A Stylistic Analysis of Shakespeare's "Sonnet 30"

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Abstract: This study deals with the study of stylistic analysis of Shakespeare's "Sonnet 30". The main objective of the research is to discover and analyze the phonological, graphological and semantic elements used in the poem. This study helps decode the underlying meanings of the poem. It brings out what the poet wants to impart. For conducting this research, the poem is read several times and sort out the linguistic elements to be stylistically grounded. The study demonstrates how the phonological and semantic level has been exercised to cultivate the themes of the poem. This study concludes that the phonological and semantic level offers the linguistic instruments to analyze any form of the given poem.

Introduction

'Style' is a tag term that means an approach, manner or, to some extends, a way by which something is told, executed, or done. It is not constituted intentionally. Rather it indicates the random selection of words, syntactic patterns, and sounds. Another way, Stylistics is a study of Style that describes the formal feathers of the functional importance related to a text. Short and Candlin (1989) stated that a study of a literary text through a linguistics approach is stylistics, and the motto of style is dependent on the use of language in another way.

Style and Stylistics

Style is connected with the artful feeling of ideas and stylistics is the channel that makes a relation with the ideas of style to study of literary texts through the device of linguistics. From linguistic orientation, stylistics implies the particular selection of sounds, words and syntactic patterns. Widdowson (1975) and Carter (1988) comment that stylistics is a term that makes a bridge between literature and linguistics. It envisages the tools applied in a language like syntactical patterns and figures of speech. The stylistic analysis explores the themes through different poetic devices and vocabulary items to realize the theme of a poem. This study examines how the poet has presented deep philosophy by using simple narrative language.

As a branch of applied linguistics stylistics deals with the style and analysis style of any text or discourse. Stylistics is a study of various styles in speech or writing. It tells us how appropriately the words in a language are used in any piece of writing. Stylistic analysis is factual and objective. The purpose of doing stylistic analysis is to identify how the words impact our feelings while reading the poem.

William Shakespeare and Sonnet

William Shakespeare (26 April 1564 -23 April 1616) is famous for his tremendous contribution to English literature considering him the world's greatest dramatist. William Shakespeare, the greatest playwright has written 154 sonnets which were published in 'quarto' in 1609. His sonnets have covered themes like the passage of time, mortality, love, beauty, infidelity, and jealousy. As usual,

the sonnets always have fourteen lines written in iambic pentameter. One of his famous sonnets in English literature is "Sonnet 30".

Shakespeare was one of the rich writers during the Elizabethan and Jacobean ages of British theatre (sometimes called the English Renaissance or the Early Modern Period). Shakespearean plays and poems remain popular even to this day.A Sonnet is a lyric poem that is usually written in iambic pentameter containing fourteen-line. A sonnet (uttered son-it) poem consists of fourteen-line with a hard and fast rhyme scheme. Sometimes sonnets take iambic pentameter which consists of five sets of unstressed syllables followed by stressed syllables for a ten-syllable line. Giacomo da Lentini, an Italian poet, introduced Sonnets in 1200s. The word "Sonnet" was coined from the word 'sonet", an Old Occitan phrase, meaning "little song". Over time, the sonnet form has evolved. There are two types of sonnets usually used today:

a. Italian (Petrarchan) Sonnet

The Italian sonnet is grounded on the embryonic sonnet discovered by da Lentini. The Petrarchan sonnet is composed of an octave (group of eight lines) followed by a sestet (group of six lines). The typical rhyme scheme is as follows: a b b a a b b a for the octave and c d d c d d, c d d e c e, or c d d c c d because of the sestet. When the octave creates a conflict or a problem, then the sestet traces or resolves the problem.

b. English (Shakespearean) Sonnet

A Shakespearean sonnet has evolved from the Italian sonnet tradition. This form grew in England around the time of the Elizabethan period and that is why these sonnets are sometimes referred to as Elizabethan sonnets or English sonnets.The Shakespearean sonnet is composed of three stanzas and a final verse in iambic pentameter with the rhyme pattern ababcdcdefef gg.

Levels of Stylistics Analysis

The study of Stylistics contacts both literary linguistics criticism and criticism because morphological structure it recommends. There are some levels in doing any stylistics analysis. These levels are as follows:

Phonetic and Phonological Level

The features and possible function of sounds are exposed at the phonetic level. And, the Phonological level analyzes the study of sound patterns of a given language, rules of pronunciation, the rhyming scheme, and the utterance of the word in the sentence. Lodge (2009) narrates that phonology means a study of linguistic systems, especially in what way the sound traces the different meaning existed in a language. Alliteration, consonance, assonance, consonance and alliteration are the Phonological devices.

Graphological Level

Crystal and Davy (1969) said that graphology is that the analogous study of a languages orthography as seen within the various styles of handwriting or topography. These are the formalized rules of writing. Leech (1969) claims that graphology exceeds orthography which refers to the entire writing system; punctuation, paragraphing and spacing. Briefly Structure, systematic formation and punctuation are dealt with in a sentence.

Grammatical Level

It discusses syntactic and morphological levels. The morphological level is to deal with the structure of the word having suffixes and prefixes to the core words. The primary objects of this level are to

examine and study the words, pattern structure of sentences and the formation related to them. To trace clauses, phrases, nouns, foregrounding and the deviation, words, and verbs are to be separated.

Lexico-Syntax Level

It is the group of two dissimilar words; it has consisted of a group of unrelated words, syntax, and lexis. Syntax means sentence construction, how words combine to form phrases and sentences. On the other way, lexis is the vocabulary that is used in any writing or a language for any purpose. So, it is used for building the sentence as stylistics is used for literary style. Lexico-Syntactic patterns might be gained through the different ways which embrace the omission of words and repetition, the inverted word order or unusual, repetition and omission of words. Tallerman (1998) states that the archaic words, particular parts of speech, metaphor, simile, oxymoron, piling of usual collocates, unusual collocates, etc. are the using tools to acquire the Lexico-Syntactic optimal.

About Shakespeare's poem "Sonnet-30"

"Sonnet 30" is written by the renowned English poet and playwright Shakespeare. The sonnet is about love most almost like other sonnets by Shakespeare. It was brought in public for the first time in The Passionate Pilgrim in 1609. This sonnet says about a lonely speaker who mediates upon the time he has spent purposelessly. His pure connection to his friend is also echoed.The poem is all about describing the speaker's lamentations on his past failures. It opens with the sitting lonely of the speaker without having any mayhem recalling memories from the past. When he fails to reach or achieve the aim, he becomes very disappointed. Also, he redirects upon the current times and again gets upset for how he is presently using his valuable time. Moreover, he recalls his losing friends, and also those who fortunately run away from the grazes of death. From recollection of his memory, he shames and sobs over the depressing memories he has already mourned. Though his heart is covered with deep feelings, yet the reminiscence of his beloved friend refreshes his woeful heart and offers him the power to survive with the challenges of life.

Summary of the poem "Sonnet 30":

The poem "Sonnet 30" is about the theme of reminiscence of male friendship using the extended idea of a sonnet. In this way, the poet shows respect to his friendship with the Earl of Southampton. Perhaps it's a continuation of the thoughts professed in "Sonnet 29", where this 'dear friend of Shakespeare is that the harbinger of intense joy'.

At the beginning of the poem, we find the poet was alone and thinking about his past. He becomes gloomy at the thought that he has not been capable to attain so things that he anticipated. When he thinks of the past woes, he is covered with a present sorrow at the time of the destructions of the things that were very fond to him.He then began to cry albeit he's not within the habit of weeping. He sobbed over the death of his close friends and cries afresh at the disenchantments of love.He feels sorrow over the evaporation of many sights which he ultimately used to look at. In the sense of his mind, he is covered with grief over the woes and feds of the long past. As his mind transfers from one past woe to another, he is covered with deep grief over those woes that he had ultimately grieved.However, thinking of his dear friend in the Earl of Southampton, the poet thinks expletive for all the losses and his woes than originate to an end.

Major Themes in "Sonnet 30: When to the Sessions of Sweet Silent Thought"

There are so many discussing themes in the poem such as hope, disappointment, and friendship. In the poem, the speaker turns back on his past life and laments his catastrophe to attain so many things he looked for. He cries for the friends who have been passed away and comprehends that he has unexploited so many times. The recollection the memory of the insults and slights received in the

past days that make him unhappy. However, the reminiscence of his dear friends snips all these woes and still offers him hope to get in life along.

Stylistic Analysis of the Poem: Phonological Level
Literary devices and figures of speech
Literary devices are the tools representing the writers' feelings, emotions, and ideas. The writers create their few words appealing to the readers through the following devices. Some literary devices in the poem have used by Shakespeare to create its appeal. The study of some of the used literary devices of the poem is given below:

Assonance: Assonance is that the repetition of vowel sounds within the same line. For instance, the sound of /ai/ in "But if the while I think on thee." And the sound of /o/ in "And heavily from woe to woe tell o'er"

Alliteration: Alliteration means the occurrence of the same sound at the beginning of the connected words. For example, the sound of /g/ in "grieve at grievances foregone"- and /r/ sound in "are restor'd, and sorrows."

Consonance: Consonance is one of several poetic devices that can be used to heighten emotion in poetry. Again, some consonant sounds have immediate connotations, For example, the sound of /m/ in "I summon up remembrance of things past" and the sound of /t/ in "When to the sessions of sweet silent thought."

Imagery: Imagery is employed to form readers perceive things involving their five senses. As we find the imagery in the poem: "And moan th' expense of many a vanished sight." And "I sigh the lack of many a thing I sought".

Personification: Personification is a literary figure which is referred to represent an abstract quality. For example, in "Then can I drown an eye, unus'd to flow", the eye is personified.

Metaphor: A metaphor is a figure of speech that makes a comparison between two, unlike things. For example, for precious friends hid in death's dateless night.

Rhyme Scheme:

"Sonnet 30" is a Shakespearean sonnet. All Shakespearean sonnets have the same rhyme scheme - ABAB CDCD EFEF GG.

Table -1: Rhyme Scheme

End words	*Rhyming parts*	Structure
thought	*ought*	a
past	*ast*	b
sought	*ought*	a
waste	*aste*	b
flow	*ow*	c
night	*ight*	d
woe	*woe*	c
sight	*ight*	d
foregone	*one*	e
o'er	*O'er*	f
moan	*oan*	e
before	*ore*	f
friend	*end*	g
end	*end*	g

This table shows the rhyme scheme that is used in Shakespeare's sonnets is ababcdcdefef gg. This form is also known as the Shakespearean sonnet. Fabb (1997) defines rhyme as 2 words that have the

same sound from the last vowel to the end of a word. The aim of using a rhyme is to form symmetry, a reappearance linguistic tone to find out the view of beauty and harmony to the readers.

The rhyme renders a pleasing effect and delightful experience that can potentially encourage recall for ease in memorization and guide in understanding of words (Lea et al., 2008).

Meter

A meter that consists of Iambic pentameter is used in the poem "Sonnet 30" where the Shakespearean sonnets' always keep its' standard meter. Iambic pentameter consisted of five poetic feet each line has a duh DUM rhythm. The reader can hear this rhythm in line 5:

Then can | I drown | an eye, | unus'd | to flow,

Pioneered by earlier English poets like Geoffrey Chaucer and Sir Thomas Wyatt, iambic pentameter became popular and widely used during the 1580s and 1590s—when Shakespeare was first cutting his teeth as a poet and playwright. Shakespeare always uses it in his poems, and he expresses the speaker's struggles in a dignified way using the Iambic pentameter as it is a very prominent and essential meter and weighty. Shakespeare is a skilful patron to use iambic pentameter. The reader can see that mastery in the way he works metrical variations into the poem. The purpose of using the variations is to keep the rhythm lively without any upset regarding its utmost flow in the poem. If we observe line 3 and find an anapest in the halfway of the line:

I sigh | the lack | of man- | y a thing | I sought,

The anapest gives the border a small hiccup, a small syncopation—but it doesn't distract the reader or call an excessive amount of attention to itself. Shakespeare always keeps balancing a tight rhythm in his all poems while utilizing the variations importantly for maintaining the poem engaging and active.

Stylistics Features in Lexical Level:

Open class words carry most of the meaning in an exceedingly language as compared to closed class (grammatical) words like determiners (e.g., this, that, the) and prepositions (e.g., in, at, on). There are sentence connectors that refer to the closed class. It joins with open words together for making the arrangements in the sentences meaningful. Below the given table shows how are the open class words distributed throughout the poem. Open class words which include all the nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs in the poem.

Table-2: Distribution of Open Class Words in 'Sonnet -30'

Noun	Adjective	Verb	Adverb
Sessions,	Sweet, silent	thought	when
Remembrance, things		Summon up, past,	
Sigh, Lack, thing		sought	
Wail, woes, Time's	old, new, dear	waste	
		Can, drown, unused, flow	Then,
Friends, death's, night	Precious, dateless	hid	
woe Love's,	afresh	weep cancell'd	
Moan, expense, sight		Vanish'd	
grievances	foregone	Can, grieve	
Woe,		tell	heavily
Account, moan	Sad, fore bemoaned		
	New	Paid, pay	before
friend	dear	think	
Losses, sorrows		Are, restored, end	

Table-2 shows parts of words used by Shakespeare in Sonnet 30. Effective choice of words can result in a vivid, deep, and memorable expression of ideas and an efficient way to convey information. The most used words are verbs the part of speech the indicate motion, action and state of being. Well-chosen action verbs instil in the reader mind and heart mental and visible action that greatly enhances the message the sonnet is trying to convey. Some verbs indicate a state of being and express existence. Shakespeare used adjectives to be specific, create an impact, and develop an image in the reader's mind. Besides, the closed class words pronouns, conjunctions and prepositions are used according to their grammatical functions. Grammar is crucial in any writing or communication because it enhances accuracy and an indication of the carefulness and effort of writers.

Stylistics Features in Graphological Level:
If we point out the graphology of the poem, graphological parallelism is often found here. Sonnet is composed of three quatrains and a terminal couplet in iambic pentameter with the rhyme pattern ababcdcdefefgg.The poet has used commas, semi colon, colon, hyphen, period and apostrophe to make it more easily presentable.

Table-3: Punctuation Used

Punctuation Name and Mark	Number of Times Used	Line Number
Comma (,)	8	2,3,5,6,7,9, ,11,13,
Colon (:)	1	4
Semi-colon (;)	1	8
Period (.)	2	12,14
Caesura (,)	3	5,13,14
Apostrophe (')	7	4,5,6,7,8,10,14
Hyphen (-,)	1	11

Table-3shows the punctuations used in Sonnet 30. Every single line ends with punctuation indicating each line is a complete thought. The first punctuation is a Comma. The comma is used as end punctuation in 8 lines to create drama, emphasize feelings and add meaning by allowing readers to pause to think about the message or ideas perpetuated by the poet. (Quackenbush &Qauckenbush, 2019). Colon is used one (1) line to draw attention to a series of ideas and to introduce additional information that is suggested in the preceding line. Most of the used punctuation is apostrophe 7 times. Contractions are shortened form of words in which one or more letters have been omitted, mostly verbs. An apostrophe is placed exactly on the position of the omitted letters such as time's, unus'd, deaths. The apostrophe was used in each of the following words in the sonnet time's, love's, restor'd to suggest possession to assign human characteristics to inanimate objects.

Stylistics Features in Lexico-Syntax Level
Archaic and Modern Words: Archaism is that the use of writing that's today considered outdated or quaint. Derived from the Greek word arkhaios, meaning 'ancient', archaic language in literature are often within the sort of a word, a phrase, or maybe the way the sentence is constructed (the syntax).
Many words that were once common in English fall out of use or change their meanings, ... of a different modern word, as with gentle, the sense of which is preserved in gentleman. ...   posy, a brief motto or line of verse inscribed inside a hoop.

The words are the most ordinary in the inoperative language. They are not used nowadays however many poets set their poems in such an era of historical times or they're a section of the old English language which is why they use archaic words.

Table-4: Periods of Words

Archaic words	Modern words
sweet	gratifying
Summon up	think
sigh	lament
woes	sorrowfully
drown	cry
precious	dear
afresh	again
expense	loss
foregone	again
heavily	sadly
moan	lament
New pay	repay
thee	you
restored	compensated

Table-4: Presents the archaic words in the sonnet, these are frequently used during the Middle Ages and Shakespeare's literary works are full of them. Rhyme and meter, add formality and give a sense of antiquity to the sonnet are maintained by the using of archaic words. Archaic words function as worldly perceptions of events as they are related ancient expression that denotes remoteness and indicative of time-honoured tradition. They evoke the tone of historical authenticity and realistic background of the past.

Conclusion

The poem, "Sonnet 30" is considered by its primary theme as the conception of memory in much an alike way that sonnet form itself could also be a poetic tool for memory, life eternal and stillness. This sonnet encapsulates the very nature of the Sonnets, in which the great battle of the universe is that perpetual struggle not only between life and death but also between mutability and perpetuity. In the vital combat against time, the great weapons of man's are poetry and memory, where poetry is perceived as a tool for memory. (Bruce Meyer) It is the expertise of the greatest writer Shakespeare to allure us to think over time, the memory of the life and its stillness. Using such a dynamic flow of spurring word choices made the poem more depth in exposing the truth of life.

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