

**FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ANALYSIS OF KPU'S SLOGAN IN
INSTAGRAM**

SKRIPSI

*Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program*

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UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA**

MEDAN

2019



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
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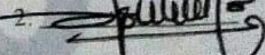
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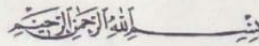
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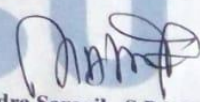
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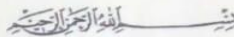

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ABSTRACT

Fatimah Nurul. 1502050081. Figurative Language Analysis of KPU's Slogan in Instagram. Skripsi: English Education Program Faculty of Teacher Training and Education. University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, 2019.

This study deals with Figurative Language of KPU's slogan. It was aimed at analyzing the types of figurative language and the semantics meaning contain in KPU's slogan. This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative research. The results of the data show that there were 14 slogans contain figurative language in KPU'S slogan in instagram. There were 20 types of figurative language, there are 1 Repetition, 4 alliteration, 1 elipsis, 3 assonance, 1 synecdoche, 4 personification, 5 hyperbole, 1 metaphor and each semantic meaning contained in the slogan. Hyperbole was one types of figurative language most found in this research. Because, by exaggerating it was make the reader feel interested in participating in the general elections. Aside from that found figurative language functions used in the KPU'S slogan in google is to attract the reader's attention.

Keyword: *Figurative language , KPU'S slogan , Instagram*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi, Wabarakatuh.

In the name of Allah, the most gracious, and most merciful, Firstly, the researcher would like to thanks to Allah SWT who has given her chances in finishing her study. Secondly, blessing and peace be upon to our prophet Muhammad SAW who has brought human beings from the dark era in to bright era.

During the process of writing this study, the researcher realized that she had to learn for more about this thesis. Meanwhile, she has also received a lot of helpful, suggestions, and comments from many people. In this time, a very special debt of gratitude is directed to her beloved parents, Wagimun and Sulastri for their full support, care, and prayers that have been given to her.

Then, she would like to express her sincere thanks for her academic guidance and moral support during the completion this study.

1. Dr. Agussani, M.AP., as Rector of University of Muhammadiyah North Sumatera.
2. Dr. Elfrianto Nasution, M.Pd as Vice Dean I of Faculty of Teacher's Training and Education University of Muhammadiyah North Sumatera.
3. Dra. Hj. Syamsyurnita, M.Pd., as Vice Dean II of Faculty of Teacher's Training and Education University of Muhammadiyah North Sumatera.
4. Dr. Hj. Dewi Kesuma Nasution, S.S., M.Hum., as Vice Dean III of Faculty of Teacher's Training and Education University of Muhammadiyah North Sumatera.

5. Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum and Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum as the Head and as the Secretary of English Education Program of FKIP UMSU, who have allowed and guided her to carry out the research.
6. Her supervisor Arianto, S.Pd, M.Hum who have given her guidance and valuable suggestions and advice to complete the ideas of this study.
7. Fatimah Sari Srg, S.Pd, M.Hum and Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum as examiner in this research who has given many suggestion in completing this study.
8. Her lecturers for their invaluable counsel and the knowledge they shared with her together with all of the Faculty staffs for all the faculties given to her throughout the academic years at the university.
9. M. Arifin, M.Pd., as the head of Library of UMSU who have given permission in doing the research.
10. Her beloved brother Muhammad Irwansyah and Peri Susilo who has helped in material to finish this research and always gave motivation to her.
11. Her beloved nephews Daffa Ansyahrri and Anindia Adha who has given support to her in finishing the study.
12. Her best friends in morning class of VIII-B, Agustriani Hutabarat ,Cici Nurhayati and all the classmates, who have given support each other in finishing this study.
13. Her beloved friends Desi and Indriyani. Thanks a lot for the support and pray.
14. Her beloved cousin Rany Anggrainy, S.M., , Liliana Suganda Lubis, S.E., and all families. Thanks a lot for the support and pray.

The researcher realized that her study was still far from being perfect. So, the researcher expected suggestions and comments from all readers or other

researcher who want to learn about this study. The almighty Allah Subhanahu
Wa Ta'ala the most almighty always bless all of us.

Wassalamu'alaikum Warahmatullai, Wabarakatuh.

Medan, October 2019

The Researcher,

Nurul Fatimah

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the study

Language is a set of symbol being used mainly for communication. A language is a system of communication which consists of a set of sounds and written symbols which are used by the people of a particular country or region for talking or writing. Owen (2006:1) Language can be defined as a socially shared those symbols and rule governed those combinations of symbol. Language can be defined as a socially acceptable code or conventional system for delivering concepts through the use of symbols and combinations of the desired symbols are governed by the provisions.

Figurative language is a distortion of language use by speakers of understanding the language use every day deviations from the standard language, or distortion sense of the word, a deviation of a series of words in order to obtain some special meaning. Gluckberg (2001;1) states that figurative language is the intended meaning does not coincide with literal meanings of word, sentence or other had an eye to specific purpose.

The purpose of figurative language is to capture readers' interest and to deliver the idea and imagination in more entertaining way. It will present a lot of meaning or rich in meaning. Figurative language does not only decorate poems and endow them with aesthetic value, they also convey connotative meanings and

produce certain special effects, which enrich texts and make their meanings more precise and concrete.

Slogans are words or short sentences that are interesting, striking, and easy to remember to explain the purpose of an ideology, organization and political. Alwi (2003:108) Slogan is simple and catchy phrase accompanying a logo or brand, that encapsulates a products appeal or the mission of a firm and makes it more memorable. And which when used consistently over a long period, becomes an important component of its identification or image.

One of service slogan advertisement that use figurative language. “Always by your side” this is a slogan by BCA Bank. In the slogan, the advertiser uses the types of figurative language called hyperbole. According to Javandeeep (2010:92) hyperbole is a word or sentence with dramatic or over effect. The uses hyperbole in the slogan is showed in service with a smile. It is impossible if BCA Bank always by the people side, it means that BCA make the slogan excessive because in context, BCA Bank with all of the service like: hallo BCA, internet banking cell center, and ATM will always facilitate the consumers in accessing the bank BCA.

“Pedas Gila” one of snacks slogans that use figurative language called hyperbole. The meaning contained in the slogan is this macaroni has a spicy taste and can make consumers become crazy about the food. The uses hyperbole in the slogan is showed in sensation of macaroni taste is not maybe rejected by the

audience, because it tastes good sensation given from snacksit cannot be rejected by consumers.

In Indonesia, one of the most popular social media is instagram. Instagram is a photo and video sharing social networking service. It was created by Kevin Systrom and Mike Krieger, and launched in October 2010. The apps allows users to upload photos and videos to the service, which can be edited with various filters , and organized with tags and locations information, an account's posts can be shared publicly or with pre-approved followers.

KPU is the state institution that organizes general elections in Indonesia, which includes the General Election of Members of the DPR / DPD / DPRD, General Elections of the President and Vice President, and General Elections of Regional Heads and Deputy Regional Heads. The position of the General Election Commission cannot be aligned with other state institutions whose authority is determined and granted by the 1945 Constitution.

So it can be concluded that the general election commission is a state institution that organizes general elections in Indonesia that are national, permanent and independent (independent)

B. The identification of the problems

The problem of this research could be identified as follow:

1. Many readers cannot comprehend the meaning in slogan.
2. Many readers did not know the function of figurative language, especially in slogan.

C. The scope and limitation

This study focuses on the use of figurative language in the KPU'S slogan in instagram. The use of types of figurative language in kpu's slogan they are metaphors, hyperbole, personification, repetition, alliteration, assonance, synecdoche and ellipsis.

D. The formulation of the problems

The problem of this research are formulated as follow:

1. What are the types of figurative language of KPU'S slogan in instagram?
2. What is the semantic meaning contained in the figurative language of KPU'S slogan in instagram?

E. The objective of the study

The objectives of the study are stated below:

1. To identifying the figurative language used on KPU'S slogan in instagram.
2. To describing contextual meaning of the figurative language used on KPU'S slogan in instagram.

F. The significance of the study

Findings of the study were expected theoretically and practically to give much contribution to enrich the theories in semantic and figurative language.

Theoretically, the findings were expected to:

1. Add theoretically in semantic especially figurative language.
2. Be reference to further studies be which related to figurative language in slogan.

Practically, the findings are expected to:

1. The students' university, it can be increase knowledge in studying in semantic especially in figurative language in slogan.
2. Other researchers, it can be guide and reference also interested in investigating the same area with different focus and object.
3. The poet, it can add there comprehend in interpreting message of poetry.

The study expected to become an additional contribution to linguistics research. Besides, it is hoped that the result of the study would be one useful reference material for the reader or the student who wants to do similar research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical framework

In this chapter, some theories were used to analyze the figurative language KPU'S slogan in Instagram, including semantics, figurative language, types of figurative language, slogans, KPU, and Instagram. Next will be outline the theories related to research.

1. Semantics

Semantics is the study of meaning in language. We know that the language is used to express meanings which can be understood by others. But meanings exist in our minds and we can express what is in our minds through the spoken and written forms of language (as well as through gestures, action etc.) According to Griffiths (2006: 1), semantics is one of the two main branches of linguistics studies. Basically, it is the study of meaning. He defines semantics as the study of word meaning and sentence meaning, it differs from pragmatics which relates language and its contexts. Similar to Griffiths, Borg(2006: 19) states that a semantics theory is interested in sentence meaning and not speaker meaning. So, the opinion between griffths and borg has similarities where they argue that semantics tells about meaning in sentences and linguistic studies, not speaker meaning.

Geoffrey Leech distinguishes meaning on seven different elements types of meaning, namely as follows:

a. Conceptual meaning

Namely meaning that emphasizes logical meaning is called 'denotative' or 'cognitive' meaning. Although in fact there is a possibility of differences in conceptual meaning in each language user, in this study it is assumed that conceptual meaning is the meaning written in the dictionary.

b. Connotative meaning

Is the communicative value of an expression according to what is the communicative referred to. The word 'women/women' in its conceptual meaning only means: humans not men, and adults. But in connotative terms there are additional traits that are referred to, whether physical, psychological, or social, such as the connotation of weak psychic traits, crying easily, coward, etc.

c. Meaning of the stylist

Is the meaning of a word that indicates the social environment of the user. The presence of several words or words as dialects shows the origin of speakers according to the geographical or social environment

d. Affective meaning

Is a meaning that reflects the personal feelings of the speaker, including his attitude towards the listener, or his attitude towards something he says.

e. Reflecting meaning

Is the meaning that arises in terms of multiple conceptual meanings, if an understanding of a word in its use automatically generates some of our responses to others understandings. This meaning is often also understood as a suggestion for a language use.

f. Collocative meaning

Is the meaning that contains associations obtained by a word, which is caused by the meaning of other words that tend to appear in the environment.

g. Thematic meaning

Is the last type, namely the meaning communicated in the way the speaker or writer organizes his message, in terms of order, focus and emphasis.

Different from Geoffrey Leech, Charles Carpenter Fries divides meaning into five parts, there are :

a. Lexical and Grammatical Meanings

Lexical is an adjective form which is derived from noun form lexicon (vocabulary, vocabulary, vocabulary). The lexical meaning is lexicon meaning, lexeme or word. Mean lexical meaning can also be said in accordance with the referent, meaning in accordance with the results of observations of the senses, or real meaning really real in our lives. This meaning is evident in the sentence the rat was pounced to death by a cat. The word mouse in that sentence refers to rat animals, not to others. The lexical meaning is usually contested or positioned with grammatical meaning. If meaning lexical is related to the meaning of lexemes or words that correspond to the referent, then this grammatical meaning is the meaning that is present as due to grammatical processes such as the affixation process, the reduplication process, and the composition process.

b. Referential and Non-referential Meanings

Differences in referential meanings and non-referential based meanings there is no referent of those words. If the words have referent, that is something outside the language referred to by that word, then the word these are called referential meaningful words. If words don't have referents, then the word is called a non-referential meaningful word. Table words and chairs include words that have referential meaning because both have referents, which are a type of household furniture called tables and chairs. Instead the word because and but has no referent. So, the word because and words but including words that have non-referential meaning.

c. The Meaning of Words

In general the use of language is often the words are used inaccurately so that the meaning is general. But in special use, in certain fields of activity, those words used carefully so that the meaning is right. Mean a word, even though it is synchronously unchanged, but because of various factors in life, can become general. The meaning of the word is new it becomes clear when used in a sentence.

d. Denotative Meaning

Denotative meaning is basically the same as referential meaning because this denotative meaning is commonly given an explanation as an appropriate meaning with observations according to sight, smell, hearing, feelings, or other experiences. So, this denotative meaning is related objective factual information. Like the example of the word woman and the second woman of this word has the same denotation meaning, which is "man adults not men.

e. figurative meaning

All forms of language (whether words, phrases, or sentences) are not refer to the true meaning (lexical meaning, conceptual meaning, denotative meaning) called has a figurative meaning. So, forms like the princess of the night in the sense of 'moon' and afternoon king in the sense of 'sun' all have figurative meaning.

2. Figurative Language

The term figurative language has traditionally referred to language which differs from every day, “nonliterary” usage. Figures were seen as stylistic ornaments with which writers dressed up their language to make it more entertaining, and to clarify the meanings they wanted to convey. According to this view, literary devices such as metaphor, simile, hyperbole, and so on, embellished “ordinary” language, and so forced readers to work harder and making meaning in a text. Keraf (1998, p.13) defines figurative language as style of figure of speech to express the writers’ idea through h a unique language that indicate writers’ personality. It means that, figurative language is a unique language, and is made very dance to the attention of the author, so that the purpose of the language delivered attracts attention and makes everyone who reads feel the uniqueness of his language. Whereas, Gluckberg (2001;1) states that figurative language is the intended meaning does not coincide with literal meanings of word, sentence or other had an eye to specific purpose.

It’s therefore, Figurative language is the words or phrase that different from literal language. It is used to say something in imaginative way. It cannot be taken literally and supposed to create an implicit meaning.

2.1.Types of figurative language

H.G. Tarigan (1986) divides figurative language into four groups. There are interaction, comparison, linkage, and opposition. The types of figurative language found in this study there are metaphors, hyperbole, personification,

repetition, alliteration, assonance, synecdoche and ellipsis. The following is an explanation of the types of figurative language:

a. Metaphor

Metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly, but in short form: the nation's flower, crocodile land, baby, souvenirs and so on (Keraf, 2004: 139).

Metaphor is a word that contains the meaning of comparison with other objects because of the similarity in nature between the two objects. For example, chair hand because the part of the chair resembles a hand, so does the neck bottles, necks and so on (Suyatno, 2005: 149).

Metaphor as a direct comparison does not use the word: like, like, like, like, etcetera, so the first point directly connected with the second point. The actual occurrence process the same as simile but gradually the information about the equation and first point are omitted, for example:

1. That person is like a land crocodile → That person is a land crocodile, That person → land crocodile.

Metaphors are implicit comparisons, so without words like or as, between two different things (Moeliono, 1984: 3). Metaphor is the use of words is not their true meaning, but as a painting based on equality or comparison (Poerwadarminto, 1976: 648).

b. Personification

Personification is a kind of figurative language style describe inanimate objects or items that are not compound as if it has human characteristics.

Personification is a special feature of metaphor, which adorns objects die acting, doing, talking like humans. Example:

1. The sun has just returned to rest, when we arrived there.
2. The wind that roars in the dark midnight adds more our fear.
3. I see a moon in your city and then go down under a star fruit tree in front of your house maybe he wipes your dreams.

As with similes and metaphors, personification contains element of equation. If the metaphor makes a comparison with something the other, then in terms of the other things are inanimate objects who act and act like humans, or human disposition. Staple which is compared as if it were human, both in action horns, feelings, and other human characteristic.

c. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a kind of language style that it contains excessive statements, by exaggerating things. Word hyperbole comes from the Greek word meaning "waste; excessive overload 'and derived from hyper' over '+ ballien' throwing '. Hyperbole is an exaggerated way of achieving effects; something the style of language in which the truth is stretched out (Dale [et all], 1971: 233). Example :

1. My anger has become so much that I almost exploded.
2. If you are just a little late, surely you will not be accepted again.
2. The soldier was still struggling and had no idea that he was dead.

d. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a term derived from the Greek word Synecdoche which means receiving together. Synecdoche is a kind of figurative language that uses some of something to state the whole (pars pro toto) or use whole to state a part (totum pro parte). Example :

1. In a soccer match between Indonesia and Malaysia at the Senayan Main Stadium, the host suffered a 3-4 defeat.
2. Each head is subject to a contribution of Rp1000

e. Repetition

Repetition is a repeating sound, syllable, word or sentence part which is considered important to put pressure in a context corresponding. In this section, only the repetition will take place words or phrases or clauses. Because the value is considered high, it's deep oratori arises various variations of repetition. Repetition, as it does with parallelism and antithesis, born of balanced sentences.

Example :

1. Community members in a cultural environment know the customs, habits and laws, know how it must behave in the community and culture, and he knows also interpret the behavior of his fellow men in society and culture, so that he can react against him in an appropriate manner.
2. Or would you like to go with earth insects, leave with cockroaches, go with those who infiltrate the ground, infiltrate nature?

f. Alliteration

Alliteration is a kind of repetitive style of language the same consonant.

Usually use in poetry, sometimes in prose, for jewelry or for emphasis.

For example:

2. Fear of dots then spill.
3. Hard crust hit with soft water too

g. Assonance

Assonance is a kind of repetitive style of language the same vowel sound. Usually used in poetry, sometimes also in prose to obtain the effect of emphasis or simply beauty.

For example:

1. It's a face full of scars.
2. Tortoise in a boat, pretending not to know.

h. Ellipsis

Ellipsis is an intangible force that removes an element sentences that can easily be filled in or interpreted themselves by the reader or listener, so that the grammatical structure or sentence meets the pattern applicable.

Example:

1. Do you still not believe that from a physical perspective you are okay, your body is healthy; but psychic ... If the omitted part is in the middle of a sentence called anakoluton, for example:. If you fail to do your job ... but fine, we don't talk about it.

3. Slogan

Slogan is a memorable motto or phrase used in a clan, political, commercial, religious, and other context as a repetitive expression of an idea or purpose, with the goal of persuading members of the public or a more defined target group. Suyanto (2005: 139) *mengatakan bahwa slogan adalah tagline yang terkandung dalam iklan televise dan membuat iklan menjadi sukses*. Slogan is an easy standard statement accepted in the minds of consumers. Slogan has two main function, namely to maintain the continuity of a series of advertisements in the campaign and to simplify an advertising message strategy in the statement positioning to be concise, can be repeated, attract attention, and easy to remember. If you are used to hearing figures, “pictures are a thousand words” on the contrary in designing applicable slogans’ words (slogans) are a thousand picture”.

Whereas (KBBI Depdiknas, 2001: 480) *Slogan adalah perkataan, kata, atau kalimat pendek yang menarik dan mudah untuk diingat dan banyak digunakan oleh krlompok organisasi, partai politik dan lain-lain*. Slogan are short speeches, words, or sentences interesting or striking and easy to remember to tell, or explain the purpose of a group, organization, party ideology politics, etc.

Slogan is the writing used to convey the intent to be delivered by the slogan maker and widely distributed on google. KPU’S slogan is concise and simple sentences containing invitations, which are intentionally made by kpu contains purpose meaning to be easily remembered by google users. The KPU’s slogan aims to increase people’s interest in using their voting right. Writing the

KPU's slogan is made as attractive as possible so that users of Instagram and the entire community use their voting rights well and not "golput".

4. KPU (Komisi Pemilihan Umum)

General Election (Election) is one of the pillars of democracy as means for the realization of popular sovereignty to produce a government democratic. Governments produced from elections are expected to be government that has strong and trustworthy legitimacy. Even elections become a pillar of the establishment of democracy, where people are directly involved active in determining the direction and political policies of the country for one period future government.

The success of the election is certainly very influenced by how big the level of political awareness of the citizens concerned. This political awareness reflected in how much community participation and role in the process elections, by giving every citizen the opportunity to vote for his support in the process of determining the government both at executive and legislative as stakeholders.

Basically the political participation of the public in elections can be means for the community to control the running of the government selected. The community has the right to determine and submit the mandate to those who are worthy and trusted to run the government in the future. In addition, political participation of the community can also be a tool for express the existence of individuals or social groups in the community with influence the government through political mechanisms.

The low level of political participation generally arises because of apathy and a priori attitude towards political activities and activities, where the community is more choose to carry out their daily activities such as work, exercise, social clubs, sightseeing and so on, which they feel can provide more tangible benefits than having to participate in politics. Another factor that is also closely related to political participation is with community education level, where the higher the level of education community, usually will be directly proportional to their tendency to participate in politics. This is the irony in many countries developing, where the level of community literacy is still low, so that impact on the level of community participation in the general political agenda low.

The existence of the General Election Commission (KPU) as the organizer elections are also required to be professional, accountable, and high integrity, because it has a very important strategic value. KPU tasked with preparing legal instruments to ensure voters can use their right to vote. As stated in one of the mission points

KPU, namely: "Increasing people's political awareness to actively participate in elections for the realization of the ideals of a democratic Indonesian society".

From the description shows that one of the KPU's strategic roles is increasing people's political awareness to actively participate in every election process, an effort is needed systematic for KPU institutions to carry out appropriate communication models so that it can create a democratization process in Indonesia.

If we look at a comparison of the level of political participation in the community Indonesia in direct presidential elections since 2004 until now it will be seen that the level of community participation in elections is on the side the quantity of population is relatively increasing, where for a decade there have been addition of up to 20 million voters. However, from comparison of the ratio of population numbers to political participation people tend to experience a downward trend, this condition is due to the amount voters also experienced a significant increase due to growth population every year.

3. Instagram

Instagram as a social media increasingly popular now has been loved almost in all circles ranging from children, adolescents, to adults. Instagram's presence is almost accepted by all circles caused by availability of various attractive features continue innovate so that makes users do not feel saturated in its use.

As time go on, instagram starts developing which at first only limited to media to communicate with each other has now become one of the media provide a variety of good information the science of general obedience to arrive to events that are viral. Besides instagram has also become a medium used for various wrong purposes one as a media that has many oppurtunities to attract the attention of users of instagram and the entire community, because the slogan is not just a sentence but also supported by the interesting images.

3.1. Instagram Features

Instagram is a photo sharing and photo taking application photos that apply digital filters to change the look of photo effects, and share it with various social media services, including Instagram's own. Instagram has five main menus, all of which are located at the bottom (Atmoko, 2012: 28) which is as follows:

a) Home Page

Home page is the main page that displays (timeline) photos updates from fellow users that have been followed. The way to see photos is only by sliding the screen from the bottom up as when scrolling a mouse on a computer. Approximately 30 recent photos are loaded when users access the app, Instagram only limit the most recent photos.

b) Comments

As an Instagram social networking service providing commenting features, photos on Instagram can be commented on in the comments column. How to press an icon marked with a comment balloon below the photo, then impressions are written regarding photos in the box provided after that press the send button.

c) Explore

Explore is the display of the most popular photos Instagram users like. Instagram uses a secret algorithm for determine which photos are included in explore feeds.

d) Profile

User profiles can find out in detail about user information, both from users and other fellow users. Profile page can be accessed through the business card icon in the main menu on the far right. This feature displays the number of photos uploaded, the number of followers and the number following.

e) News Feed

New feed is a feature that displays notifications about various activities carried out by Instagram users. News feeds have two types tabs that are "Following" and "News". The "following" tab displays the most recent activity for users who have followed users, the "news" tab displays a notification the latest on Instagram users' activities on user photos, leave a comment or follow, the notification will appear at this tab.

3.2. Steps to Make Instagram

The steps to make Instagram on android are as follows:

1) Installation

The first process carried out when using Instagram is install it on mobile, i.e. open the App Store for iPhone and Play Store for Android and download it in memory so the application is installed.

2) Registration

Registration is very important in using Instagram, because registration is an account that is an official identity as an Instagram user, here's how to register Instagram:

a. Run the Instagram application

There are two menu choices, namely "Sign Up" to register and "Log in" if you already have an account. Press the Sign Up button to do registration.

b. Go to the Sign Up page

Enter the Sign Up page and fill in the required data. Only three things that must be filled in, i.e. email, username and password.

c. Set Profile Picture

Set Profile picture to set the profile picture, i.e. by taking a picture directly, taking from an image that is already in memory.

d. Press the sign up button to register.

3.3. Instagram as an information source

Development of information technology currently growing and provide convenience for the community is getting various information. One of today's communication technologies the more widely used is social media is no exception instagram own.

Instagram as one of the media social that allows users to upload photos or videos now changed, which previously filled posts from instagram account users only limited information, photos or video data personally from the owner of the account now changed to various other information.

Over time, many current instagram account owner provide various information in the form of general science, mass fashion trends now, political news information events circulating in the community. This phenomenon has resulted instagram usage is no longer limited as social media to communicate but

it is has also become one social media to get variety information needed by the user instagram.

3. Relevant of the Study

This research is relevant to the research conducted by Trindika Awaliyah (2015) entitled “An analysis of figurative language in service advertisement in Jakarta post newspaper” this research aimed to determine what types of figurative language that used in service slogan advertisement in Jakarta post newspaper.

The data that used in the research are cited from Jakarta post newspaper and service advertisement start from april 3-9 2015the technique of data analysis, the researcher read and wrote The data that cited from newspaper, choose and selected slogans .Then, categorized the types of figurative language that used in service advertisement in Jakarta Post Newspaper. To analyze the types of figurative language in service slogan advertisement in Jakarta post newspaper, the researcher used the definition and theories from experts and used context. The finding of this study showed that there are 5 types of figurative language in 8 slogans in service advertisement. Those, types are 2 data for hyperbole, 2 metaphor, 1 repetition, 1 alliteration, and 2 paralelism. It can be concluded that the using of types of figurative language is significantly used in the slogan of service advertisement in order to increase the interest of people to use the service than being offered by the advertisement.

Therefore, it's important that the dissertation topic is relevant, as relevance demonstrates that the study is useful. If the topic is not relevant, it has not value.

And writing the dissertation will become less interesting, which will in turn make it difficult for me to stay motivated. It's therefore key that the first choose a subject that is a good match for me.

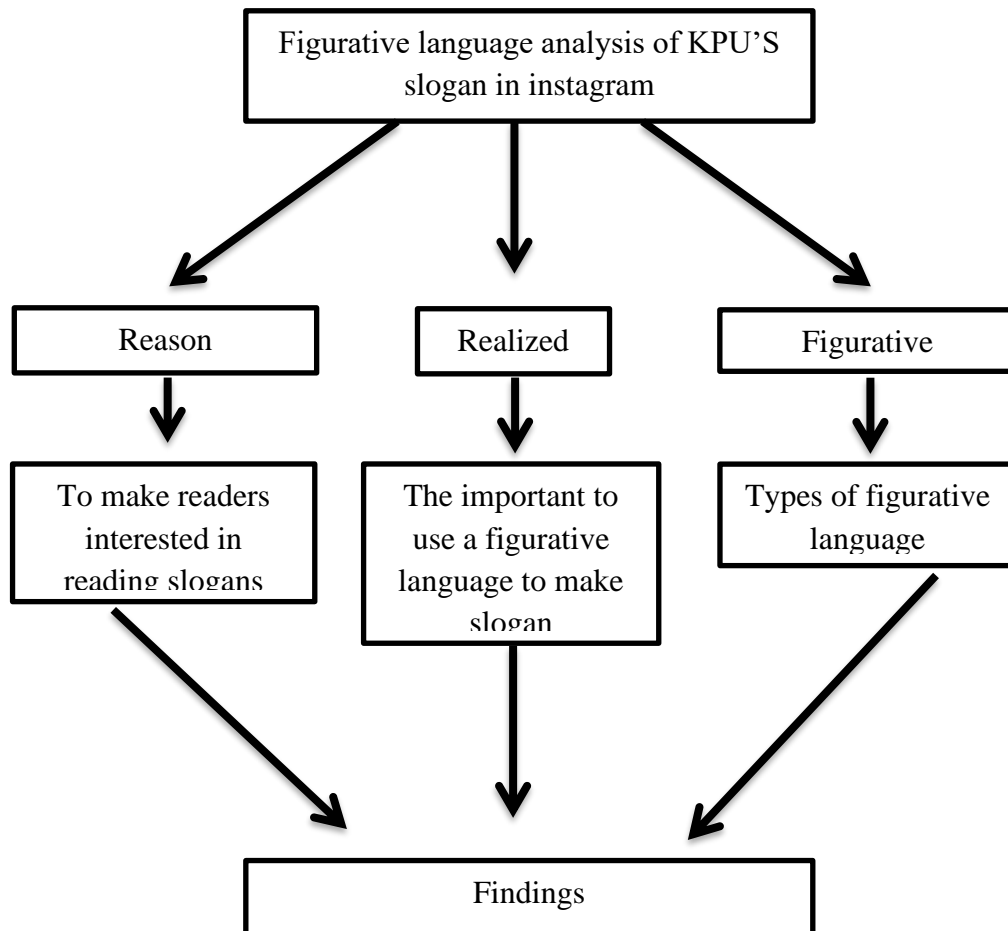
4. Conceptual Framework

Semantics is the study of meaning in language. We know that the language is used to express meanings which can be understood by others. But meanings exist in our minds and we can express what is in our minds through the written forms of language. It was concluded that semantics tells about meaning in sentences and linguistic studies, not speaker meaning.

This study discusses aspects of semantics that is figurative language. The researcher chose this research, because this research is many types of figurative language in the slogan. Several reasons why to use figurative language as a theory in analyzing semantics phenomena, first, it's because of the KPU'S slogan in Instagram consists of many figurative language indeed that to make interesting slogans and be accepted by the community. Second, KPU'S slogan in Instagram is a social phenomenon in the community. It has a relationship between language and society.

Briefly, the conceptual framework as written above can be drawn as follow:

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework



CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESERCH

A. Research Design

This study was conducted by using qualitative research design, specifically focuses on content analysis. According to Ary et al (2009:29) states that content analysis is a part of qualitative research that is used to analyzed content in public record, textbook, letters, films, tapes, diaries, themes, report, or other documents. Also, content analysis refers to a general set of techniques use for analyzing and understanding collection of content in document. Thus, researcher was used content analysis because in this research, the researcher was analyze the figurative language of kpu's slogan in instagram.

B. Source of Data

Source of data of this research is KPU'S slogan in instagram that was published from 2019 in instagram. The researcher was analyze the language in kpu's slogan in instagram as source in this research.

C. Technique of Data Collection

Technique of data collection in this research was using some steps. They were; collecting data instagram from 2019. Then, saw and read all of the slogan particularly observed the slogan. By reading the slogan repeat we can understand the types of figurative language. Repeated readings will help the researchers

organize data. Next, select the slogan in instagram. Finally, select the slogan that used kpu's slogan.

D. Technique of Analysis the Data

Researcher use the model interactive from Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014:14) to analyze research data. Activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and takes place continuously until complete, so the data is saturated. The interactive models referred to are as follows:

1. Data Reduction

Obtained the data by researchers in the field through observation and documentation is reduced by summarizing, selecting and focusing the data on matters that are in accordance with the objectives of the study. At this stage, researches data reduction by sorting, categorizing and make abstractions from field notes and documentation.

2. Data Display

Data Display is done after the data has been reduced or summarized. Data that has been presented in interview notes and documentation notes are coded data to organize data, so researchers can analyze with first and easy. The researcher make initial list of codes that correspond to interview, observation and documentation guidelines. Each of the data already given the code analyzed in the form of reflection and presented in the form text.

3. Conclusion , Drawing/Verification

The final step in the analysis of qualitative data is the interactive model drawing conclusions from verifications. Based on data that has been reduced and presented, the researcher made conclusions supported by strong evidence at the stage of data collection. Conclusion is the answer to the problem statement and questions that have been expressed by researchers from the beginning.

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data

The data of this study were the sentences of slogan which was taken from instagram. The step of collecting data in this research began with screenshots the sentences in slogan. The sentences had been reduction into written sentences then selecting slogan by slogan especially sentences in the slogan which contain figurative language sentences in every slogan. Classifying which of the kinds of figurative language sentences carefully. The data. The data were analyzed repeatedly to get the maximal research. Then, the screenshots of all the slogan were made.

There were 14 sentences which contained figurative language sentences to be analyzed which related to the theory. After conducting analysis figurative language in all sentences, the findings can be seen in appendix.

B. Data Analysis

Figurative language can categorize in various ways. Other writers also have a classification made it. There were about four groups, namely comparative, conflict, link, and repeated. In analyzing the data, the data were analyzed to answer the question which had mentioned before, the first question in this research to investigate types of figurative language of KPU'S slogan in instagram and the second in this research to describe what are the semantic meaning contained in the figurative language of KPU'S slogan in instagram?

4.1. Table types of figurative language in slogan kpu in instagram

| No | Types of figurative language | Example of figurative language | The meaning contained in the slogan |
|-----|------------------------------|--|--|
| 1 . | Repetition | 1 . <i>5 menit untuk 5 tahun</i> | 1 . the meaning in this slogan is someone who has the highest power that is free to choose who the candidates are so that the country becomes strong. (denotative meaning) |
| 2 . | Alliteration | 1 . <i>pemilih berdaulat Negara kuat</i> 2 . <i>Ikut memilih bukti peduli</i> 3 . <i>Ayo datang pemilu tanpa rasa malu</i> | 1 . the meaning in this slogan is someone who has the highest power that is free to choose who the candidates are so that the country becomes strong. (figurative meaning) 2 . the meaning contained in this slogan is someone who participates in voting and using their voting rights means to participate to be more concerned about their country to be better. (figurative meaning) 3 . the meaning contained in this slogan is that a voter is expected to come to the general election to exercise their rights to vote without shame, because the election is not an embarrassment, but the voter must be |

| | | | |
|-----|-----------|--|--|
| | | <p>4 . <i>5 menit untuk 5 tahun</i></p> | <p>proud of it. (figurative meaning)</p> <p>4 . the meaning in this slogan is someone who has the highest power that is free to choose who the candidates are so that the country becomes strong. (figurative meaning)</p> |
| 3 . | Ellipsis | <p>1 . ..<i>Golput tidak keren</i></p> | <p>1. the meaning contained in the slogan is that whoever doesn't "golput" (abstain), because "golput is not good to do, it should be avoided. (denotative meaning)</p> |
| 4 . | Assonance | <p>1 . <i>Pilihanmu menentukan masa depan bangsamu</i></p> <p>2 . <i>pemilih berdaulat Negara kuat</i></p> <p>3 . <i>Ayo datang pemilu tanpa rasa malu</i></p> | <p>1 . the meaning contained in this slogan is how important one voting from someone and the vote to determines the future of the country. (figurative meaning)</p> <p>2 . the meaning in this slogan is someone who has the highest power that is free to choose who the candidates are so that the country becomes strong. (figurative meaning)</p> <p>3 . the meaning contained in this slogan is that a voter is expected to come to the general election to exercise their rights to vote without shame, because the election is</p> |

| | | | |
|-----|-----------------|---|---|
| | | | not an embarrassment, but the voter must be proud of it. (figurative meaning) |
| 5 . | Synecdoche | 1 . <i>Pilihanmu menentukan masa depan bangsamu</i> | . 1.the meaning contained in this slogan is how important one voting from someone and the vote to determines the future of the country. .(figurative meaning) |
| 6 . | Personification | 1 . <i>Kpu melayani</i> 2 . <i>Maju bermartabat tanpa polotik uang</i> 3 . <i>Gerakan melindungi hak pilih</i> 4 . <i>Gerakan sadar pemilu</i> | 1. the meaning of this slogan is to provide good service from human to human. (figurative meaning) 2 . the meaning contained in this slogan is to participate in an honorable election, do not want to undermine self-respect by accepting money politics (figurative meaning) 3 . the meaning contained in this slogan is an attempt to maintain the right to vote in accordance with the choice of oneself and not provoked by others. (figurative meaning) 4 . the meaning in this slogan is to invite everyone to care and participate in the election and ignore the activity. (denotative meaning) |

| | | | |
|-----|-----------|--|---|
| 7 . | Hyperbole | <p>1 . <i>Ayo datang pemilu tanpa rasa malu</i></p> <p>2 . <i>Gerakan melindungi hak pilih</i></p> <p>3 . <i>Maju bermartabat tanpa polotik uang</i></p> <p>4 . <i>Pilihanmu menentukan masa depan bangsamu</i></p> <p>5 . <i>Tunjukkan jari ungu mu</i></p> | <p>1 . the meaning contained in this slogan is that a voter is expected to come to the general election to exercise their rights to vote without shame, because the election is not an embarrassment, but the voter must be proud of it. (figurative meaning)</p> <p>2 . the meaning contained in this slogan is an attempt to maintain the right to vote in accordance with the choice of oneself and not provoked by others. (figurative meaning)</p> <p>3 . the meaning contained in this slogan is to participate in an honorable election, do not want to undermine self-respect by accepting money politics (figurative meaning)</p> <p>4 . the meaning contained in this slogan is how important one voting from someone and the vote to determines the future of the country. (figurative meaning)</p> <p>5 . the meaning contained in this slogan is a sign that the purple finger that was given ink is a sign that the election has finished. (figurative meaning)</p> |
|-----|-----------|--|---|

| | | | |
|-----|----------|---|--|
| | | | |
| 8 . | Metaphor | 1 . <i>Pemilu bersih Indonesia maju</i> | 1 . the meaning contained in this slogan is that every voter is expected to be honest so that Indonesia can progress (figurative meaning) |

C. Discussion

Based on the table above, the researcher use theory from Tarigan The theories is intended to get accurate data regarding in KPU's slogan in Instagram.

1. Repetition

This slogan contains style of language repetition namely with the slogan "5 minutes for 5 years", there is a repetition of phrases in the ad number 5. The meaning contained in the slogan is the meaning in this slogan is someone who has the highest power that is free to choose who the candidates are so that the country becomes strong. This slogan contains a denotative meaning because according to the theory 5 minutes for 5 years can be seen from experience in elections valid for up to 5 years.

2. Alliteration

"Berdaulat" and "kuat" are included repetition of sounds or words in one sentence. the meaning contained in this slogan is someone who participates in voting and using their voting rights means to participate to be more concerned about their country to be better. This slogan contains a figurative meaning because according to the theory All forms of language (whether words, phrases, or sentences) are not refer to the true meaning (lexical meaning, conceptual meaning, denotative meaning) called has a figurative meaning.

3 . Ellipsis

"golput tidak keren" in the slogan there are disappearances one of the words or words in sentence construction. Actually the word "stop" is the beginning of part of the slogan but in the advertisement occurs disappearance. This ellipsis language style occurs when the word element is removed at the beginning of the slogan. The meaning contained in the slogan that "abstentions" was not cool, so at the beginning of the sentence there should be a stopm The reader is clearly seen in the slogan that the slogan tells "golput" do not do this slogan semantically contain denotative meaning that is in the form of true meaning from the ad which states that abstentions are not good to do, it should be avoided. So, there is omission of one of the words in sentence construction.

4 . assonance

. Pilihanmu menentukan masa depan bangsamu (your choice determines the future of rour country). the meaning contained in this slogan is how important one voting from someone and the vote to determines the future of the country. (figurative meaning).

5 . Synecdoche

“Pilihanmu menentukan bangsamu” the sentence included in synecdoche because the words “**bangsamu**” include types of synecdoche pars prototo is a figurative language that uses parts of something to state whole of the parts. The word “bangsamu” is used to represent all citizen as a whole, not just to represent one

person. the meaning contained in this slogan is how important one voting from someone and the vote to determines the future of the country. (figurative meaning)

6 . Personification

Kpu melayani (kpu's serve). the meaning of this slogan is to provide good service from human to human. (figurative meaning). KPU is a state institation, kpu is an inanimate object because it is place, not a tangible human being that has properties, so this word of "melayani" includes personification, because humans should serve not a place or inanimate.

7 . Hyperbole

“ Maju bermartabat tanpa polotik uang” (dignified forward without money politics) the meaning contained in this slogan is that a voter is expected to come to the general election to exercise their rights to vote without shame, because the election is not an embarrassment, but the voter must be proud of it. (figurative meaning)

8 . Metaphor

Pemilu bersih Indonesia maju(Indonesia clean voters are advancing) This sentence is included in one types of figurative language namely is metaphor. Metaphor is A figure of speech in which a comparison is made between two objects essentially unlike. These two objects not a like but have something in common. So, the sentence included in metaphor because the words "bersih" to state honestly, because the character "bersih" is sterile and pure. So, "bersih" in the meaning of the sentence is honest and does not use money politics, not

“bersih” which means something that has been washed. the meaning contained in this slogan is that every voter is expected to be honest so that Indonesia can progress (figurative meaning)

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

From the results of research and discussion in this study was concluded that the style of language contained in the slogan in the form 20 types of figurative language, there are 1 Repetition, 4 alliteration, 1 elipsis, 3 assonance, 1 synecdoche, 4 personification, 5 hyperbole, 1 metaphor, and each semantic meaning contained in the slogan.

Hyperbole is one types of figurative language most found in this research. Because, by exaggerating a language was make the reader feel interested in participating in all sentences, the findings can be seen in appendix.

B. Suggestion

In closing this study there are several things that the author can Suggestions related to this research are as follows.

1. For language learners to further enhance their knowledge of types of language contained figurative language and meaning contained therein, in order to capture message and fill in Indonesian language advertisements better.
2. For producers / slogan makers, so as to improve the quality of the slogans as well make people interested to participate in activities that will be carried out

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APPENDIX



“Satu suara untuk perubahan”

(Source from: kpu_relasi_dumai)



“suaramu menentukan masa depan bangsamu”

(Source from kpu_relasi_dumai)



“pemilu bersih Indonesia maju”

(Source from kpu_relasi_dumai)



“ayo memilih”

(Source from kpu_relasi_dumai)



“maju bermartabat tanpa politik uang”

(Source from kpu_relasi_dumai)



“gerakan sadar pemilu”

(Source from kpu_relasi_dumai)



“5 menit untuk 5 tahun”

(Source from kpu_relasi_dumai)



“tunjukkan jari ungu-mu”

(source from: gerakan.nyobloskuuy)



“ayo datang pemilu tanpa rasa malu”

(source from: #kpu)



“kpu melayani”

(source from: kpu_relasi_dumai)



“pemilih berdaulat Negara kuat”

(source from: kpu_relasi_dumai)



“golput tidak keren”

(source from: #kpu)

#GMHP
GERAKAN MELINDUNGI HAK PILIH
 1 S.D. 28 OKTOBER 2018

**Pastikan !!!
 Nama Anda Terdaftar !!!
 Di Daftar Pemilih**

Cek Data Anda pada Salinan DPT di Papan Pengumuman di Desa/Kel. atau
 Cek Online melalui web sidalih3.kpu.go.id

INGAT!!
RABU
17
 April 2019

PEMILU SERENTAK MEMILIH

- PRESIDEN & WAKIL PRESIDEN
- ANGGOTA DPR
- ANGGOTA DPRD
- ANGGOTA DPRD PROVINSI
- ANGGOTA DPRD KAB/KOTA

Daftarkan diri anda jika belum terdaftar dalam DPT dengan membawa E-KTP dan KK
 Laporkan jika terdapat pemilih yang

“gerakan melindungi hak pilih”

(source from: #kpu)

KASKUS Kreator

REWARD 4000 POIN

IKUT MEMILIH BUKTI PEDULI

Ceritakan pentingnya menggunakan hak pilih dalam Pemilu 2019 Gan!

“ikut memilih bukti peduli”

(source from: #kpu)



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Kepada Yth: Bapak Ketua & Sekretaris
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FKIP UMSU

Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa : Nurul Fatimah
NPM : 1502050081
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Kredit Kumulatif : 156 SKS

IPK= 3,43

| Persetujuan Ket./Sekret. Prog. Studi | Judul yang Diajukan | Disahkan oleh Dekan Fakultas |
|--|--|------------------------------------|
| | Figurative Language Analysis of KPU'S Slogan in Instagram | |
| | An Analysis Commisive Speech Act in Traditional Market "Pasar Gambir Tembung" | |
| | Persuasive Expression in Catalog Advertising | |

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

Medan, 20 Maret 2019
Hormat Pemohon,

Nurul Fatimah

Keterangan:

- Dibuat rangkap 3 :- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Program Studi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



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Form K-2

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

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa : Nurul Fatimah
NPM : 1502050081
Pro. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

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

Figurative Language Analysis of KPU'S Slogan in Instagram

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu :

Arianto, S.Pd, M.Hum

Acc 29/04-2019

Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing Proposal/Skripsi saya.

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

Medan, 09 April 2019
Hormat Pemohon,

Nurul Fatimah

Keterangan

Dibuat rangkap 3 : - Asli untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Duplikat untuk Ketua / Sekretaris Jurusan
- Triplikat Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
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Jln. Mukhtar Basri BA No. 3 Telp. 6622400 Medan 20217 Form : K3

Nomor : 227 /IL.3/UMSU-02/F/2019
Lamp : ---
Hal : Pengesahan Proyek Proposal
Dan Dosen Pembimbing

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dan dosen pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama : Nurul Fatimah
N P M : 1502050081
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Figurative Language Analysis of KPU'S Slogan in Instagram.

Pembimbing : Arianto, S.Pd, M.Hum

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

1. Penulis berpedoman kepada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan BATAL apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditentukan
3. Masa kadaluarsa tanggal : 20 Mei 2020

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Dikeluarkan pada Tanggal :
Medan, 16 Ramadhan 1440 H
20 Mei 2019 M
Dekan

H. Elrianto Nst, S.Pd, M.Pd. A
NIDN : 0115057302

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



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

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

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminarkan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini :

Nama Lengkap : Nurul Fatimah
N.P.M : 15020500081
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : Figurative Language Analysis of KUP's Slogan in Instagram

Pada hari Rabu, tanggal 22 bulan Mei 2019 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi.

Medan, Juli 2019

Disetujui oleh:

Dosen Pembahas

Dosen Pembimbing

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.hum

Arianto, S.Pd., M.Hum

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program studi

Mandra Saragih S.Pd, M.Hum



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

SURAT KETERANGAN

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menerangkan nama di bawah ini.

Nama Lengkap : Nurul Fatimah
N.P.M : 15020500081
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : Figurative Language Analysis of KUP's Slogan in Instagram

Benar telah melakukan seminar proposal skripsi pada hari Rabu, tanggal 22 bulan Mei, tahun 2019.

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk memperoleh surat izin dari fakultas. Atas kesediaan dan kerja sama yang baik, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, Juli 2019

Ketua Program Studi

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



Unggul, Cerdas & Terpercaya

Bila menjawab surat ini, agar disebutkan nomor dan tanggalnya

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400
Website : <http://fkip.umsu.ac.id> Email : fkip@umsu.ac.id

Nomor : 5061 /II.3/UMSU-02/F/2019
Lamp : ---
Hal : Mohon Izin Riset

Medan, 28 Dzulqaidah 1440 H
31 Juli 2019 M

Kepada Yth. Bapak Kepala Perpustakaan
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sum. Utara
di-
Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh

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 Pustaka Bapak pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama : Nurul Fatimah
N P M : 1502050081
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Figurative Language Analysis of KUP's Slogan in Instagram.

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

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh.

Dekan



** Pertiinggal **



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
UPT PERPUSTAKAAN

Jl. Kapt. Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. 6624567 - Ext. 113 Medan 20238
Website: <http://perpustakaan.umsu.ac.id>

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor: *423* KET/II.9-AU/UMSU-P/M/2019

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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

Nama : Nural Fa'imah
NPM : 1502050081
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 :

"Figurative Language Analysis of KPU's Slogan in Instagram"

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

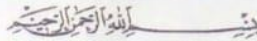
Medan, 28 Muharram 1441 H
28 September 2019 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,


Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd



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



BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama Lengkap : Nurul Fatimah
N.P.M : 1502050081
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : Figurative Language Analysis of KPU's Slogan in Instagram

| Tanggal | Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal | Tanda Tangan |
|---------------|------------------------------------|--------------|
| 19 Maret 2019 | Revisi judul | |
| 22 Maret | Background of the study | |
| 02 April | Revisi Chapter I | ACC |
| 09 April | Revisi Chapter II | |
| 10 Mei | Revisi chapter III | |
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Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi

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

Medan, Mei 2019
Dosen Pembimbing

(Arianto, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

CURRICULUM VITAE

Personal Information

Name : Nurul Fatimah
Place / Date of Birth : March, 19th 1997
Sex : Female
Religion : Islam
Addresses : Jl. Datuk Kabu Pasar III Tembung Gg. Murai
Material Status : Single

Parents

Father's Name : Wagimun
Mother's Name : Sulastri
Addresses : Jl. Datuk Kabu Pasar III Tembung Gg. Murai

Education

Elementary School : SDN 101771 Tembung
Junior High School : SMP N 1 Percut Sei Tuan
Senior High School : SMA Swasta Teladan Medan
University : University of Muhammadiyah North Sumatera

Medan, 16 Oktober 2019

The researcher

Nurul_Fatimah.docx

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