Procatalepsis and Hypophora : A Linguistic Review

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ABSTRACT

Procatalepsis and hypophora are two rhetorical or stylistic strategies that can be observed in argument. They can be utilized to persuade the audience that addressers' claims are the best one through posing a question and answer in the case of hypophora. In procatalepsis, the addresser presents two viewpoints in details ,in other words ,he presents weak and strong features for each view point , then , he argues that his point is the best one to control the addressee's mind. The study aims to review two devices which are procatalepsis and hypophora from a linguistic point of view to present their theoretical background. It sheds light on types , functions , restrictions of procatalepsis and hypophora ,and its relatedness with other devices .The study also discusses linguistic previous studies to acknowledge their strong points and weaknesses.   The stylistic strategies can be noticed or reinforced through intonation pattern in spoken language, they can be classified within semantic redundancy, they flout the cooperative maxims of quantity and manner , they can enhance the model of Van Dijk . The work sums up different types and functions as   internal ,external ,absolute of procatalepsis and explicit and implicit of hypophora. Their major functions are control, emphasis, and etc.

Keywords: argument, hypophora, procatalepsis, discourse analysis,stylistics , pragmatics

التوقع السبقي والسؤال المستجاب : مراجعة لغوية

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الملخص

يعتبر التوقع السبقي والسؤال المستجاب من استراتيجيات البلاغية والأسلوبية اللذان يستخدمان لأقناع المخاطب بالادعاءات المتكلم من خلال الإجابة على الأسئلة المتكلم نفسه وطرح السلبيات والايجابيات لوجهه نضر المتكلم واقناعه .تهدف الدراسة لمراجعة الاستراتيجيات المختارة من منظور لغوي . تبين المقالة أنواع ووظائف ومحددات التوقع السبقي و السؤال المستجاب وعلاقتهما بالاستراتيجيات المقاربة. تناقش المقالة الدراسات السابقة لهم وتبين نقاط القوه والضعف لهم . تبرز هذه الاستراتيجيات الأسلوبية من خلال التنغيم في اللغة المنطوقة. تخرق هذه الاستراتيجيات مبادئ الصدق والكمية بسبب الاطناب وكذلك ادراجها ضمن نموذج فان دايك. توصلت المقالة الى وجود أنواع للسؤال المستجاب مثلا الواضح والضمني وداخلي وخارجي للتوقع السبقي وكذلك وجود عدة وظائف مثلا السيطرة والتأكيد وغيرها.

الكلمات المفتاحية :الحجاج، السؤال المستجاب، التوقع السبقي، التحليل الخطاب، الاسلوبية، التداولية

1.Introduction

Rhetoric as a central of linguistic investigation looks to be interesting activity. It is the study of relational and functional system of language. It is crucial for one's training especially those who engaged or participated in public speaking as salesman, instructors , politicians, and   administrators since it is regarded as significant oratory techniques. It is seen as a component in human's communication (Sotirova   2016).

The study attempts to answer the questions: first, what are types, functions, restrictions of procatalepsis and hypophora?.Second, how can they be distinguished by the addressee?. Third , in which linguistic levels can they be studied?

The study is crucial for those who are interested in different levels of linguistics in addition it enhances the theoretical studies of linguistics in accordance with selected devices.

2. Questions

Questions in linguistics have history and the present studies attempt to elicit those characteristics which extend from phonology (intonation) to syntax and semantics to investigate the communicative functions of the kinds of questions in discourse(Hautli–Janisz et al. 2022) .

Hautli–Janisz et al. (2022) introduce the following types of questioning:

a.Pure	The addresser directs the hearer to provide information.	
b.Rhetorical	The addresser or author expresses predominantly an opinion that she requires the addressee finds uncontentious.	
c.Assertive	The speaker directs his audience to provide the information, but he expects an opinion as emphasis of his thought.	
d.Challenge	The author declares that he seeks the grounds for Hearer's opinion.	

Questions are better than fewer and no questions because they are motivating , focusing the audience's attention on what is posited. Thought questions require depth of processing. A good question elicits the addressee to process the text in active way and convey it into meaningful terms to h/ her, in addition, questions have reinforcement and metacognitive process (Shanmugavelu et al.2020).

According to Hautli–Janisz et al. (2022) ,there are distinguished Standards for question types.

1. Pure has the addresser's intention of seeking information and the hearer's intention of providing information. Its argument is paraphrase.

2. Rhetorical , this type of question expresses the addresser's opinion to gain the hearers' agreement.

3. Assertive seeks the information and expressing the opinion of the author to supply the information to the addressee.

4. Challenge question is posited to seek justification through inference

The speaker 's figurative language is observed in his way of persuading the addressee through his language style like the pattern of lexico – syntactics which involves the horizontal and chain axes. Such patterns can be obtained by different items means as inverted or unusual rhetorical question, parallelism, and repetition. The other pattern is Lexico–syntactic choices that can come from devices like pilling of un/usual collocates, metaphor juxtaposing some intended part of speech.

Figurative type of language is a branch of rhetoric because it points to logic domain which work in one's brain. Thus, the speaker or writer regards that this kind of language be included within the elements of rhetoric or stylistic devices(Islam, et al. 2019)

Sotirova(2016) explains the stages of speech and argument which can be conducted in the first stage of invention in which one delivers and arranges argument . The second stage involves disposition which organizes the speech from introduction to conclusion. The following stages are elocution ,memory, delivery in that elocution is the use of linguistic devices and strategies like metaphor ,antithesis ,and repetition to state one's ideas. While memory is illustrated in mnemonic strategies can ensure memorable speech. The stage of delivery can have tone, pitch and gesture as nonverbal communication in addition to verbal linguistic strategies for a good presentation.

3. **Hypophora and Procatalepsis** Hypophora has a form of question to make effect like deny or to assert claim rather than to get information. Hypophora is followed with an answer.

"Doesn't your family deserve the best? Of course they do. That's why Eggland's Best should be the only egg for them."(McQuarrie & Phillips, 2014,p. 88).

Hypophora has question and lengthy response which is employed by author to clarify his idea, and it is also significant to maintain the addressee 's curiosity and The hypophora is illustrated in *"So now what can I tell you about this… and therefore you can't look to the past to see what what's gonna work interests"* (Harris, 2018).

Fahnestock (2011) explains hypophoras as significant tools for managing the issue or specific topic and smooth the flow of support in arguments because it arranges the subtopics in expository type of the texts.

The benefit of hypophora can be ascribed to its naturality of the question, in that it stimulates curiosity , change the direction or continue with the intended idea such as "*What about safety? Now, …I'm talking about the driver safety, …,I'm talking about pedestrians, safety for everyone…"*(Alyanto, & Gunawan ,2023,p.48)

Phillips (2011) states that hypophora is the argument which establishes on question besides answer. He reads political speeches and he comes with the best to what the speaker can argue with is hypophora.

Procatalepsis is employed as a rhetorical device in which a speaker utilizes it to expect possible questions. Its function is to permit an argument which comprises opposing viewpoint (Harris, 2018).

A procatalepsis as a rhetorical device or strategy, it is often called a prolepsis, is used by the writer to strengthen her/his argument through dealing with possible logical objections before the addressee raises counter-arguments (Sameshima ,2007).

Procatalepsis is a format or a way to structure argument in academic way. It was asserted that the major characteristic of superior

argumentation is   engaged other people's views in which it involves listening and comprehending closely to others by summarizing their points or views in a manner that they recognize, and replying with own ideas in kind . Procatalepsis grants the addresser /addressee the opportunity to acknowledge the potential weaknesses and strengths of that argument (McEntire , 2022).
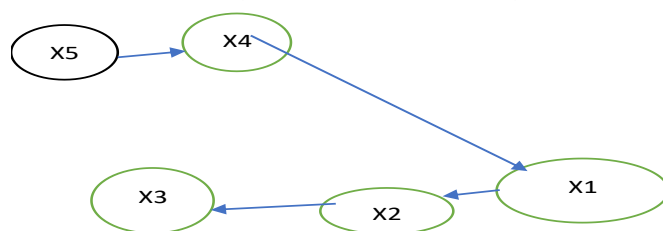

 Figure 1. of Semantic representation of Procatalepsis

  (x1) The car a has a high performance type of car since it has a diesel engine and a cost of 4000.

 (x2) generally, diesel kinds of engine has inferior performance and quality , hence ,it can be compared by gasoline machines.

(X3) On the contrary , these new engines have the difference in quality as well as performance […] is negligible (X4) Besides   the high price of the car.

(x5) It can be remunerated just because the diesel engines can run more before breaking than other type of engine (Bonzon, et al. 2021).

  Proleptic references can be repeated to assume or to re-focus the listener / reader's attention on the action/episode or it may be   renew anticipation of the intended narrative(Bridgeman, 2005).

4.Procatalepsis , Hypophora and Related Studies

A.   Babayev (2023)

Babayev 's 2023   study consists of three pages   entitled "USAGE SPHERE OF HYPOPHORA" .This study presents definitions of hypophora ". It shows the difference between hypophora and rhetorical questions in which   the addresser posits   question and   answer it.

B.Wan(2023)

Wan's (2023) study   investigates   frequent questioning strategies utilized by UFPs to discusses how these kinds of questioning (question cascade   and hypophora) are being manipulated   , to aid design negative kind of stance   discourse genre of the institution . In addition to the help of background of the stance triangle , the author explores the reasons of   different stance activities that are maneuvered across the utilization of the selected questioning strategies in the chosen data to establish alignment or dis /alignment over the electoral candidates.

C. Besel(2012)

Besel (2012) proposes a paper which   has   contribution   to the grasping   political argumentation ,   communication of environment , and theory of rhetoric   through investigating   the way proleptic misdetermination present devastating results or consequences against person's reason . Proponents of such act of climate steward ship based on   inventing   proleptic   arguments   established   in   a   scientific comprehension of climate change .

D. Dornean Păunescu (2023)

Dornean Păunescu (2023) introduces a paper   to shed light the properties of the institutional dialogue   institution ,   precisely ,   the way in that   a court decision is respected by   the mayor and administrative authority . The author uses the rhetorical strategy of procatalepsis to mean that the speaker posits his   objection to his argument and he   immediately responds it in order to reinforce his argument through addressing probable counterarguments before the other (audience) posit them.

E. Bridgeman (2005)

Bridgeman's writing entitled "*Thinking Ahead: A Cognitive Approach to Prolepsis*"

He states different concepts as mental model , situational context, prolepsis in relation to narrative. He also present examples of multiple

prolepsis . He also discusses the post proleptic reading and suggests cues to active reading.

5. Hypophora and Related Devices

Hypophora, procatalepsis, and metabasis, , and are used as rhetorical devices   by writer   the rhetorical devices   to undermine the topic lower   ,enhance   credibility, and defend the intended people. The devices are also utilized to show the addressee's care towards the topic, educate him or assert certainty of the thought (Setyawan & Gunawan, 2022).

Rhetorical questions don't require an answer and they have the sense of an assertion They can be answered. Questions , generally, require the addressee to do something in a cooperative exchange, as an affirmation an answer, an action ,or a rejection(Jacklyn , 2023). Babayev (2023) shows the difference between hypophora and rhetorical questions in which   the addresser posits   question and   answer it . Hypophora can be seen as type of rhetorical question in which it is deliberately proposed to engage the audience or to introduce topic in a speech or written statement. It is posited so that it can be immediately responded by the speaker (Jacklyn , 2023) .

The epiplexis is other related rhetoric device to hypophora in which it is utilized to make the participant incited ,doubted or convinced. It is not employed to evoke answers. It is rebuking question (Zomer, 2024).

6. Procatalepsis and its Related Terms

According to Hoeck (2018), anticipation is the assumption or representation   of a development or future like presently accomplished,

a. Prochronism, the due of an event or a person etc., to a earlier time than the actual one . it is the representation in the future of something as it is already   occurred; the word can signals   the anticipation of objections to an argument. Such device   aims to weaken   the force of the objections(Hoeck , 2018).

(b.) Procatalepsis, also named prebuttal or prolepsis ,   they attempts to enhance their argument by treating probable counter-arguments before their addressee may raise them. Rhetorically , anticipating future answerers and responding possible objections set up the audience's argument for a better defense. In literature   procatalepsis is employed as a kind of figurative language in which a description or characterization used before it is   applicable. Procatalepsis is related to the term inoculation which is a small dose of threat that parallel to the awareness of the against argument that is used to create up the other's argument across defense in prolepsis (Hoeck , 2018).

7. Types of Procatalepsis

 Hoeck   (2018) states the types of procatalepsis which are Internal as it is exemplified in *"But there are some of you that believe not. .., and who should betray him. And he said, …, that no man can come unto me, except it were given unto him of my Father*(John 6:64-69)".The second type is external   like "*But these things have I told you, … And these things I said not unto you at the beginning, because I was with you (John 16:4). "* Transmutative is another type which echo a change of circumstance that further down in the plot of narrative . the example can be taken from John 8:6.8 in which Jesus wrote with his finger on the earth after he bent down.This gesture looks s to prelude a context surrounding the resurrection the prophet (Christ)at John 20:5.11. In addition to the absolute as a kind which clearest representation of procatalepsis.

7.Types of Hypophora

  Zeyrek   & Kurfalı (2018) present two kinds of hypophora which are the implicit   and explicit , the former representation of hypophora in spoken language of registers of Romance .Intonation structure is used to express the polar questions   instead of the employment of subject-verb inversion or the use of a question particle. The later representation

of the device in written form is question mark .In other words, the only way to distinguish the declarative clauses or sentences from this kind questions ((hypophora) is via the use of a punction mark.

8.Functions of Hypophora

According to Joe (2023), hypophora is also known as anthypophora. The hypophoras give the possibility for the speaker to smoothly transition through his address. It clarifies of the message and this device presents and strengthens the argument. It also gains the interest of the addressee.

Jacklyn (2023) presents the following functions as facilitative in which the addresser is certain of the truth but he wants to engage the hearer. Attitudinal is used as other function of hypophora for emphasis. In addition to the redundancy function that is the repetition of information. It is deployed for emphasis.

9.Functions of Procatalepsis

Besel (2012) proposes the following functions of prolepsis like persuasive, ,refutational , it also increases of the effectiveness of the message. Altitudinal Studies sum up that prolepsis is used when a rhetor is trying to persuade the other that is opposite her or his position.

Prolepsis adds mystery to the texts or poems when a poem or a text begins with pronoun ,the addressee starts to think of the situation, then,he weeps or wonders because of latter expressions (Forsyth, 2013).McEntire (2022) introduces the functions of evocation, focalization , engagement and emphasis . The naysayers with "They / I Say" grant the opportunity to persuade by focusing as well as empathizing with their matters.

10.Sociolinguistic Perspective

Research displays that genders communicate in different way in other wordS . Men are argued to tend to report talk while women prefer for

rapport talk since they care about their personal relationships. Men's speech have the following characteristics as competitive and powerful, on the contrary, women's speech are powerless and cooperative in which they tend to use indirect and paralanguage to have effective communication . Women in general are more rhetorical than men but the opposite is true in some cases since this device is beneficial to formulate and respond questions the addressee cannot have regarded . Men   employ hypophora   to convince the other that they can answerers and they attack their enemies (Almagro, 2022).

11.Restrictions of Procatalepsis

Salzmann (2017) establishes the following restriction:

1.The prolepsis has a remarkable fact which is the presence of the proleptic object that degrades extraction from the complement type clause. The impact is reminiscent weak argument extraction becoming adjunct extraction fully ungrammatical.

2.The object proleptic is reduced by predication.

3. Ellipsis accounts for scope and selective effect of the reconstruction.

Conclusions

The writer , In Both procatalepsis and hypophora,   posits a question with possible responses .Both of them can be utilized for achieving various functions as emphasis ,engagement ,and etc. They can be performed in explicit manner through utilization question words and they also performed in implicit way through using intonations.

Pragmatically , they can breach ,flouts and generate implicature if the writer gives information more than is required and present the information in normal order.

Men and women use such rhetorical strategies in different amount. It is proved that men use hypophora more than women for emphasis and gain the addressee's attention.

Procatalepsis can be involved in concept of in-group and out group since it reinforce the speaker's positive points and underestimate or devalue the other's point. Through this strategy the addresser raises strong and weak point of his argument but he focuses on the strong one ,thus, it can be regarded as a tool of manipulation.

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