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CRITICAL STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF SATIREIN A LITERARY TEXT

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Abstract:

This study tackles satire and satirical style in literary texts . This literary genre is considered as one of the effective techniques employed by the writers or narrators in their literary masterpieces .The study exhibits the types , functions and stylistic tools of satire in such texts which are utilized by the narrator and his characters to show their influential views in society concerning all circumstances they live under . These characters adhere to using satire and satirical style via focusing on different stylistic tools to appoint that .Moreover , they utilize that style for various reasons and purposes due to their own interests and aims.

1.1 Introduction:

Jeffries (2019) argues that stylistics introduces the common tools of analysis to realize how texts are working relying on the linguistic choices ,whereas critical discourse analysis involves universal theories for explicating the text's effects which concern social and political contexts where these texts are produced . So critical stylistics represents the developmental approach to both stylistics and critical discourse analysis .Thus critical stylistics supplies that missing link ,ideology between them.

Singh(2012:71)concludes that both of satire and irony are literary terms which are utilized to describe something is contrary to the truth so as to be displayed for the public for change .So irony is considered as a figure of speech using the careful word-play and wit besides it is restricted to spoken and written forms ,whereas satire is a literary genre which is usually employed in literary pieces like performances .Concerning humour,it is a general label signifies the audience's non-serious reaction on literature .

It is characterized with whimsical weird reaction departing the sense or reason accompanied with a hidden criticism, but it is not taken seriously. More noticeably humour can be produced from both satire and irony. Yet the crucial function of humour is amusing the audience or the readers momentarily.

Studying the novelist's ideologies including the character of his novel in the literary texts is often difficult to be tackled to such an extent that most researchers usually follow some subjective approaches in order to investigate those ideologies. However the current study adopts the approach of critical stylistics to detect the ideologies in the novelist's narration and some of the main characters in the novel but in an objective way for rests on a set of tools to be adopted in the analysis. Furthermore speakers and writers' ideas and attitudes which are related to various aspects in the real world, usually affect their choices of expressions words and way of speaking. Thus political satire is one of these aspects through which literary writers can employ language to affect their audience (readers) when they attempt to convey their ideas or views (ideologies) about certain issues.

It is worthwhile mentioning that such study hasn't got its due attention for there still so little is dealt with this literary genre of novel, the political satire and what makes the matter less frequent to be tackled is applying critical stylistics to such genre.

Bamidele (2001:41) mentions that satire is a dramatic form by which all follies vices abuses and even drawbacks of human are held up to be reproached via mocking in order to motivate reforms.

Abram (1981:162) states another definition of satires as being a literary art which is lessening a particular subject through evoking a sort of ridicule a viewpoint of amusement, disdain and discontent of scorn towards it. So satire is different from the comic in that the latter evokes laughters as a fundamental ultimate in itself, whereas the former ridicules, that is to say it utilizes these

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laughters as weapons against a particular target which is in fact lying outside the work.

For Vaghan (1985:208), satire is a writing technique which uses hilarity and wit to mock any human institutions, arrangements and behaviors so that there could be some sort of amendment and reform. According to Moody (1988:76) argues that satire means that form of writing which intends to be critical in a purposely and humorously manner. While Barnett (1976:266) describes satire as being a way to mock any human behavior features so as to arouse the audience scorning on behalf of a particular purpose.

Generally speaking, such study has not obtained its due consideration yet, besides there is so far little tackled concerning the purpose of utilizing satirical style in literary texts like novels. However, this study attempts to answer the following questions in as accurate as possible way of investigation:

1. What are the stylistic tools employed in this literary text, the novel?
2. What stylistic tools the narrator and his characters prefers to employ?
3. What are the types of satire elaborated by the narrator or characters?

1.2 The Aims of The Study:

This study aims at :

- 1-Distinguishing the stylistic tools utilized in this literary text or novel .
- 2- Specifying the most dominant stylistic tools the narrator and his characters prefer to employ.
- 3-Determining the types of satire elaborated by the narrator and characters .

1.3 Hypotheses of The Study:

With regard to the aims mentioned above, it is hypothesized that :

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- 1- Satirical literary style requires various stylistic tools .These stylistic tools include naming,equating,prioritizing and negating .
- 2- The most frequent categories of stylistic tools which are employed by the narrator and characters in this literary text are : naming and prioritizing
- 3- There are three types of satire to be highlighted : Horatian Juvenalian and Menippean

2- Critical Stylistics:

Olaluwoye(2015)describes critical stylistics (CS)as being a stylistic device of linguistic analysis which involves the way social meanings are communicated via language . This approach is credited to Jeffries(2007)when she developed it trying to find out :

A-Discourses which are related to dominance on female body in society.

B-Incorporation of these feminist ideologies into these dominating discourses .

It is noted that CS is involved in uniting both the principal text functions ,which symbolize the real world via text words themselves and texts structures themselves.

Jeffries (2010) thinks that there could not be a corresponding relationship between form and function .This would be a crucial question to some positive –life aspects in language like poetry writing and metaphor use in everyday life or to the negative aspects like manipulation and lying.

She (ibid.)adds that the gap which is found between stylistics and CDA can be bridged through CS via using and developing critical linguistics field to text analysis area .On this light the key contribution of CS is the supplement of the most comprehensive set of analytical toolkits.

Therefore it can seemingly be seen as if to be another domain to CDA and could be subsumed under critical linguistics studies because both stylistics and CDA operate on uncovering power relations and ideologies which are embedded in discourses. 4

In this light it is mentioned that CS is not related to any political viewpoint. Actually all texts are consciously or unconsciously ideologically based.However,CS is keen on discovering embedded ideologies in the texts and discourses by means of that set of analytical toolkits . As a result of this the analyst would be away from any subjective view .

Norgaard(2010:11-13)explains CS meaning by describing the term as being useful in examining the ways whereby the social meanings are clarified via language. Yet the critical linguistics and CDA both evoked this stylistic trait. There is a close relationship between CDA and CL despite the fact that CDA is often considered to be a comprehensive label for the two .

Simpson(1993: 8) shows that through any conduct of a linguistic analysis to understand ideological views ,whether in literary texts or else ,there would appear that the text producer employs particular ways of certain readings while suppressing some others. The reason behind that is to investigate beyond the linguistic surface and decipher these stylistic choices shaping the meaning of the relevant text .

2..1 Textual-Conceptual Functions:

Jeffries(2014:412)states that CS embraces a set of textual conceptual functions aiming at achieving some level of meaning between linguistic form and function that initiates with Halliday’s (1994)metafunctions of language .because these functions construct world views .More significantly,CS is keen on revealing hidden ideologies in texts via introducing that set of tools to uncover these ideologies .

According to Sotirova(2015:163),the textual-conceptual level of meaning demonstrates a de-contextual language system but it is worth separating out the ideological in a text from what happens to a recipient’s viewpoint when processing a text. If meaning only ever happens in readers’ minds when they process text then texts themselves are devoid of meaning and there could be no

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place for a critical reading of a text whereby the reader can both see and resist the ideological meanings presented.

The chief goal of CS is describing texts due to textual – conceptual functions which refer to the world which is constructed via the text itself. This feature stretches behind all the dimensions of time space and society and presumptive nature of modality. Text working and its clarification is the target of these functions and still the choice of them is intentional for it reveals what the texts are doing .

2.2 Critical Stylistic Tools:

2.2.1 Naming and Describing:

For Jeffries (2010a:17),there are different ways by which texts might name the world. In naming there may be a certain choice between two or more than two ways of referring to the same thing ,that’s to say the name for a person may be changed with another one which refers for the same person. However,there are other ways of naming that have ideological effect in a particular context. Jeffries assumes that there are three essential ways where naming can evoke ideological meanings in texts.

First choosing a name out of the available alternatives second via information found in the noun phrase ,third through nominalization where activities and processes are described by verbs when changed into nouns. .Jeffries(ibid:20)affirms that naming covers many linguistic notions

like indicating a reference by a chosen name ,determining the quality of referent by the structure of noun phrase and expressing a verbal process through using a certain name not the other i.e. nominalization .

2.2.2 Equating and Contrasting:

Jeffries (2010a:51-7)thinks that this toolkit of equating and contrasting is chiefly involved in the formation of meanings of equivalence and oppositional.

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Moreover English has more synonyms than other languages due to its rich history. The equivalent and oppositional meanings can be constructed by syntactic triggers. There are fewer triggers of equivalence than of oppositions such as noun phrase apposition parallel structures relational insensitive transitivity options metaphor and simile

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concerning oppositions Jeffries points out that the construction of opposites is very complex. However there is an ideal structure common for equivalence and opposition. For the former the copular structure (X is Y) while for the latter negated opposition (X not Y).

1-It was X Y. (set up equivalence) (e.g.) It was fury incompetence.

2-It was X not Y (set up opposition) (e.g.) It was car maintenance not cake decorating.

(1) is implying a type of equivalence between two words refer to the same referent. Since fury is a synonym of incompetence and anger. The reader can construct a context where these words can have the same referent a typical example appears in news where the position as well as the name of a character would be written attaching noun phrases as in(Mr. Mark the Prime Minister).

In (2),opposition sets up where two unrelated entities may be seen as opposites so as to detect a certain ideology for example car maintenance is related to masculine activity whereas cake decorating is related to feminine activity.

There are subtypes of opposite that can be recognized to create ideology in a text. These are complementary gradable antonym converse and reverse opposition. Complementary oppositions such as male/ female alive/ dead are mutually exclusive in the logical term so if it is not male it is female. Gradable antonym such as rich/poor long/short are those relations where are realized by their ability to use intensifies as well as the comparative and superlative forms of adjectives.

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Converse oppositions such as husband/wife buy/ sell are couple of words that have various aspects on the same scene that is either a relationship or a transaction. They are mutually dependent that can create ideologies by depicting opposites from distinct point of view.

Finally reverse oppositions such as arrive/depart pack/unpack are actions in which the reverse of each other. Thus the positive evaluative force of arrive pack and their negative counterparts depart unpack can construct ideology in a text.

2.2.3 Prioritizing:

Jeffries (2010a:87-8) argues that prioritizing is a conceptual tool that can be accessed through formal structural analyses. It concentrates on how different participants in an utterance are given prominence by placing them in certain positioning or roles at higher or lower levels of structure (i.e.) they are either packaged into a noun phrase or spelled out in a main clause or embedded in a subordinate clause. A significant ideological impact of prioritizing is that whenever the level of subordination is low the sentence will be more acceptable and less amenable to inquiry by the reader/hearer.

3- Though the government is not concerned about the matter the parliament is divided on the issue of the immigrants,

4- I despise your immigration policy which would prevent the families of legitimate residents from entering the country to visit grandchildren and help out during illness or difficulty.

Example (3) is very complex syntactically however it is easy to follow as a reader/hearer because the subordination at each level depends on the final clause element which carries the focus of the sentence. The difficulty lies in interpreting subordination when the same sentence is changed into another structure as in (4).

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5- Your immigration policy which would prevent the families of legitimate residents from entering the country to visit grandchildren and help out during illness or difficulty is despicable.

Another significant ideological impact is in relation to passive voice. The implication of using passive structure in a text is to focus on the action rather than the identity of the doer.

2.2.4 Negating:

Braber et al. (2015:393) assume that negating makes the reader understand what types of alternatives there are by both negative and positive mental pictures. For instance the sentence "This is a rabbit." presents the picture of a rabbit when we say "This is not a rabbit." the reader may mentally imagine a crossed-out picture of a rabbit or even make it disappear. Still it has been demonstrated that this hypothetical view of the world has such sort of persuasive power which would make the text hearer/reader conceptualize it more effectively.

For Jeffries (2010:106-7), negating is a textual practice that may have ideological and/or narrative value. We may be reinforcing a narrative by linking the things that are absent from it or trying to convince someone ideologically or even supposing a world that we wish existed. She concentrates on the negation capacity by which the reader/hearer's mind can shape a certain case that is absolutely different from that one which is asserted in the given text

According to Jeffries (2010:108-9), negating is a grammatical process that can be realized by a set of triggers:

A- **Syntactic triggers:** where the addition of the negative particle is used either with an auxiliary verb or a dummy one .

B- **Using pronouns** like: (no one none,nobody,nothing,etc.)

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C-**Lexical triggers** : This may be done through particular words as they are semantically having the negative connotations which represent infinite classes like nouns(absence lack),verbs (reject exclude),adjectives(scarce absent)and adverbs(seldom rarely)

D-**Morphological triggers** : This is through a prefix to include negated adjectives such as (irrational unprofessional) verbs such as : (dislike deactivate) and nouns such as (inability inactivity).

3. Satire:

Olaniyan(1988:2)goes through the origin of the word (satire),itcomes from the Latin word(Satur) .The origin is also assumed to be from the phrase (Satura)which means (full dish of various kinds of fruits).It has been said that (Satura)was known as a literary genre of Roman origin. However satura had no verbal adverbial or adjective forms so (satura) is the origin of the English word(satire). But the words(Satirize and Satiric etc.) are of Greek origin. Additionally (Satura)was written as (satyre) in English,eventhough the word (Satura) and its origin were not affected by the Greek word (Satyr).Eventually The philologist Isaac Casaubon was the first to change the etymology of (satire)from (satyr)in the 17th century.

The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language (2009)defines satire as that literary work where human vice or folly is attacked via irony or wit. While Elliot(2004)describes satire in the Encyclopedia Britannica to be a rhetorical technique in whichindividual'svices, follies or abuses are rebuked through ridicule and irony so as to bring about amendment.

3.1 The Purpose of Satire:

Authors have utilized satire to evaluate the socio-political structure in a certain society.

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Satire is technique of writing which mocks the individuals' imprudent and wicked behaviors and it can also criticize other institutes or even the whole society.

However, the literary artists have widely employed this genre from the early literary history that the Romans and Greek utilized satire to be a weapon against their relevant societies since early 5th century.Moreover,labels like :Horace and Juvenal were coined among the ancient Romans whose satiric works and philosophies have sustained shaping and then affecting so deep in the modern satirists' minds. Remarkably satire definitions have not commonly or specifically acknowledged so far,i.e. every critic or writer may define and understand satire due to their own concern.

3.2 Classification of Satire:

Edley(2017)introduces the most common three types of satire which are:Horatian Juvenalian and Menippean. Still because of the many complexities which have faced this literary genre

through its development, these three types of satire are now intermingled together to such a degree that it is hard to distinguish a modern satirical fiction since it appears to be a mixture of hybridized of these sorts. Yet each type might embrace some particular features to differentiate the three divisions:

3.2.1 Horatian Satire:

Edley(2017)states that this type of satire was named after the Roman satirist Horace who began writing his satirical poems in 35 BC. Horace's chief goal was to amuse readers in a humorous style and light mocking at same time he avoids putting the blames on others.

Thus the target of this satire is a witty sort via evoking humour whilst exposing all the odds of the human behavior. However this types might employ both comedy of errors and farce techniques to highlight the social attitudes

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Eventually, it is still that this sort is the mildest satire for it doesn't seek changing the world, but it merely aims to shed light on human vices in its various shapes with its principal intention of amusement.

3.2.2 Juvenalian Satire:

Podzemny(2020)describes Juvenalian satire as being a major type of satire with its bitter nature that is contrasted completely with Horatian type which is a gentler form of scorning than Juvenalian satire. It considers the targets of satire here an evil or harmful for the community so satirists in this type attack those in power harshly and purposely. The common goal for the juvenalian satire is often a social criticism via confronting individuals even on the personal level.

The label was named for the Roman poet Juvenal when he was famous for his satirical form in the 1st century CE. Juvenal was known for his bitter satire to the slander of political system. However scorn and mockery were the best weapons of juvenalian satire to show the drawbacks of the opponents in a form of extended narrative. Furthermore characters in this narrative are made in a way that reflect the satirist's intention to attack them easily. It has been seen that George Orwell has created juvenalian reflections from his society by utilizing some of Juvenal's devices in the critiques of the modern English society in order to deal with what they think that it is a dangerous political or social intentions.

3.2.3 Menippean Satire:

For Singh(2012:30),menippean satire is involved in satirizing the individual's defect or any other personal trait like the mental view to be away from considering any societal standards. So this type seems to be a thorny copy of Horatian satire. However its label was taken from Menippus, the Greek philosopher in the 3rd century BCE. Menippean satire is remarkably more judgmental than Horatian type and less aggressive than Juvenalian one whereby one can notice some views like racist or arrogant attitudes are to be ridiculed here. Namely this type is targeting any viewpoint which may expose humans to mockery or ridicule.

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Moreover, menippean satire is juvenian in its moral evaluations, whereas it is Horatian in being cheerful and light satire. What distinguishes this type from the others is that it has its own special cause of amusement in itself when it depicts the character's perspectives and satirizes any vice related to a particular mental defect.

By conclusion, a satirist tends to use ridicule, humour, sarcasm and irony so as to unify each type of satire and get to the goal. And this explained the overlap between all types over time. Finally satirists tend to keep each type as unique to have the required tools to experiment and to maintain this literary genre as long as it could be.

4. Statistical Results:

The data selected is an English satirical fiction which is a political satire novel of George Orwell, *Nineteen Eighty-Four*. This novel is one of the most outstanding masterpieces in English political literature in the forties of the last century. This era is characterized with severe turbulent circumstances in the total English social, political and economic atmospheres where the writers suffer so much of their critical political and social conditions under the oppressive ruling systems. One of the several purposes lie behind selecting this novel to be the data of the current study is that it extends in its early modern representation of English history to stand for the recent politics in many countries in the world. However, the table mentioned below demonstrates general thorough scores performed via applying the eclectic model of analysis to investigate data under scrutiny. It is restricted to four of Jeffries' model (2010) because the other functions can be repeated or not support element-based statistical results.

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Table (1): The distribution of functions outcomes by The Narrator

Name of Function	Total Instances in Data	Percentage of Instance in Data
Naming and Describing	200	66.00
Equating and Contrasting	22	7.26
Prioritizing	45	14.85
Negating	36	11.88
Total	303	99.99

The table above shows the dominance of the instances of two of the four functions which have the highest results. These are naming and describing and prioritizing. This demonstrates that the narrator prefers to use these functions appropriately to convey his own messages with various hidden ideologies.

5. Conclusions:

As a result of the critical stylistic and statistical analyses of the data under investigation several key conclusions are set up in consistent with the aims and hypotheses of the present study. The most essential ones are:

- 1- Political satire merges a set of four textual conceptual toolkits :naming and describing equating and contrasting prioritizing and negating. These tools accomplish the total framework of narration in the novel.
- 2- The textual conceptual function of naming and describing is the most frequent tool throughout the novel narration due to the fact that this device along with its categories can have a great deal of influence in uncovering the characters' ideologies.
- 3- political satire in English literature is stylistically constructed by the same critical stylistic tools utilized to discover several ideologies in these literary texts. .

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