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Print ISSN: [3006-2497](#) Online ISSN: [3006-2500](#)Platform & Workflow by: [Open Journal Systems](#)**Stylistic Analysis of Toni Morrison's Jazz: A Thematic Perspective****Zarhat Ali**

P.hD Scholar, Kohat University of Science and Technology, Assistant Professor Northern University Nowshera

zarhatali11@gmail.com**Sumbal Rahman**

M.phil scholar Northern University Nowshera

sumbalrahman04@gmail.com**ABSTRACT**

This research aims to analyze Morrison's Jazz (1992) stylistically with a thematic perspective. The primary objective is to find stylistic in Morrison's Jazz (1992). Furthermore, this research is also about to find out metaphors, similes, allegories, and writing styles. The basic aims of this research are to find out the narrative style and theme of the novel. Another purpose is who has narrated this novel's writing style and characters. The researcher uses the qualitative method; the narrative technique is followed as analytical. Furthermore, critical race theory is followed to analyze the data. It highlights racism, prejudices, and discrimination suffered by "African Americans." In addition, stylistic devices are examined in the novel. Keywords: Stylistic analysis, metaphors, similes, allegory, setting, racism, place.

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INTRODUCTION

Stylistics refers to the idea of "style" which concerns the order and sequence between one's thoughts and expression. Stylistic analysis is a component of literary criticism that concentrates the formal aspects of a text including its language, structure, and overall style, in order to gain insight into its meaning and significance. It examines the choices made by the author in terms of diction, syntax, imagery, and other elements of literary style. These choices provide deeper understanding and contribute to the overall effect of the text. Wales' Stylistics (2011) claims, stylistic analysis is a separate area of literary studies that looks at a literary work language and style. It focusses on the decisions the author made in relation to tone, symbolism, sentence structure, choice of words, and other literary elements.

Stylistic analysis has changed significantly and been applied in many different contexts over time. Stylistic analysis has roots in the classical periods of Greece and Rome. In his well-known book "Rhetoric," the Greek philosopher Aristotle described the ideas of style and rhetoric. Rhetoricians such as Cicero and Quintilian stressed the significance of style in successful communication throughout the Roman era. Early 1920s formalist and linguistic theories inspired the development of the stylistics field. These studies were advanced in large part by the Russian-American linguist Jakobson, especially through the 1958 Conference of Style. In a piece titled Linguistics and Poetics, which was included in Sebeok's 1960 book Style in Language, Jakobson

himself emphasized these concepts. The first steps of stylistics were distinguished by the insights provided by Jakobson at the convention and in his book chapter. These developments further affected and improved scholarly research in the area. An important contribution to this evolution came from British linguist 4 (Fowler, 1970). Leech and Short (2007) claim, early in the 20th century, stylistics emerged as a means of analyzing the distinctive and personal writing styles employed by authors.

This discipline of research was strongly tied to the evolution of contemporary linguistics and shaped by the views of Swiss scholar Ferdinand de Saussure. Charles Bally, one of Saussure's pupils, was motivated to create the area of stylistics by his theories. In summary, stylistics is the study of style in relation to semiotics, hermeneutics, the theory of structuralism and linguistics. Although style is the primary subject of study, it also covers other topics including writing and pronunciation, denotation and connotation, coherence, consistency and variation, and a text's literary qualities. It also examines poetic devices, figurative language, imagery, and rhetorical tactics.

Stylistics is a discipline of study with its own set of guiding principles, procedures, and instruments for interpreting and assessing literary texts (Leech & Shot, 2007). Stylistics' objective is to uncover the subtle hints and messages intentionally or unintentionally included by the author in the text. In other words, stylistics aims to rephrase or re-express the content of a literary work in order to have insights into its meaning and artistic choices. Additionally, Leech and Short (2007) propose that style is the topic that shapes and conveys the purpose of the writer to the reader. In the very first chapter of *Style in Fiction* (2007), they explain that in practice, writers who discuss style have had different opinions on what it entails. One point of disagreement is the question of whom or what influences a person's style. Speaking and writing in both professional and casual contexts can use style. However, it, commonly, focusses literary texts in written form, and this definition has been emphasized by them. They introduce features of style that characterize and analyze the presence of linguistic or 5 stylistic categories in a text. The current investigation is the stylistic analysis of Morrison's *Jazz* (1992) with thematic perspective. The primary objectives of the investigation are to ascertain the author's style and investigate various literary devices and techniques, such as personification, metaphor, simile, allusion, meter, symbolism, imagery (figures of speech), and personification. The design involves the systematic examination of the fundamental linguistic characteristics that determine how the text works. A stylistic analysis of a given work involves methodically investigating and discovering elements including diction, imagery, sound, grammar, and rhythm. The study is based on qualitative method and thematic is utilized as analytical tool. Furthermore, Critical Race theory (CRT) (Crenshaw & Caldwell, 6 1996) is followed to analyze the data.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

Every writer has their own unique style of writing; how he or she uses linguistic devices during the writing of his or her work falls under stylistics. The current research focusses on the stylistic analysis of Morrison's *Jazz* (1992). The research finds the stylistic devices applied and how they help in better understanding 7 the themes used by Morrison in her novel, *Jazz* (1992). Critical race theory is used as a theoretical framework to analyze the themes used by Morrison in his novel.

1.3 Research Objectives

To evaluate the themes in the text of Morrison's Jazz (1992).

- To analyze the text of Morrison's Jazz (1992) by narrative technique.

1.4 Research Questions

- How is the text of Morrison's Jazz (1992) blended to represent the theme?
- What narrative techniques reflect the text of Morrison's Jazz (1992) thematically?

Significance of the Study

The intent of this study is to find the style used by Toni Morrison in her novel, Jazz (1992), through a thematic perspective. The researcher collects data from Morrison's Jazz with the help of close reading, and data is collected through self-observation. The current study finds the figurative speeches used by Morrison in her novel. In addition, the researcher uses narrative technique to identify the novel's themes. Critical race theory (Crenshaw & Caldwell, 1996) is applied to analyze the novel. The purpose of this study is to assist literature majors who wish to deepen their understanding of stylistic analysis and the ways in which writers employ different stylistic devices to create meaning. This investigation acts as a springboard for additional investigation and learning in this field. Analysis of the author's usage of various writing methods is aided by stylistic analysis. Furthermore, the study helps in understanding the literary devices used by Morrison in her novel Jazz (1992).

LITERATURE REVIEW

The current study is the stylistic analysis of Morrison's Jazz (1992). Critical race theory is applied as a theoretical framework to analyse the novel. The researcher uses narrative techniques to find out the writing style used by Toni Morrison's in his novel. Moreover, literary devices and themes are evaluated by the researcher. Scholarly Perspective about Critical Race Theory Gray (1994) describes style in his book, A Dictionary of Literary Terms, as the specific way a writer articulates their ideas and feelings, or the distinctive approach used in creating a particular piece of literature. Every author develops a distinctive style that incorporates aspects such as their sentence construction, word choices, the images painted through their prose, their emotions regarding the subject matter, and the topics they write about.

Style refers to the manner in which an author conveys their emotions and thoughts, as well as the structure of their writing. Writers each have their own individual writing style, which is molded by various aspects like the way they form sentences, the language they use, the visual imagery they produce, their emotional responses to their topics, and the specific subjects they choose to

write about. Stylistics looks at and studies the features and methods of style in a 10 careful and technical way using language techniques. It uses special words and terms to look closely at a text and break it down into smaller parts. The effectiveness of these different language parts and how they are put together in communication and their suggested meanings are evaluated fairly.

Havelock (1923) suggests that while outstanding writers exhibit their genuine identities, they produce their most compelling writing when they feel deeply inspired by something significant. Their musical expression serves as an outlet for emotions, emerging solely during moments of heightened sentiment. But there is no actual text to rewrite. Their writing flows like a melody, revealing their emotions only when those emotions are stimulated. He clarifies that every author possesses a distinct rhythm, style, and pace in their writing. Every writer has their own style and

way of using these ideas. Bacon's rich and deep sounds are very different from Newman's eerie, beautiful, soft, and changing music. De Quincy has a sharp, metallic way of speaking that is very different from Patter's gentle and soft style.

Bradford (1997) claims that the origins of stylistics can be found in the ancient Greek art of speech known as "Rhetoric is an art". Philosophical argument requires the skill of rhetoric, which is an art. It is not unethical nor hazardous to see the same truth or argument presented in a different way. The way different literary genres are viewed is a direct recognition of the diverse stylistic features present in different writings.

Verdonk's Stylistics (2002) suggests that stylistics was about describing how people use language in a particular way. Stylistics was mainly about language. It looks at how language was used in literature, using ideas from linguistics to study it. Stylistics started to study more things as it grew. First, style helps to show that a book was good. Stylistics was the study of how language is used in literature and how it is analyzed and criticized. The research is about stories and poems. In this time, stylistics can also be used for things that are not written, like art or music.

Simpson (2004) states that while he enjoys studying literary writing styles, he also observes how individuals interact in everyday situations including through advertisements, updates, music, and conversations. Based on Leech and Short (2007), style is an investigation of linguistic usage in artistic creations. They also say that when we analyze a writer's style, we are trying to understand the artistic ideas that shape their writing (2007). Furthermore, stylistics aims to study language and how people use it in creative ways (Simpson, 2004). Stylistics focuses more on specific styles of writing rather than the words themselves. However, stylistics, which mainly studies language, will still be connected to linguistic elements.

In addition, Leech and Short (2007) identified four study types related to stylistics. The first thing we need to consider is the different types of words. Lexical categories are about the specific words used in the text. In the text, words have different kinds. Nouns are names of objects, people, or places. Verbs are action words, such as "eat," "run," and "jump." Adjectives, such as huge, tiny, or lovely, characterize nouns. Adverbs such as rapidly, slowly, or very influence words such as verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.

2.3 Crenshaw and Caldwell Perspective about Critical Race Theory

The links between race, prejudice, and authority are examined by Critical Race Theory (CRT) (Crenshaw and Caldwell, 1996), an intellectual framework that focusses on how these relationships are ingrained in social and legal systems. CRT, which first surfaced in the latter part of the 1970s as a critique of civil rights strategies, asserts that racism is a regular aspect of society that is supported by institutions like the law rather than an aberration. Important ideas comprise interdependence, which draws attention to interlocking kinds of subjugation, the socially constructed nature of race, and the notion of merging, which occurs when advancements towards equal opportunity for all coincide with the goals of the group that is most prevalent. CRT attacks liberal notions like colorblindness actually and meritocracy, pushing for radical adjustments to confront systematic racism.

Stylistic and Linguistic features in Literary Texts Malik, Sadia, and Bughio (2015) emphasized on the linguistic features. The study looks closely at the style of a short story by Hamidullah. This story is from Hamidullah's book of short stories called "The Young Wife and Other Stories." It talks about the theme of sexuality in a society where men have more power. This study looked at the author's clear and straightforward way of writing about a sensitive topic without directly

saying it. It also looked at how the author's choice of words and sentence style helps to clearly and effectively talk about the difficult and sensitive topic of sexuality. Furthermore, the study followed Leech and Short's model (2007).

The results showed that looking at the style of the story showed the main choices the author made in all four areas mentioned in Leech and Short's theory. Researchers found that the author often uses both specific nouns and general concepts, including a lot of action words. Words that describe feelings and qualities have been used to show the main character's mental and emotional state. The study showed that verbs, adverbs, or adverb phrases explain what characters do both their physical actions and thoughts by detailing how they do it, how often, and where it happens.

The author used similar words and connections between sentences to make the text flow better. 14 Furthermore, researcher discovered that by using colorful language, such as similes, metaphors, alliteration, and idioms, along with some Punjabi and Urdu words, the author has made the text more exciting. This encourages readers to look deeper than just the surface meaning of the words. The author's style has changed from normal language rules. For example, they make sentences that usually depend on others stand alone to make the text flow better, as shown in the study. The researchers found that the author's careful choice of words, use of figures of speech, tone, point of view, and storytelling style has greatly helped shape the story's main idea. The author has handled a sensitive topic well by choosing the right words, scenes, symbols, and story setups, which can be difficult to discuss.

METHODOLOGY

Qualitative Research: In order to conduct this research the researchers had used qualitative method. The researcher did close reading of Morrison's jazz novel (1992). For conducting this research the researcher did read articles, books, magazines and Journals. The Qualitative method (Creswell, 2014) it was applied and the narrative technique was used to analyzed data. The researcher did a detailed stylistic analysis of selected text look for patterns, motifs, and stylistic choices that reflected jazz influences the researcher found the historical background of novel with thematic perspective she found the "Harlem Renaissance" its evolution its impact on American culture , the evolution of jazz music , and its effect on American culture during that time.

Close reading technique:

Close reading technique is followed to analyses this research. The researcher did close reading of novel and collect stylistic elements. The theme of the novel is explained through critical race theory.

Descriptive close theory

The general view of descriptive research as a lower level form of inquiry has influenced some researcher to claim the method they are using namely qualitative description. Qualitative description studies have as their goal a comprehensive summary of events in the everyday terms of those events. Researcher conducting qualitative descriptive studies stay close to their data and to the surface of words and events.

Qualitative descriptive study Qualitative descriptive study is the method of choice when straight descriptions of phenomenon are desired.

Descriptive observation: Descriptive observation is to give an accurate account of an event or action for which the observer does not modify, assess, judge or make inferences about he or she is observing. The observer attempts to capture and represent event and action using words or phrases that were nonjudgmental. 3.6.5 Descriptive close reading technique this research is done through close reading descriptive technique. Its data are descriptive. Through descriptive technique the researcher has analyzed the main concept of racism. The researcher has analyzed stylistic analyses of the text. The researcher has analyzed every aspect of Morrison Jazz (1992) novel.

Data Analysis

4.1 Data analysis of Leech & Short (2007)

According to Leech and Short (2007) style is an investigation of linguistic usage in artistic creations. His concept about language is that when we analyze a writer's style we are trying to understand the artistic ideas that shape their writing (2007). Stylistics is about specific style of writing. It is connected to linguistics elements.

Leech & Short (2007) describe four study types related to stylistics.

4.2 Data analysis related to Theoretical Framework

All of these writers wrote about stylistics which the researchers analyze them accordingly. Different writing style is discussed with stylistics perspective. The researcher has also highlighted how racist music became part of literature through stylistics perspective. Stylistics with thematic perspective by different writers are explained according to the text.

4.3 Stylistic in linguistic features in literally text

This analysis is about the textual analysis of Morrison Jazz (1992) Novel. The use of sentences, words, grammar and other linguistic elements of her novel. The method of Discourse analysis has been chosen for the study since it regards language as an entity the interpretation of which goes behind level of a sentence. This paragraph has been taken from *Jazz* novel. The researcher has analyzed it with thematic perspective

"Below the gaze of the cities skyscrapers The Ghost of Darcas is haunting the traces and while the salem,s. Women club was going to help violet; she has been ostracized because of her inappropriate behavior out of the funeral". (Morrison's, PP.4)

Stylistic and rhetorical strategies in literary analysis

Stylistic is a discipline of study with its own set of guiding principles procedures and instrument for interpreting and assessing literary text (Leech and Short 2007) Stylistic emerged as a means of analyzing the distinctive and personal styles employed by the author. (Leech & Short, 2007)

Rhetorical strategies

Rhetorical strategies are the writing techniques that author use to convince the audience of their purpose. There are three kind of rhetorical strategies discuss here. Ethos, Pathos, Logos

Ethos

The person delivering the message has to be credible (trusted, liked, knowledgeable).

In Morrison's Jazz there are some elements which are considered unethical. The rape of a black woman Golden gray and then she was left lonely during her delivery time.

"Startled by the presence of Golden Gray's Carriage, the woman turns to run away but moves too quickly and without rhythm, falling unconscious".(Morrison, PP.7)"Hospitality is gold in this city you have to be clever to figure out how to be welcoming g and defensive at the same time".(Morrison, PP.21)

Hospitality of people was move on that place were considered move hospitable. The people of that place give more hospitably to others but that city were also considered unsafe and people should act defensively at some time for their safety.

Conclusion

The research has adopted rhetorical strategies to analyze; the psychological feeling of writer. The researcher also analyzes the texts by including contemporary novel and poems. In addition (Leech and Short, 2007) model is adopted for analysis of stylistics and linguistics elements. All these texts are analyzed through thematic perspectives. Moreover stylistic analysis and artistic intent in Lawrence's sons and lovers are disclosed in literature review chapter. Leech and Short's model (2007) is applied for analysis of vocabulary, Linguistic, part of speech, cohesiveness and contextual levels. All these linguistic elements were taken into consideration. The narrative technique is followed as analytical tool. The researcher has analyzed the narration of novel by adopting narrative technique strategy. Through narrative technique, the novel is analyzed who has narrated the novel. In which tense the novel has been written. This research is done through qualitative research method. (Crenshaw and Caldwell, 1996) is applied. The researcher has highlighted C.R.T and its impact on social, political and economic point of view. This theory provides a particular lens for theoretical framework. The data of this research is analyzed by (Leech and Short, 2007) Linguistic model. The researcher has used self-observation method for analysis of data. The main theme of novel is disclosed in research analysis chapter. The socio-political movements regarding 1920s (African-American) culture and Jazz music are analyzed. The researcher has analyzed the Harlem renaissance, its evolution and its impact on American culture by including text from novel. Through textual analysis the researcher has better explained and highlighted all these historical movements which then became the part of American history. The main focus of this research is to discuss the critical race theory and its impact on American culture. The researcher has shed light on every aspect of stylistics in linguistic studies. Through textual analysis the researcher has answered the researcher questions and achieved the research objectives.

Findings

Toni Morrison's "Jazz" novel is analyzed with stylistic perspective. The theme of the novel is analyzed with stylistic perspectives. C.R.T (Crenshaw and Caldwell) is applied to find the main theme of this novel. The researcher has found every element regarding racist perspectives. The researcher has find stylistic elements used by Morrison in her novel. More ever stylistic with thematic perspective are evaluated. The researcher has find every element of stylistic with thematic perspective used by the writer in this novel

5.2 Research Objective Achieved

The primary objective of this research is to analyze Morrison's "Jazz" novel with stylistic perspective. The primary objective is to evaluate and analyze the theme another objective is to ascertain the author's style and investigate various literary devices and techniques used by the writer in her novel. The study design involves the systematic examination of the fundamental linguistic characteristics that determine how the text works. One of important objective is the analysis of racism which is achieved by applying C.R.T (Crenshaw and Caldwell 1996) theory. Critical race theory is used as a theoretical framework to analyze the theme used by Morrison in her novel. The researcher has analyzed every aspect of novel. The researcher has collected data

from Morrison's "jazz" (1992) with the help of close reading technique and data is collected through self-observation.

The analysis of text is done through critical race theory (Crenshaw and Caldwell 1996). (Leech and Short model 2007) is applied for the analysis of stylistic and linguistic elements of text. Through analyzing the text it highlights how the internally deviant features of the text which would usually consider to being normal non-deviant in both everyday communication and within the text. Through stylistics analysis it explains and analyzes that part of the text which we might not otherwise understand and interpret. By applying (Leech and Short model 2007) the text is analyzed stylistically with every perspective.

5.3 Research Question Answered

The role of research questions is to keep you focused during the research project.

The following research questions are answered by these research findings. How is the text of Morrison's *Jazz* (1992) blended to represent the theme? This novel explores the main themes love, violence, community struggles through the lens of African-American experience in 1920s. Harlem renaissance what narrative techniques reflect the text of Morrison's *Jazz* (1992) thematically? *Jazz* is told by contradictory multiple narrative voices Toni Morrison had choose two narrative voices instead of using one narrator. One gossip which represents itself as omniscient and another gossip narrator which often follows closely on the heels of the first one. The whole novel is narrated in first person and third person voices which are omniscient.

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