VERBAL PARALLELISM IN THE MODERN TEXT OF SHAKESPEARE'S *ROMEO AND JULIET*

PARALELISME VERBAL PADA TEKS MODERN ROMEO DAN JULIET OLEH SHAKESPEARE

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Abstract

This research is aimed at describing verbal parallelism applied in the modern text of Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet* edited by John Crowther. There are two objectives proposed in this research, i.e. to identify the types of verbal parallelism and to explain the functions of verbal parallelism. This research applied qualitative method. Using Leech's theory of types and functions of verbal parallelism, the results of this research are: 1) there are only six out of eight types of verbal parallelism found; they are anaphora, epistrophe, anadiplosis, epanalepsis, polyptoton, and homoioteleuton; 2) the functions of verbal parallelism found are to make superfluity form of expression and to set up a special relation of expression and content.

Keywords: verbal parallelism, Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan paralelisme verbal yang diaplikasikan dalam teks modern Romeo dan Juliet dari Shakespeare yang diedit oleh John Crowther. Terdapat dua tujuan di dalam penilitian ini yaitu untuk mengidentifikasi tipe-tipe paralelisme verbal dan menjelaskan fungsi-fungsinya. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif. Dengan menggunakan teori dari Leech mengenai tipe dan fungsi dari paralelisme verbal, hasil penelitian menunjukkan: 1) terdapat enam tipe dari delapan tipe paralelisme verbal yang ada, diantaranya anaphora, epistrophe, anadiplosis, epanalepsis, polyptoton dan homoioteleuton; 2) fungsi dari paralelisme verbal yang ditemukan adalah untuk melebih-lebihkan bentuk ekspresi dan membuat hubungan khusus diantara ekspresi dan isi.

Kata kunci: paralelisme verbal, Shakespeare, Romeo dan Juliet.

INTRODUCTION

As a communication system, language used by people is divided into two kinds; they are spoken and written. In a spoken type, language is used in daily conversation, presentation, and others related to talking; giving speech, singing, and the like. Meanwhile, in written type, it is used to write messages, letters, books, literary works, and others related to written text.

In science, language has its study which is called as linguistics. In this discipline, language is being studied from the history until phenomena which exist today. According to Brinton (2000: 3), linguists understand language as a system of arbitrary vocal signs. Language is rule-governed, creative, universal, innate, and learned all at the same time. It means that there have been several agreed requirements of each language which is being studied in linguistics. Linguistics has branches which study about language phenomena depending on each field of it. Some of linguistic

branches are semantics (dealing with meaning), sociolinguistics (dealing with language and society), syntax (dealing with grammar), and others.

Stylistics is one of linguistic branches which deals with style in a work of art. According to Short (in Asgher, 2016), stylistics is the study which deals with the analysis of literary text by applying linguistic approach. Thus, it is suitable to analyze language style using stylistic approach. In stylistics, people may find some terms related to language style; they are deviation, parallelism or verbal repetition, ambiguity and indeterminacy, and figurative language. In parallelism or verbal repetition itself, people will find two terms related to it; those are free verbal repetition and verbal parallelism. Each term has different meanings and concepts. This research takes verbal parallelism as the main topic. Verbal parallelism is a part of verbal repetition which repeats the form of language such as word, phrase or clause in the next part of line so that it is equivalent without deviating language rules.

In this research, the researcher takes drama as the object of analyzing verbal parallelism. There are various titles of dramas which can be taken as the subject for this research but this research uses the modern text of Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet* edited by John Crowther since it is one of famous classic dramas in which people have known about it. Another reason, the researcher uses the modern text because there are not many researchers analyzing verbal parallelism in modern texts. In analyzing verbal parallelism, the researcher provides some objectives in general, they are: to identify types of verbal parallelism, and to explain functions of verbal parallelism.

This research uses stylistic approach to analyze the main topic. The verbal parallelism theory which is used is stated by Leech in his book entitled *A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry* (1969). By using his theory, the researcher is intended to analyze the types of verbal parallelism. According to him, there are eight types of it; they are anaphora, epistrophe, symploce, anadiplosis, epanalepsis, antistrophe, polyptoton, and homoioteleuton (Leech, 1969). Then, for the functions of verbal parallelism, the researcher also still uses Leech's theory. The functions found in his book are to make a superfluity form of expression and to set up a special relation between expression and context which is used to hammer the home expression of the context (Leech, 1969).

RESEARCH METHOD

Types of Study

This research employed qualitative method to analyze data. This method was used to get depth explanation of data about the types of verbal parallelism and its functions in the subject.

Time and Place of the Study

The study was written from October 2017 to July 2018 in Yogyakarta.

Subject of the Study

The subject of the study was modern text of Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet* edited by John Crowther.

Data, Intrument, and Data Collection Techniques

A qualitative reserach method deals with words in observing data thus this research which was also a qualitative research dealed with words. The words were written in the data in which they had been organized in the level of words, phrases, and clauses or sentences. As this research applied qualitative method, thus the main instrument was the researcher herself. As the primary instrument in this research, the researcher was the one who collected, analyzed, interpreted and concluded the data. Then, other instrument which was used as the secondary instrument was data sheet. In the data sheet, it was added the types of verbal parallelism and the functions in the modern text of Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet* edited by John Crowther done by the main characters. The researcher collected data through several steps, they were the researcher downloaded the modern text of Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet* edited by John Crowther from the internet, read the drama script, did the note-taking, and classified the data related into data sheet.

Data Analysis

This research was a qualitative research in which data must give depth explanation. The data analysis techniques done were: the researcher analyzed and interpreted each datum based on its context and put it into findings, and then, concluded the findings in conclusion part and added some suggestions.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

There are only six out of eight types of verbal parallelism that are found in the data. Those types are anaphora, epistrophe, anadiplosis, epanalepsis, polyptoton and homoioteleuton. Those two types which cannot be found are symploce and antistrophe. Those types cannot be found because there is no repetition of units that occurs in the same place as it has been figured out in the patterns of symploce and antistrophe.

Furthermore, both of the functions of verbal parallelism that are to make a superfluity form of expression and to set a special relation of expression and content are applied to each type of verbal parallelism. Thus, each type of it carries certain functions.

1. Types of Verbal Parallelism
a. Anaphora

Anaphora is the repetition which occurs in the initial part of an expression. Hence, the beginning part of a work of art such as word, phrase or clause in a line is repeated in the following line in the initial

part also. The pattern of anaphora is (a...) (a...). The first example of anaphora found in the data is seen in the following.

Romeo: **I'm not** myself. **I'm not** here. This isn't Romeo he's somewhere else.

(Datum No. 15)

The example above shows that the words 'I'm not' in the dialogue spoken by Romeo are repeated twice in the beginning parts of the first and second sentences. Thus, those words are seen and categorized as an anaphora. The anaphora shows Romeo's seriousness that he is sad because he has fallen for a Capulet's girl. Moreover, the repetition in the words 'I'm not' is used to stress that Romeo feels that he has lost himself when he talks to Benvolio.

Benvolio knows that Romeo is such a mess because he loves a girl from Capulet's family. Then, Benvolio tries to ask Romeo to tell him his problem so he can help. Romeo avoids him and chooses to leave him. However, Benvolio keeps following and asking Romeo about the girl whom Romeo loves since he is worrying about Romeo's condition. Romeo feels frustrated and utters that dialogue which tells that he is not Romeo.

b. Epistrophe

Epistrophe is the repetition which occurs in the final part of an expression. It is the opposite of anaphora in which the last word unit of a line is repeated and put in the next final part. The pattern is (...a) (...a). Epistrophe can also occur in the word, phrase,

and clause. The example of epistrophe is presented as follows.

Juliet: I'll look at **him** and try to like **him**, . . .

(Datum No. 37)

In the example above, epistrophe is marked in the word 'him' in Juliet's utterance. The word 'him' can be categorized as epistrophe because it is repeated in the final part of Juliet's each sentence. This epistrophe is used to show how obedient Juliet is when she tries to make her parents happy by fulfilling what they want, even to like Paris to be her husband.

In this statement, epistrophe occurs when Juliet's family will have a party in which they will invite many people. A night before the party held, Juliet is asked by her mother to meet a man named Paris in which her father will have Juliet to marry him. As a good daughter, Juliet will try to pay attention to Paris by saying that she will look and try to like him.

c. Anadiplosis

Anadiplosis is a type of verbal parallelism where the repetition occurs if the last part of a unit is repeated in the initial part of the following line. The repetition can be   a word(s), phrase, and clause. The illustration of anadiplosis is seen below.

Romeo: . . . Rise up, beautiful sun, and kill the jealous **moon**. The **moon** is already sick and pale because you, Juliet, her maid, are beautiful than she.

(Datum No. 62)

According to the illustration above, the word 'moon' is repeated in the final and

initial parts of Romeo's sentences again. As it is written in the formula of anadiplosis, the word 'moon' is written in the final unit of the first sentence. Then, it is being repeated again in the front part of the second sentence. Thus, Romeo marks the occurrence of anadiplosis here. He uses it to describe Juliet's beauty as if it has made the moon jealous. Moreover, it also shows how Romeo admires Juliet's beauty.

Here, the anadiplosis itself appears when Romeo isolates himself from his fellows after attending the Capulet's party. He hides himself in the darkness. Romeo feels sorrowful because he knows that Juliet is the daughter of the Capulet and he has loved her. Romeo feels sadder when he knows that Juliet also loves him back because they have done kissing in the supper.

d. Epanalepsis

Epanalepsis is the repetition which occurs when the initial and final parts of unit are similar. The repetition is done after intervening words. The pattern of epanalepsis is (a...a) (b...b) which can appear on word, phrase or clause. The example of epanalepsis is presented in the extract as follows.

Romeo : Seriously? **You** mean I should groan and tell **you**?

(Datum No. 16)

It is seen that Romeo intentionally repeats his word 'you' in his dialogue. The repetition happens in the front and final parts of his sentence. Therefore, Romeo makes epanalepsis occuring. In this extract, the word 'you' is used as a pronoun which refers to Benvolio. Thus, epanalepsis is used to point the person whom Romeo is talking with; it is Benvolio. Besides, it is intended to reveal that Romeo does not want to share his feeling to someone else.

By repeating the word 'you', Romeo dislikes Benvolio forcing him to tell everything about his love story. It is because since they meet, Benvolio keeps asking. However, to make him relief, Romeo just gives the girl's description than tells the truth so he is still curious. Here, the repetition helps Romeo to avoid and chooses to leave him.

e. Polyptoton

Polyptoton is a type of verbal parallelism in which the repetition occurs in various grammatical inflections. It means that the repetition of polyptoton can occur in different form of grammar or case in English but it has one requirement; the repetition must have similar word root. There is no pattern of polyptoton because as it has been mentioned, it only has one requisite. The example of polyptoton is presented as follows.

Romeo: . . . This is the love I feel, though no one loves me back.

(Datum No. 7)

It shows that the polyptoton appears in the word 'love' and 'loves' in Romeo's utterance. They are categorized as polyptoton because they have the same word root. It is

the word 'love' even though they come from different grammatical forms. The word 'love' is a noun while the word 'loves' is a verb with suffix ' s' because of following the grammatical rules of simple present tense for singular subject. The polyptoton is used to show how sad Romeo's love story is.

Here, it occurs in the context when Romeo meets Benvolio in a street after the Montague and the Capulet have a fight. Benvolio has asked him why he looks so sad so he tells him that he feels confused about his love. Romeo keeps murmuring about his sad love that the girl whom he loves belongs to the Capulet's family. Then, the saddest fact, the girl whose name is Rosaline does not love him back.

f. Homoioteleuton

Homoioteleuton is the repetition which occurs in the endings of different words. The ending words must have similar derivational or inflectional ending. Furthermore, this repetition happens in the endings of parallel words. There is no certain formula for this type of verbal parallelism. The example is given in the extract as follows.

Romeo: ...Sad **happiness**! Serious **foolishness**!

(Datum No. 6)

Romeo is considered causing the occurrence of homoioteleuton in the words 'happiness' and 'foolishness'. They belong to this type since they have the same derivational ending' ness'. Moreover, they are parallel words which belong to the grammatical class called noun.

In this extract, homoioteleuton shows how much sad and complicated Romeo's life is. It is begun when Romeo and Benvolio meet. Benvolio asks what has happened to him because he looks different and sad. He tells Benvolio that he loves a Capulet's girl. In this meeting, Romeo sees blood and concludes that a fight between the Montague and the Capulet just happens again. It evokes a mixed feeling that causes him to say the phrases between sadness and happiness.

2. Functions of Verbal Parallelism

The second discussion presents the functions of verbal parallelism found in the data. Both of the functions of verbal parallelism by Leech (1969: 84-86) can be found in the subject. The detailed discussion of each function of verbal parallelism is presented below.

a. To make a superfluity form of expression

The first function of verbal parallelism which is called as to make a superfluity form of expression means that this function is used to develop an utterance or expression so it can be more expressive. The concept of this function is to express someone's feeling by developing the main idea. In developing the main idea, it is added by additional words which support to make pleonastic the main idea. The example of this function which is found in the data is seen as follows.

Romeo: . . . She won't listen ten to words of **love**, or let you look at her with **loving** eyes, or open her lap to receive gifts of gold.

(Datum No. 20)

The example above shows that Romeo makes repetition called as polyptoton in the word 'love' and 'loving'. It is because those words have the same word root 'love'. This repetition is functioned to make a superfluity form of expression because they give more explanation of the idea. In the first word 'love', this word gives more idea to 'words' in which the girl whom Romeo loves, Rosaline, will not hear any single word even a lovely word from him. Next, the second word 'loving' gives additional information that Rosaline does not like somebody to look at her with love in his eyes. It points that Rosaline does not like a man who shows love to her. Besides, it signifies that Rosaline will not have a man to be her couple.

This statement happens when Romeo and Benvolio have a conversation about why Romeo looks sad. Romeo tells him that he loves a girl but she does not love him back. Romeo does not tell Benvolio the name of the girl because it will make him sadder to say it. Thus, he just says what he has felt about his love story.

b. To set a special relation of expression and content

The second function of verbal parallelism is to set a special relation of expression and content. This function has another name; it is to hammer home of content. This second verbal parallelism function explains that between the expression and content has a relation in which it brings the important idea. The expression itself is represented by the word(s) which contains idea in the content of a unit. The second type of function of verbal parallelism has its characteristics; first, it happens in the word which repeats twice, and second, it is sensible; it usually happens to anaphora. However, those characteristics must in line with the expression; the words must contain the idea not the pleonasm.

The example of the second function of verbal parallelism found is written in the following.

Romeo: **I love** rich Capulet's daughter.
      I love her, and she loves me.

(Datum No. 83)

As what has been written in the example above, the repetition occurs in the sentence 'I love' so it is categorized as anaphora. It is seen that the repetition is in the front parts of each sentences. These anaphoric sentences carry a function to set a special relation of expression and content. The expression itself is represented in the anaphoric words 'I love' which bring a relation to the content. The relation is used to stress the main idea by which the word "I' refers to Romeo and the word 'love' is the main topic talked in the dialogue. Thus, the expression conveys idea which tells that Romeo loves someone. The person is Juliet,

the daughter of Capulet's family. In this extract, it is concluded that the special relation which exists is the use of the repeated words 'I love' that refers to Romeo. In other word, it is to show who the speaker is, the reference of the word 'I'. Thus, it is to clear who the person that has loved Mr Capulet's daughter is.

This dialogue is uttered by Romeo when he visits Friar Lawrence in his cell. Romeo is asked by Friar Lawrence where he has been lately because Friar also knows that those days, he acts differently; Romeo looks so sad because he loves Rosaline but she does not love him back. Then, Romeo tells him everything. Friar Lawrence knows that Romeo loves Rosaline but now, he tells Friar that he has fallen in love with Juliet and she loves him back. After telling Friar Lawrence what has been happening, Romeo also asks him to marry him with Juliet.

CONCLUSION

This research examines verbal parallelism found in the modern text of Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet edited by John Crowther. Based on the findings and discussion related to the formulation of the problem and research objectives, the researcher draws some conclusions. In terms of types of verbal parallelism, there are six out of eight types verbal parallelism which are found in the data. Those six types of verbal parallelism are anaphora, epistrophe,

anadiplosis, epanalepsis, polyptoton, and homoioteleuton. Polyptoton is dominant because there are many words in the data which have the same word root. Meanwhile, the two types which cannot be found are symploce (it is because there is no repetition of the combination of anaphora and epistrophe) and antistrophe (it is because there is no repetition of items in a reverse order).

Each type of verbal parallelism found has specific functions. In this research, the theory of functions of verbal parallelism is also stated by Leech. Two functions of verbal parallelism are found, i.e. to make superfluity form of expression and to set up a special relation of expression and content. The second function, it is to set a special relation of expression and content, is dominant than the other. This dominant function is used to emphasize the main idea or the topic within the content.

SUGGESTIONS

To the readers, in linguistics, there are many phenomena that can be analysed; one of them is about stylistics. Thus, it is expected that this research can add more knowledge about stylistics and its phenomena on it, especially about verbal parallelism. The verbal parallelism itself does not only occur in the old texts of literary works but also in the modern texts of literary works and non-literary works, and the translation of works. Hence, the language style called as verbal

parallelism is separated in many works.

Next, to the English students, stylistics is the study of style in language in which many people interest on studying it. To English students who are majoring linguistics, verbal parallelism is not the new phenomenon existing in stylistics but it sounds foreign because there is less discussion about it. Thus, it is suggested that the English students can learn and conduct a stylistic studies especially about verbal parallelism by this research. Besides there is not much discussion about it, there have not been many researchers talking about it in their research.

The last, to the future researchers, there have not been many researchers interested in analysing stylistic study about verbal parallelism. In this research, the researcher only analyses the types and the function of it using Geoffrey Leech's theory. Therefore, it is expected for future researchers to develop the analyses of verbal parallelism using other theories which can be found, especially in the new theory, and the other objects, especially in the modern literary works, some songs for instance. Besides, other researcher also can compare the use of verbal parallelism in the old literary works to the modern ones. For example, it is comparing the original text of Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet to the modern text one.

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