

**STYLISTIC ANALYSIS ON ERNEST HEMINGWAY NOVEL
"THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA"**

SKRIPSI

*Submitted In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program*

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**FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
MEDAN
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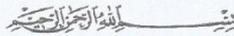


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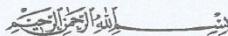
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Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
1. 4.9.2019	Chapter I and II	✓
2. 11.9.2019	Chapter II and table of content.	✓
3. 19.9.2019	Chapter IV and V (all chapters in general)	✓
4. 23/9/2019	All chapters in general Previous Related Study Conceptual Framework Abstract Acknowledgement ACC 25/9/2019	✓

Medan, September 2019

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ABSTRACT

Laksono, Agung. NPM 1502050145, “Stylistic Analysis On Ernest Hemingway Novel The Old Man And The Sea”. Skripsi : English Education Program. Faculty of Teacher Training and Education. University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan. 2019.

It focused on the quotations and make the meaning of the quotation, the research intended to analyze the language style of the quotation itself. There were found 30 times quotations and 30 times meaning from the quotation, and language style had 5 types, and each of them had the portion itself. In this research just only had 4 types such as Formal Style, Consultative Style, Casual Style, Intimate Style and there is no Frozen Style in the quotations from The Old Man and the Sea novel by Ernest Hemingway.

Keywords: Stylistic, Quotation, Language Style, Novel.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS



Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullai Wabarakatuh

In the name of Allah, the most Gracious and the merciful Firstly of all, the researcher would like to thank the Almighty Allah SWT, the most Beneficent and the most Merciful, for giving him favor, ideas, and inspirations in accomplishing this research. Secondly, the researcher would like to express his thank to the prophet Muhammad SAW, who has brought human being from the darkness into the brightness.

In writing this research entitled “ Stylistic Analysis On Ernest Hemingway Novel The Old Man And The Sea “ with the purpose as the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Sarjana Pendidikan degree in English Department, there are many obstacles faced by the researcher, and without help from other people, it might be impossible for him to complete it. Thus, the researcher ould like to express his thank to his beloved parents **Mr Suhari and Mrs. Alm Wagiem** for their pray, advise, courage, moral and material support from he was born until forever, may Allah SWT bless them.

Then the researcher also would like to thank :

1. **Dr. Agussani, M. AP**, the Rector of University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
2. **Dr. Elfrianto Nst,S.Pd, M.Pd**, the Dean of the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
3. **Mandra Saragih S.Pd, M.Hum** and **Firman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum**, the Head and Secretary of English Department, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara for the encouragement in completing this research
4. **Halimah Tussa'diah, SS, MA** his Supervisor who has given suggestion, advice, ideas, critics and guidance in writing this research
5. **Dr. Winona Emelia M. Hum** the researcher's reviewer who has given suggestions, advice and comment for the researcher
6. All lectures of FKIP University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara who have given knowledge in English teaching during his academic years.
7. All Staff of FKIP University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara who have given help in administrative system service to complete necessary requirements
8. **Muhammad Arifin S.Pd, M. Pd** the Head of librarian of UMSU who has provided the researcher many references
9. His beloved family, **Srikandi Septiane Putri**, thanks a lot for the support and pray

10. The students of English Education Program, C Morning Class of FKIP UMSU who always support each other during learning process, given much information and much knowledge, may Allah SWT bless all of them
11. All people who help and support the researcher during his study, may Allah SWT bless them all.

Hopefully the finding of this research are expected to be useful for those who read and do the research and is interested in the topic.

Finally the researcher realizes this research still far from being perfect in spite of the fact he has done his completing this work, therefore criticism, constructive, comments and suggestion are welcomed for further improvement of this research.

Wassalamualaikum Wr. Wb

Medan, 28 August 28, 2019

Researcher

Agung Laksono

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Language is the capability of people to communicate with other people by using symbols, for example, sounds, gesture, words and action. It is very important in daily activity of human life, to communicate all aspects of their life. Human being interacts through verbal and nonverbal language like sentiment, intelligence, desire, body gesture and idea in their head. Talking about language people can be separated it from literary and stylistic. According to Wellek and Warren (1993:3) from Arifuddin (2014) literature is a creative activity work art. Literature is 'creative' or 'imaginative' writing, does imply that history, philosophy and natural science are uncreative and unimaginative (Eagleton, 1996:2) in Arifuddin (2014). Literature is human activity that can be a creativity in human daily life.

Stylistic deals with language style, either of literary or nonliterary texts. It is mentioned that style is also related to personality of person. Stylistics is also proposed as a method of textual interpretation in which primary of the place is assigned to language (Simpson, 2004). As the result stylistic can be a type of language to make a text has meaning in a text or statement.

Literary stylistics refers to the study of style used in literary language. It can be regarded as a study of the fusion of form with content. Literature is writing that is valued as work of art, fiction, drama and poetry. In other words, literature is a personal expression of feeling including experience, idea and motivation in a concrete description in written stories. Kinds of literary works are novel, short

story, play, poetry, etc. (Halimah Tussa'diah, 2018). Literary and stylistic are used by many people in their masterpiece like book, song, poem, comic and novel. The literary expression is resulted from the experience of existing deposits in the author's life in depth through a process of imagination (Aminuddin, 1990:57) in Arifuddin (2014). From the explanation, it can be concluded that literary is the process of imagination from someone that can be an experience in the daily activity or in life. Beside that, it can help human to understand tale or story fiction or nonfiction in literary work, especially in novel.

Nowadays, the novel becomes one of the most influential media in the society, because many people read novel to get their inspiration and pleasure. Novel is normally a prose work of quite some length and complexity which attempts to reflect and express something of quality or value of human experience or conduct. (Tailor, 1981). A novel is created with some aspects of structure like plot, theme, character, language style, and point of view (Sugira, 2004:74) and (2014). However all aspect is connected and become a literary work. It is created from human life, human thinking and human imagination. Every novel always has their story, plot, setting, character, theme and also quotes.

This research is concentrated on the quotation in Ernest Hemingway novel's *The old Man and The Sea*. Quotation in literary work seems to be an important side to create a story in a novel. A quotation is the repetition of someone else's statement or thoughts. Without the quotation, a novel can be something flat. Quotation in a novel can be built up and make it interesting to readers but unfortunately not all readers. What is written because it is in the form of quotation in that novel. It becomes difficult for them to understand it since they

are often written idiomatically. The reader do not understand it because some quotations contain idiomatical words and terminology. The style of the language is also the problem to the readers in which there are quotations with unnclear meaning. The meaning of the quotation determines which style of language it belongs to, and because of that the researcher interests in analyzing the novel with the title *The Old Man and The Sea* by Ernest Hemingway.

B. The Identification of the Problem

The problems of the research was identified as follow:

1. Some readers do not understand what is written in the novel because it is in the form of quotation which is difficult for them to understand the meaning of the quotation..
2. It is difficult for the students to understand the meaning of the quotations it also become a problem for the students since the quotations is often written idiomatically.
3. The language style in the novel becomes a burden because the meaning of the quotation determines the which language style belong to.

C. The Scope and the Limitation

The scope of this research is prose, especially novel and it is limited in a quotation and the language style in the novel *The Old Man and The Sea* by Ersnet Hemingway.

D. The Formulation of the Problem

The problems of this research are formulated as the following::

1. Are there any quotations and language style used in the novel *The Old Man and The Sea* by Ernest Hemingway?.
2. Do the meaning of the quotations determine what type of language style they belong to?

E. The Objective of the Study

The objective of this research were :

1. To find out the quotations of language style in the novel *The Old Man and The Sea* by Ernest Hemingway.
2. To find out the types language style based in the meaning of the quotations in the novel *The Old Man and The Sea* by Ernest Hemingway.

F. The Significance of the Study

The significance of the research are as follow:

a. Theoretical

This research can add the information to the study of language and language style which is based on the meaning of the quotations found in the novel *The Old Man and The Sea*.

b. Practical

The result of this research is useful for:

1. The students, to improve their understanding about language style and meaning of the quotations.
2. The teachers or lectures, as the information to understand more about stylistic, novel and quotation.
3. Other researchers, to add in put in understanding literature but from different point of view

CHAPTER II

REVIEW LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

This research aimed at answering problems stated in the previous chapter, in answering the problem about stylistic and quotation in *The Old Man And The Sea* novel some definition and terminology are needed to explained in order to avoid misunderstanding and missperception as follows:.

1. Stylistic

According to Lecerle that nobody has ever really known what the term ‘stylistics’ means, and in any case, hardly anyone seems to care (Lecerle 1993: 14). Stylistics is ‘ailing’; it is ‘on the wane’; and its heyday, alongside that of structuralism, has faded to but a distant memory. More alarming again, few university students are ‘eager to declare an intention to do research in stylistics’. By this account, the death knell of stylistics had been sounded and it looked as though the end of the twentieth century would be accompanied by the inevitable passing of that faltering, moribund discipline. And no one, it seemed, would lament its demise.

To do stylistics is to explore language, and, more specifically, to explore creativity in language use. Doing stylistics thereby enriches the ways of thinking about language and, as observed, exploring language offers a substantial purchase the understanding of (literary) texts. With the full array of language models at the disposal, an inherently illuminating method of analytic inquiry presents itself. This method of inquiry has an important reflexive capacity

insofar as it can shed light on the very language system it derives from; it tells people about the 'rules' of language because it often explores texts where those rules are bent, distended or stretched to breaking point.

Stylistic ;

1.1 provides a comprehensive overview of the methods and theories of stylistics: from metre to metaphor, dialogue to discourse

1.2 enables students to uncover the layers, patterns and levels that constitute stylistic description

1.3 helps the reader to develop a set of stylistic tools of their own, which can be applied to any text

The preferred object of study in stylistics is literature, whether that be institutionally sanctioned 'Literature' as high art or more popular 'noncanonical' forms of writing. The traditional connection between stylistics and literature brings with it two important caveats, though The first is that creativity and innovation in language use should not be seen as the exclusive preserve of literary writing. Many forms of discourse (advertising, journalism, popular music – even casual conversation) often display a high degree of stylistic dexterity, such that it would be wrong to view dexterity in language use as exclusive to canonical literature.

Moreover, stylistics is interested in language as a function of texts in context, and it acknowledges that utterances (literary or otherwise) are produced in a time, a place, and in a cultural and cognitive context. These

‘extra-linguistic’ parameters are inextricably tied up with the way a text ‘means’.

2. The purpose of stylistics

Synthesis more formally some of the observations made above, it might be worth thinking of the practice of stylistics as conforming to the following three basic principles, cast mnemonically as three ‘Rs’. The three Rs stipulate that:

2.1 stylistic analysis should be rigorous

2.2 stylistic analysis should be retrievable

2.3 stylistic analysis should be replicable.

Stylistic analysis is not the end-product of a disorganised sequence of *ad hoc* and impressionistic comments, but is instead underpinned by structured models of language and discourse that explain how we process and understand various patterns in language. To say that a stylistic analysis seeks to be *replicable* does not mean that we should all try to copy each others’ work. It simply means that the methods should be sufficiently transparent as to allow other stylisticians to verify them, either by testing them on the same text or by applying them beyond that text

3. Development in stylistic

This unit looks at some of the important influences on stylistics that have helped to shape its development over the years. From the Classical period onwards there has been continued healthy interest among scholars in the relationship between patterns of language in a text and the way a text

communicates. The Greek rhetoricians, for example, were particularly interested in the tropes and devices that were used by orators for effective argument and persuasion, and there is indeed a case for saying that some stylistic work is very much a latter-day embodiment of traditional rhetoric. However, there is one particular field of academic inquiry, from the early twentieth century, that has had a more direct and lasting impact on the methods of contemporary stylistics

4. Stylistic analysis and Meaning

It is admittedly not easy, when faced with complex language like this, to discuss either *what* a text means or indeed *how* a text means. However, it is important to stress that, in spite of the veritable semantic labyrinth that is ‘love is more thicker’, the poem still does *communicate*. Indeed, a case could be made for arguing that it is the very opacity, the very indeterminacy of its linguistic structure which acts out and parallels the conceptualisation of love that Cummings seeks to capture and portray. The individual stylistic tactics used in the poem, replicated so vigorously and with such consistency, all drive towards the conclusion that love is, well, incomparable. Every search for a point of comparison encounters a tautology, a semantic anomaly or some kind of grammatical *cul de sac*. Love is at once more of something and less of it; not quite as absolute or certain as ‘always’ but still more than just ‘frequent’. It is deep, deeper even than the sea, and then a little bit deeper again.

A similar technique of coordination is at work in this sequence from Hemingway’s *The Old Man and the Sea*:

They sat on the terrace and many of the fishermen
made fun of the old man and he was not angry.

(Hemingway 1960: 3)

Notice how this is coordination of the most basic sort. The direct coordinator *and* takes precedence over an ‘adversative’ conjunction like *but*, even when one might expect the latter. The adversative would after all impart some sense of contrast between the last two conjuncts – ‘many of the fishermen made fun of the old man *but* he was not angry’ – yet the narratorial perspective is kept almost wilfully non- interpretative here

5. Type of stylistic

Talking about the stylistics, Onwukwe Ekwutosi gave four distinctive types of stylistics and they are General stylistics, Literary stylistics, Stylo-stylistics, Phono-stylistics

General stylistics deals with the non-dialectical varieties found within a language. In other words, it deals with situational or contextual use of language, that is, variation according to use. It also includes variation of language according to field of discourse, variation according to mode of discourse and finally, variation according to style of discourse.

Literary stylistics deals with language use in literature, that is, variations, characteristics of individual writer that made mark in literature. Often, we hear people talk about the style of Shakespeare, Milton, Achebe or Soyinka.

Literary stylistics deals with language use in literature, that is, variations, characteristics of individual writer that made mark in literature. Often, we hear people talk about the style of Shakespeare, Milton, Achebe or Soyinka.

Phonostylistic is concerned with the study of phonetic phenomena and processes from the stylistic of a certain amount of functional overlap between phonetics and stylistic.

6. Language Style

According to Joos (1998) in Zulaekho (2010) in journal Indra Hamzah (2018), language style is classified frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate style.

6.1 Frozen Style

Frozen style or oratorical style, is the most formal style. It is usually used in situation that is very formal and has symbolic value. For instance: informal ceremonies, and court, and state documents. This style is recognized by having no participation of the reader. The reader cannot protest the writer

6.2 Formal Style

Formal style is used in formal situation in general. Richard (1985) in journal Indra Hamzah (2018) states that formal style is the people use the language carefully about pronunciation, choice of words, and sentence structure. The characteristics of formal language are careful and standard speech, low tempo speech, technical vocabulary, complex and divergence grammatical structure, use of full name address, avoidance of main word repetition and using of synonyms.

6.3 Consultative Style

Penalosa (1981) in journal Indra Hamzah (2018) states consultative style is the most neutral or unmarked of the styles. It is a style that is used in semi-formal communication situation and this is the type of language which is required from the everyday speaker. Consultative is used in some group discussion, regular conversation at school, companies, trade speech conversation, etc.

6.4 Casual Style

Casual style is a language style which is usually used in casual situation by those who have the same background such as age, sex, education, social status, ethnic, and some other factors. Casual style can also be traced by the appearance of the informal words such as colloquial, slang, even taboo words, etc.

6.5 Intimate Style

According to Penalosa (1981) in journal Indra Hamzah (2018) intimate style is characterized by extraction and jargon. The characteristics of this style are the use of private codes, the use of words signalling intimate relation, the use of rapid and slurred pronunciation, the use of non-verbal communication, and the use of non-standard forms.

7. **Novel**

The word comes from the Italian, Novella, which means the new staff that small. The novel developed in England and America. The novel was originally developed in the region from other forms of narrative nonfiction, such as letters, biographies, and history. But with a shift in society and development time, the

novel is not only based on data nonfiction, author of novel can change according to the desired imagination. Sumardjo (1998: 29) says that *“novel is a story with the prose form in long shape, this long shape means the story including the complex plot, many character and various setting”*.

A novel is a totality, a comprehensiveness that is artistic. As a totality, the novel has passages elements, most related to one another in close and mutually dependent. The divisions of the elements in novel are intrinsic and extrinsic elements and also novel have intrinsic elements..

Intrinsic Elements are the elements that build the literary work itself. Intrinsic elements of a novel (directly) participate and build the story. Extrinsic elements are the elements that are beyond of the works, but indirectly affect the building and system of a novel. Thus, extrinsic elements of a novel must be still seen as something important.

Novel is narrative text informing of prose with a long shape that including some figures and fiction event. The intrinsic elements of novel are theme, plot, setting, characterization, point of view, etc (Nurgiantoro, 2007:10).

Further, Wallek & Warren (1956: 75-135) stated that as an intrinsic element, the element also comprises a number of extrinsic elements. The extrinsic element includes author biography and psychology. Attitudes, beliefs, and outlook on life of an author will affect the work that he wrote. In short, the author biography determines the pattern works it produces. While psychology of the author also forms the reader's psychology, as well as the application of psychological principles in the works. The elements of the novel including Theme, Plot, Event, Conflict, Climax, Characters and Setting.

Theme in a novel, according to Jones (1968:82) is its underlying idea or “wisdom” that the author is presenting. Some authors stated the theme of the story explicitly, but some others not. Often the theme can be easily seen from the title. Yet, there also story that requires us to read the whole story to get what the theme is. It brings the story more alive and has a means.

Nurdiyantoro (2007:13) said that the theme in the novel can be more than one. He added that perhaps the author added some addition themes in a novel. This caused the novel has multiple and complex plot and conflict. Besides, the theme became the basis of development of the whole story, so it is animating the whole story. A common theme has a generalization, wider, and abstract. Principal themes as the meaning of a work of fiction is not deliberately hidden because precisely this that is offered to the reader. However, the overall theme is the meaning of which supported his story by itself would be hidden behind a story that supports it.

Theme is the main idea that the writer expresses. Theme can also be defined as the underlying meaning of the story. Theme is another prime element of literature, which contains the central idea of all literary forms such as a novel, drama and short story. It reflects innocence, experience, live, death, reality, fate, madness, sanity, love, society, individual, etc. In brief, the theme giving meaning of story which especially explains a big part of its elements in the simple way. It is more or less synonymous the central idea and central purpose.

The expanding of story does not always parallel with the framework because the idea will often develop suitable with the author’s will. Before writing a story, the author will frame his ideas first. But when he thinks that the idea has become so

usual in life and bored, he develops it out of the basic framework and makes his story more interesting to be enjoyed and implemented his readers.

Theme is also a general basic idea that supports a literature, and it implies in the text as semantic structure and connects with the similarities and differences. Themes become basic development of the whole story, so it must represent the whole part of novel. p

According to Lukens (2003:6) states plots as the sequence of events showing character in action. In another book Gorden (1975:1) defines plot as an author careful arrangement of incident in a narrative to achieve a desire effect. In short, the writer can conclude that the plot is the serial arrangement of incidents, ideas or events. In literature, the plot encompasses all the incidents and provides aesthetic pleasure. The story of the novel progresses through various plots and conflicts.

In the other hand, Jones (1968:63) states that the plot is the sequences of events involving the character or characters. It may be simple or complex. The simple one deals with one character or a single group of characters, and it follows their fortunes to the conclusion. Whereas, the complex one has several groups of characters, the story deals with one, takes up another, return to the first, then takes up another.

So far it has repeatedly referred to the term or the occurrence of events and talks about fiction, but has not stated what the actual event. Connection events are events that serves to link important events (read: functional events) in sequencing the presentation of the story.

Conflict, which is actually quite important events (so, it will be functional events, major, or kernel), is an essential element in the development of the plot. Conflict is something that dramatic, referring to the struggle between two forces are balanced and imply action and retaliation. Jones (1968:30) divides the conflict into three categories. They are phisycal or elemental conflict, social conflict and internal or psychological conflict.

Conflicts and the climax is of paramount importance in the structure of the plot, both of which are the main elements of plot in fiction. Climax by Stanton (1965: 16), is when the conflict has reached the highest level intensity, and when (it) is something that is inevitable happened.

In fiction, a character may be defined as a verbal representation of a human being. Through action, speech, description, and commentary, authors portray character that are worth caring about, rooting for, and even loving, although there are also characters you may laugh at, dislike, or even hate.

Characters may be flat, minor characters; or round and major. The major character in a story is generally known as protagonist, the character who opposes him is the antagonist. Character is revealed by how a character responds to conflict. Every stories hinges on the actions undertaken by its major character, or protagonist, a term drawn from ancient Greek tragedy that is more useful in discussions of fiction than such misleading terms as hero or heroine. Additionally, stories may contain an opposing character, or antagonist, with whom the protagonist is drawn into conflict. Abrams (1999: 76) says that “Character is people who are appeared in a narrative prose or novel and it is interpreted by the readers as a person who has moral quality and certain tendency such as being expressed in what they say

and what they do". Character is the people in a novel are referred as characters. We assess them on the basis of what the author tells us about them and on the basis of what they do and say. Another point to remember is that the characters are part of a broader pattern. They are members of a society, and the author's distinctive view of how people relate to society will be reflected in the presentation of every character.

The characters in the story can be divided into some categories based on the point of view taken ; major and minor character, protagonist and antagonist character, round and flat character, dynamic and static character, typical and neutral character (Nurgiyantoro, 2007:176).

Background elements can be divided into three main elements, namely a place, time, and social. Backgrounds on the location of the place suggest the occurrence of the events recounted in a work of fiction. Elements may be used where the places with a certain name, initials, there may be certain locations without exact name. Background of time associated with the problem of "when" of events recounted in a work of fiction problem "when" is normally associated with the factual, the time to do or be associated with historical events. Social background suggested on matters relating to the conduct of social life of the community in a place that is told.

Wellek and Warren concerned setting with the places where story take a place. Setting refers to geographical location of the story, time period, daily lifestyle of the characters and climate of the story. When the reader reads a novel, they actually are faced a world that had been completed by the character and the events in the novel. But of course, those things are less complete because the

characters need living space, place and time, like human's living in the real world.

In

8. Quotation

Quotation is the repetition of one expression as part of another one, particularly when the quoted expression is well known or explicitly attributed by citation to its original source, and it is indicated by quotation mark Using Quotations in Scientific Writing Unlike other styles of writing, scientific writing rarely includes direct quotations. Why? • Quotations usually detract from the point you want to communicate. • Quotations do not reflect original thinking. Inexperienced writers may be tempted to quote, especially when they don't understand the content. However, the writer who understands her subject can always find a way to paraphrase from a research article without losing the intended meaning – and paraphrasing shows that the writer knows what she is talking about..

Novel the old man and the sea have some quotes and it is important part in this research.

“no one should be alone in their old age”

“now is no time to think of what you do not have, yhink of what you can do with what there is”

B. Relevant Study

1. Muhammad NisyarKawi (2017) Alauddin State Islamic University Of Makassar. The study tells about the stylistic analysis in selected Eminem's song. This research focuses on the stylistics aspects used in the

Eminem's Songs Rap God and Without Me from the perspective of Expressive Means and Stylistics Devices.

2. Arifuddin (2014) Alauddin State Islamic University Of Makassar..

The study about An Analysis Of Social Conflict In Rick Riordan's novel "The Red Pyramid". The study is concentrated on the social conflict in Rick Riordan novels "The Red Pyramid".

3. Stylistic Devices in Hemingway's Novels: A Study on the Old Man and The Sea by Dr. G. Mohana Charyulu (2016), this journal tells about the stylistic in the novel The old Man and The Sea.

C. Conceptual Framework

The research deal with the meaning of the quotation connected to stylistic analysis in *The Old Man and The Sea* novel. The success of understanding about stylistic and the quotations in the novel would be a great help to readers to understand the story of the novel itself. Because of this novel is a foreign novel so this novel also has its own style. The meaning of the quotation in the novel had a great contribution to know what type of style the quotation belongs to. This is very interesting to analyze because the readers easy to understand the meaning and the style of the quotation and more enjoyable for reader reading the novel..

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH DESIGN

A. Research design

This research would be conducted to analyze the meaning of quotation of the novel *The Old Man and The Sea* by Ernest Hemingway and it is related to the types of the language style used in this novel. The data were analyzed by applying descriptive qualitative design as proposed by Milles and Huberman.

B. Source Of The Data

In this research the data were taken from Ernest Hemingway's novel *The Old Man and The Sea*. The novel becomes the main source of the data especially from the quotations written in the novel.

C. Technique of Collecting The Data

In collecting the data, some procedures were used as follow from Milles and Huberman theories as:

1. Reading the novel *The Old Man and The Sea* by Ernest Hemingway.
2. Identifying all the quotations to find out the meaning and the type of the language style in the novel
3. Grouping all the quotations to find out the meaning and the type of the language style.

D. Technique of Analyzing The Data

The data of this research were analyzed and classified by applying the following steps:

1. Identifying the quotation used in the novel in *The Old man And The Sea* by Ernest Hemingway to find out the meaning.

2. Classifying the meaning of the quotations to find out the type of the language style
3. Analyzing the language style based on the meaning of quotation.
4. Drawing conclusion.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

A. Data Collection

The content of this chapter was divided into three parts. The first part was about the quotations found in the novel *The Old Man And The Sea*, the second part was focused on the meaning of the quotations, and the last discussed about the language style from the quotations in the novel. The three problems were answered based on the findings and related theories.

B. Data Analysis

The data were analyzed based on the meaning of each quotations then types of language style of the quotations. According to Joos (1998) in Zulaekho (2010) there are five language style, they are: Frozen style, Formal style, Consultative style, Casual style and Intimate style. The analysis of types then were followed by analyzing of meaning of the quotations and language style of the quotations from the quotations in *The Old Man And The Sea* novel. As shown in the following table 4.1.

Table 4.1

The quotations and the meaning of the quotations

No	Quotations	The Meaning Of The Quotations
1	"Everything about him was old except his eyes and they were the same color as the sea and were cheerful and undefeated."	It meant although he is as old man but when people looked his eyes, every body knows that he still had power to sail.
2	"There are many good fishermen and some great ones. But there is only one you."	It meant that they are many good and great fisherman in the world. But every fisherman always has his own characteristic that makes them special.
3	"He no longer dreamed of storms, nor of women , nor of great occurrences, nor of great fish, nor fights, nor contests of strength, nor of his wife. He only dreamed of places now and of the lions on the beach. They played like young cats in the dusk and he loved them as he loved the boy."	This quotation meant that he does not wanted to dream about anything except he have boys who play in the beach.
4	"But the old man always thought of her as feminine and as something that gave or withheld great favors, and if she did wild or wicked things it was because she could not help them. The moon affects her as it does a woman, he thought."	Sometimes the old man thinks that he is a woman because he could not help them.

5	"Now is the time to think of only one thing. That which I was born for."	This quotation meant that people must thought why he was born in this world and what the purpose of life is..
6	"I wish I had the boy."	Of course as a old man this character wanted a boy as his generation.
7	"No one should be alone in their old age, he thought. But it is unavoidable"	Properly in old age every body should have couple but sometime it is unavoidable for alone in old age.
8	"Perhaps i should not have been a fisherman, he thought. But that was the thing that I was born for."	This meant sometime what people thought it is not like they wanted but sometime they already set to something else.
9	"Fish, I love you and respect you very much. But I will kill you dead before this day ends."	It meant this character must killed the fish as soon as possible although he loved the fish.
10	"age is my alarm clock"	The old man has his alarm in his life because of his age.
11	"The fish is my friend too. I have never seen or heard of such a fish. But I must kill him. I'm glad we do not have to kill the stars."	As a fisherman of course he thought that the fish is as a friend but he has a purpose to catch and to killed the fish as a fisherman.
12	"A man is never lost at sea..."	It meant as a man, the character thought that a man should not be lost in the sea
13	"You are killing me, fish, the old man thought. But you have a right to. Never have I seen a greater, or more beautiful, or a calmer or more noble thing than you, brother. Come on and kill me. I	The statement in this quotation is the feeling of happiness when someone found what he really wanted.

	do not care who kills who."	
14	"I think the great DiMaggio would be proud of me today."	This character will shown what he got to great DiMaggio.
15	"But a man is not made for defeat. A man can be destroyed but not defeated."	Every man can be lost but as a man, he must get up and never given up because a man is never defeated.
16	"You did not kill the fish only to keep alive and to sell for food, he thought. You killed him for pride and because you are a fisherman. You loved him when he was alive and you loved him after. If you love him, it is not a sin to kill him. Or is it more?"	To this case the fish is the real target to catch to the main character because he does not sell the fish because this one is the target that he loved
17	"To hell with luck. I'll bring the luck with me."	This quotation meant he does not care about luck, just try and the luck will come to him.
18	"I may not be as strong as I think but I know many trick and I have resolution"	Strength is not the main point but if someone has many tricked and idea he would get more.
19	"Sometime someone would speak in a boat, but most of boats were silent except for the dip of the oar"	Sometime when someone is alone in a boat, he just has a friend to talk with dip of the oar.
20	"The bird is great help"	Sometime when someone in the middle of the sea, birds could be one of the best helper for him
21	"They are good, he said. They play and make jokes and love one another, they are our brothers like flying fish"	They in that statement refer to porpoises that came to Santiago's boat and because of that Santiago felt lonely when he saw porpoises

		play together around him.
22	“fish, I’ll stay with you until I am dead”	That meant that Santiago loved so much his Marlin fish as his target
23	‘I am a strange old man”	Santiago said this to Manolin that he still has good eyes after turtle-ing year by year
24	“Anyone can be a fisherman in May”	It meant that everyone can be a fisherman in May because in May is the time when the great fish came.
25	“If shark come. God pity him and me”	Santiago said this when he trails the Marlin, and this is one of his pray to his God when he is in the middle of the sea
26	“Every day is a new day it is better to be lucky but I would rather be exact. Then when luck come you are ready”	This quotation meant that people must prepare the next day because when they are ready with their preparation, they could be more luck in the next day
27	“The iridescent bubble were beautiful. But they were the falsest things in the sea and the old man loved to see the big sea turtles eating them”	This meant Santiago expresses him sympathy to turtles and it entertained Santiago when he saw turtle eating
28	“Cramp then if you want make yourself into a claw it will do you no good”	It is when Santiago felt cramp in his hand and it really tortured him.
29	“God help me to have the cramp go”	It is the expression when Santiago prayed for his God to cure his hand from cramp
30	“Thank God. They are not as intelligent as we who kill them.	This is expression when he struggled to fight with a big fish

	Although they are more noble and more able”	and after that Santiago prayed for his God as the sense of thankful
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Table 4.1 focused on the quotation and made the meaning of the quotation itself, from the table, the researcher found out 30 quotations from the novel *The Old Man and The Sea* and also had 30 the meaning from quotation itself based on the novel.

Table 4.2

The quotations and find out language style from quotations

No	Quotation	Language Style	Reason
1	"Everything about him was old except his eyes and they were the same color as the sea and were cheerful and undefeated."	Consultative Style	This can be categorized consultative style because words <i>him</i> and <i>they were the same color as the sea</i> , it refers to Santiago from someone opinion in that novel.
2	"There are many good fishermen and some great ones. But there is only one you."	Consultative Style	These sentence can be categorize consultative style because the words <i>many good fisherman</i> and <i>there is only one you</i> refers to Santiago and this statement came from dialog
3	"He no longer dreamed	Intimate Style	It can be categorized

	of storms, nor of women , nor of great occurrences, nor of great fish, nor fights, nor contests of strength, nor of his wife. He only dreamed of places now and of the lions on the beach. They played like young cats in the dusk and he loved them as he loved the boy."		intimate style because these sentence contain the characteristics of intimate style. It is jargon and like private code from the writer. It can see fro the word <i>nor</i> .
4	"But the old man always thought of her as feminine and as something that gave or withheld great favors, and if she did wild or wicked things it was because she could not help them. The moon affects her as it does a woman, he thought."	Casual Style	This sentence can be categorized casual style because the old man reflect his feeling that he thought he a feminine. It can seen from the word <i>the old man always thought of her as a feminine</i>
5	"Now is the time to think of only one thing. That which I was born for."	Casual Style	It can be included casual style because it contains with short sentence.
6	"I wish I had the boy."	Formal Style	From the example above, it can be categorized formal style because the word <i>wish</i> related to

			hope or someone's expectation to have a child
7	"No one should be alone in their old age, he thought. But it is unavoidable"	Consultative Style	It is consultative style because the word <i>he thought</i> contained with feeling that reflected himself at that time
8	"Perhaps i should not have been a fisherman, he thought. But that was the thing that I was born for."	Consultative Style	This statement included with consultative style because the word <i>he thought</i> contain feeling that reflected himself at that time
9	"Fish, I love you and respect you very much. But I will kill you dead before this day ends."	Casual Style	It contained with casual style because the statement is the fisherman's happiness
10	"age is my alarm clock"	Casual Style	This one included casual style because this one is a short sentence and it can be a quotation
11	"The fish is my friend too. I have never seen or heard of such a fish. But I must kill him. I'm glad we do not have to kill the stars."	Consultative style	This statement included consultative style because it just like a usual conversation it saw in the words <i>the fish as friend, too</i>

12	"A man is never lost at sea..."	Casual style	Casual style because this statement reflected the character's feeling as a fisherman
13	"You are killing me, fish, the old man thought. But you have a right to. Never have I seen a greater, or more beautiful, or a calmer or more noble thing than you, brother. Come on and kill me. I do not care who kills who."	Intimate Style	This sentence included Intimate style because of the fisherman considered that a fish is a nobler fish than another fish. it is found in the word <i>noble</i>
14	"I think the great DiMaggio would be proud of me today."	Consultative Style	This sentence became a consultative style because this sentence is in a form of dialog
15	"But a man is not made for defeat. A man can be destroyed but not defeated."	Casual style	This quotation, is Casual style because it is in form of quotation and a short sentence
16	"You did not kill the fish only to keep alive and to sell for food, he thought. You killed him for pride and because you are a fisherman. You loved him when he was alive and you loved him after."	Casual Style	This statement included casual style because this statement has a conversation background as fellow of a fisherman dialog it is in the words <i>you are a fisherman</i>

	If you love him, it is not a sin to kill him. Or is it more?"		
17	"To hell with luck. I'll bring the luck with me."	Intimate Style	This sentence became an Intimate style because the words <i>to hell with luck</i>
18	"I may not be as strong as I think but I know many trick and I have resolution"	Casual Style	It is Casual style because character conveyed his feeling that he has a god skill, it is in the words <i>I know many trick and I have resolution.</i>
19	"Sometime someone would speak in a boat, but most of boats were silent except for the dip of the oar"	Casual Style	This statement became casual style because it draw the character has a background as a fisherman
20	"The bird is great help"	Formal Style	This short sentence is Formal style because the character expressed his feeling clearly.
21	"They are good, he said. They play and make jokes and love one another, they are our brothers like flying fish"	Consultative Style	This sentence became a consultative style because it is a form of dialogue, it sis found in words <i>they are our brother</i>
22	"fish, I'll stay with you	Intimate Style	This short statement

	until I am dead”		included intimate style it is in the words <i>I’ll</i>
23	‘I am a strange old man”	Formal Style	This short statement include in formal style because the character express his feeling clearly that he is a strange old man.
24	“Anyone can be a fisherman in May”	Consultative style	This one became a consultative style because it is like a form of dialog
25	“If shark come. God pity him and me”	Formal Style	This statement included formal style because the character express his feeling in form of prayed it can seem in the word <i>God</i>
26	“Every day is a new day it is better to be lucky but I would rather be exact. Then when luck come you are ready”	Casual Style	This statement included in casual style because this statement in form of quotation for someone
27	“The iridescent bubble were beautiful. But they were the falsest things in the sea and the old man loved to see the big sea turtles eating them”	Casual Style	This statement became casual style because this statement is a usual narration for someone who has background as a fisherman it can seem in words <i>to see the</i>

			<i>big sea turtle</i>
28	“Cramp then if you want make yourself into a claw it will do you no good”	Consultative Style	From the statement above it can be categorized consultative style because this statement is usual thing that happend in someone when get cramp
29	“God help me to have the cramp go”	Formal Style	The sentence above it can be categorized into formal style because Santiago wanted to express his feeling in form of prayed it can seem in words <i>God help me</i>
30	“Thank God. They are not as intelligent as we who kill them. Although they are more noble and more able”	Formal Style	From the sentence above. It can be categorized into formal style because Santiago try to gave statement related to prayed and it is from God kindness, word “God” that means emphasize it.

Table 4.2 focus on the quotations, language style and reason why the quotations included in the language style that have 5 type like frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style and intimate style. From 5 type of language

style in that table the quotations already divided in every language style in accordance with the function and explanation or definition about language style itself.

C. Research Finding

Based on the analysis of the data, It could be explained that there are 30 quotations and 5 types of language style, and each of quotation has different language style. From the data, it can concluded that Frozen style 0 time, Formal style 6 times, Consultative style 9 times, Casual style 11 times and Intimate style 4 times.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

Based on the result of the research, it was concluded.

1. The Old Man and The Sea novel had 30 quotations that which had the meaning taken from the quotations themselves
2. Each quotation had each language style they were formal style 6 times, consultative style 9 times, casual style 11 times, and for intimate style 4 times and no Frozen style.

B. Suggestions

Based on the result of the research, it was suggested;

1. For lecture ; the result of this research could be additional information in studying language style
2. For students; it was hoped that the result of this research helped them study about novel, quotation and language style.
3. Other researchers or readers; as the input to know about stylistic, language style and novel to do the same research of the different point of view.

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Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak saya ucapkan terima kasih.

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