ABSTRACT
This paper aims to analyze Shakespeare’s poem “Sonnet 18” from the perspective of stylistic analysis. The analysis is made under the aspects of Graphlogical, Grammatical, Syntactical, and Phonological patterns. Troops and schemes are also described that are present in the poem. This research is helpful to analyze the structure and style of Shakespeare’s poetry, and his themes, views, and treatment of nature and his beloved.

Key Words: Sonnet, style, graphological analysis, syntactic analysis

INTRODUCTION
This study aims to analyze the Shakespeare’s poem sonnet 18. Before starting the analysis literature review is given which gives a brief idea about style, stylistics, levels of stylistics and sonnet. The poem is analyzed stylistically at different level e.g. grammatical, lexical, phonological and graphological. Schemes and troops are also found in this analysis. This is a descriptive study which analyzes the poem qualitatively. This study will be helpful for other related researches. This work will be of great benefit to the students of language and literature
who also have interest in stylistics. This study will also inspire them more on how to analyze the
text using different levels of stylistic analysis which are employed in this work.

LITERATURE REVIEW

WHAT IS STYLE?
“Style” is a word which is derived from Latin word “elocution” which means style and in Greek it
means lexis. Style is a broader term and it has several meanings in and outside of the literary
text.

"Style is that which indicates how the writer takes himself and what he is saying. It is the mind
skating circles around itself as it moves forward."(Robert Frost)

"Proper words in proper places make the true definition of style."(Jonathan Swift)

"The style of an author should be the image of his mind, but the choice and command of
language is the fruit of exercise."(Edward Gibbon)

"Style, in its finest sense, is the last acquirement of the educated mind; it is also the most
useful. It pervades the whole being."(Alfred North Whitehead)

WHAT IS STYLISTICS?
Stylistics is a branch of applied linguistics which deals with the study of style in texts. Before the
20th century stylistics only deals with literary text. But from 20th century it started to deal with
non-literary text. Example: religion, law, advertisement, newspaper etc. In regard to their
linguistic and tonal style Stylistics is the study and interpretation of text. As a discipline, it links
literary criticism to linguistics. It does not function as an independent domain on its own, but it
can be applied to an understanding of literature and journalism as well as linguistics. Sources of study in stylistics may range from official works of writing to popular texts and from advertising copy to news, non-fiction, and popular culture, as well as to political and religious discourse.

**LEVEL OF STYLISTICS ANALYSIS**

The following are the levels of stylistics. We analyze the text according to these levels.

1. **Phonetic level:** It is an examination of sounds; in phonetic level we study the characteristics and potential utility of sounds.

2. **Phonological level:** It is the study of the sound system of a given language; the Formal rules of pronunciation.

3. **Graphological level:** It is the analogous study of language’s writing system; the formalized rules of spellings.

4. **Grammatical level:** In this level both the syntactic and morphological levels are discussed. The aim is to analyze the internal structure of sentences in a language and the way they function in sequences. Clauses, phrases, words, nouns, verbs, etc. need to be distinguished and put through an analysis to find out the foregrounding and the deviation.

5. **The lexical level:** It is the study of the way in which individual words and idioms tend to pattern in different linguistic context; on the semantic level in terms of stylistics.
INTRODUCTION TO THE WRITER OF SONNET 18, “WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE”
William Shakespeare (26 April 1564 (baptized) – 23 April 1616) was an English poet, playwright and actor. He is widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's pre-eminent dramatist. He is often called England's national poet and the "Bard of Avon". His extant works consist of about 38 plays, 154 sonnets, two long narrative poems, and a few other verses, the authorship of some of which is unreliable. His plays have been translated into every major living language and are executed more often than those of any other playwright.
Between 1585 and 1592, he started a successful career in London as an actor, writer, and part-owner of a playing company called the Lord Chamberlain's Men, later known as the King's Men. Shakespeare produced most of his known work between 1589 and 1613. His early plays were mainly comedies and histories and these works remain considered as some the best work produced in these genres even today. Then he wrote mainly tragedies until about 1608, including Hamlet, King Lear, Othello, and Macbeth, regarded as some of the finest works in the English language. In his last phase, he wrote tragicomedies, also known as romances, and cooperated with other playwrights.

INTRODUCTION TO SONNET 18
Sonnet 18 is the eighteenth poem in William Shakespeare's huge series of sonnets published in 1609. Shakespeare wrote 154 little poems and all of these are sonnets, but sonnet 18 is the most famous and widely read. It is the perfect example of Shakespearean sonnet. Shakespearean’s sonnets are written in iambic pentameter, a rhyme scheme in which each sonnet line consists of ten syllables. The syllables are divided into five pairs called iambics or
iambic feet. An iamb is a metrical unit made up of one unstressed syllable followed by one stressed syllable. There are fourteen lines in a Shakespearean sonnet. The first twelve lines are divided into three quatrains with four lines each. In the three quatrains the poet establishes a theme or problem and then resolves it in the final two lines, called the couplet. The rhyme scheme of the quatrains is ababcdcdefef. The couplet has the rhyme scheme gg. This sonnet structure is commonly called the English sonnet or the Shakespearean sonnet, to distinguish it from Italian Petrarchan sonnet form which has two parts: a rhyming octave (abbaabba) and a rhyming sestet (cdcdcd). The Petrarchan sonnet style was extremely popular with Elizabethan sonneteers, much to Shakespeare’s disdain. Only three of Shakespeare’s 154 sonnets do not conform to this structure: sonnet 99, which has 15 lines; sonnet 126, which has 12 lines; and sonnet 145, which is written in iambic tetrameter.

**THEME OF SONNET 18**
Theme of this sonnet is love but it is not completely a love poem. At first the poet talk about the beauty of nature and then compare it with the beauty of his beloved and at the end poet describe the main theme of this poem which is the mortality of this world and immortality of the work of literature and writing. The writer explains that everything of this world is mortal but the work of literature will not decline until there is life on earth. So, three themes run parallel in this sonnet: theme of beauty of nature, theme of love and theme of mortality of life and immortality of literature.
SONNET 18: TEXT OF THE POEM

Shall I compare thee to a summer’s day?

Thou art more lovely and more temperate:

Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,

And summer’s lease hath all too short a date:

Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,

And often is his gold complexion dimm’d;

And every fair from fair sometime declines,

By chance, or nature’s changing course untrimm’d;

But thy eternal summer shall not fade,

Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow’st,

Nor shall death brag thou wander’st in his shade,

When in eternal lines to time thou grow’st;

So long as men can breathe, or eyes can see,

So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.
FRAME WORK
This work is a stylistic analysis of sonnet 18. The poem is analyzed on different levels of
stylistics. Qualitative and descriptive method is used in this work. The data for analysis is the
sonnet of Shakespeare. Shakespeare wrote 154 sonnets. But the sonnet which is selected for
analysis in this research study is sonnet 18.

STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF SONNET 18
We can analyze this sonnet on various levels as follows:

Graphological level
1. There are 14 lines in this sonnet.

2. First 12 lines are divided into 3 quatrains with 4 lines each and then last 2 lines couplet.

3. There are 114 words in this sonnet.

4. Punctuation marks are used in the poem. For example: question mark, full stop, comma,
colon, semicolon and apostrophe are used in this poem.

5. There is usual capitalization.

6. There is no use of underline, italic or bold letters.

7. There is use of Syncope e.g. Ow’st & grow’st and use of Apocope e.g.
dimm’dd&untrimm’d.
Lexical level

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<th>Adverb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
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Verb and aux. V | Preposition | Conjunction |
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<td>To, Of, From, By, In,</td>
<td>And, Or, But,</td>
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GRAMMATICAL LEVEL

1. In this sonnet question mark is used which shows that the poet is not conformed about what to do. He has a conflict in his mind that whether he should compare his beloved with summer’s day or not?

2. Punctuation marks such as Commas, semi colon, and colon are used to make the poem easily comprehend able.

3. Compounding is used e.g. in word: sometime.
4. **Anastrophe** is used which is the inversion of natural order of sentence structure e.g.

   - Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,
   - And often is his gold complexion dimm’d;
   - And every fair from fair sometime declines,
   - Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow’st,
   - Nor shall death brag thou wander’st in his shade,
   - When in eternal lines to time thou grow’st;
   - So long lives this, and this gives life to thee

5. **Affixation** is used e.g. in words:

   Changing, Untrimm’d, Wander’st, dimm’d, Grow’st,

**PHONOLOGICAL LEVEL**

1. The rhyme scheme of sonnet 18 is as follows:

   Ababcdcdefefgg

2. It is written in iambic pentameter. Iambic pentameter is a rhyme scheme in which each line consists of 10 syllables these syllables are further divided into 5 pairs called iambic feet. An iamb is a metrical unit in which one unstressed syllable is followed by a stressed syllable e.g.

   Shall I / com PARE/ thee TO / a SUM / mer's DAY?
Thou ART / more LOVE / ly AND / more TEM / per ATE

- **Syllable structure** is as follows:

  Shall I / com PARE/ thee TO / a SUM / mer's DAY?

  Cvc v / cvc cv / cv cv / v cvc / cvc cv

  Thou ART / more LOVE / ly AND / more TEM / per ATE

  Cv vc / cv cvc / cv vc / cv cvc / cvc vc

- **Alliteration** is used which is the repetition of initial consonant sounds e.g. in words:

  Do darling

  Fair from fair

  Chance changing

  That thou

  Nor nor

  Shall shade

  So see

  Long lives life

  This thee
• **Assonance** is used which is the repetition of vowel sounds to create internal rhyme e.g. in words:

  Summer’s temperate
  
  Thou more
  
  Hath date
  
  Do too
  
  Hot gold
  
  Sometimes shines declines
  
  Fair from fair
  
  Chance changing
  
  Shall shade
  
  Thou grow’st
  
  Lives this gives life
  
• **Consonance** is used which is the repetition of final consonant sounds e.g. in words:

  Temperate date
  
  Shines declines
  
  Dimm’d untrimm’d
Fade shade

Ow’st wander’st grow’st

Lives gives

- **Rhyming** word are used e.g. in words:

  Day may

  Temperate date

  Shines declines

  Dimm’d untrimm’d

  Fade shade

  Ow’st grow’st

  See thee

**SCHEMES AND TROOPS IN SONNET 18**

To create a particular style of writing schemes and troops are used.

**SCHEMES:** It is foregrounded repetition of expressions; expression includes phonology and surface grammatical structure (graphology).

**TROOPS:** It is foregrounded irregularities of content. A troop may be identified as a formal or semantic deviation.
ANAPHORA is a scheme. It is the repetition of words at the start of a sentence or clause e.g.

1. Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow’st,

Nor shall death brag thou wander’st in his shade,

2. So long as men can breathe, or eyes can see,

So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.

Words Nor and So long are anaphora in this poem.

PLOCE is a scheme. It is the intermittent repetition of words e.g.

1. Thou art more lovely and more temperate:

2. And every fair from fair sometime declines,

Words more and fair are Ploce in this poem.

ANTITHESIS is a scheme in which contrasting words, phrases, sentences or ideas are used for the sake of emphasis. For example in sonnet 18, in line7 the poet makes a hypothesis that “every fair from fair sometime declines” but in the next lines from 9-11 the poet himself opposes his hypothesis by the concept that the beauty of his beloved will never be decline.

RHETORICAL QUESTION is a troop in which leading question is asked e.g.
“Shall I compare thee to a summer’s day”?

This 1st line is a rhetorical question.

**SIMILE** is a figure of speech and a troop which compares two unlike things by the use of word “like” or “as”.

In line 1 simile is used when the poet compare the beauty of his beloved with a summer’s day.

**METAPHORE** is a figure of speech and a troop which directly compares two different things. It is implied simile.

In Line 3 “the darling buds of May” is an extended metaphor of plant life.

In line 5-6 “the eye of heaven shines” is a metaphor of hot sunny day and “gold complexion dimm’d” is a metaphor of a cold day.

In line 9 “thy eternal summer” is a metaphor of the beauty and youth of poet’s beloved.

In line 12 “lines to time” is a metaphor of poetry.

**PERSONIFICATION** is a figure of speech and a troop in which human attributes are given to non-human things.

In line 3-4 personification is used. The words “shake” and “darling” are more often applied to human characteristics even if the wind have the ability to shake the branches of trees and buds may be called as “darling”. Leasing is also a property of humans which is given to summer.
In line 5-6 personification is used when the heaven is given eyes and the word complexion is used for sun instead of man.

In line 9 reverse personification is used. Here the beloved is given the attribute of summer.

**PUN** is a play on words which suggests two or more meanings for an intended humorous or rhetorical effect.

In line 2 "Temperate" is a pun, it carries two important meanings here. When it is applied to the beloved, it means "showing moderation or self-restraint", but when applied to the summer’s day it means, "Possessing mild temperature".

In line 11 “shade” is also a pun it also means a ghost.

**SYNECDOCHE** is a figure of speech in which a part of something is used to represent the whole or the whole of something is used to represent part of it. It is considered to be a special kind of metonymy.

In sonnet 18 the word “summer’s day” is used to show the whole beauty of summer season. The word “art” is used to describe the whole beauty of poet’s beloved. The words “eternal lines to time” are used to show the eternity of whole poetry and written work.

**IMAGERY** is the artistic use of words in which the writer creates an image in reader’s mind by describing the scene with the help of words. Imagery is used to create a great sense of understanding. In sonnet 18 following are imagery words:
Summer’s day, rough winds, buds of May, eye of heaven, gold complexion, men can breathe, or eyes can see.

CONCLUSION
This study shows the stylistic analysis of sonnet 18 at different levels of stylistics. Sonnet 18 is a love poem which shows the love of poet towards his beloved. The poet shows the beauty of his beloved by different concepts. The poet compares his beloved by a summer’s day and declared his beloved as more beautiful. At the end the poet comes to the main conclusion that everything is mortal but only the words which are in written form they are immortal and they will sustain until there is life on earth. In this work of analysis different aspects of sonnet 18 are elaborated. The poem is analyzed on phonological, graphological, lexical and grammatical level. Schemes and troops which are used in this sonnet are also mentioned in this study.

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