



People may use different pronunciations, vocabulary, grammar or style of language for different purposes. They may use different dialects of language in different contexts. In addition some communities they will select different language according to the situation in which they are speaking (Holmes, 1992, p. 10).

Thus, Holmes says variety is therefore a broad term which includes different accents; different linguistic style, different dialect and even different language with contrast each other for social reason. Each utterance depends on the social and formality of the context. Those kinds of different style or language variation are concerned to social factors that appear in someone's speech. On the other hand, situation plays an important role in determining one's style in speech while they are communicating. Broadly, style is related to the personality of the person. "Style reflects the thoughts of person's mind. It describes the way of person's speaking and writing. It is derived from the Latin word "elocutio" which means "style" and means "lexis" in Greek. Elocutio refers to the oral and written style of the language" (Leech, 1969, p. 34). So, style is the characteristic manner of expression in literary work; how a particular writer says things. The analysis and assessment of style involves examination of a writer's choice of words, his figures of speech, the devices rhetorical and otherwise, the shape of his sentences whether they be loose or periodic, the shape of his paragraphs indeed, every conceivable aspect of his language and the way in which he uses it.

Stylistics as "The study of literary discourse from a linguistic orientation" and he goes on "...what distinguishes stylistics from literary criticism on the one hand and linguistics on the other is that it is essentially a means of linking the two" (Widdowson, 1975, p. 3).

Generally stylistics deals with both the literary and linguistic factors. Stylistics is a borderline discipline between language and literature. It focuses on language use in both literary and non-literary texts. Stylistics deals with a wide range of language varieties and styles that are possible in creating different texts, whether spoken or written, monologue or dialogue, formal or informal, scientific or religious etc. The object of stylistic analysis is undoubtedly a particular piece of language, and that is a text. One of many forms of written text is poetry. Poetry is a record of personal emotion and experience that has universal values. However, the form does not limit its universal value. It means a poem represent a wide of variety of spoken and written forms styles and patterns and also a wide variety of subjects. So it can reach the readers imagination and can bring them into the universal thought for it has something broader beyond the line. In other hand poem is a piece of writing in which the words are arranged in separate lines, often ending in rhyme, and are chosen for their sound and for the images and ideas they suggest. Poetry is literature and as literature it is “a method of expression” (Egudu, 1977, p. 4). According to Ogungbesan and Woolger (1978, p.7) poetry is “a vital and meaningful form of expression by which the individual poet may convey his thoughts and feelings on experience”.

From the description above poetry is the expression of thoughts which are use the feeling, senses impression into rhythmical arrangement. All of them are very important moment to record that the poet expresses into interesting form of language and used different language style to give a deep impression for the readers.





