

## Stylistic Analysis of Short Story ‘The Man of the Crowd’ by Edgar Allan Poe’

### MUHAMMAD WASEEM

Lecturer, Department of English, Superior University Sargodha Campus, Pakistan.

Email: [m.waseem98@yahoo.com](mailto:m.waseem98@yahoo.com)

Tel: +92 303 7916802

### ZOHAIB HASSAN

Lecturer, Department of English, Superior University Sargodha Campus.

Email: [zohaib\\_hassan2656@yahoo.com](mailto:zohaib_hassan2656@yahoo.com)

### UMM-I-FARWA

Lecturer, Department of English, Superior University Sargodha Campus.

Email: [ummifarwa11@gmail.com](mailto:ummifarwa11@gmail.com)

### NASREEN AKHTAR

Lecturer, Department of English, Superior University Sargodha Campus, Pakistan.

Email: [nasreen.akhtar.sgd@superior.edu.pk](mailto:nasreen.akhtar.sgd@superior.edu.pk)

### MUMTAZ FATIMA

Lecture, GGPS, Mughalabad.

Email: [mumtazfatima3842@gmail.com](mailto:mumtazfatima3842@gmail.com)

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### Abstract

*This study investigates Edgar Allen Poe’s ‘The Man of the Crowd’ from a stylistic point of view and finds out the stylistic and figurative devices, syntactic structure, language and phonological aspects that are used in the story. The story is analyzed stylistically in terms of figure of speech, figure of contrast, figure of association and stylistic categories like feature of repetition, parallelism, alliteration, consonance, assonance and rhyme are focused on. The methodology used in this study is Stylistic Analysis. The model which is taken for this study is ‘Leech and Short’s Model’ (1981). So in this study the checklist which was proposed by Leech and Short has been taken for the exploration of the text ‘The Man of the Crowd’. The study investigates that Poe’s work carries extensively used stylistic devices to prove curiosity, loneliness and class difference as themes of the short story. The purpose of this analysis is to highlight the stylistics’ qualities of the writer adopted in this short story. The analysis helps us out to judge underlying meanings of the sentences individually as well as collectively. This analysis digs out the mood of the characters and writer foregrounded in the text. The characters in the story belong to the beginning of the modern era of literature. Their behaviors, use of language and commentary are a stylistic feature. These features are highlighted in the story which is helpful for the understanding of the short story narrative styles. Figures of Speech used in the story are analyzed in a way to comprehend the moods, meanings and behavior of the characters and the story. The study is helpful in future to understand writer’s approach towards language and style writing such kind of stories.*

**Keywords:** Stylistics, Analysis, Short Story, Man of the Crowd, Levels of Analysis, Meaning.

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## Introduction

The main aim of this article is to explore the specific choices made by the writer to create particular kind of meanings. According to Haynes (1989, p.3) "Style is that the study of distinctions which means selections. It is the way of expressing the thought according to the context". Stylistics is fruitful to understand the literary text as it elaborates the principles behind the linguistic choices as well as studies a text technically, systematically and reasonably, therefore, writers use coherent choices in a literary text that are helpful for the readers to know and comprehend meanings. Linguistics is a scientific study of language that's why Leech and Short (1981) viewed stylistic is a scientific study of style. Within the twenty first century the study of stylistics is popular. It is explored in the institutions of languages in all over realm (Simpson, 2004: p2).The present study is about the stylistic analysis of the short narration 'The Man of the Crowd' by Edgar Allan Poe.

The analysis of the stylistic features is conducted by applying the model given by Leech and Short (2007). Basically this model is classified into four further categories i.e. Lexical Analysis, Grammatical Analysis, Analysis of the Figures of Speech, and Cohesion in the text with its Context. This research concludes that the text through the peculiar, simple and sometimes a vague style is able to effectively tackle with a subject without being too open. This study investigates stylistic and figurative devices and finds out the literary as well as non-literary strategies that are used in that particular text. The text is analyzed systematically on the basis of figure of speech, figure of contrast, figure of association and stylistic categories like feature of repetition, parallelism, alliteration, consonance, assonance and rhyme are focused on. This study investigates that Poe used the stylistics and figurative devices to prove the depth meanings that are found in the text.

## Aims and Objectives

- (i) To find out the figurative language used in "The Man of the Crowd".
- (ii) To find out the phonological element used in "The Man of the Crowd".
- (iii) To find out the concept of the text of "The Man of the Crowd" through stylistics.

## Research Questions

- (i) What kind of figurative language is used in "The Man of the Crowd" by Edgar Allan Poe?
- (ii) What are "The phonological elements used in "The Man of the Crowd"?"
- (iii) How the stylistics elements are helpful to understand the concept of the text of "The Man of the Crowd".

## Research Methodology

The qualitative methodology has been adopted to carry this study. It is tried to investigate the eloquent description to commit the exploration based on source of the text. The present study is evocative and qualitative in nature. The masterpiece of Edgar Allan Poe "The Man of the Crowd" is taken for analysis. Text has been analyzed by the level of stylistics analysis proposed by Leech and Short. Three level of analysis have been undertaken in this study i.e. figurative level, phonological level and lexical level. The data is presented in different tables according to the separate element of stylistics. The given tables are discussed further to find out elaboration of stylistic devices.

## Literature Review

Olonruntoba (1999, p. 127) viewed 'style is sort of substitutable variety; it indicates in a very easy mode to the way of expression, that varies in accordance with context and differs for every time, individuality, place

and modality. Style and stylistics carry a number of varieties like to elaborate the linguistic devices that may be sentence kind, descriptive linguistic part, morphological selections, lexical choices; rhetorical terms, philosophical term and even semantic terms. Therefore it is often said that style may be precise method of expression of any aspect or writer. Everybody has a specific and explicit style and manners. Zenebech viewed style as, "It is a mode of expressing thoughts and feelings which differs a writer from others".

Leech and Short (1981; 11) viewed that "It may be a choice from a complete verbal collection that represent a style". Styles are often both written and spoken however; historically it's attached to the written texts. Leech and Short (1981, p.15) outlined "The difference among what an author has got to say, and the way it's given to the reader, one in all the sooner and most persistent notion of style: because style is the dress of thought".

### **What is Stylistics?**

The word "Style" carries many aspects and approaches towards text. Stylistic is a literary discourse of linguistic direction. According to Traugott and Pratt (1980) "Linguistic can contribute substantially to understand of a text by helping us to realize why it is that we experience, what we do, and what we read in a literary text. The study of Stylistic started in almost the second half of the 20th century. (Freeman.1971).

Leech and Short (1981:13) viewed stylistic as "The linguistic study of style rarely undertaken for its own sake, simply an exercise in describing what use is made of language". According to leech and Short stylistic is not only a discipline of study in its own right but also a source of linkage between language and artistic function. According to Leech the task of a language is to answer the questions; why does the author here want to express himself in this particular way? And the task of a critic is to answer the questions, how is such an aesthetic sense achieved through language?

### **Stylistics and Literature**

Zerihun Asfaw' (1983) wrote his M.A thesis that is entitled on the literary style of Haddis Alemayehu and BaaluGirma. He takes the six selected works of two writers. He finds out the literary devices from these novels and also describes the functions of these devices. This study explores the four levels of analysis and those are figure of speech, syntactic patterns, sentences length and diction. This work is different from Zerhiun work because Zerihun has been taken the six novels of two authors while this research work is on stylistics analysis of a one selected text 'The man of the Crowd' by Edgar Allan Poe.

Assefa Zeru (1996) MA thesis is also about the stylistic analysis. She completed her thesis under the title literary style and Historical Meanings. She has been taken the three Amharic Historical Novels of the two authors. This analysis focuses on the use of language and finds out rhetorical questions, dialogues and repetition; figure of speech like metaphor, simile and narrative techniques. This work is different from the Assefa's work because this work is the analysis of one short story while Assefa's work is on the three different novels.

Marko Hietanen (2010) has taken the two selected text of Ernest Hemingway, "A Clean, Well-Lighted Place" and "Hills like White Elephants." He explores stylistics elements from these texts. Main aim of study is find out style of writing of Earnest Hemingway in these selected works "A Clean, Well-Lighted Place" and "Hills like White Elephants". He finds out grammatical and syntactical elements from these stories. He finds the adjective and sentence length and the adjectives are calculated and compared according to the norms. According to Modern English sentence length is compared and calculated.

Safa Elnailil from the Graduate Faculty of the Louisiana State University (2013) has been taken Libyan's short stories for his thesis which is about the stylistics analysis. She explores writing style of Libyan

authors and for this purpose she has been taken the six selected stories. In this study stylistics theories have been taken as a model and finds out the two levels i.e. grammatical level and lexical level. Through the use of adjectives he explores that how Libyan authors discuss the social and political issues. She categorizes the adjectives into various kinds like, adjectives of nationality, personal adjectives, physical adjectives, emotional adjectives, and adjectives of color etc. She explores the cultural aspects through interpreting the connotative and denotative meanings of adjectives. Safa Elnaili only finds out the two levels so this work is different from the current study.

John Mark (University of Malaysia) worked on the short story ‘The Dead’ by James Joyce on the stylistic perspective. This research explores the Gabriel Conroy’s character from this story. He uses the stylistics approach and finds out the rhetoric devices. Through these devices, the basic aim is to explore the fictional characters.

Mohammad Rashidi Pakria (Universiti Sains Malaysia 2013) has been done a stylistic analysis on a selected short story of Agnes Newton Keith’s Land below the Wind. The main aim of this study is to interpret the short story “A Man of the River Goes Home” by Agnes Keith in her Land below the Wind (1939). This short story is an autobiographical work. Wind deals her own life’s moment which she spent in Sabah for the period of British colonial. She explores the issues of that time and describes her inner feelings and thoughts. She also describes the life of a woman who faced many problems in Sabah but with a strong determination he started a new life. The research also explores a new aspect that how an author makes his writing more impressive.

**Data Analysis**

In this part the data in the underline sentences indicates the figure of speech. The highlighted text is elaborated in detail.

**Figure of Comparison**

Comparison is sometimes a rhetorical and mostly a literary device in which an author compares or contrasts two people, places, things, or ideas. Figure of comparison includes on, metaphor, simile and personification. In the first column Sr. No means “Serial Number” and in the last column S. No. means “Sentence Number”.

Table 1

Sr. No	Simile	S. No
1	By for the greater number of those who went by had a satisfied, business like demeanor and seemed to be thinking only of making their way through their press.	18
2	The spirit of the old man again flickered up as a lamp which is near its death.	113
3	All was dark yet splendid as that ebony to which has been likened the style of Tertullian.	50
4	I saw the old man gasp as if for breath while he threw himself aimed the crowd.	101
5	By and by he passed into a cross street, which although densely filled with people was not quite so much thronged as the man one he had quitted.	71
6	There were many individuals of dashing appearance whom I easily understood as belonging to the race of swell pickpockets, with which all great cities are infested.	36
7	They may be defined as the gentle man who lives in their wits.	44
8	.....and the intellect electrified surpasses as greatly its everyday condition, as does the vivid yet can did reason of Leibnitz, the mad and flimsy rhetoric of Gorgias.	7

## Simile

A figure of speech having the comparison of one thing (mainly quality) with another thing or quality of a different kind. It is used to make an account more vigorous or clear. Most of the time the words “like” or “as” are used while making such comparison.

### Defining the Table.1 with reference to Simile

In table.1 there are eight elements having simile which are explained as given below;

**Sentence 1:** This sentence is characterized as a simile and . Business like demeanor means that some people belong to the merchant class because their social and non-verbal behavior and facial expression categorizes them that they are materialistic. They look like very calm and satisfied but seem they always thinking about their materialistic purposes. Business like demeanor means that they deal the things in an efficient but formal way without wasting time and are very practical.

**Sentence 2:** Here in this sentence as indicates simile. “The spirit of the old man” means that passing through the pedestrians he seems a wavering light that is near to keep going off. He consciously hides himself that nobody could see him. This loneliness indicates the hollowness of modern man.

**Sentence 3:** In this sentence the narrator tries to know about the history that’s why he says that an apparent level the individual faces are bright but irregular situations and narrator’s unusual mental condition show their hidden truth. The face of old man has the double connotations, devil and death. This image is surrounded by conventional connotations like literary and mythic devices. The narrator compares the darkness with the style of Tertullian. Tertullian is a Carthaginian Christian theologian who converted to Christianity and got a break up with a catholic church. His writings greatly influenced western theology.

**Sentence 4:** The main purpose of the narrator is to note the old man’s movements. Here the “old man’s gasp” means that he is very near to the old man that he even can hear the breath of him. “Gasp as if for breath” indicates hidden fear of the old man that’s why he threw himself into the crowd.

**Sentence 5:** “Thronged as the man” refers the old man’s movement is aimless. He passed from the streets and merges himself into the crowd. Here if we critically examine, we see that this story is double faced. It describes the obsessive and actual fascination of life of the crowd. The old man’s roaming is parallel to the narrator’s own attraction of the city London.

**Sentence 6:** The narrator compares the individual with the swell pickpockets. Pick pocketing becomes the profession in now a day in big cities. The young generation is involved in swell pick pocketed. The narrator compares the individual with swell pickpockets according to their physical appearance. Because their physical appearance shows that they are the modern individuals.

**Sentence 7:** It shows the loneliness of the old man that he does not talk to anyone. He even not feels the presence of any other person. He is moving in the crowd where he cannot seem to be alone but he is isolated from all of them. According to the narrator the same isolation applies to every other member of the city of London; they do not know about each other. In this sense everyone is isolated. The isolation gives the vague meaning to the title “The Man of the Crowd”.

**Sentence 8:** There is a double reference of “Intellect” that is compared to the vivid reason of the Leibnitz. He is considered as the founder of the modern logic while Gorgias is considered for rhetorical skills or known for “Sophistic” tendency of thought which identifies knowledge with perception, and ignores the rational element.

### Metaphor

A metaphor is also a figure of speech that is used to draw a comparison between two different things but do have something common in them. In contrast to a simile, where two things are compared in direct manner using the words like or as, the comparison of a metaphor is more indirect, usually it is made by stating something is something else.

Table 2

Sr. No	Metaphor	Sentence No
1	I caught a glimpse both of a diamond and dagger.	62
2	I observed an order of man somewhat different in habits but still birds of kindred feathers.	43
3	I derived positive pleasure even from many of the legitimate source of pain.	8
4	At this particular period of the evening I had never before been in a similar situation, and the tumultuous sea of human heads filled me, therefore with the delicious novelty of emotions.	13
5	But as the darkness came on, the throng momentarily increased; and by the time the laps were well lighted, two dense and continuous tides of population were rushing past the door.	12
6	At this particular period of the evening I had never before been in a similar situation, and the tumultuous sea of human heads filled me, therefore with the delicious novelty of emotions.	13

Defining the Table.2 with reference to Metaphor

In table two there are six elements of metaphors which are as under.

1. “Diamond” indicates as the gem of the personality, while the “Dagger” indicates the danger or the crime. Diamond is also a symbol for elite class because the aristocratic class is infected in the crimes. The old man may not exist to the narrator, but it is the actual representation of a secret side of the narrator.
2. Narrator categorizes them in a certain groups of man display different characteristics. Their characteristics show the modernity that’s why narrator compares them with “The Birds of Kindred Feathers.” He also wants to say that he observes an individual that belongs to that same class but he is different in nature and habits. He is a man of the crowd but he remains live in his own shell. That’s why narrator calls him the birds, he belongs to the merchant class but still different in his actions.
3. Narrator compares the “Legitimate Source of Pain” with the natural pain that sometimes pain gives you pleasure. Tone of the story is sad and gloomy, because through the old man the narrator describes his own personality. Narrator introduces his past through the old man. Recently he recovers from the illness that’s why he says that he feels pleasure from the legitimate source of pain.
4. Here writer compare individuals with the noisy tides of sea. He does not observe before that, the crowd of the people. He feels pleasure from that crowd because here in this crowd he observes different people. He observes the old man which is the shadow of the narrator’s own personality.

5. The above given quoted sentence, “The Tides of Population” indicates the crowd of the people. When the darkness came everyone is in a busy condition. But the old man is remained in a wandering condition. He never mixes in the crowd.
6. “Delicious Novelty of Emotion” means the pleasure which gives a peaceful feeling to the narrator. Recently he recovers from the illness, now he sees the people with different perspectives. Though the narrator has not any direct conversation to the people in story, he observes each and every class but his observations shows his lacking personal relationship. His observation assumes only the urban relationship generally.

**Personification**

A figure of speech in which attributes of human are given to an inanimate thing or abstract idea. There are six elements of personification in the story.

Table 3

Sr. No.	Personification	Sentence No.
1	There were the two other traits, moreover by which I could always detect them, a guarded lowness of tone in conversation and a more than ordinary extension of the thumb in direction at right angles with fingers.	41
2	Men die nightly in their beds, wringing the hands of ghostly confessor, and looking them piteously in the eyes die with despair of heart and convulsion of throat, on account of the hideousness of mysteries which will not suffer themselves to be revealed.	3
3	.....drunkard innumerable and indescribable-some in shred and patches, reeling inarticulate, with bruised visage and lack luster eyes some in whole although filthy garments,.....	47
4	But as the darkness came on, the throng momentarily increased; and by the time the lamps were well lighted, two dense and continuous tides of population were rushing past the door.	12
5	There are some secrets which do not permit themselves to be told.	2
6	.....and the intellect electrified surpasses as greatly its every day condition, as does the vivid yet can did reason of Leibnitz, the mad and flimsy rhetoric of Gorgias.	7

Defining the Table.3 with reference to Personification

There are six elements of personification in the story. Here is description and explanation of these personifications;

1. Here, “Voice” is personified with the natural beauty of voice. In the crowd people belong to the aristocratic class and this lowness of tone indicates their habits and attitudes. It means that apparently they seem to be different people. Their low tone shows, they are well mannered but their ordinary extension of thumb indicates that they are hypocrite. It means that they show the right but use the left.
2. Narrator identifying himself as a “Men Die Nightly”, it indicates that others share their experience. His position is like a flea nor. Ghostly confessor means the ones who hold the coveted secrets and they seem to be in state of fear that their secret should not be revealed. Like in “The Canterbury Tales” by Chaucer, the 14th century people are always in fear because of their desperate crime. They go to the church and confess their mysteries. So in this story the ugliness of mysteries also indicate the fear of the modern people that their mysteries should not be revealed.

3. Through these characteristic like the “Bruised Visage and Lack Luster Eyes”, the writer describes the worst condition of the city. He tells that this is a bad state of deplorable poverty and intense crime. The poverty and crime show the carelessness of the people about one another. From the above description, it seems that city is emotionless, callous and unforgiving place. This lack of concerns shows that there is isolation among the urban inhabitants.
4. People emerge in the crowd, in a sharp contrast of light and dark. “Darkness” is personified as a gloomy effect. Most of the setting of the story is night; nothing could be done in the light hours. This darkness creates a gloomy image. Through this darkness the narrator creates the dismal outlook on city life in the story and tells the weaknesses for the entire society.
5. Here secrets are personified as old man’s personality. “Does not Permit Them to be Told” means; he cannot know about the old man. He is not fixed in the programmed cannon of the narrator. It indicates the secret of the old man that he cannot come out from his own shell.
6. This sentence shows double reference. Intellect is compared with the vivid reason of Leibnitz. He is considered the founder of the modern logic, while Gorgias is considered for rhetorical skills. Here mad and flimsy means that they are hollow man but their appearance is vivid. Mad and flimsy show the hollowness of modern man and it also highlights the weaknesses of the urban countries.

**Figure of Association**

**Synecdoche**

Synecdoche is a figure of speech in which a single part or element of something links to the whole or total of something. A synecdoche in a relation or class of metonymy.

Table 4

Sr. No	Synecdoche	Sentence no
1	There were the junior clerks of flash houses, young gentleman with tight coats and bright boots, well-oiled hairs, and supercilious lips.	27

Defining the Table.4 with reference to Synecdoche

Flash houses represent the whole modern class. Flash houses indicate that junior clerks belong to the elite class. Their physical appearance, their dress, manners, attitude and actions show that they belong to the aristocratic class. Flash house is a symbol of modernity, aristocracy and hypocrisy. Tight coats and bright boots were also used by a peculiar class of society of the time. By this get up it was considered that persons possessing such personality were happy, civilized and well to do people. But the total sum of the story tells us about the pomp and show of that class.

**Figure of Contrast**

**Irony**

A literary device in which sentences or words are used in that way that their anticipated meaning is different from the literal meanings is called irony. The words or sentences express meanings in a humorous way.

Table 5

Sr. No	Irony	Sentence No.
1	The division of the upper clerks of staunch firms, or of the “steady old fellows”, it was not opposite to mistake.	31
2	Yet he did not hesitate in his career, but with a mad energy retraced his steps at once to the “heart of mighty London”.	120
3	“How wild a history”, I said to myself, “is written within a bosom” then came a craving desire to keep the man in view to know more about of him.	57
4	They wore the castoff graces of the gentry; and this I believe, involves the best definition of class.	30
5	They wore every variety of dress from that of the desperate thimble-rig bully, with velvet waistcoat, fancy neckerchief, gilt chains, filigreed buttons, to that of the scrupulously in ornate clergyman than which nothing could be less liable to suspicion.	40

Defining the Table 5 with reference to Irony

There are five element of irony in this story.

1. Steady old fellow means the senior generation. The narrator categorizes the junior clerks as steady old fellows because the senior are steady in their old believes. Steady old fellow does not contain positive connotation. They are hypocrite. Here in this story the junior clerks are also hypocrite because they show the right and use the left.
2. This sentence is an irony on the city life. The old man passes from the bazaar and from different places but he comes back to the core of monumental London. The old man’s mixing identity emphasizes the loss of individual identity in the city of London.
3. In the above quoted text there is irony on the bad luck of the human beings. Through the old man, the narrator generalizes his observation. He has a wish to know more about the old man but he is not fitted to the predetermined cannon of the narrator. Here is irony on the human being that they are indulged in useless activities. They loss their identity and all these things characterize them as a modern man.
4. Now a days the definition of class has been changed. According to the present era the best description of class is that, People should be materialist. If the people are materialistic approach then they will belong to the best class. In this story “The Man of the Crowd”, people wear costly dress and diamond according to the narrator this is the best definition of class. Best definition of class is the irony that their inner is totally different from their apparent look like the religious female characters of “The Prologue to the Canterbury Tale” by Chaucer.
5. “In ornate clergy man” is irony on the modern people. They wear every variety of dresses, well-mannered and well-talked. Their physical appearance shows that they are noble man like in the 14th century people show their selves that they are the strong followers of the Christianity. Same like in this short story the people are the in ornate clergyman that no one suspects on their crimes.

### Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a figure of speech which is used for overemphasis or overstatement, usually thoughtful but its meaning are not taken in a literary form.

Table 6

Sr. No.	Hyperbole	S. No.
1	I found darker and deeper themes for speculations.	47
2	But as the darkness came on, the throng momentarily increased; and by the time of the lamps were well lighted, two dense and continuous tides of population were rushing past the door.	12
3	There were the junior clerks of flash houses-young gentleman with tight coats and bright boots, well-oiled hair and supercilious lips.	28
4	As I endeavored, during the brief minute of my original survey; to form some analysis of the meaning conveyed, they aroused confusedly and paradoxically within my mind, the ideas of vast mental power, of caution, of malice, of blood thirstiness, of excessive terror, of intense of supreme despair.	55

Defining the Table.6 with reference to Hyperbole

There are four elements of hyperbole in this story.

1. In the above quoted sentence the darker and deeper exaggerate the atmosphere of that place. The narrator chooses the darker and deeper theme to observe the every category of people. He categorizes them according to their habits, action and class. Darker and deeper means the two traits of the people. First which belong to the aristocratic class and second that belongs to the middle class.
2. Tides of population indicate the crowd of the people. And this number of variety of people emerges in the sharp contrast of dark and light. Darkness shows the gloomy and sad effect. Through this darkness the narrator creates the gloomy outlook on London's city life in the story and tells the demerits of the entire society.
3. Firstly the narrator observes each and every thing of the people that are present in the crowd. Because he says that he can judge the people in a single glance. But when he says that "I endeavored", the narrator highlights the notions that urban environment creates the isolation amongst its habitants. There is a comment on the so called normal people.
4. "...paradoxically within my mind, the ideas of vast mental power, of caution, of malice, of blood thirstiness, of excessive terror, of intense of supreme despair." In the sentence the use of words and their sequence show a particular kind of exaggeration in the expressions of feeling. As the story has already shown many kinds of confusions, this sentence arouses the sensation in the mind of a reader. The situation before the sentence refers an idea of highlighting of the emotions.

### Oxymoron

A figure of speech in which two contradictory words are used together to create an effect and it is mostly the combination of an adjective and a noun. Table seven indicates the oxymoron

Table 7

Sr. No	Oxymoron	S. No
1	Legitimate source of pain	8

Defining the Table 7 with reference to Oxymoron

There are two element of oxymoron which is found in the story "The Man of the Crowd". Poe uses oxymoron for creating a striking effect in this story. This study finds out that Poe uses the literary device to

create the multiple meanings, like “legitimate source of pain”. The phrase actually tells the situation of the so called progressed world that there are many possibilities here to have pain like a compulsion. It also presents a concept in a new light to emphasize the Poe’s creativity for gothic stories.

**Phonological Level**

Phonological level comprises on assonance, consonance and alliteration.

**Assonance**

Assonance is the repetition of vowel sounds. Table nine shows the element of assonance. Poe uses this literary device in the first two part of the story. It creates a mood as well as a flow that allows the reader to connect with the subject matter.

Table 8

Sr. No	Assonance	S. No
1	Bon ton	29
2	Tight coats and bright boots	28
3	Arrested and absorbed	52
4	Fogged coats and frowns	46
5	Of coolness, of malice, of blood thirstiness	55

**Defining the Table 8 with reference to Assonance**

This study carries out that long vowel sound decreases the energy at that point of the story and makes the mood more serious. Higher vowel sound increases the energy and lightens the tone of the story “The Man of the Crowd”. First example “bon ton” refers to the personality of the clerks. “Tight coat and bright boots, frogged coats and frowns” indicates their modernity that they belong to the aristocratic class. And “arrested and absorbed” refers to the darkness of the evening.

**Consonance**

Consonance refers to repetition of same sounds in a sentence. Consonant sound can be present at the beginning, middle or end of the sentences.

Table 9

Sr. No	Consonance	S. No
1	Wild and red	48
2	Organ grinders, monkey exhibitors	48
3	Frogged coats and frowns	46
4	Tearfully than indignantly	48
5	Buyers and sellers	117
6	Backward and forward	117
7	Darker and deeper	47
8	Bon ton	29
9	Arrested and absorbed	52
10	Confusedly and paradoxically	55
11	Pic men, porters	48
12	Growing grass	109
13	Diamon and dagger	62
14	Strong shudder	95
15	Flushed faces	20

Defining the Table 9 with reference to Consonance

Table nine indicates the fifteen consonant elements which are found in the story “The Man of the Crowd”. Poe uses consonance in the story to make sound of the story more alluring than that of simple writing. All the consonance which is used in this story is also creating a powerful structure of the sentences. In this story most of the consonance gives the harder effect like “d” sound in wild and red, “w” sound in backward and forward, “r” sound in buyers and sellers and “d” sound in darker and deeper. These consonances indicate the theme and tone of the story.

### Alliteration

Alliteration is terms to describe a literary device in which a series of words begin with the same consonant sound are used.

Table 10

Sr. No	Alliteration	S. No
1	Heavy in horror	4
2	Positive pleasure	8
3	Human heads	13
4	Descended to detail	17
5	Flushed faces	20
6	Bright boots	28
7	Wore watches	34
8	Gentleman by gentleman	37
9	Frogged coats and frowns	46
10	Darker and deeper	47
11	Sturdy professional street beggars	48
12	Sodden swarthinness of complexion	41
13	Slightly unsteady swagger	48
14	Pic men, porter	48
15	Lack luster eyes	48
16	Lost leper	48
17	Well brushed man who walked with	48
18	Of malice, of coolness, of blood thirstiness	55
19	Arrested and absorbed	51
20	Diamond and dagger	62
21	Humid fog hung	65
22	Strong shudder	97
23	Wore and worst impress	107
24	Worm eaten wooden tenements	108
25	Growing grass	109
26	Scarce the resemblance of a passage	109
27	busy bazaar	87

Defining the Table 10 with reference to Alliteration

Table ten there are twenty eight elements of alliteration. Alliteration creates a rhythm in the story “The Man of the Crowd” that is hard and fast. Poe uses the alliteration in the first three part of the story and it emphasizes the meaning contained in those words. These sounds of alliteration are creating a mood and tone of the story which is sad and gloomy. For example the alliteration which is start from the “s” sound like “strong shudder, scarce the semblance of passage, sturdy Professional Street beggars and slightly

unsteady swagger” is creating a mood of intrigue. Softer sounds like “h” are creating a more introspective mood or tone.

Furthermore the alliteration likes “arrested and absorbed” refers to the darkness of the evening, “flushed faces, lack luster eyes, bright boots, wore watches and pic men porter indicates the modernity. “Human heads” refers to the strength of the people. In “Diamond and dagger”, dagger indicates the crime and diamond refers to the gem of the personality. Diamond is also symbol for elite class.

## **Conclusion**

The stylistic analysis of this particular story, “The Man of the Crowd” by Edgar Allan Poe expressed the writer’s purpose of using different figures of speech and stylistic devices. Three levels have been searched out in this study as; figurative, phonological and syntactical. Poe uses the figurative language to create the striking effect in his writing as well as it is perceived how a particular kind of style and methodology of using the words create a particular kind of meaning.

This study explores the figurative language, phonological scheme of words and meaning of the story through this technique because earlier researchers have already found the other elements like psychopathy etc. There is a need to explore some other hidden aspects of this short story with reference to stylistics so that the literariness of this story may be highlighted. This is the first research which has been done on this story.

Through the figurative language this study finds out the deeper meanings which are used by Poe in the story, i.e. irritation of character and aesthetic pleasure. Figure of comparison exposes the irritation of character that the narrator himself irritates from the people so that’s why he shows the irritation of the old man. Phonological level comprises on assonance, consonance and alliterations. Alliteration is found in the first three parts of the story which is creating the tone that is sad and gloomy. Harder sounds like “street beggars and slightly unsteady swagger” discuss the mood of intrigue and softer sound exposes the introspective mood or tone of this particular story. Consonance indicates the theme of the story which is loneliness. Through this literary device, Poe discusses the life of modern man that how modern people are busy their own life. They do not care of each other. Assonance tells us the mood and flow in the text.

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