CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1. Background

Literary work is a creative activity, through reflection of life into the brain which is applied in written and oral form. (Wellek and Warren: 3). Artwork based on the author using various languages. The writer does not have to be fixated on formal language, in order to produce oral and written works of art and to attract the attention of readers or viewers.

Wellek and Waren in Faruk (1968: 22). Saying that, literary works have material namely language. So the literary works using language as the medium to provide information and to attract the attention of readers or researchers. Pradopo also states that the language style is to animate sentences and cause reactions and certain thought responses to readers. In addition, the language style is an expression of the author's idea. Language style has a function in conveying the author's ideas in the form of information, especially in literary works. Therefore, in the study of language style, analysis can be directed at word selection (diction), sentence structure and syntax, density and type of language, rhythm patterns, sound components, and other formalities. In short, from the opinions of the experts above, it can be said that language is an expression and pouring of emotions in literary works. Language with its unique characteristics can give a message of beauty as well as carry important meaning in literary works, so that it can attract the attention of the audience when seeing the language style contained in the writing.

Novel is one type of literary work. Therefore, the novel also uses language as its medium. The language used in a novel also varies so that it does not only refer to the formal language style. Whether or not, the language in the novel is interesting, depends on the author in applying his language, and the author's subtlety in using words. The use of ordinary language and literary language is very different. So, with the different language characteristics, the audience does not feel bored in reading the work of a writer. The authors' works include; novels, short stories, poetry and so on.

One of them is the novel Agnes Grey by Anne Brontë which also uses a very interesting writing style. Anne Brontë is the youngest daughter of the Brontë family. Anne worked as a private tutor at the age of nineteen. Her experience is poured into the story of Agnes Gray. This novel tells about Agnes, as a woman who wants to leave the house to get to know more people. That opportunity was owned when Agnes was asked to become a caregiver as well as a private teacher in a noble family home. However, Agnes never thought that her life as a private tutor would make her even more isolated, because she was preoccupied with the mischief of her students namely; a naughty Tom, the sulking Mary Ann, and the swearing Matilda. So Agnes couldn't meet the kind of people and acquintances, she wanted. Only consolation came from Edward Weston, a new pastor at Horton Church. With the firm and calm nature of this man, Agnes secretly fell in love with him, but one of her students, who is beautiful and likes to conquer boys, she has Mr. Weston. Agnes wanted to warn her student, but she did not want Mr. Weston think, if she is a slander and she was forced to sacrifice her feelings.

After reading this novel, the researcher found that Agnes Grey uses a lot of language styles, one of which is stylistics. Stylistic according to Pradopo (2000: 264) explains stylistics as a study of language style. Pradopo's opinion is almost same as Rahmanto (1986: 138). That stating, stylistics is a branch of literature that has a linguistic style. So stylistics is study of the use of language styles with various shades. Language style is how a writer uses various languages with various polishes in a work to get an aesthetic or poetic effect. (Pradopo, 2000: 265). The use of language styles in literary works with various strategies can contribute to the poetic or aesthetic value of literary works, even though often the artistic value of a literary work is determined by its language style (Pradopo, 2000: 263).

In general, the scope of stylistic studies includes diction or word choice (lexical choice), sentence structure, speech, pictures, rhymes, and so on. Which are used by a writer in his work (Sujiman 1993: 13), in addition, a stylistic study is carried out by examining the various forms and linguistic signs used as seen in sentence structure. The language sign itself can be in the form of phonological elements, lexical elements, syntactic elements, and figurative language elements (Nurgiyantoro 1995: 280).

So as a researcher, Agnes Grey's novel is good for researcher as an object of research to fulfill researcher is final project, because this novel contains an interesting language style and as far as the researcher knows, no one has yet analyzed the language style contained in Agnes Grey's novel. So the researcher is interested to bringing up the research title about the language style used by Anne Brontë in the novel "Agnes Grey".

1.2 Statement of Problem

1.2.1 What kind of stylistic of reduplication, asyndeton and homonym do the authors depict in the novel "Agnes Grey" by Anne Bronte?

1.2.2 What is the function of stylistics of reduplication, asyndeton and homonym in the novel "Agnes Grey" by Anne Bronte?

1.3 Scope of the Study

In the novel "Agnes Grey" there are many things that must be researched, because the researchers see that there is a needed for limitations in research, so this research will limit the research problem in research to stylistic subjects such as reduplication, asyndeton, and homonym, and the function in the novel "Agnes Grey" by Anne Brontë.

1.4 Object of the Study

1.4.1 To identify how the author depict kind of stylistic of reduplication, asyndeton and homonym in the novel "Agnes Grey" by Anne Brontë.

1.4.2 To identifying function of stylistic of reduplication, asyndeton and homonym in the novel "Agnes Grey" by Anne Brontë.

1.5 Significance of Study

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

In this study, to find out more reader's knowledge as a researcher, and to add experience and at the same time to support the researcher's final examination. With analyze what the authors depict types of stylistic and functions in the novel "Agnes Grey" by Anne Bronte's with structuralism approach.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

In this study, the researcher hopes to provide additional information to readers, especially students in English Letters Program. Faculty of Cultural Science to explorer, research and re-develop the problems that exist in the novel "Agnes Grey" by Anne Bronte.

1.6 Review of Related Literature

As evidence to strengthen the author's research results by taking several scripts and theses to avoid tracing and also to be used as a reference.

The first is from Ernawati (2011. 21-34) her thesis entitled "Analysis of stylistics in short stories" using a stylistic approach. In his analysis he found that short stories have a dialectical relationship between short stories and reality which proves that short stories can be analyzed from various points of view. Both phylosophical, religious, sociological, cultural and stylistic points of view. By using a stylistic approach, where the analysis is focused on the style of language which is a style that cannot be separated from the use or use of language in literary works. By connecting and using language in literary works, this is what is called the essence of stylistics. (Umar Junus 1989).

While stylistics is in the middle between language and literary criticism, stylistics serves as a bridge between the two (HG Widdowson 1997: 135). Language is the main medium for literary works. Literary language as a medium for expressing the author's feelings, thoughts and thoughts is closely related to style. While language style is the author's way of choosing, arranging and placing words in sentence structure that gives rise to a certain influence or effect on the reader.

The two theses are from Eko Marini (2010). The title is "Stylistic Analysis in the Novel Laskar Pelangi". By using a stylistic approach, in his analysis he found that the stylistics in the novel Lascar Pelangi showed the uniqueness, selection, and use of vocabulary contained in the foreign language lexicon, Javanese language lexicon, science lexicon, greeting word lexicon, and connotative words in the title. Especially the morphological aspects in the novel Laskar Pelangi, the syntactic aspects which include the use of repetition, compound sentences and infers sentence patterns, as well as the use of unique figurative language styles and create aesthetic effects on the reader. Until it produce its own style which is a special characteristic of Andrea Hirata in expressing his ideas in the Novel Laskar Pelangi.

The three theses are from Sahril (2017). With the title "Figure Of Speech in The Play Machinal" by Sophie Treadwell, in his analysis he found some of the actual figures of speech most frequently used in the text of the poem and the interesting thing is. This figure of speech to express the emotion of each character in the script of this drama, therefore researchers are keen to lift this little for

several seasons above. By using a structuralism approach to understand the literature in terms of structures itself.

The four theses from Sri Wulandari Mursid (2017) With, the title "The Picture Of Dorein Gray" by Oscar Wilde. In her analysis she found there are elements in this novel that have the extrinsic and intrinsic element. Which intrinsic element is that author express figure of speech, while extrinsic element which is the author's social background influence. This analysis uses a structuralism approach, where the structuralism approach is one of the approaches that have a basic principle that focuses on the study of the realities of the work in the literature, and the structuralism theory is a theory that was sparked by one of the great figures of great influence in the field of linguistics. From some of the related review above, it helps the author to understanding the stylistic approach and the use of structuralism theory.

1.7 Theoretical Bases

1.7.1 Structuralism Approach

Structuralism according to Abrams (1999: 301) is how the reader replaces the writer as the central agent in criticism; but traditional readers, as individuals who are aware, have goals, and feelings, which are replaced by impersonal activities in "reading", and what is read is not a work in which the meaning is animated, but écrìture (writing). The focus of structural criticism is on an impersonal reading process which, by applying the necessary conventions, codes, and expectations, creates literary understanding of the order of words, phrases and sentences that make up a text.

This, literary works of written texts are formed by component elements according to conventions and especially literary codes. Authors as individuals are described as spaces that are taken into account, there are always systems of literary language, conventions, codes and combinations that will be stored in certain texts, and writers are replaced by readers as critics of literary works to understand the order of words, phrases and sentences in literary texts.

1.7.2 Stylistic

Stylistic according to Abrams, (1981: 190-191) is a way of using language style in writing, or way the author expresses something to be put forward. Ratna (2007: 236) states that style is a science that investigates the use of language in literary works by paying attention to its aesthetic aspects. According to Simpson (2004: 2) style is a method of textual interpretation of literary works which is considered to have advantages in language empowerment. Short (1984: 75-80) argues that the elements of style include lexical, grammatical elements, language and contact as well as cohesion. The function of language style is to increase interest, influence or persuade, create a certain mood, and strengthen the effect on ideas. Meanwhile, the purpose of language style is to examine how the elements of language are placed in producing actual messages through the patterns used in literary works (Widdowson, 1979: 202).

So stylistics is the study of language style. Stylistics is a science that studies the use of language and language styles in literary works, with different characteristics. The study process in literary works is to examine the elements of language as a medium for literary works used by the author so it can be seen how

the writer expresses his language. Language is used to author's express the ideas in writing a literary work such as drama, poetry, novels and others.

1.7.3 Kind of Stylistic

Kind of stylistic according to Abrams (1997: 97); Style of language is based on whether the meaning is directly divided into; rhetorical and figurative style. Rhetorical language style, according to Abrams is a language style which is based on its standards not based on word meanings but according to the order or syntactic pattern of the meaning of the words. Meanwhile, figures of speech are words or phrases used to create a particular effect that is different from what we are used to taking as a literal or literal meaning. The rhetorical style consists of several parts, but the focus of the analysis of the researchers is on reduplication, asyndeton, and homonym and the function is expressive, referential, and poetic function.

1.7.3.1 Reduplication

In linguistics, reduplication is a morphological process in which a root or root words (or part) or even a whole word is repeated precisely or with slight changes. Muslich (1990: 48). The repetition process is an event of word formation by repeating its basic form, either in whole or in part, whether in varying phonemes or not, whether combined with affixes or not. **"I have a bird the name is bul-bul"**. From the example above, the word bul-bul is a rephrase of the whole or

basic form. Bul-bul means: bird, which is in Africa. **"Myfriends, she is nit-wit"**. The word nit-wit means: people who are less intelligent. Nit-wit, is a form of repeating consonant phonemes. Repetition of consonant phoneme, is not repetition all of words but repetition of the consonant alphabet like "n" change to "w".

So this consonant alphabet is different but the phoneme is same, it is consonant phonemes.**"Cika is a Wishy-washy girl in the class"**. The word wishy-washy means: careless. Wishy-wahsy is a re-word of the vowel phoneme so that the word repeated is a vocal phoneme, although the form of the vowel phoneme is different, it is not seen from the form of the vocal phoneme, but what is seen is the vocal phoneme. So reduplication is the process of repeating a word, sentence or phrase as a whole or repeating the basic form of the word and repeating part of the word or phoneme repetition which varies or not and In Ayu Made Puspani's thesis (Dure 1995). Reduplication functions as a means of forming words, showing the characteristics of word structures, and emphasizing words.

1.7.3.2 Asyndeton

Chris Baldick (Literary Term: 21). Asyndeton is a form of compression that consists of omitting conjunctions (usually conjunctions) between clauses. The most common form is to omit "and" leaving only a sequence of phrases connected by commas. **"On Wednesday we study Mathematics, English, Biology, TIK!"** Asyndeton is a language style that does not use conjunctions in clauses or phrases or sentences. Omitting conjunctions like "and" aims to add emphasis, speed up

rhymes and to grab the reader's attention. Anothers example; **"That government of the people, by the people, for the people".**

1.7.3.3 Homonym

Homonyms, is a combination of homophone and homograph. Homonym is a word whose form is identical to other words, or has similarities with other words either in sound (as homophones) or in spelling (as homographs), or both, but with different meanings example: **"I type my task during one hour"** and **"I have tree bags with the different type."** The two words "type" in this two sentences is homonyms which have the same spelling and sound but with different meanings. The first "type" means: "mengetik" while the second "type" means: "jenis".

In homonym, there are homophone and homograph. Homophone is the same sound and different spelling with different meanings, for example: **"My Mother buys some fruits in the supermarket"** and **"Dina says to her friend. Bie, and see you tomorrow"** This two sentences is, word "Buy" its mean: "beli" and word "Bie" its mean: "daa", word "daa" means someone leave his friend to meet again. Meanwhile, a homograph is a word with the same spelling and different sounds with different meanings, for example: **"Can I see your bat?"** and **"I saw a bat in my house last night".** In this sentence, homograph is the same spelling with the different sound and meaning like word "bat" to the first sentence mean: "tongkat" and word "bat" on the second sentence mean: "kelelawar". So homonym is a style of language with words that have the same sound and spelling but with different meanings.

1.7.4 Function of Stylistic

Stylistic is a literary work that uses language as the medium and is the delivery of messages or information and someone's ideas in oral form. The language style with each character or style and has various functions in order to produce certain effects or cause certain connotations. Roman Jakobson in (Chris Baldick Literary Terms: 102-103). The linguistic function is in accordance with the elements of communicative action, each of which makes it dominant, namely:

1.7.4.1 Expressive or Emotive Function

Serves to express a speaker's attitude or feelings towards his speech, for example feelings of sadness, enjoy, anger, despair, satisfaction and so on. For example in the word: **"Wow, my daughter, you are not easily discouraged, apparently. I'm glad to see her".** From the sentence shows how the speaker feels in the quote above, that how happy a mother is, because her youngest daughter is not easily discouraged at work even though there are many obstacles that must be faced. The youngest daughter, who was initially spoiled, turned out to be a caregiver to help her parents.

1.7.4.2 Conative Function

Serves as a command sentence from the speaker to the interlocutor example sentence: **"The teacher asked one of the students to erase the blackboard".** So the command sentence here rests or focuses on the interlocutor of a student who is instructed by the teacher to erase the blackboard and the student acts according to what is ordered. So from the sentence above, it is function as a conative, namely the command sentence.

1.7.4.3 Referential Function

Referential functions are functions that focus on the contents of the speech with denotative meanings. Example; **"Mother, loves telling stories to her children before going to sleep, that night she told stories about Rapunsel. In that night he told stories about the beautiful and kind character of Rapunsel with long hair that was held by her mother in a castle"**. From this sentence is a referential example, becausea mother who tells the Rapunsel story with her good character. The reference function is a speaker's utterance on something being discussed whose truth value is identical to the real world and assumptions.

1.7.4.4 Fatigue Function

Fatigue serves to maintain continuity of communication between speaker and speech partner. Example: **"Inda went to the market by taking a Bus, while inside the Bus she was shocked to see her friend, Rati who was also one Bus with her. Then Inda who saw her friend first said" Eh Rati, how are you? How are your parents?"** With questions like this is actually only for maintaining friendly relations and communication between the two people.

1.7.4.5 Metalingual Function

Metalingual functions as the use of language to talk about language. Metalingual in everyday language usually exists in conversations between two parties or more by talking about another language, which is not the language spoken in the area. Example; **"Dina teaches English to her friend Toni but she explains using Indonesian".** So, from this example it functions as a metalingual because, Tini teaches language using language. The use of language to talk about language is also found in fictional stories such as novels.

1.7.4.6 Poetic Function

The function of the language itself or accentuating the form of the languages for aesthetic impact. Language is used to convey messages or information, poetic language is a language that is polished with beautiful sentence words that have rhythm, rhyme and so on with the aim of making the sentence sound beautiful, and can attract the attention and interest of the reader. Example;
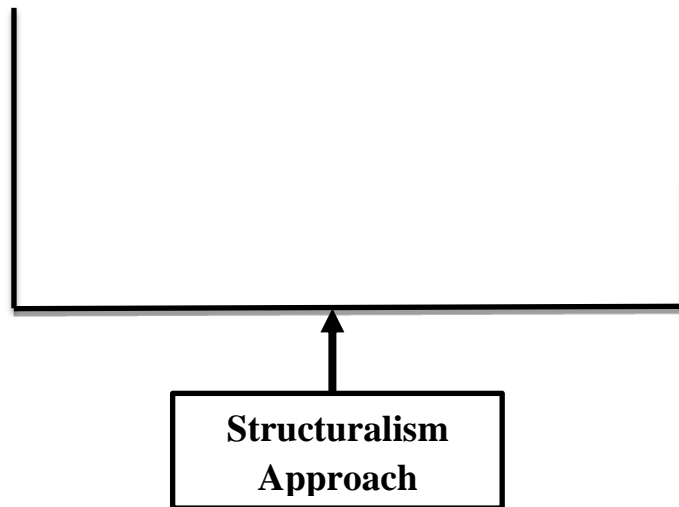
"Life is like a piano, black and white, if God plays it, it will be a beautiful melody".

1.8 Conceptual Scheme

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┌──────────────────┐        ┌──────────────────┐
│   Qualitative    │───────▶│   Agnes Grey     │
│   Descriptive    │        │       By         │
│     Method       │        │   Anne Bronte    │
└──────────────────┘        └──────────────────┘
                                     │
                                     ▼
                            ┌──────────────────┐
                            │    Stylistic     │
                            └──────────────────┘
                                     │
                    ┌────────────────┴────────────────┐
                    ▼                                  ▼
          ┌──────────────────┐              ┌──────────────────┐
          │ Kinds of stylistic│              │   Function of    │
          │                  │              │    stylistic     │
          └──────────────────┘              └──────────────────┘
                    │                                  │
                    ▼                                  ▼
          ┌──────────────────┐              ┌──────────────────┐
          │ 1. Reduplication │              │ 1. Expressive    │
          │ 2. Asyndeton     │              │    Function      │
          │ 3. Homonym       │              │ 2. Referential   │
          │                  │              │    Function      │
          │                  │              │ 3. Poetic Function│
          └──────────────────┘              └──────────────────┘
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Structuralism Approach
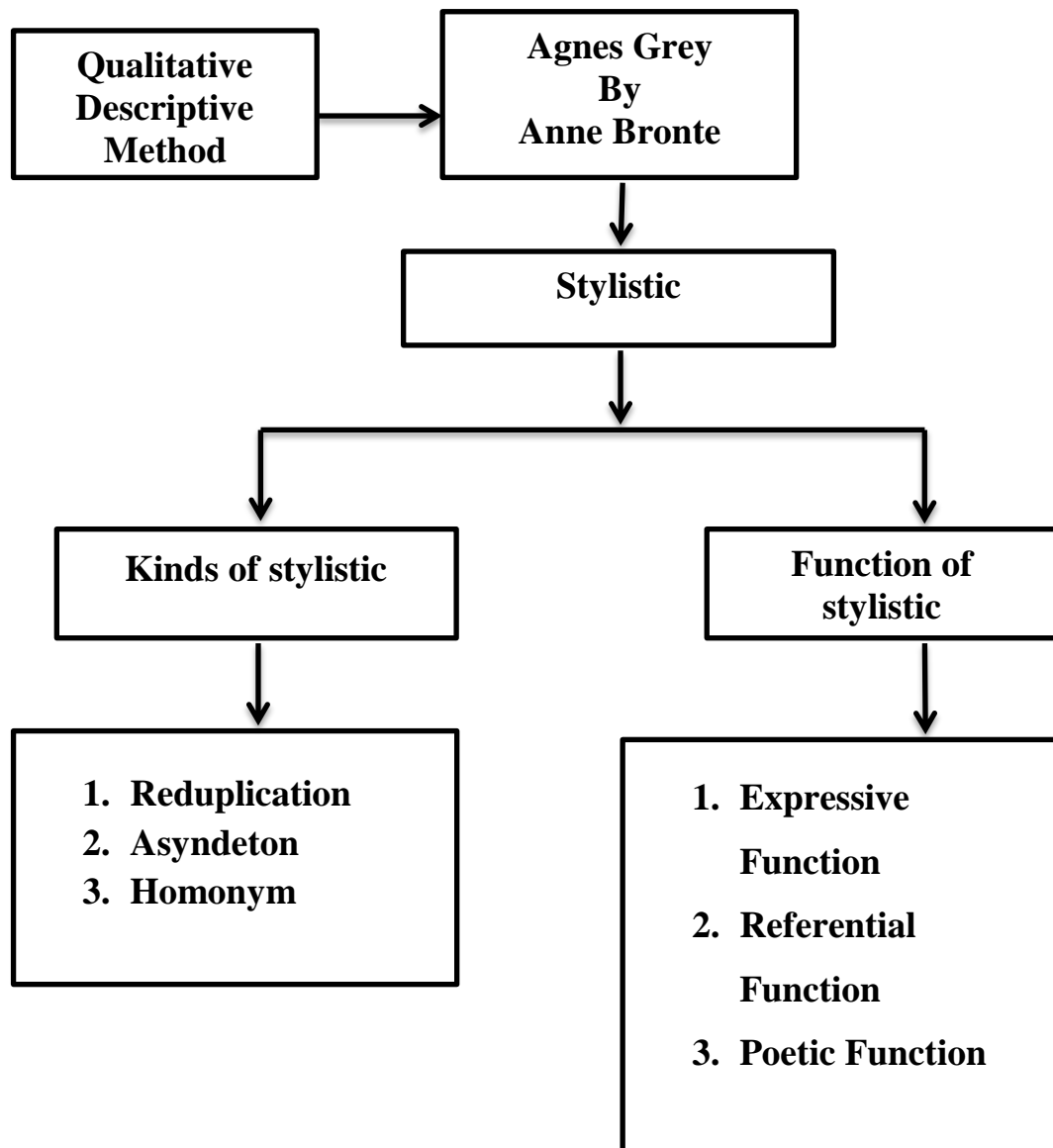
Based on the conceptual scheme above, the researcher will describe this discussion using qualitative and descriptive methods, and apply a structuralism approach to depict the kind of stylistic of reduplication, asyndeton and homonym and the functions in the novel "Agnes Grey" by Anne Bronte. Conceptual, shows that the researcher will analyze what author depict kind of stylistic used in the novel "Agnes Grey" by Anne Bronte.

1.9 Research Method

This research uses qualitative and descriptive methods which will be explained as follows:

1.9.1 Qualitative Method

The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. This means that the data and facts that have been collected by qualitative researchers are in the form of words and pictures. In this case it means describing what, why, and how

an incident Ghony, (2012: 44). This study uses a qualitative method because the data is not related to numbering and graphics. So the researcher must describe the data in the form of data spoken in words.

1.9.2 Descriptive Method

Researchers chose the descriptive method, because according to Arikunto (2010:3) the descriptive method is research that is intended to investigate circumstances, conditions, and other things. The method used in this research is to use descriptive research method which aims to describe the structure of rhetoric and linguistic markers in the text of the results section and discussion of research journal articles in the field of literary research. This qualitative descriptive study refers to document material as research material. Descriptive qualitative research is research that includes all rhetorical structures collected by researchers in the form of words, thoughts and conditions, as well as other things.

1.10 Technic of Collecting Data

1.10.1 Reading Comprehension

The researcher tries to read the thesis book and theory to understand the problem that will be raised in the research. In this case the researcher tries to understand Anne Bronte's novel "Agnes Grey" from beginning to end, by paying attention to the structure of the language used in the novel "Agnes Grey's". Where the researcher reads sentence by sentence to understand more deeply about the research topic to be analyzed, in this section the research is focused on paying attention to the dialogue expressed in the novel to better understand the novel and the message conveyed by the author in the novel "Agnes Grey".

1.10.2 Internet Research

At this stage the researcher looks for several references from internet in orders to increase understanding and references related to existing research.

1.10.3 Library Research

To increase understanding and reference, the author also reads theses and book from the library in preparation of proposals to better understand it.

1.11 Techniques AnalysisData

1.11.1 Classification

Researcher used classification to analyze data. Researchers compile and classify data according to topic or based on problem formulations about the type of depiction of style and function found in the novel by "Agnes Grey" by Anne Bronte using a structuralism approach.

1.11.2 Interpretation

Furthermore, the researcher continues to interpret the data, by reading the novel "Agnes Grey" comprehensively and carefully in order to produce a good and rational interpretation of the problem.

1.11.3 Explanation

Explanation is a technique used by providing works or interpretations such as in text, quotes, meanings and messages related to the researcher's statements about problems in the novel.

1.11.4 Conclusions

At this stage, the researcher was draws conclusions from the interpretation as a result of the analysis kind of stylistic of reduplication, asyndeton and homonym and the function contained in the novel "Agnes Grey" By Anne Bronte.