reader conclude that it is his characteristic on writing. Not only punctuation, but he also put capitalisation and italicisation in different way. Hence, this play of writing is an attractive and unique topic to be explored deeply in the present study.

2.6. Previous Study

The writer presents three previous studies to compare the different perspective and founding with this present study. Each research also represents one of the theory that will be used by the writer. The first previous study came from Bonifacio (2013) by the title *Stylistic Analysis of J.K. Rowling's Harry Potter* which explored sentence structure in writing style analysis. It was also supported by examining the deep structure in number of kernel sentences used three aspects; transformed sentences; connectives used; and reductions used. The sentence structure analysis in the study was known as grammatical function. This theory was brought by one of the linguistics master, Noam Chomsky.

In that research, Bonifacio put some aspects such as; sentence structure (content); sentence structure (form); tense of the verb; and voice of the verb. He divided those aspects by taking the text of J.K. Rowling's novel *Harry Potter* series (from part I up to VII). He classified the data from two paragraphs from each first two chapters in one level of series. The finding showed that J. K. Rowling mostly used compound complex (sentence structure – content),

declarative text (sentence structure – form), simple past tense (tense of the verb), and active voice (voice of the verb).

Moving to the second one, Ayeomoni (2012) discussed his study in a form of poetry by the title *A Graphostylistic Analysis of Selected Poems in Remi Raji's Web of Remembrance*. He used Remi Raji's poems, a modern Nigerian poet, in the anthology *Web of Remembrance* to find the messages of condemnation and apprehension which perpetrated by African political leaders both at home and abroad also advocates the need for revolutionary change in real life. The anthology contained six titles of poem. They were analyzed by the theory of foregrounding concept which taken by Mukarovsky (1932) and supported by graphostylistics deviation. Thus it means that Ayeomoni used a form of deviation which concerns on the breaking rules of non-usage punctuation marks and related it with the real political condition at that time. In the result of the study, it found that the graphostylistics tactics of punctuation succeed to interpret and deploy the themes of apprehension, bewilderment, socio-political vices, injustice, oppression, corruption, domination, and selfishness of the political leadership.

The last was the study from Bustam (2011) by the title *Analyzing Clauses by Halliday's Transitivity System*. The purpose of the analysis was to acquire a clear description of transitivity system that functions as the clauses analysis method in general. He put theories in some books from Halliday and explored it deeply to show that the theory capable to help the clauses analysis. He used three components of transitivity process that is: *the process*, *the participants*, and *the circumstances* wich assosiated with the process and involved numer of sentences

as the example from his own. The system of process itself contained of six types: material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, and existential. By the result, Bustam succeed to conclude that the transitivity system of Halliday capable to analyze the clauses effectively.

Due to those three types of previous study, the writer can take the conclusion by creating a new research which different with others. It would be a good chance for the writer to collaborate two different perspectives than the previous studies above. By considering *Through the Looking-glass* novel as the object which contains many types of writing inside, the writer uses graphological aspect which concerns on the punctuation, italicisation, and also capitalisation to explore the unique writing style in the novel. Furthermore, exploring only in graphological aspect will not be enough to describe the unique writing style. Therefore, the writer adds the Halliday's transformational grammar considering the minimum research which took Halliday as the supporting theory of analysis. These two combinations exactly different and fresh to fulfill the requirement study in stylistics for further generation.