

STYLISTICS ANALYSIS OF ANIES BASWEDAN'S SPEECH

SKRIPSI

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

By

VANIAR NASININTA NAINGGOLAN

NPM. 1602050107



**FACULTY OF TEACHERS TRAINING AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA**

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MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website : <http://www.fkip.umhu.ac.id> E-mail: fdp@umhu.ac.id

BERITA ACARA

Ujian Mempertahankan Skripsi Sarjana Bagi Mahasiswa Program Strata I
Fakultas keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

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Nama Lengkap : Vaniar Nasininta Nainggolan
NPM : 1602050107
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Stylistics Analysis of Anies Baswedan's Speech

Ditetapkan : () Lulus Yudisium
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Dengan diterimanya skripsi ini, sudah lulus dari ujian komprehensif, berhak memakai gelar Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd.)

Ketua,

Dr. H. Efrianto Nasution, S.Pd., M.Pd.



Sekretaris,

Dra. Hj. Syamsunarnita, M.Pd.

ANGGOTA PENGUJI:

1. Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum
2. Dr. T. Winona, Emelia, S.Pd, M.Hum
3. Dr. Bambang Panca Syahputra, M.Hum

1.
2.
3.



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Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI



Skripsi ini yang diajukan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini :

Nama Lengkap : Vaniar Nasininta Nainggolan
N.P.M : 1602050107
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Stylistics Analysis of Anies Baswedan's Speech
sudah layak disidangkan.

Medan, Agustus 2020

Disetujui oleh:
Dosen Pembimbing


Dr. Bambang Fauca S, S.Pd, M.Hum.

Diketahui oleh:

Dekan

Ketua Program Studi,


Dr. H. Elfrianto Nasution, S.Pd., M.Pd.


Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.

ABSTRACT

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Stylistics is the study of varieties of language. It tries to establish principles capable of accounting for the particular choices made by individuals and social groups in their use of language. This research tried to analyze about stylistics in speech. The objectives of this research to investigate the types of stylistics were used it on video of Anies Baswedan's speech. To find out the most dominant types stylistics in Anies Baswedan's speech. In this research used descriptive qualitative methods was be designed by applying descriptive phenomenon design. So, the writer used documentation method to collect the data. The researcher took a full of the total Anies Baswedan's performed on the video Anies Baswedan speech. From the analysis of the data, the researcher finds five types of stylistics found in Anies baswedan's speech when talked about Jakarta marketing week 2019. There were five types of stylistics that analyzed from on the video of Anies Baswedan speech. They were General, Literary, Textualist, Interpretative and Expressive. The percentage of total stylistics on the video, where General was 23.81%, Literary was 19.05 %, Textualist was 23.81 %, Interpretative was 14.28 %, Expressive was 19.05%. on the video of Anies Baswedan's Speech.

Keywords : *Speech , Types of stylistics*

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Medan, August 2020

Vaniar Nasininta Nainggolan
1602050107

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

In Cambridge dictionary, Semantics is the study of the meaning of language. It also deals with varieties and changes in the meaning of words, phrases, sentences and text. Then, according to Thomason (1996), Semantics is the study of the meaning of linguistic expressions. Meaning in natural languages is mainly studied by linguists. In fact, semantics is one of the main branches of contemporary linguistics. In this research, we need to study semantics because to understand the meaning, we need to know how words or sentences convey the meaning.

The idea is that when we read texts; we try to know how words are put together to convey meaning so that they can be understood. It differs when we understand the meaning of speaking since sometimes it has the ambiguous meaning which makes the listener think more deeply to convey the meaning. Based on the phenomenon above, the Researchers are interested in analyzing Anies baswedan's speech to find out the style in the speech.

Stylistics is the study of varieties of language. It tries to establish principles capable of accounting for the particular choices made by individuals and social groups in their use of language. Language style is a branch of applied linguistics concerned with the study of styles in texts, especially, but not exclusively, in literary works. Also called literary linguistics, linguistic style focuses on numbers, figures of speech, and other rhetorical devices used to

provide variety and uniqueness for one's writing. This is a linguistic analysis plus literary criticism.

Stylistics is the study of varieties of language. It tries to establish principles capable of accounting for the particular choices made by individuals and social groups in their use of language. In the style of language the words spoken by the speaker often mean ambiguity which results in a person's speech not being smooth. The meaning of the word becomes blurred and the listener gets confused, it can even result in disharmony of an on-going conversation, so it becomes very urgent to know aspects of meaning formation for anyone, especially for language learners.

A variety in this sense, is a situationally distinctive use of language. For illustration, the language of advertising, politics, religion, individual authors or the language of a particular period in time, all are used distinctively and belong in a particular situation. Most linguistic styles are not just to describe the formal features of texts for their own purposes, but to show their functional significance to interpret texts, or to relate literary effects to linguistic 'causes' where these are felt to be relevant. The study of stylistics, although still new in the field of literature, is seen as a more objective and scientific study compared to conventional studies that we have known so far. The study of stylistics tries to examine the characteristics of the use of the language of an author that is seen from aspects of the language. Research on stylistics tries to focus on the use of author's linguistic style in literary works. There are various overlapping subdisciplines of stylistics, including literary stylistics, interpretive stylistics,

evaluative stylistics, corpus stylistics, discourse stylistics, feminist stylistics, computational stylistics, and cognitive stylistics, and a person who studies any of these is known as a stylistician. The study of stylistics can be enigmatic, alluring and eclectic one. Stylistics, as originally envisaged and practiced, explored the linguistic construction of the style of writing of the literary author (Bousfield, 2014:118).

Language itself is not straight forward or concise tool of communication. What we say in real life interaction is often very different from what we mean. Actually language is clearly not only a tool of communication, but a technique for making or forging, protecting and damaging interpersonal relationships, for challenging the power of relation, and for constructing ideas or of beliefs, self, and somebody identities. This research focuses on analysis of Speech Using Stylistics Approach and stylistic mean approaching of the text's meaning and the intention of the producer.

Speech is one of the ways to communicated or express one idea, from that definition. Speech permits all people to communicated or interact. Speech for some cases, can be a social phenomenon such as a speech can motivate somebody to do something. In public speaking, speech deliver verbally to a group of people in a well prepared, structured, deliberate, manner, intended to inform, influence, or entertain a listening audience. Speech for some cases, can be a social phenomenon such as a speech can motivate somebody to do something.

In public speaking, speech deliver verbally to a group of people in a well prepared, structured, deliberate, manner, intended to inform, influence, or

entertain a listening audience. The purpose of speech is to practice one's ability to be able to speak in public and to exercise confidence to be able to appear in public. The ability to speak in public is very difficult to do, especially for children who are just getting older, generally they are difficult to talk because of the shame that is quite high.

B. The Identification of the Problems

In relation to the background of the study, the problems were identified as follows:

1. Many readers does not understand meaning of speaking in speech of Anies Baswedan's Speech.
2. Many readers does not understand What stylistics of language is used of Anies Baswedan's Speech.
3. Many participant does not understand to deliver speech in used of Anies Baswedan's Speech.

C. The Scope and Limitation

This study is focused on semantic, there are many fields discussed in it such as: speech act, reference, implicature, connotative meaning, entailment, presupposition, etc. This study is limited on stylistic in Anies Baswedan's speech about the result of Opening speech in Jakarta Marketing Week 2019, on 24 April 2019.

D. The Formulation of the Problems

In relation to the background of the study, the problems of the research are formulated as the following.

1. What are the types of stylistics to found in Anies Baswedan's speech?
2. How is the most dominant types of stylistics to found in Anies Baswedan's speech?

E. The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are as follows

1. To investigate the types of stylistics in Anies Baswedan's speech.
2. To find out the dominant types of stylisics in Anies Baswedan's speech.

F. The Significance of the Study

In this study, many contribution which is given by this research as theoretically and practically.

a. Theoretically

The findings of the research is hoped to give an important contribution to linguist to increase to knowledge in linguistic field to depth research.

b. Practically

1. For the researcher, it can increase the knowledge in stylistics and can share to people want to research in this field.
2. For the readers, to know kinds of stylistics especially Anies Baswedan's speech.
3. For the students, it can add and increase their knowledge about stylistics and can help them in comprehending the text.
4. For the teachers, it can help them to further research as reference in it.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Stylistics

Stylistics is the study and clarification of texts in respect to their linguistic and tonal style. As a restraint, it associates literary criticism to linguistics. It does not role as an independent area on its own, and can be applied to an empathetic of literature and journalism as well as linguistics. Stylistics is a branch of linguistics. It is usually defined as the study of style. The concept of style is an old one. It goes back to the very beginning of classical Rhetorics and poetics. It is originally taken from the Latin word (stilus) to mean a short stick made of reed used for writing on boards made of wax (Hough, 1969, p.1). From Wikipedia (modified on 15 March 2010), Stylistics is a branch of linguistics, which deals with the study of varieties of language, its properties, and principles behind choice, dialogue, accent, length and register. H.G. Widdowson (1986, p.4) defines stylistics as, "The study of literary discourse from a linguistics orientation. In 2003 Gabriela Miššikova said.

Stylistics is a field of study where the method of selecting and implementing linguistic, extralinguistic or expressive means and devices in the process of communication are studied. "To Leech (1985) stylistics is the study of the style which can be applied in both literary and non-literary texts. In a non-literary text, style is learned because we want to explain something, while literary stylistics explains the relations between language and artistic function.

Stylistics moves beyond ‘sentence grammar’ to ‘text grammar’ considering how the text works as a whole to achieve (or not) its purpose (for instance, to amuse, to create suspense, or to persuade) and examining the linguistic features which contribute to these ends. (Peter Barry 207)

Stylistics is sometimes an exercise at revealing the linguistic peculiarity of an author’s art. This perspective conceives of style as idiolect. Crystal and Davy (1969:77) explain that studying an author’s work via this theory is ‘an attempt to isolate, define, and discuss those linguistic features which are felt to be peculiarly his, which help to distinguish him from other authors’. Authorship identification, therefore, underlies the stylistic efforts that employ this theory. However, this can be dicey due to certain unifying factors in textual production. Style is also studied in terms of deviant forms in a piece of work and their communicative implications. The style- as- deviation perspective presupposes that there are set norms or standards against which deviations are identifiable and analyzable. Style in language study refers to an actual way language is used in a particular context for achieving a particular purpose. It includes language use that typifies an era, age, epoch, setting or domain (law, politics, social, culture) and language use in literary genre among many others (Ademilokun 2011:262).

According to Leech (1969), stylistics is the study of the use of language in literature. Abdul qadir (2012) elaborates this by defining it as a study of a literary discourse from a linguistic orientation; it is an interdisciplinary subject (see Figure 1). In stylistics, one may focus on the syntactic, phonological, lexical, semantic, and graphological elements of style (Leech & Short, 1981). Stylistics is a recent

development in an attempt to study style; though it, like human shadow, seems to be with man for centuries. This implies that man has always been conscious both about how he wears dress and how he makes use of different occasions. Although Stylistics is a twentieth century phenomenon, its studies started since the 18th C during which period classical works were the models. It came after the study of elocution in classical rhetoric (Ducrot and Todorov, 1972). It gained prominence and became established in the 1960s in Britain (UK) and America (US) (Mc Arthur, 1996).

Stylistics is simply defined as the study of styles. This implies that style is central to the study of Stylistics. In his definition of Stylistics, Tom Mc Arthur (1996:914) says, it is the branch of linguistics that studies style, especially in works of literature. In the same vein, Chapman (1973) cited in Fakuade (1998) defines Stylistics as “the linguistic study of different styles”. The same idea is also shared by Turner who states that, Stylistics is that part of linguistics which concentrates on variation in the use of language, often, but not exclusively, with special attention to the most conscious and complex use of language in literature” (Turner, 1973:7).

Oladosu in (Lawal 1997) further argues that, Stylistics is the art of using linguistic rules and regulations to characterise a literary output”. In his view to reinforce the above definitions, Widdowson (1975) argues that Stylistics is the study of literary discourse from a linguistic orientation”. And Osuji (1982) who shares the same view opines that, linguistics makes a taxonomic analysis of how language works, while stylistic analysis, on the other hand examines how

linguistic devices are used to portray and reinforce the meaning of a text. Even Leech and Short (1981) believe that stylistic study is the application of linguistic knowledge to the study of style. All the exponents above are trying to show that Stylistics is subordinate to linguistics since it is the linguistic features that are used in analysing literary texts. There are some scholars who see Stylistics as a field of knowledge that can be viewed independently just like linguistics. Their arguments are to counter other scholars' views as seen above, and even views such as one presented by Crystal and Davy (1985) that since linguistics is the academic discipline which studies language scientifically then Stylistics, studying certain aspects of language variation, is therefore essentially a part of this discipline.

For instance, Ollmann strongly believes that Stylistics is not a mere branch of linguistics but a parallel discipline which investigates the same phenomena from its own point of view. This means that Stylistics has the same divisions as linguistics and that there are phonological, lexical and syntactic levels in the study of style, (Turner, 1971:30). The same notion is shared by Halliday (1971).

It is also shared by Babajide (2000). According to Babajide It is reasonable to claim that Stylistics as a discipline emanated from the elocution aspect of classical rhetoric. This is well established in the fact that it is extremely difficult to talk about style without necessarily traversing the threshold of rhetoric Babajide in (Babajide 2000: 123). From the foregoing opinions, we can see Stylistics as a discipline which is equal to linguistics. Both can achieve their goals independent of each other. However, there are many other scholars who try to moderate the

two extremes. For example, Widdowson (1990:4) argues that Stylistics is an area of mediation between two disciplines. That Stylistics can provide a way of mediating between two subjects: English Language and literature. This implies that from the above view, Stylistics is neither a discipline nor a subject but seeks to mediate between disciplines and subjects. Fakuade (1998) reinforces Widdowson's view by saying that, Stylistics is the confluence between the literary and linguistic rivers; though Goatly (1993), in his own view sees Stylistics, as essentially, a comparative exercise.

Functional Stylistics: The emergence of this model is the result of the controversy between the Monists and Dualists in their attempt to define the actual relationship between the content and the form. The Monists' belief is that, Manner or Expression and Matter or Content are like body and soul: the change in form means, a change in content. This idea is also shared and supported by the New Critics who, according to Belsey (1980): Consistently urged that there was no distinction between form and content, that texts cannot be understood as ideas wrapped in emotions, or meanings decorated with imagery. On the other hand, Dualists believe that, style involves choices of Manner or Expression rather than Matter or Content. Hence language performs various functions and any piece of language is likely to be the result of choices made on varying functional levels. However, language is assigned different functions by different functionalists.

Adekunle listed these scholars with what each one of them terms to be the language function. The list goes thus: I.A. Richards's (1929) functions are: Sense, feeling, tone, and intention; R. Jakobson's (1961) are, referential, emotive,

connotive, phatic, poetic and metallinguistic; M.A.K. Halliday's functions are, ideational interpersonal and textual; Jakobson. (1960) believes that the function of an utterance depends on its orientation to one or more of his six constitutive factors of the speech event. Some Functionalists identify, (a) the purely communicative style, (b) the technical style, (c) the aesthetic style, and (d) the persuasive or publicistic style, arising from these various functions of language. What distinguishes one style from another is its function or the aim envisaged by the author.

1.1 The Functional of Stylistics

- a. It investigate functional styles. i.e, special sublanguages or varieties of the national language. In the english literary standard linguists distinguish the following major functional styles.
- b. Belles – lettres style, publicist style, newspaper style, scientific style, official style.
- c. Each functional style may be characterized by a number of distinctive features, leading or subordinate, constant or changing, obligatory or optional.

1.2 The Implementation Procedure of Stylistic Theory

In relation to the procedure of applying stylistics theory in literary research studies, Wellek and Warren (1989:226) mentions two possible approaches to stylistics analysis.

- a. It begins with a systematic analysis of the linguistic system of literary works, and is followed by an interpretation of its characteristics seen from the aesthetic purpose of the work as “total meaning”.

b. Study a number of distinguishing features of the system.

2. Types of Stylistics

2.1 General Stylistics

This is stylistics viewed from the broad notion of the study of all types of linguistics events from different domains of life. It is used as a cover term for the analysis of non-literary varieties of language, or register (Wales 458). Hence, one can undertake a stylistic study of a religious sermon, a sport commentary, a legal document, a political speech, a business conversation, etc.

2.2 Literary Stylistics.

The composition of a work of art in various literary genres reflects the writer's outlook. This is the type of analysis that focuses on literary texts in the broad sense, such a study may be linguistic or non-linguistic. To make this linguistic orientation clearer, the terms linguistic stylistics or linguo stylistics are sometimes employed to denote the linguistic analysis or interpretation of literary events. Other types of stylistics below are largely sub types of this linguistic literary stylistics.

2.3 Textualist Stylistics

This is the type of stylistics which engaged in an "empty technology" of a text. It merely identifies the raw linguistic patterns of a (literary) text such as the phonological, grammatical, lexical and semantic patterns without attempting to relate these patterns to the message in the text. This approach was popular at the early stages of the evolution of stylistics as a discipline where linguistics viewed literary texts merely as linguistic events and felt literary interpretation involving

the matic concerns or artistic significance were not of concern to them as linguist, especially as the involved an understanding of he artis's intention which was hardly subject to the objective verifiability emphasized by he scientific claim of modern linguistics.

2.4 Interpretative Stylistics

This is the practice engaged in by most stylisticians nowadays. It involves the analysis of the linguistic data in a (literary) text, the unravelling of the content or artistic value of the text and the marrying of these two. As depicted in Leo Spitzer's philological circle, the interpretative stylistician relates linguistic description to literary appreciation by seeking artistic function and relating it to the linguistic evidence or first seeking the linguistics features in the text and relating in to the artistic motivation. The belief is hat the linguisict patterns are choosen deliberately to express certain artistic or literary goals and that the two can hardly be divorced.

2.5 Expressive Stylistics

This is approach is often considered "old-fashioned" (Wales 166) in seemingly upholding the view "Stylus virum arguit" ("The style proclaims the man",that is the author). This approach emphasizes an identification of how the style, the linguistic elements, reveal the personality or "Soul" of the author. It pursues the belief that the artists employ language to express their inner selves. Thus, There is the concept of style as idiolect, that each language user has some linguistics traits that not only mark him/her out but also expresses his/her personality. The obvious weakness of this approach is the probability that writers

change their personality and language over time and text and that a change in one does not necessarily accompany a change in the other

3. Speech

Sapir (1921) states that Speech is so familiar a feature of daily life that we rarely pause to define it. It seems as natural to man as walking, and only less so than breathing. Yet it needs but a moment's reflection to convince us that this naturalness of speech is but an illusory feeling. The process of acquiring speech is, in sober fact, an utterly different sort of thing from the process of learning to walk. In the case of the latter function, culture, in other words, the traditional body of social usage, is not seriously brought into play. The child is individually equipped, by the complex set of factors that we term biological heredity, to make all the needed muscular and nervous adjustments that result in walking. Indeed, the very conformation of these muscles and of the appropriate parts of the nervous system may be said to be primarily adapted to the movements made in walking and in similar activities. In a very real sense the normal human being is predestined to walk, not because his elders will assist him to learn the art, but because his organism is prepared from birth, or even from the moment of conception, to take on all those expenditures of nervous energy and all those muscular adaptations that result in walking. To put it concisely, walking is an inherent, biological function of man. Speech is when spoken language is used to communicate. Only humans have language. Speech between two people is a conversation. Speech is made of sounds travelling in the air. Sounds from the voice box is shaped by the lips, tongue, teeth, nose and palate. To make speech a person has to be able to:

1. Choose speech sounds
2. Put them into a sequence
3. Produce sound in the voice box
4. Use the lips, tongue, teeth, nose and palate to shape the sounds.

Difficulties can happen at any stage of this four-stage process. Difficulties at stages 1 and 2 are known as phonological difficulties while problems at stages 3 and 4 are known as articulation difficulties or motor co-ordination difficulties. A speech and language therapist can help work out the stage of the sequence that has difficulties and give therapy. Animals do not have speech, but some can communicate with each other by using sounds. A speaker may say something, and if it is heard, what the speaker says may be understood. Sometimes language is difficult to understand.

It may be vague, confusing, or even misleading. It may be easy or difficult. The same speech may be put in different languages, by means of translation.

In public speaking, as in any form of communication, there are five basic elements that are shown through Lasswell's model of communication. In short, the speaker should be answering "*who* says *what* in which *channel* to *whom* with what *effect*?" Along with the basic elements of public speaking, the general purpose can range from transmitting information to telling a story to motivating people to act. Public speaking can also be considered a discourse community, where the audience and speaker are working to achieve a certain goal or find a purpose. Interpersonal communication and public speaking have several common components, including motivational speech, leadership, personal development,

business, customer service, large group communication, and mass communication. Public speaking can be a powerful tool to use to persuade, influence, and inform the audience. It also utilizes ethos, or character.

3.1 Kinds of Speech

a. Narrative Speeches

Narrative speeches involve standing up in front of an audience and telling a story. As with a written narrative, a narrative speech should include a clear opening, middle and conclusion and important part of speech is the signal that one of these sections is beginning. Ideally, a narrative speaker is able to deliver the presentation extemporaneously, with just a few notes jotted down, giving the speaker the ability to use nonverbal language to express emotional impressions freely.

One of the more challenging parts of preparing a narrative speech can be choosing a topic. Sometimes people feel that their own stories are not entertaining enough to turn into a speech, and so, the stress that already accompanies public speaking is magnified by the challenge of putting one's own story out there for public consumption.

b. Demonstration Speeches

Demonstration speeches show how something works (e.g., a camera) or how something is done (e.g., CPR). Audiovisual aids are therefore essential. Sometimes, demonstrations show something that takes place on the floor (e.g., how to brake on inline skates). During such a speech, it is important that all listeners have a clear view. If a process takes too long to demonstrate (e.g.,

folding an intricate origami pattern), speakers may choose to demonstrate only part of it during the speech. The rest can be shown through visuals depicting the different stages of the process which are prepared before hand. At times, it may be necessary to pause while demonstrating an action (e.g., when showing how to play the clarinet). In general, however pauses should be kept to a minimum. Speakers should continue speaking during the demonstration and accompany actions with words. By the same token, they should maintain as much eye contact with the audience as possible.

c. Informative Speeches

Informative speeches aim to educate the audience. Speakers basically act as teachers and provide new knowledge and ideas. Topics can include people (e.g., Jimi Hendrix, the Ainu people in Japan), places (e.g., India, the Bermuda triangle), objects (e.g., chopsticks, a sculpture by Rodin), events (e.g., folk festivals, space missions), concepts (e.g., intelligence, alternative medicine), and issues (e.g., assisted suicide, industrial pollution). To give an effective informative speech, it is helpful to find out what the audience already knows and what they want or need to know. The speaker should strive to sustain the listeners' interest throughout the speech (by using captivating language, personalizing the message, and approaching the topic in fresh ways). In the end, the audience should feel enriched.

d. Persuasive Speeches

The goal of a persuasive speech is to convince the audience. Persuasive speeches can be centered around claims of fact (e.g., the earth is in danger of

being destroyed by meteors), claims of values (e.g., factory farming is immoral), and claims of policy (e.g., we should adopt a flat rate tax system). If the listeners oppose the speaker on an issue (e.g., the death-penalty), the speaker will attempt to change their minds. If the listeners agree with the speaker but don't act on their beliefs (e.g., they think that donating blood is important but haven't done so themselves), the speaker will try to actuate them (i.e., persuade them to become consistent). Finally, if the listeners are convinced and already act accordingly, the speaker can use persuasive speech techniques to provide reinforcement and encouragement, to strengthen their conviction.

e. Speaking on Special Occasions

There are a number of occasions that call for short speeches. Here are some guidelines. Speaking on Special Occasions introductions:

1. Give the person's name and title. (Make sure you know the correct pronunciation.)
2. Provide a few pertinent details about the person's educational or professional background.
3. If the person is to give a speech, prepare the audience for its content.
4. Be brief.
5. Welcome the person.

4. Speech Community

From this perspective, patterns of language use do not define a community to be investigated, but their description is part of the outcome of an ethnographic study which focuses on a community selected according to non-linguistic criteria.

Also a product of investigation is the determination of whether a community is a speech community according to selected linguistic criteria. To the ones already mentioned, I would add that language must be found to play a significant role in identifying the boundary of a speech community, at least from the perspective of its own members.

At any level of speech community selected for study, the societal functions of language will include the boundary functions of separating, unifying, and stratifying.

The interactional functions which are present will be dependent on the level of community studied, with a full complement of language functions and domains present only at the level defined as including a full range of role- opportunities. At this more inclusive level, a speech community need not share a single language, and indeed it will not where roles are differentially assigned multiannual society. An informal typology of speech communities as soft-shelled' versus hard-shelled' may be distinguished on the basis of the strength of the boundary that is maintained by language: the hard-shelled' community has of course the stronger boundary, allowing minimal interaction between members and those outside, and providing maximum maintenance of language and culture. Speech communities which primarily use one of the world languages are more likely to be soft-shelled', because it will be known as a second language by many others, and interaction across the boundary will be relatively easy in both directions. A speech community speaking Japanese or other language with limited distribution would more likely be hard-shelled', because few outside the community learn to use it.

Educated Japanese learn a world language for interaction across the boundary, but this is unidirectional, with outsiders still very restricted in their linguistic participation with Japan.

Language often functions to maintain the separate identity of speech communities within larger communities, of which their speakers may also be members. Within the United States, for instance, Armenian continues to function in some areas as the language of home, religion, and social interaction among members of the group. Because the Armenians are bilingual and also speak English, they participate fully in larger speech community, but because outsiders seldom learn Armenian, the language is a barrier which keeps others from participating in their internal social and religious events. A similar situation exists in Syria, where Armenians bilingual in their native language and Arabic participate in two speech communities; these remain separate entities because of the one-way boundary function the Armenian language serves. In cases where individuals and groups belong to more than one speech community, it is useful to distinguish between primary and secondary membership.

B. Conceptual Framework

Speech is so familiar a feature of daily life that we rarely pause to define it. It seems as natural to man as walking, and only less so than breathing. Yet it needs but a moment's reflection to convince us that this naturalness of speech is but an illusory feeling. The process of acquiring speech is, in sober fact, an utterly different sort of thing from the process of learning to walk. In the case of the latter function, culture, in other words, the traditional body of social usage, is not

seriously brought into play. Speech is when spoken language is used to communicate. Only humans have language. Speech between two people is a conversation. Speech is made of sounds travelling in the air. Sounds from the voice box is shaped by the lips, tongue, teeth, nose and palate.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

In this study, the research is conducted by applying qualitative descriptive design. According to Ary (2010) qualitative research employs words and images to answer questions. The two approaches to research differ in the type of data collected any reported and in what the researcher believes warrants the claims that are made. One form of research is not superior to the other. It is designed to convey that Jakarta needs all components to do marketing for posing as a global city. It was used to determine the presence of certain words or concept within text or accept of text and Anies Baswedan speech about the result of Opening speech in Jakarta Marketing Week 2019, on 24 April 2019. Where to find out the types of stylistic theory and to find out dominant in Anies Baswedan Speech. In qualitative research describe the data in word form to analyzed types of stylistic theory which found in Anies Baswedan's speech about the result of Opening speech in Jakarta Marketing Week 2019, on 24 April 2019.

B. The Source of Data

In this study, the source of data are taken from internet or Youtube. It was about Anies Baswedan's speech about the result of Opening speech in Jakarta Marketing Week 2019, on 24 April 2019. It is chosen because Anies Baswedan is the Governor of Jakarta. In the speech are taken as the source of data in this research.

C. The Techniques for Collecting data

The data are collected by applying the documentary technique. According Bogdan and Biklen (2007) documents the informants write themselves or are written about them such as auto biographies, personal letters, diaries, memos, minutes from meetings, news letters, policy documents, proposals, codes of ethics, statements of philosophy, year books, news releases, scrap books, letters to the editor. Documents divided into three namely: personal documents, official documents, and popular culture documents. The data are taken from official document, namely speech. The procedures for the collecting the data were as follows

1. Transcribe the text of Anies Baswedan's speech which relative to stylistic theory in Jakarta Marketing Week 2019 event.
2. Reading the text Anies Baswedan's speech at Jakarta Marketing Week 2019 event.
3. Underlining the stylistic found in the text Anies Baswedan's speech at Jakarta Marketing Week 2019 event.
4. Converting the occurrences into percentage to know types of stylistic and the most dominant and finally drawing conclusion at Jakarta Marketing Week 2019 event.

D. The Techniques for Analyzing Data

After collecting the data, were analyzed by using the following procedures:

1. Identifying the stylistic found in Anies Baswedan speech about the result of Opening speech in Jakarta Marketing Week 2019, on 24 April 2019.

2. Classifying the text and classifying to types stylistic theory based on general stylistic, literary stylistic, textualist stylistic and interpretative stylistic.
3. Tabulating the types of stylistic found in speech.
4. Finding out the dominant types of stylistic.

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND ANALYSIS DATA

A. Data Collection

In this chapter the data was collected from transcript of the speech by Anies Baswedan's speech about Jakarta Marketing Week 2019 event and watched the video taken from youtube. The researcher already found 21 sentences which consist of Anies Baswedan speech in the scripts. The researcher analyzed the types of stylistic and his speech of the video. The researcher only took 5 types of stylistics of the video to be analyzed. Those 5 types of stylistics there are: General stylistics, Literary stylistics, Textualist stylistics, Interpretative stylistics and Expressive Stylistics . Those sources were taken in order to find out the types of stylistics and his speech in Anies Baswedan speech about Jakarta Marketing week 2019 and fight the solder on the video.

B. Analysis Data

The data was analyzed based on the types of stylistics, there are General stylistics, Literary stylistics, Textualist stylistics, Interpretative stylistics and Expressive stylistics. The analysis was conducted to determine the types of stylistics analysis and the dominant type that is dominantly used the analysis can be seen from this data.

Sentences 1 :

Alhamdulillah, saya senang sekali, saya bilang Pak Ermawan "Pak lebih baik prinsipnya mendadak datang daripada mendadak batal, karna kalo mendadak batal itu engga enak sementara jadwalnya sudah di jadwalkan tapi tidak diberitahukan gitu pak.

Analyzed 1 :

From the sentence above, Anies Baswedan expressed feel happy in front of many people and he is inform to everyone that as he has the principle of certain if attending a show. Type of stylistics in this sentence is expressive stylistics because Anies Baswedan expressed his feel and gave information about the his principle.

Sentence 2 :

Saya senang sekali bahwa Jakarta marketing week ini sudah memasuki tahun ke 7.

Analyzed 2 :

From the sentence above, Anies baswedan expressed feeling happy that jakarta marketing week has entered seven years. The type of stylistics in thi sentence is expressive stylistics because the government feel happy and gave information about Jakarta Marketing Week.

Sentence 3 :

Kita berkeinginan agar Jakarta secara sadar di posisikan sebagai salah satu kota global dunia, itu kita yang ingin dorong disitu dan ini membutuhkan kerja kolosial, membutuhkan seluruh komponen untuk melakukan marketing atas posesining Jakarta sebagai kota global.

Analyzed 3 :

From the sentence above, Anies Baswedan asked people in order to make Jakarta as global city of the world, with global require work kolosial, the whole component to do the marketing of posesining Jakarta. The type of stylistics in this sentence is literary stylistics because the government asked the communities to work together for Jakarta.

Sentence 4 :

Kemana harus marketing nya? Kewarga nya dan ke dunia internasional, karna kalau kita tidak melakukan di dalam kota kita sendiri maka kesadaran sebagai warga global tak muncul dalam keseharian.

Analyzed 4:

From the sentence above, Anies Baswedan stated that as a global citizen, he must do it in his own city and his marketing must be to citizens and the international world. The type of stylistics in this sentence is textualist stylistics because the Governor asked to have awareness as global citizens.

Sentence 5 :

Alhamdulillah, MRT sudah beroperasi dan MRT ini jangan sekali kali di tempatkan semata-mata sebagai alat pemindah badan orang dari satu tempat ke tempat lainnya.

Analyzed 5 :

From the sentence above, Anies Baswedan expressed his gratitude and believed that the MRT was not only a means of moving people across places, but also as a unifying tool. The type of stylistics in thi sentence is textualist stylistics because the Governor gave information about MRT.

Sentence 6 :

MRT adalah alat transformasi kebudayaan, MRT adalah instrumen untuk menghadirkan kesetaraan di kota ini.

Analyzed 6 :

From the sentence above, MRT is able to create a space of interaction between citizens from various background and its also not just transport, but also serves as a tool of social transformation of society. The type of stylistics in this sentence is textualist stylistics because Anies Baswedan gave information about what is MRT.

Sentence 7 :

Kedudukan tak menentukan tempat duduk di MRT, sama sekali posisi anda boleh siapa saja, Pak Presiden pun kalau naik MRT berdiri pulak di MRT, di kendaraan lain anda akan memiliki first class, bisnis class, economic class.

Analyzed 7 :

From the sentence above, MRT is a means of unifying, it creates a space of interaction between residents cross the social economy with the atmosphere of equality: the status didn't determine the place of sitting. The type of stylistics in this sentence is general stylistics because Anies Baswedan gave information about position in MRT.

Sentence 8 :

Jalan ke kantor hari ini, ke kantor di tentukan posisi di kantornya, makin tinggi posisinya makin sendirian kendaraan nya makin rendah posisi nya makin hangat dan kolektif proses berangkat nya, betul kan?

Analyzed 8 :

From the sentence above, Anies Baswedan believes that to this day, positions determine each position in the office. The higher the employee's position, the vehicle owned by the office will feel like a private car. The lower the employee's position in the office, the transportation means used is still low and collective for the departure process. The type of stylistics in this sentence is interpretative stylistics because the governor said an interpretation of the position in the office.

Sentence 9 :

Tanpa kita sadari kota kita itu terbagi bagi dan sampai di kantor yang CEO tidak ketemu dengan office boy di tempat lain kota-kota modern lain alat seperti MRT menjadi alat pemersatu karna itu kita berharap dengan MRT kita perasaan kesetaraan hadir di kota ini.

Analyzed 9 :

From the sentence above, Anies Baswedan explained that in other modern cities, transportation such as the MRT is a unifying tool, this MRT has a space of equality that does not determine position. The type of stylistics in this sentence is general stylistics because the governor gave information about MRT is a unifying tool.

Sentence 10 :

CEO sampai office boy bisa naik bareng berdempetan, berinteraksi, sesuatu yang hari ini belum muncul, karena itu kita berharap di sini ya mempersatukan yang memunculkan kebiasaan baru.

Analyzed 10 :

From the sentence above, The desire of the governer in this MRT to unite those from high position to low status and create new habits that have never been done before. The type of stylistics in this sentence is general stylistics because desired of Anies Baswedan about MRT.

Sentence 11 :

Salah satu ciri kota modern kota global adalah ketepatan waktu, ketertiban, kerapian, adab di junjung tinggi.

Analyzed 11 :

From the sentence above, Jakarta as a global modern city must have discipline, cleanliness, and high manners in order to be advanced. The type of stylistics in this sentence is literary stylistics because Anies Baswedan said about a global modern city.

Sentence 12 :

Disini kita mau coba, kita berharap MRT sekarang menjadi salah satu instrumennya. Jadi kami ingin menempatkan MRT bukan sekedar alat tranportasi tapi alat transformasi sosial budaya di Jakarta, itu yang ingin kita dorong.

Analyzed 12 :

From the sentence above, Anies baswedan asserted that MRT exceeds the function of transportation, it also functions as a tool for social transformation of society. The type of stylistics in this sentence is textualist stylistics because the governort asserted about the function of MRT.

Sentence 13 :

Kota ini harus kita bangun sama-sama dan di perlukan kolaborasi peran pemerintah, kami tidak hanya sebagai service provider, tidak hanya sebagai administrator tapi harus bisa menjadi fasilitator dan kolaborator dan kita harus memandang masyarakat bukan sekedar sebagai warga bukan sekedar sebagai costumer tapi harus di pandang sebagai co creator, bila kita bisa lakukan itu maka banyak hal yang nanti akan kita lakukan sama-sama di Jakarta.

Analyzed 13 :

From the sentence above, Anies basedan appealed to build a city together in which governor collaboration was needed. the role of the governor here to be a facilitator and the community as a co creator will be very influential if done in cooperation in Jakarta. The type of stylistics in this sentence is interpretative stylistics because the government asked and gave hope about City.

Sentence 14 :

Kami berharap Pak Ermawan dan tim teman-teman semua di sini yang aktif di dunia marketing, bantu kami dengan ide dan gagasan untuk mengkampanyekan Jakarta sebagai kota global di dalam kota kita sendiri dan keluar.

Analyzed 14 :

From the sentence above, The governor hopes for the community, we as a whole must be able to work with ideas and ideas to campaign for Jakarta as a global city in our own city and out. The type of stylistics in this sentence is literary stylistics because Anies Baswedan asked the communities to cooperated.

Sentence 15 :

Kita ingin Jakarta menjadi salah saru rujukan bagi kawasan Asia Tenggara, asia apalagi dunia, yang harus kita sadari Jakarta bukan hanya Ibukota Indonesia, Jakarta itu ibukota nya ASEAN.

Analyzed 15 :

From the sentence above, The desire of the governor and society for Jakarta is that Jakarta becomes a city with a good image because it is not only the capital of Indonesia but the capital of ASEAN. The type of stylistics in this sentence is interpretative sentence because Anies Baswedan said an interpretation of about Jakarta.

Sentence 16 :

Kita berharap Jakarta menjadi salah satu tiap dari pergerakan perekonomian di asia ini harapan kita, tapi itu memerlukan effort ekstra salah satu nya yang sekarang kita lakukan secara rutin adalah Jakarta hadir di dalam percakapan-percakapan dunia antar kota besar.

Analyzed 16 :

From the sentence above, Anies Baswedan gives a deep hope for the city of Jakarta to become one of the economic movements in Asia. He asserted that Jakarta must be active in Jakarta as a global modern city must have discipline, cleanliness, and high manners in order to be advanced. The type of stylistics in this sentence is general stylistics because the government asked the communities to do extra efforts.

Sentence 17 :

Kota besar dunia itu sekarang tidak banyak, Jakarta di proyeksikan sebagai salah satu kota terbesar di dunia di Tahun 2030, tapi kita di dalam nya harus segera bersiap, harus segera menata dan PR kita banyak.

Analyzed 17 :

From the sentence above, The governor hopes that the people of Jakarta will continue to work and continue working to make Jakarta the center of the international market. The type of stylistics in this sentence is textualist stylistics because Anies Baswedan gave information about Capital city.

Sentence 18 :

Kita berharap nanti banyak ide Pak Ermawan tapi yang tidak kalah penting kalo mau kita melakukan marketing katanya produknya sendiri harus bisa solid dan itu sedang kita lakukan sama-sama di Jakarta.

Analyzed 18 :

From the sentence above, The Jakarta governor expressed its hope and urged the community to work together to improve the quality of their products in the face of market competition in Jakarta. The type of stylistics in this sentence is general stylistics because Anies Baswedan gave a hope to the communities in Jakarta.

Sentence 19 :

Jadi saya berharap kegiatan di Jakarta Marketing Week yang setuju ini bukan saja menjadi ajang tukar pikiran tapi kami berharap disini banyak ide-ide baru untuk kota Jakarta, ide baru untuk menempatkan Jakarta sebagai kota global.

Analyzed 19 :

From the sentence above, The government hopes that the people of Jakarta will continue to work and continue working to make Jakarta the center of the international market. The type of stylistics in this sentence is literary sentence because Anies Baswedan asked to the communities about Jakarta marketing week.

Sentence 20 :

Pak Ermawan Hutajaya Saya ingin sampaikan Terimakasih sudah 7 tahun ini konsisten menjaga kegiatan ini Insya allah manfaat nya besar.

Analyzed 20 :

From the sentence above, Anies Baswedan expressed his gratitude to one of the leaders who was consistent and he gave a big hope. The type of stylistics in this sentence is expressive stylistics because the governor expressed his gratitude.

Sentence 21 :

Dan terima kasih kepada semua pihak yang sudah mendukung terutama yang bekerja yang di belakang layar. Kita berikan apresiasi kepada mereka yang bekerja di balik kegiatan Jakarta marketing week ini, kita beri tepuk tangan untuk semuanya.

Analyzed 21 :

From the sentence above, Anies Baswedan expressed to gratitude, enthusiasm, thanks, and gave appreciation to those who work behind this Jakarta Marketing Week event stop. The type of stylistics in this sentence is expressive stylistics because the governor gave the appreciation about Jakarta marketing week.

No	Sentences Analysis	The Types of Stylistics				
		Gener al	Litera ry	Textu alist	Interpre tative	Expre ssive
1	Alhamdulillah, saya senang sekali, saya bilang Pak Ermawan "Pak lebih baik prinsipnya mendadak datang daripada mendadak batal, karna kalo mendadak batal itu engga enak sementara jadwalnya sudah di jadwalkan tapi tidak diberitahukan gitu pak.					√
2	Saya senang sekali bahwa Jakarta marketing week ini					√

	sudah memasuki tahun ke 7					
3	Kita berkeinginan agar Jakarta secara sadar di posisikan sebagai salah satu kota global dunia, itu kita yang ingin dorong disitu dan ini membutuhkan kerja kolosial, membutuhkan seluruh komponen untuk melakukan marketing atas posesining Jakarta sebagai kota global		√			
4	Kemana harus marketing nya? Kewarga nya dan ke dunia Internasional, karna kalau kita tidak melakukan di dalam kota kita sendiri maka kesadaran sebagai warga global tak muncul dalam keseharian.			√		
5	Alhamdulillah, MRT sudah beroperasi dan MRT ini jangan sekali kali di tempatkan semata-mata sebagai alat pemindah badan orang dari satu tempat ke tempat lainnya.			√		
6	MRT adalah alat transformasi kebudayaan, MRT adalah			√		

	instrumen untuk menghadirkan kesetaraan di kota ini					
7	Kedudukan tak menentukan tempat duduk di MRT, sama sekali posisi anda boleh siapa saja, Pak Presiden pun kalau naik MRT berdiri pulak di MRT, di kendaraan lain anda akan memiliki First class, bisnis class, economic class	√				
8	Jalan ke kantor hari ini, ke kantor di tentukan posisi di kantornya, makin tinggi posisinya makin sendirian kendaraan nya makin rendah posisi nya makin hangat dan kolektif proses berangkat nya, betul kan?				√	
9	Tanpa kita sadari kota kita itu terbagi bagi dan sampai di kantor yang CEO tidak ketemu dengan Office boy di tempat lain kota-kota modern lain alat seperti MRT menjadi alat pemersatu karna itu kita	√				

	berharap dengan MRT kita perasaan kesetaraan hadir di kota ini					
10	CEO sampai office boy bisa naik bareng berdempetan, berinteraksi, sesuatu yang hari ini belum muncul, karena itu kita berharap di sini ya mempersatukan yang memunculkan kebiasaan baru	√				
11	Salah satu ciri kota modern kota global adalah ketepatan waktu, ketertiban, kerapian, adab di junjung tinggi		√			
12	Disini kita mau coba, kita berharap MRT sekarang menjadi salah satu instrumennya. Jadi kami ingin menempatkan MRT bukan sekedar alat transportasi tapi alat transformasi sosial budaya di Jakarta, itu yang ingin kita dorong			√		

13	Kota ini harus kita bangun sama-sama dan di perlukan kolaborasi peran pemerintah, kami tidak hanya sebagai service provider, tidak hanya sebagai administrator tapi harus bisa menjadi fasilitator dan kolaborator dan kita harus memandang masyarakat bukan sekedar sebagai warga bukan sekedar sebagai customer tapi harus di pandang sebagai co creator, bila kita bisa lakukan itu maka banyak hal yang nanti akan kita lakukan sama-sama di Jakarta				√	
14	Kami berharap Pak Ermawan dan tim teman-teman semua di sini yang aktif di dunia marketing, bantu kami dengan ide dan gagasan untuk mengkampanyekan Jakarta sebagai kota global di dalam kota kita sendiri dan keluar		√			
15	Kita ingin Jakarta menjadi salah satu rujukan bagi kawasan Asia Tenggara, asia apalagi dunia,				√	

	yang harus kita sadari Jakarta bukan hanya ibukota Indonesia, Jakarta itu ibukota nya ASEAN					
16	Kita berharap Jakarta menjadi salah satu tiap dari pergerakan perekonomian di asia ini harapan kita, tapi itu memerlukan effort ekstra salah satu nya yang sekarang kita lakukan secara rutin adalah Jakarta hadir di dalam percakapan-percakapan dunia antar kota besar	√				
17	Kota besar dunia itu sekarang tidak banyak, Jakarta di proyeksikan sebagai salah satu kota terbesar di dunia di tahun 2030, tapi kita di dalam nya harus segera bersiap, harus segera menata dan PR kita banyak			√		
18	Kita berharap nanti banyak ide Pak Ermawan tapi yang tidak kalah penting kalo mau kita melakukan marketing katanya produknya sendiri harus bisa	√				

	solid dan itu sedang kita lakukan sama-sama di Jakarta.					
19	Jadi saya berharap kegiatan di Jakarta marketing week yang setuju ini bukan saja menjadi ajang tukar pikiran tapi kami berharap disini banyak ide-ide baru untuk kota Jakarta, ide baru untuk menempatkan Jakarta sebagai Kota Global		√			
20	Pak Ermawan Hutajaya Saya ingin sampaikan Terimakasih sudah 7 tahun ini konsisten menjaga kegiatan ini insya allah manfaat nya besar					√
21	Dan terima kasih kepada semua pihak yang sudah mendukung terutama yang bekerja yang di belakang layar. Kita berikan apresiasi kepada mereka yang bekerja di balik kegiatan Jakarta marketing week ini, kita beri tepuk tangan untuk semuanya.					√

	Total	5	4	5	3	4
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Show that the total of stylistics was 21. They were divided in Five types of stylistics. They are General : 5, Literary : 4, Textualist: 5, Interpretative : 3, Expressive : 4. This result shows that the most dominant types used on Anies Baswedan is General and Textualist.

From the data collected in the Anies Baswedan speech, there were 21 types of speech items roles percentages. The formulation by Bungin (2003:172)

$$X = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

1. General

$$\begin{aligned} X &= \frac{5}{21} \times 100 \% \\ &= 23.81 \% \end{aligned}$$

2. Literary

$$\begin{aligned} X &= \frac{4}{21} \times 100 \% \\ &= 19.05 \% \end{aligned}$$

3. Textualist

$$X = \frac{5}{21} \times 100 \% \\ = 23.81 \%$$

4. Interpretative

$$X = \frac{3}{21} \times 100 \% \\ = 14.28 \%$$

5. Expressive

$$X = \frac{4}{21} \times 100 \% \\ = 19.05 \%$$

After describing all types of stylistic at Anies Baswedan's speech. The table of percentage of each other stylistic devices can be seen as in the following.

Table 4.2
The Percentage of Stylistic Item

No	Types of Stylistics	Number of Occurrence	Percentage
1	General	5	23.81 %
2	Literary	4	19.05 %
3	Textualist	5	23.81 %
4	Interpretative	3	14.28 %
5	Expressive	4	19.05 %

C. Research Finding

The finding of this study showed that:

1. There were 21 stylistic at Anies Baswedan speech.
2. The total percentage of General were 5 (23.81 %)
3. The total percentage of Literary were 4 (19.05 %)
4. The total percentage of Textualist were 5 (23.81 %)
5. The total percentage of Interpretative were 3 (14.28 %)
6. The total percentage of Expressive were 4 (19.05 %)

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

From the result of data analysis, the conclusions can be taken as follows :

1. The first objective of this research is to identify how much analysis found in Anies baswedan's speech when talked about Jakarta marketing week 2019. There were any stylistics on video of Anies Baswedan speech. There were 21 Analyzed stylistics that contain 9 paragraph on the script of Anies Baswedan speech.
2. The second objective of this research is to describe types of stylistics found in Anies baswedan's speech when talked about Jakarta marketing week 2019. There were five types of stylistics that analyzed from on the video of Anies Baswedan speech. They were General, Literary, Textualist, Interpretative and Expressive. The percentage of total stylistics on the video, where General was 23.81%, Literary was 19.05 %, Textualist was 23.81 %, Interpretative was 14.28 %, Expressive was 19.05%.

B. Suggestion

There are some suggestion can be considered in connection with the result of the data analysis as following.

1. For the students especially for English Department are suggested to learn more about stylistics in order to get the clear understanding and deep comprehending. It can be also the contribution for English Learners.

2. For the teachers that wantt to teach the students about stylistics can use of the video is a media in order to overcome to boredom of students, because the video teaches us how to use stylistics each other and respect to each other. In the video, we can get the moral messages on the Anies Baswedan's speech.

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[Http://youtu.be/okIN1It1sXc](http://youtu.be/okIN1It1sXc) accessen on 24 April 2020

AFFENDIX I

SPEECH TEXT ANIES BASWEDAB ABOUT EVEN JAKARTA

MARKETING WEEK 2019

Assalamualaikum warahmatullah wabarakatuh

Alhamdulillah, saya senang sekali, saya bilang Pak Ermawan "Pak lebih baik prinsipnya mendadak datang daripada mendadak batal, karna kalo mendadak batal itu engga enak sementara jadwalnya sudah di jadwalkan tapi tidak diberitahukan gitu pak. Saya senang sekali bahwa Jakarta marketing week ini sudah memasuki tahun ke 7.

Kita berkeinginan agar Jakarta secara sadar di posisikan sebagai salah satu kota global dunia, itu kita yang ingin dorong disitu dan ini membutuhkan kerja kolosial, membutuhkan seluruh komponen untuk melakukan marketing atas posesining Jakarta sebagai kota global.

Kemana harus marketing nya? Kewarga nya dan ke dunia internasional, karna kalau kita tidak melakukan di dalam kota kita sendiri maka kesadaran sebagai warga global tak muncul dalam keseharian. Alhamdulillah, MRT sudah beroperasi dan MRT ini jangan sekali kali di tempatkan semata-mata sebagai alat pemindah badan orang dari satu tempat ke tempat lainnya. MRT adalah Alat Transformasi kebudayaan, MRT adalah Instrumen untuk menghadirkan kesetaraan di kota ini. Kedudukan tak menentukan tempat duduk di MRT, sama sekali posisi anda boleh siapa saja, pak Presiden pun kalau naik MRT berdiri pulak di MRT, di kendaraan lain anda akan memiliki first class, bisnis class, economic class.

Jalan ke kantor hari ini, ke kantor di tentukan posisi di kantornya, makin tinggi posisinya makin sendirian kendaraan nya makin rendah posisi nya makin hangat dan kolektif proses berangkat nya, betul kan?

Tanpa kita sadari kota kita itu terbagi bagi dan sampai di kantor yang CEO tidak ketemu dengan office boy di tempat lain kota-kota modern lain alat seperti MRT menjadi alat pemersatu karna itu kita berharap dengan MRT kita perasaan kesetaraan hadir di kota ini. CEO sampai office boy bisa naik bareng berdempetan, berinteraksi, sesuatu yang hari ini belum muncul, karena itu kita berharap di sini ya mempersatukan yang memunculkan kebiasaan baru

Salah satu ciri kota modern kota global adalah ketepatan waktu, ketertiban, kerapian, adab di junjung tinggi. Disini kita mau coba, kita berharap MRT sekarang menjadi salah satu instrumennya. Jadi kami ingin menempatkan MRT bukan sekedar alat transportasi tapi alat transformasi sosial budaya di Jakarta, itu yang ingin kita dorong. Kota ini harus kita bangun sama-sama dan di perlukan kolaborasi peran pemerintah, kami tidak hanya sebagai service provider, tidak hanya sebagai administrator tapi harus bisa menjadi fasilitator dan kolaborator dan kita harus memandang masyarakat bukan sekedar sebagai warga bukan sekedar sebagai customer tapi harus di pandang sebagai CO creator, bila kita bisa lakukan itu maka banyak hal yang nanti akan kita lakukan sama-sama di Jakarta. Kami berharap Pak Ermawan dan tim teman-teman semua di sini yang aktif di dunia marketing, bantu kami dengan ide dan gagasan untuk mengkampanyekan Jakarta sebagai kota global di dalam kota kita sendiri dan keluar. Kita ingin Jakarta menjadi salah saru rujukan bagi kawasan Asia Tenggara, asia apalagi dunia, yang

harus kita sadari Jakarta bukan hanya Ibukota Indonesia, Jakarta itu ibukota nya ASEAN

Kita berharap Jakarta menjadi salah satu tiap dari pergerakan perekonomian di Asia ini harapan kita, tapi itu memerlukan effort ekstra salah satu nya yang sekarang kita lakukan secara rutin adalah jakarta hadir di dalam percakapan-percakapan dunia antar kota besar. Kota besar dunia itu sekarang tidak banyak, Jakarta di proyeksikan sebagai salah satu kota terbesar di dunia di tahun 2030, tapi kita di dalam nya harus segera bersiap, harus segera menata dan PR kita banyak. Kita berharap nanti banyak ide Pak Ermawan tapi yang tidak kalah penting kalo mau kita melakukan marketing katanya produknya sendiri harus bisa solid dan itu sedang kita lakukan sama-sama di Jakarta. Jadi saya berharap kegiatan di Jakarta marketing week yang setuju ini bukan saja menjadi ajang tukar pikiran tapi kami berharap disini banyak ide-ide baru untuk kota Jakarta, ide baru untuk menempatkan Jakarta sebagai kota global. Pak Ermawan Hutajaya Saya ingin sampaikan terimakasih sudah 7 tahun ini konsisten menjaga kegiatan ini insya allah manfaat nya besar. Dan terima kasih kepada semua pihak yang sudah mendukung terutama yang bekerja yang di belakang layar. Kita berikan apresiasi kepada mereka yang bekerja di balik kegiatan Jakarta marketing week ini, kita beri tepuk tangan untuk semuanya.



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 UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
 FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
 KaptenMukhtarBasri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238
 Website :<http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris
 Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 FKIP UMSU

Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Vaniar Nasininta
 NPM : 1602050107
 ProgramStudi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

IPK = 3,38

Persetujuan Ketua/Sek Prodi	Judul yang diajukan	Disyahkan Oleh Dekan Fakultas
	Stylistic Analysis of Anies Baswedan's Speech	
	The Implementation of Gist Strategy in Teaching English Recount Text	
	An Analysis of Students Errors in Writing Recount Text	

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

Medan, 6 April 2020

Hormat Pemohon,


 Vaniar Nasininta

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :
 - Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
 - Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
 - Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



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KaptenMukhtarBasri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

Kepada Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Vaniar Nasininta
NPM : 1602050107
ProgramStudi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

Stylistics Analysis of Anies Baswedan's Speech

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu sebagai :

Dosen Pembimbing : Dr. Bambang Panca Syahputra S.Pd, M.Pd
Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi saya

ACC PF

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 6 April 2020
Hormat Pemohon,


Vaniar Nasininta

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :
- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



FORM K 3

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Website : kip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: kip@umsu.ac.id**

Nomor : 677/IL.3/UMSU-02/F/2020
Lamp. : ---
Hal : **Pengesahan Proposal dan
Dosen Pembimbing**

Bismillahirrahmanirrahiim
Assalamu'alaikumWr. Wb.

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proposal skripsi dan Dosen Pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama : **Vaniar Nasininta Nainggolan**
N P M : 1602050107
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Stylistic Analysis of Anies Baswedan's speech

.Pembimbing : **Dr. Bambang Panca Syahputra S.Pd., M.Hum**

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Penulisan berpedoman kepada ketentuan atau buku *Panduan Penulisan Skripsi* yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proposal Skripsi dinyatakan **BATAL** apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditetapkan.
3. Masa Daluarsa tangan : **26 April 2021**

Medan, 03 Ramadhan 1441 H
26 April 2020 M
Wassalam
Dekan

Dr. H. Elfrianto, S.Pd., M.Pd.

Dibuat Rangkap 4 :
1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Dosen Pembimbing
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan
(WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR)



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FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238Telp. (061) 6622400 Ext. 22, 23, 30
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id



LEMBAR PENGESAHAN PROPOSAL

Proposal yang diajukan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Vaniar Nasininta Nainggolan
N.P.M : 1602050107
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Stylistics Analysis of Anies Baswedan's Speech

sudah layak diseminarkan.

Medan, Juni 2020

Dosen Pembimbing,

Dr. Bambang Panca S, S.Pd., M.Hum



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Jl. KaptenMukhtarBasri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238
Website :<http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

SURAT KETERANGAN

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan bahwa :

Nama Mahasiswa : Vaniar Nasininta Nainggolan
NPM : 1602050107
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Adalah benar telah melaksanakan Seminar Proposal Skripsipada :

Hari : Senin
Tanggal : 18 Mei 2020

Dengan Judul Proposal : Stylistics Analysis of Anies Baswedan's Speech

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini kami keluarkan/diberikan Kepada Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan, smoga Bapak/Ibu Pimpinan Fakultas dapat segera mengeluarkan surat izin riset mahasiswa tersebut. Atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik kami ucapkan banyak terimakasih. Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya. Amin

Dikeluarkan di : Medan
Pada Tanggal : 18 Mei 2020

Wassalam
Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

UMSU
Unggul | Cerdas | Terpercaya



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
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Jl. KaptenMukhtarBasri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238
Website :<http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

**BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL
PRODI PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS**

Pada hari ini Senin tanggal 18 Mei 2020 telah diselenggarakan Seminar Proposal Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

Nama Mahasiswa : Vaniar Nasininta Nainggolan
NPM : 1602050107
ProgramStudi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : Stylistics Analysis of Anies Baswedan's Speech

No.	Uraian / Saran Perbaikan
1.	Chapter I, Identification of the problem – revised
2.	Chapter II, Theoretical Framework, Defininition and Term
3.	Chapter III, Research Design and Source of Data References - Revised

Medan, 18 Mei 2020

Proposal dinyatakan sah dan memenuhi syarat untuk diajukan ke skripsi

Ketua Program Studi

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Pembahas

Dr. Tengku Winona Emelia, S.Pd., M.Hum



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
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Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400 Ext. 22, 23, 30
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

SURAT PERNYATAAN

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama Lengkap : Vaniar Nasininta Nainggolan
N.P.M : 1602050107
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Stylistics Analysis of Anies Baswedan's Speech

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa :

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul diatas belum pernah diteliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak tergolong *Plagiat*.
3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, Juni 2020
Hormat saya
Yang membuat pernyataan,



Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



Bila menjawab surat ini agar disebutkan nomor dan tanggalnya

**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**

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Website: <http://fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@yahoo.co.id

Nomor : 973/II.3/UMSU-02/F2020 Medan, 27 Syawal 1441 H
Lamp. : -- 19 Juni 2020 M
Hal : **Mohon Izin Riset**

Kepada Yth.:
Bapak/Ibu **Kepala Pustaka UMSU**
Di
Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa untuk melakukan penelitian/riset di tempat yang Bapak/Ibu Pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

N a m a : **Vaniar Nasininta Nainggolan**
NPM : 1602050107
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Stylistics Analysis of Anies Baswedan's Speech

Demikianlah hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya, Amin.
Wassalamu'alikum Warahmatullahi Barakatuh


Dekan
Dr. H. Elfrianto S.Pd., M.Pd.
NIDN : 0115057302

Tembusan :
- Peninggal



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SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor: 125.../KET/II.8-AU/UMSU-P/M/2020

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama : Vaniar Nasininta Nainggolan
NPM : 1602050107
Univ./Fakultas : UMSU/ Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/ S1

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

"Stylistics Analysis of Anies Baswedan's Speech"

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 17 Zulhijjah 1441 H
07 Agustus 2020 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,


Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
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SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor: 1234/KET/II.8-AU/UMSU-P/M/2020

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Berdasarkan hasil pemeriksaan data pada Sistem Perpustakaan, maka Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama : Vaniar Nasininta Nainggolan
NPM : 1602050107
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/ P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

telah menyelesaikan segala urusan yang berhubungan dengan Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Medan.

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 17 Zulhijjah 1441 H
07 Agustus 2020 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,

Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd



BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Nama : Vaniar Nasininta Nainggolan
NPM : 1602050107
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Stylistics Analysis of Anies Baswedan's Speech

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
27 April 2020	Title, Chapter I : Background of study, Identification of problem, The formulation of the problem, The objective of study.	
	Chapter III : The source of data, The techniques for collecting data.	
	Reference	
01 Mei 2020	Chapter III, Source of Data, and Technique of Data Collection	
02 Mei 2020	The proposal is already completely revised and ready for seminar proposal	

Medan, Mei 2020

Diketahui/Disetujui
Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Dosen Pembimbing

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum

Dr. Bambang Panca S., M.Hum

CURRICULUM VITAE

DATA PERSONAL

Name : Vaniar Nasininta Nainggolan
Register Number : 1602050107
Place / Data of Birth : Manduamas, 06 Mei 1998
Sex : Female
Religion : Moslem
Nationality : Indonesia
Partial Status : Single
Hobbies : Travelling and Singing
Father's name : Abdul Hasib Nainggolan
Mother's name : Misnur Yani Nasution
Address : Jl.Ampera VIII No.10 Medan Timur
Mobile phone : 082371607784
E-mail : vaniarn06@gmail.com

EDUCATION

1. Elementary School at SD Negeri 155708 Manduamas, from 2001 - 2007
2. Junior High School at Mts Al-Kautsar Al-Akbar Medan from 2007 - 2010
3. Senior High School at MAN Al-Kautsar Al-Akbar Medan from 2013 - 2015
4. Student of English Education Program of Faculty of Teacher's Training and Education, UMSU 2016 until reaching the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan

Medan, Agustus 2020

Vaniar Nasininta Nainggolan