THE STYLISTIC FEATURES IN THE *JAKARTA POST* NEWSPAPER

SKRIPSI

Submitted in Partial fulfillment of the Requirements
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program

By:

TIA DEVINA
NPM 1302050012

FACULTY OF TEACHERS TRAINING AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
MEDAN
2019

BERITA ACARA

Ujian Mempertahankan Skripsi Sarjana Bagi Mahasiswa Program Strata 1
Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Panitia Ujian Sarjana Strata-1 Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan dalam Sidangnya yang diselenggarakan pada hari Selasa, Tanggal 19 Maret 2019, pada pukul 08.00 WIB sampai dengan selesai. Setelah mendengar, memperhatikan dan memutuskan bahwa:

Nama   : Tia Devina
NPM   : 1302050012
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi   : The Stylistic Features in The Jakarta Post Newspaper

Dengan diterimanya skripsi ini, sudah lulus dari ujian Komprehensif, berhak memakai gelar Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd).

Ditetapkan   : (   ) Lulus Yudisium
                    (   ) Lulus Bersyarat
                    (   ) Memperbaiki Skripsi
                    (   ) Tidak Lulus

PANITIA PELAKSANA

Ketua   Sekretaris

Dr. H. Elfrianto Nasution, S.Pd., M.Pd.   **Dra. Hj. Syamsuyurnita, M.Pd.**

ANGGOTA PENGUJI:

1. Dr. Hj. Dewi Kesuma Nst, S.S., M.Hum   1. _____

2. Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum   2. _____

3. Dra. Diani Syahputri, M.Hum   3. _____

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

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

Skripsi ini diajukan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap   : Tia Devina

N.P.M   : 1302050012

Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Skripsi   The Stylistic Feature in The Jakarta Post Newspaper
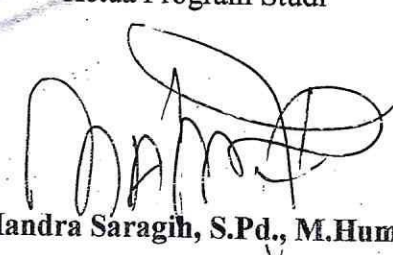
sudah layak disidangkan.

Medan,   Maret 2018
Disetujui oleh:

Pembimbing

Dra. Diani Syahputri, M.Hum

Diketahui oleh:

Dekan   Ketua Program Studi

Dr. Elfrianto Nasution, S.Pd., M.Pd.   **Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.**

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Perguruan Tinggi	: Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas	: Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog. Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama Lengkap	: Tia Devina
N.P.M	: 1302050012
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi	: The Stylistic Features in Jakarta Post Newspaper

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
13-3-2018	Abstract Acknowledgement, table of contents	
	Introduction	
	Review of laterature	
	Research Design	
	Data - data analysis	
	Conclusion & Suggestion, Refereces	
21-3-2018	Abstract	
	Introduction	
	Review of literature, Relevant studies	
	Data and Data Analysis, Discussi	
23-3-2018	Retypes. the abstract, ad Acknowledge	
23-3-2018	Acc untuk di uji kan.	

Medan,   Maret 2018

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi

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

Dosen Pembimbing

(Dra. Diani Syahputri, M.Hum)

ABSTRACT

Tia, Devina. 1302050012. "*The Stylistic Features in the Jakarta Post Newspaper*". English Education Program. Skripsi. Faculty of Teacher Training and Education. University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan. 2018.

This study deals with the stylistic feature in the *Jakarta Post*. It aimed to investigate the types of stylistic features and to analysis the process of stylistic features realized in the Jakarta post. This study was conducted by applying qualitative research. The source of data was the script of the *Jakarta Post* edition 28 November 2017 VOL .35 NO.176. Data were analyzed sentences by sentences which contained types of stylistic features are found in the jakarta post newspaper. For collecting data instrument in this research was document. The result showed that there were 50 data found in the Jakarta post newspaper. Specifically 19 (38%) for Personification, 7 (14%) for Simile, 24 (48%) for Metonymy. The most dominant types of stylistic features was Metonymy. Its mean that journalist created the situation and condition best on the fact and the language style used by journalist in newspaper explicitly which can be understand by readers clearly and briefly.

Keyword: Stylistic Feature, Language and Society, and the *Jakarta Post*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

Praises be to Allah SWT for His Great Blessing, Health and Luck that have been continuously poured to the researcher in the process of completing her studies and this piece of academic writing. Praises are also addressed to our Prophet Muhammad SAW who has guided us to the better life of today. In the process of completing this thesis, the researcher has to confess her profound thankfulness for the generous guidance and assistance which has been rendered to her by many people. It would be impossible to list all names but on this very special opportunity the researcher would like to express her gratitude to the following people.

During the process of writing this study, the researcher realized that she had to learn for more about this thesis. First of all, the researcher deepest appreciation and gratitude is dedicated to Hamzah and Ita Waty her parents for the guidance, motivation, love, suggestions and special notes for this thesis from the very beginning up to the end of this thesis.

Next, her deepest appreciation is addressed to his academic guidance and moral support during the completion this study.

1. Dr. Agussani, M.AP., as Rector of University of Muhammadiyah of Sumatera Utara.

2. Dr. Elfrianto Nasution, M.Pd as Dean of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education who has allowed this research to continue final examine.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.

LIST OF CHART

LIST OF TABLE

LIST OF APPENDICES

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Language is used to send the message from the speaker to the listener in the process of communication,. The message is easy to understand if the speaker uses the good diction in expressing his idea clearly. It is done to avoid misunderstanding of the topic. Diction gives special character for the speaker because each speaker will have different diction. It is called language style. As Quoted by Aminudin (2011) says that style describes and reflects the language user characteristic.

Everyone has different style in expressing their ideas. It differentiates one person among others. Style is considered unique because no one has same style. According to Eckert (2001) state that style – as an individual speaker's shifts in details of usage within a very structured, monolingual situation – seems at first glance much narrower than mine, it actually opens a window onto an equally wide sociolinguistic scene. Style has meant other things besides intra-speaker variation. Style has meant almost anything within a language that could produce differences in and between monologic texts, apart from performance factors in the narrow sense (physical accident, for example), and apart from gross considerations of denotational adequacy.

In communication, many language style used by speaker and listener. The style used to avoid ambiguity meaning when we deliver something to listener. In addition, the style used to variety language in speaking and create new language in speaking.

Stylistics analyzes the language used in linguistics and literature. Stylistic is the knowledge about the meaningful word. The meaningful word is the word that is used

in creating literature including the writer feeling and thought. It is clear that stylistic is the theory of language style. Stylistic is the use of language and language style in literature. Stylistics does not only deal with study of language style literature but it also deals with the use of language style in general (Moch. Maskuri, 2011).

But in Fact, 30 % the university students of UMSU at seventh semester class A morning at academic year 2017/2018 did not understand about stylistic feature and function of stylistic feature in daily life. In addition, 60% students ability in learning stylistic feature on semantic lesson still low and bad. It was showed from the result of observation that they still difficult in analyzing stylistic in the Jakarta Post. Moreover, 50% English students ability still difficult to get information in the Jakarta post because the Jakarta post is English newspaper.

In presenting the editorial, editors often used styles and variations of language. The style and variation of language are used to attract the reader's attention and to inform the interesting news. Structure and their elements used in editorials of The Jakarta Post newspaper because of many readers are difficult to interpret the news that written by editors. Editorial is one of writing product in newspaper, magazine, or other journalistic publications discussing issues that attract public attention. The issues discussing in editorial are politics, social, culture, and economy. Editorial has role to help the readers make sense out the news and draw conclusion about topic of important to contemporary society.

Besides, editorial delivers opinion of certain media toward certain phenomenon. Thus, the editorial represents the stance or attitude of the newspaper. Furthermore, editorial give much information, analysis, and recommendation which

helps the readers to decides their position about certain issue. Therefore, editorial has several roles and impact in society. Editorial can stimulate anger, satisfaction, sympathy, empathy, sadness, happiness, and other feelings so that editorial could lead the reader to follow the writer's point of view (Pertiwi, 2014). Stylistic feature found in editorial newspaper. One of them, namely Jakarta post Newspaper.

The reasons chosen the Jakarta post in this study, firstly, the Jakarta post is English newspaper in Medan and many information or news to be analyzed. Secondly, many stylistic features found in the Jakarta post. One of example, such as:

One of examples stylistic feature found in Jakarta Post, namely, *The smell of sulphur is very strong and ash is falling from the sky", Dewa Ayu Budiati, a 24 year old villager, said*. From the example above, it show stylistic feature use in the Jakarta post newspaper. Because the word *strong* in the sentence *the smell of sulphur is very strong,* it shows types of stylistic feature. As usually *strong* show to meaning power but here *strong* refer to *very smell.*

The Jakarta post is a daily English language newspaper in Indonesia. The paper is owned by PT Bina Media Tenggara, and the head office is in the nations capital, Jakarta. The Jakarta post was started as a collaboration between four Indonesian media under the urging of information minister all Murtopo and politician Jusuf Wanandi after the first issue was printed on 25 April 1983, it spent several years with minimal advertisement and increasing circulation.

The Jakarta post also features an online edition and a weekend magazine supplement called J+. the newspaper is targeted at foreigners and educated Indonesians, although the middle-class Indonesian readership has increased. Noted for being a

training ground for local and international reporters, the Jakarta post has won several awards and been described as being " Indonesia's leading English-language daily." The Jakarta Post is a member of Asia News Network. The Jakarta Post's Sunday edition was launched on 18 September 1994. The Sunday edition included more in-depth stories, as well as entertainment and fiction that would not be published in the weekday editions. As part of cost-cutting measures amid declining print advertising revenue, the Sunday edition ceased publication in April 2016. It was replaced by a lifestyle and culture magazine called J+, which is included with the newspaper's Saturday edition.

That is why, the purpose of this research to investigate types of stylistic features in the Jakarta Post newspaper and to know the process of stylistic feature realized in the Jakarta Post newspaper. Based on the phenomena above, so the researchers interested to conduct this research entitle *"The Stylistic Features in the Jakarta Post Newspaper "*.

B. The Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of study, the problems ware identified by researcher as follows:

1. The university students of UMSU at seventh semester in class A morning at academic year 2017/2018 did not understand about stylistic feature and function of stylistic.

2. The students' ability in learning stylistic feature on semantic lesson still low and bad.

3. English students ability still difficult to get information in the Jakarta post.

C. The Scope and Limitation of Study

In this study, the scope of this research focused on stylistic features and was limited in the *Jakarta Post* Newspaper edition 28 November 2017 VOL .35 NO.176.

D. The Formulation of the Problem

Based on the identification of problems, the problems ware formulated as follows:

1. What types of stylistic features is found in Jakarta post newspaper?

2. How the stylistic features used in the Jakarta post newspaper?

E. The Objective of the Study

Based on the formulation of study, the aimed of this research as follows:

1. To investigate types stylistic features are found in Jakarta post newspaper

2. To describe the use of stylistic features realized in Jakarta post newspaper

F. The Significances of the Study

In this research, the researcher gave contribution practically and theoretically.

a. Theoretically, it could be enrich knowledge and developing theories in linguistic especially stylistic features.

b. Practically useful for:

1. The researcher, it could be guided to do further deeper about stylistic

2. The readers, it could help them to know varieties language and style of language especially English newspaper.

3. The other researchers, it could reference to them to do research stylistic features in different object.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

   1. Language and Society

The differences between the concerns of sociolinguistics and mainstream linguistics, Noam Chomsky: who is the leading figure in theoretical linguistics,

observed that sociolinguistics was not concerned with 'grammar' but with concepts of a different sort, among them perhaps 'language'. To this he added, 'if such an object can become an object of serious study'. Chomsky then goes on to say that questions of language are basically questions of power, but these are not the sorts of issues which linguists should address. He is certainly right about the former. The latter is a matter of opinion. The narrowing of modern linguistics to the study of grammar has ruled out investigation of many interesting questions about how language functions in society. This book is about some of these issues which form the subject matter of sociolinguistics, chief among them being the question of what we mean by a language.

The term 'dialect' has generally been used to refer to a subordinate variety of a language. For example, we are accustomed to saying that the English language has many dialects. These dialects may be of different kinds. A 'regional dialect' is a variety associated with a place, such as the Yorkshire dialect in England or the Bavarian dialect in Germany. Dialects of a language tend to differ more from one another the more remote they are from one another geographically. In this respect the study of dialects or dialectology has to do with boundaries, which often coincide with geographical features such as rivers and mountains. Boundaries are, however, often of a social nature, e.g. between different social class groups. In this case we may speak of 'social dialects'. Social dialects say who we are, and regional dialects where we come from.

The term 'dialect' also has historical connotations. Historical linguists, for instance, speak of the Germanic dialects, by which they mean the ancestors of language varieties now recognized as modern Germanic languages, such as English, Dutch, and German. The entities we label as the 'English language' or 'Flemish dialect' are not,

however, discrete. Any variety is part of a continuum in social and geographical space and time. The discontinuities that do occur, however, often reflect geographical and social boundaries and weaknesses in communication networks quoted by Ronal Wardhaugh(2006).

2. Language and Style

Language referred to a tool communication in expressing idea and opinion in delivering something. In language, many styles which can be used to create a variety language. Many people used style in delivering opinion, and idea, such as poetry, editor, novelist, and journalist. They use style to transfer their emotion, feeling and expressions depend on their experience. That is why, Language and style have link connection in communication. The accommodations speakers make towards their audiences may of course depend on the social status of the participants, as we saw in the Javanese example, which is closely related to style.

In some cases the accommodations speakers make involve adopting forms similar to those used by the person(s) being spoken to. This is called 'convergence' because one person's speech forms become similar to those of another. For instance, in the sociolinguistic study of Norwich the linguist who interviewed Norwich residents found on listening afterwards to the recordings that he had varied his own use of glottal stops according to that of his interviewees. Convergence is a sign of solidarity. This result is not surprising since the linguist who conducted the study was himself from Norwich and positively identified with the town and its inhabitants.

In a different kind of study done in a travel agency in Cardiff, assistants also varied their speech in relation to that of their clients. These results would be difficult to explain solely in terms of the amount of attention paid to speech. In another study done in New Zealand, radio announcers who broadcast on more than one station made accommodations in their speech style according to the type of audience (defined in terms of social status) a particular station was aimed at. As in the Cardiff travel agency, such style switches were made quite rapidly. At off-peak hours a single newsreader might alternate between news broadcasts for two different stations with as few as ten minutes in between, while in the travel agency many of the clients were dealt with in person and on the telephone during the day.

There are, however, also occasions on which readers choose to adopt a divergent style. This has the effect of distancing the speaker from the hearer. A particular style (or even a whole language) can be used as a boundary marker. In this example from a provincial government office in Montreal, a man who has come to take a French proficiency test required for members of certain professions insists that the receptionist address him in English. Although he is able to speak some French, and presumably the receptionist is able to speak some English, neither accommodates to the other. This strategy serves to maintain the boundaries between Anglophones and francophone's.

In a similar fashion, some young British-born blacks of Caribbean ancestry who identify with black culture have deliberately adopted a way of speaking which diverges considerably from that of their white peers. It draws heavily on West Indian Creole forms of speech. When they use this speech style, they are dissociating themselves

from white mainstream society and its values. Speakers have at their disposal a range of forms (or languages) which they can use to influence how their message is to interpreted, how they view the context or topic, and how they align themselves with their audience. These examples show that style is a multidimensional phenomenon quoted by Martin (2003).

3. Description of Style

The style is a linguistic recipe to describe the connection of author to the deep emotions or ideas or a range of emotions and ideas, where if the thought overcomes the expression, the expression becomes prose and if the passion prevails it becomes either a prose or poetry. The style is a speech when the expression of thought or emotion reaches the fullest form. The style depends entirely on this exact connection, if there is no exact connection there is no style. In brief, the style is a special way of the writer in his thinking, feeling and transferring this feeling in the form of his special language. The style will be a good style according to the degree of success in transferring it to the others. The search in the nature of the style was a problem since the time of Plato.

The styles Platonic point of the viewing the recipe is a special quality, it is not something to be added to the writers, as it is not just a form where the writing placed, but a recipe - if it is found -found in which has been written. In order to understand Platonic point of the view in the style we have to know fully the meaning of the word:(Logos) to Plato. The word: Logos has been dealing with the same idea and its exterior reality, which emerges in the image of the word generally. Therefore, the word means the idea, as well as it will be concerned with the idea when it will be presented

outside. This is a logical talk as Westland says : We cannot disagree with it, as it is just a thought. He adds that we must recognize that there are degrees of success vary between the perfection and failure, and that the work of writer can be closer to the full expression of the meaning, and that the proximity to the sanctify means that resulted from the choice of the words or their arrangement has not completed all the perfection.

We can say in brief that the style is seen as one point of the view, sit is a special thinking style and as another point of the view, it is a special expressive style. When we look at the style as an intellectual skill, the linguistic expression is nothing only an achievement of the idea into the appropriate sensory image. It means that the only Ideas the basis of the style according to Buffon and Plato as we have seen before. When we looking at the styles a expressionistic skill, the thought cannot be as a material of the artwork Basically, and a material of the technical work cannot determine the image and its characteristics, because it happens that the material is one, but the writer makes it in another image and there isa disparity between them in the reality. The solution about this confusion demands that the style should be realized as a mental status emerged in the language, and then a language of the writer would be personal.

We find the writer uses the dominant language in his society - in order to transfer his ideas and feelings to the others –because he has to use the "currency" which is deal by the people. For the evidence, we do not find any writer in this century, uses the language of the Medieval Ages. We also find that each writer has his own style which distinguishes him from the other writers quoted by Shamsuddin (2014).

3.1 Definition of Stylistic Feature

Stylistic Feature is the description and analysis of the variability of linguistic forms in actual language use. The concepts of 'style' and 'stylistic variation' in language rest on the general assumption that within the language system, the same content can be encoded in more than one linguistic form. Operating at all linguistic levels (e.g. lexicology, syntax, text linguistics, and intonation), stylistic and analyze both the style of specific texts and stylistic variation across texts. These texts can be literary or non literary in nature. Generally speaking, style may be regarded as a choice of linguistic means; as deviation from a norm; as recurrence of linguistic forms; and as comparison.

Considering style as choice, there are a multitude of stylistic factors that lead the language user to prefer certain linguistic forms to others. These factors can be grouped into two categories: user-bound factors and factors referring to the situation where the language is being used. User-bound factors include, among others, the speaker's or writer's age; gender; idiosyncratic preferences; and regional and social background. Situation-bound stylistic factors depend on the given communication situation, such as medium (spoken vs. written); participation in discourse (monologue vs. dialogue); attitude (level of formality); and field of discourse (e.g. technical vs. nontechnical fields). With the caveat that such stylistic factors work simultaneously and influence each other, the effect of one, and only one, stylistic factor on language use provides a hypothetical one-dimensional variety.

Drawing on this methodological abstraction, stylistic research has identified many correlations between specific stylistic factors and language use. For example, noun phrases tend to be more complex in written than in spoken language in many

speech communities, and passive voice occurs much more frequently in technical fields of discourse than in nontechnical ones quoted by Weber (1996).

Stylistics is simply the study of style. In stylistics, texts of various disciplines can be seen as "language in action". Defining stylistics therefore presupposes a clear understanding of the term "style", which refers to the way language is used in a given context, by a given person, for a given purpose. Style relates the critic's concern of aesthetic properties with the linguist's concern of linguistic description. As a vehicle of communication, style consists of five parts: the encoding of the message, the transmission, its realization as a signal, its reception and its decoding.

There are three significant views to the study of stylistics: dualism, monism and pluralism. Dualism distinguishes between the "manner" of a text and its "matter"; this distinction is between "textual expression" and "textual content". Dualists therefore restrict style to those choices which concern "manner" or "form" rather than "matter" or "content". Scholars of the Monist School contend that expressions cannot be separated from their content. Pluralists view language from a functional perspective, arguing that the functions performed by language are numerous and speakers' choice of words are germane to the dynamics of social functions which language performs; this implies that speakers' linguistic choices depend on their communicative goals in various contexts and situations.

"Style" derives from Latin "stylus" which means "a pointed object". It later meant "a pointed object used for writing". Today, style is known as "a manner of writing". Facade quoted by suzanne (2000) cites "that in medieval period, style

underwent the same theoretical classification as rhetoric". During the period, style was classified into three strata:

a. The low (plain) style;

b. The middle (mean) style;

c. The elevated (grand) style.

Each of the above levels was linguistically and extra-linguistically unique and motivated. "Persuasion", the business of rhetoric was also the concern of style besides writing. There is a traditional perspective that style and a writer's personality are inseparable; the Latin terms "StilusVerumArquit" (The style proclaims the man) corroborates this view. Obviously, a person's style of speaking or writing is immersed in a diachronic context which invariably, he shares with other speakers or writers who embrace same social dialectics with him. This position makes the individualistic view of style a problematic position.

Banjo defines stylistics as "the exhaustive study of the role of language in literary works". In stylistics, we find a meeting point between literary and non-literary study of texts. Stylistics is a registration of a writer's artistic prowess in the communication of themes, and this is achieved through the manipulation of the linguistic repertoire at the disposal of the writer. Selecting or ordering language, as well as deviating from the norm is essentially the concern of style. Distinction exists between stylistic, grammatical and non-stylistic choice.

3.2 The Types of Stylistic Feature

There are some types of stylistic feature according Leech (2008), namely:

a. Simile

Simile is "a figure of speech in which one thing is likened to another, in such a way as to clarify and enhance an image. It is an explicit comparison (as opposed to the metaphor, q.v., where the comparison is implicit) recognizable by the use of the words 'like' or 'as'". Simile usually helps to promote some positive characteristics of the advertised product (or service) and/or highlight and strengthen emotional representation of its features.

According to Kendenan (2017) Simile is the source text author seemed prefer to use 'like' to indicate similes found in the source text instead of choosing other words with the similar meaning.

Simile 1

"You look like a Negro Chinese," she lamented, as if I had done this on purpose.

Object : You

Image : Negro Chinese

Sense : white complexion with curly hair

The classification of three main divisions of mankind may be distinguished into the Negroid,the Caucasoid, and the Mongoloid. According to kendenan (2017) "the classification is made based on the skin form and character of the hair and its distribution, form of the head and proportions of the body."

The Chinese character in the story is definitely different with Negro based on her physical characteristics. The author of the short story compared the main character with Negro only because of her new curly style hair to show her disappointment.

The phrase 'look like' in the simile was translated into Indonesian become *terlihat seperti* by eight students, *tampak seperti* by two students, *seperti* by one student, and another with *kayak* as the informal form of *seperti*.

Most students translated the simile using reproducing the same image in TL procedure, except three of them who were using the simile plus sense procedure. "Negro" as the image used by the author was translated by those three students by adding its sense become *Cina-Afrika*, *orang Cina setengah Negro*, *orang Cina berkulit hitam*

b. Metonymy

Myers states that metonymy is commonly found in advertisements "where the product is associated with some person or surroundings. During the analysis, in a number of advertising slogans metaphor was identified. Metaphor contributes to the aesthetics of the message and emphasizes the main idea, describing one object in terms of another, usually by means of implicit comparison. When using a metaphor, two seemingly unrelated things are compared by stating that one is the same as the other; this helps to see the similarities or connections which would remain unrevealed if not by the metaphor, for example:

1) Fresh Squeezed Glaciers (Adelma Mineral Water)

2) It just feels right to hold the internet in your hands (Apple iPad)

3) Bounty- the taste of paradise (Bounty candy bar)

Leech maintains that metaphors are valuable in the advertising language as they "suggest the right kind of emotive associations for the product". Many of the analyzed

slogans are based on pun that involves a play on words. According to Cuddon, puns are often used for humorous effect. Consider the following examples:

[1] Absolute magic (Absolute Vodka)

[2] Empowering people (Acer)

Pun or word play is often used by advertisers because they rely on lexical items with more than one meaning; sometimes a word play occurs when the different words are homophones or homonyms. The pun/word play is based on ambiguity, although, according to Leech, in advertising language ambiguity "hinges on the orthography rather than on pronunciation".

c. Personification

Personification is "the impersonation or embodiment of some quality or abstraction; the attribution of human qualities to inanimate objects. Personification is inherent in many languages through the use of gender". Advertisements can often use personifications when inanimate objects or abstractions are endowed with human qualities to make it more dramatic, interesting and more attractive, because we can better relate to the objects which are personified.

A number of the analyzed advertising slogans use the figurative language device called apostrophe in which "a thing, a place, an abstract quality, an idea, a dead or absent person, is addressed as if present and capable of understanding". For example:

[1] Hot'n juicy (Dave's cheeseburgers)

[2] "Bring out the best" Hellmann's real mayonnaise (Hellmann's mayonnaise)

[3] Finger lickin' good (KFC)

3.3 Process of Stylistic Feature in The Jakarta Post Newspaper

According to Martin (2003), speech style here means the form oflanguage that the speaker uses which characterized by the degree of formality.He identified the styles in five classes such as frozen style, formal style,consultative style, casual style, and intimate style.

a. Formal Style

According to Martin (2003) formal style is generally used in formalsituation, where there is the least amount of shared background and thecommunication in this style is largely one way with little or no feedback fromthe audience, for example, in graduation ceremony which typically used inspeaking to medium or large groups. However, it may also use in speaking tosingle hearer, for example, between strangers.In fact, formal style is designed to inform and the background informationis woven into text in complex sentences. Indeed, the sentence structures are morecomplex and varied than consultative. That is why the speaker must ahead andframe whole sentences before they delivered. Furthermore, the leading code-labelof this style is "may". For example," may I present Mr.Jimmy?"

b. Consultative Style

Consultative style is a style used in semi-formal communication. It mustbe confessed that consultative is the central point in the system because it ischiefly involved in speech style. It is one type of language, which is required fromevery speaker. According to Martin (2003) consultative style is thatshown our norm for coming to term with strangers who speak our language butwhose personal stock of

information may be different.Consultative style happens in two-way participation. It is the mostoperational among the other styles. It is used in negotiating with the strangers orwork colleagues. It is also used in small group discussion, regular conversation atschool, companies, trade conversation and etc. The speaker has to deliverbackground information about a topic, and it does not presume to be understoodwithout it.The addressee usually participates by giving feedback like "oh", "uh-uh"," I see", "Yes". Interruptions are allowed, if the speaker gives too muchinformation, the feedback might give like "I know, Stop it". There are someexamples of consultative style, such as conversation between teacher- Students,doctor-patient and the expert-apprentice.

c. Intimate Style

Intimate style is an intimate utterance avoids giving the addresseeinformation outside of the speaker's skin Joos). Intimate style iscompletely private language used within family and very close friends. Normally,the intimate style is used in pair. It excludes public information and shows a veryclose relationship.There are two systematic features of intimate style, first is extraction, thespeaker extracts a minimum pattern from some conceivable casual sentence, for example the utterance *"eng",* it is empty word; there is nodictionary meaning but serve as a code label for intimate style. Intimate styleneeds no slang and no background information. The message cannot be recreatedbecause there is no message to recreate. It means that, the thought iscommunicated and the addressee extracts the full meaning from it. The secondstyle is jargon. Jargon is technical vocabulary associated with special activity orgroup.

Jargon is used to show the secret language between the same professionpeople. In the other word, jargon must not be understood by other people.

3.4 The Function of Stylistic Feature

There are three function stylistic based on Raluca as follows:

A. The Intended Ambiguity of Pd

In every day speech, ambiguity is perceived as the lack of clarity.Most of the utterances produced by speakers tend to be ambiguous when out of context. The most important characteristic of ambiguous sentences is that they can be interprented in more than one way. Of course, in everyday speech the problem of ambiguity occurs due to differences in the interlocutors cultural background or language competences. A misinterprets what B says because notion 'X' is being attributed different values by A than by B, as they do not share the same ' knowladge' (knowledge = cultural background, language competence, communication abilities, worldview ans so on). In this case, ambiguity rises on unintended causes. But things stand quite differently in political discourse. First of all, in political discourse language is used for more than just proper communication or exchange of information. Here, the language used tends to control the context, thus misleading the receiver.

Controlling the context means one efficient way of ensuring that the process of legitimization of the power (which political discourse always aim at) will successfully take place. Intended ambiguity requires high levels of competence and performances, as one has to really know the insight of the context and to anticipate all the possible reactions towards it.Contains Salavastru (2006:84) asserts that there is a well developed

rhetorical of ambiguity in political discourse and explains the phenomenon arguing that an over saturated sense discourse whose options are rather 'pro' or 'against'. In the same time, a discourse based on the rhetoric of ambiguity leaves the impression that the audience is directly involved in electing meaning.

B.   The Concealed Nature Of Political Discourse

The concealed nature of political discourse derives from its impossibility of addressing the audiences with total sincerity, as some of the aspects presented in such a type of discourse may not serve the purpose of the speaker. In other words, who would vote, for example, a certain political figure that comes forward and states things like: Our party had some problems and still has. But, soon enough, if we get elected, we will have time to deal with them…? Nobody would. So, as political discourse is driven by its political ideology and always protects its hidden agenda, it will nevertheless preserve its concealed nature. Constantine Salavastru (2006:85) considers that there are three factors that determine this concealed nature of political discourse: the close relationship between the speakers and the receiver (the closet one among all types of discourse), the permanent attempt to convince the public (and if it's not possible at least to persuade the public in some way) and the partisan nature of the political discourse ((trying to achieve the legitimization of the power for a certain group/party it will never be a neutral type of discourse).

Most of the time, the concealed nature of political discourse is synonymous with the ide that this kind of discourse offers the public exactly what the public wants to hear related to some political affairs. Being called a matter of ' political pragmatism'

in the field and taking into consideration that without the public and public's consent the legitimization of the power that all political entities long for wouldn't be possible, the concealed nature of political discourse will continue to exist as it is ordered by the audience.

C. The Imperative Nature of Political Discourse

According to ConstantinSalavastru (2006) underlines the fact this features of political discourse derives from Charles Morris analysis upon the typology of discourse. Charles Morris distinguishes between three categoriesof signs: the descriptive signs (those which simply describe the reality), the appreciative signs (those which from a hierarchy of the state of things) and appreciative signs (those which indicate what has tobe done with the denoted). According to the ruling tonality of signs in a discourse, they can be divided in ruling descriptive, ruling appreciative and ruling prescriptive discourse. Political discourse, nevertheless, will be included in the third category, that of prescriptive discourse, due to its nature and functions that determine to action.

The illocutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary aspects of speech acts as proposed by J. L.Austin, seem to be important because they go beyond ' just saying what is thee being said' to ' saying what has to be done' or even to do what is being said. Given the fact that political discourse aims at the legitimization of the power, it certainly has to go beyond from what is being said to what has to be done, as the last act of the process of legitimization of the power is the act of action. The political discourse is not the only type of discourse the reveals such an imperative nature.

The moral discourse, for example, obeys the same exigencies. What is distinct about political discourse from the point of view of its imperative nature is that it aims at determining action on the part of the audience. In its attempt to trigger a specific action on the part of the audience, it uses all the necessary means to determine the actions the best fits the interests of the political group it represents. When this attempt ends in a failure, the failure in action is the failure in discourse. Behave in a certain way without their knowing why and perhaps even against their best interest.

Stylistic feature play an important role in a realizing the phases of the imperative nature of PD. First of all, in order to accomplish this imperative nature of political discourse, one has to use different combinations of words, striking combinations (collocations) that will guarantee the adhesion to the propagated idea (ideology) at least to a minimum level. The most common structure used nowadays in political discourse is a combination of the metaphor with different figures of speech (parallelism, alliteration) as it seems that the combination assure a very strong persuasive 'hue'.

4. The Jakarta Post Newspaper

The Jakarta post is a daily English language newspaper in Indonesia. The paper is owned by PT Bina Media Tenggara, and the head office is in the nationscapital,Jakarta. The Jakarta post was started as a collaboration between four Indonesian media under the urging of information minister all Murtopo and politician JusufWanandi after the first issue was printed on 25 april 1983, it spent several years with minimal advertisement and increasing circulation. After a change in chief editor

in 1991, it began to take a more vocal pro-democracy point of view. The paper was one of the few Indonesian English-language dailies to survive the 1997 Asian financial crisis and currently has a circulation of about 40.000.

The Jakarta post also features an online edition and a weekend magazine supplement called J+. the newspaper is targeted at foreigners and educated Indonesians, although the middle-class Indonesian readership has increased. Noted for being a training ground for local and international reporters, the Jakarta post has won several awards and been described as being " Indonesia's leading English-language daily." The Jakarta Post is a member of Asia News Network.The Jakarta Post's Sunday edition was launched on 18 September 1994. The Sunday edition included more in-depth stories, as well as entertainment and fiction that would not be published in the weekday editions. As part of cost-cutting measures amid declining print advertising revenue, the Sunday edition ceased publication in April 2016. It was replaced by a lifestyle and culture magazine called J+, which is included with the newspaper's Saturday edition.

B. Relevant Studies

In this study, it was related to the previous research. There were three previous researchers had beenrelated to the research, such as :

Tatjana (2014), *The Analysis of some Stylistic Features of English Advertising Slogans*. The current article presents an attempt to provide the definition of advertising slogan as no uniform definition of the slogan exists in scientific literature. The article also gives the definition and analysis of language of advertising from linguistic point of view and specifies linguistic means used in advertising texts. The paper describes

the use and purpose of linguistic devices in print advertising. The body of 100 English advertising slogans chosen for the analysis on the random basis were divided into three groups with the focus on the language and rhetorical devices used in them. The most and least often used figurative language, sound techniques and rhetorical devices were identified.

Emike (2014), *A Stylistic Appraisal of AyiKweiArmah's the Beautiful Ones are not yet Born*. The paper examines language use in African fiction through a stylistic appraisal of AyiKweiArmah's The Beautiful Ones Are Not Yet Born. A fiction which ponders on the corruption that pervades Ghana even after independence, the novel reveals interesting societal vices through the hero, The Man. This study mainly investigates the stylistic features in the novel hinging heavily on the theory of cohesion in discourse, and reveals that various stylistic features are used by the novelist to communicate the writer's thematic concerns. They include substitution, repetition, conjunctions, digression, temporal abridgement and figurative language.

Maskuri (2011), The Analysis Of *Stylistic Devices* In The Advertisement At For Women Of The World Magazine. In this journal, the writer analyzed stylistic by using stylistic, discourse, pragmatic, and pramectilitic. This theory was used to interpreted simple language in advertisement. The finding result, it found that advertisement language at for woman of the world magazine used simple sentence. The sentences inlaidconnotative meaning. The sentence using stylistic devise.Stylistic defies was used to persuade attention the reader to the product. At the last, it found that open meaning deferent with intended   meaning. Intended analysis to interfered the sentence with some step.

C. Conceptual Framework

Stylistics is the description and analysis of the variability of linguistic forms in actual language use. The concepts of 'style' and 'stylistic variation' in language rest on the general assumption that within the language system, the same content can be encoded in more than one linguistic form. Operating at all linguistic levels (e.g. lexicology, syntax, text linguistics, and intonation), stylisticians analyze both the style of specific texts and stylistic variation across texts. These texts can be literary or nonliterary in nature. Generally speaking, style may be regarded as a choice of linguistic means; as deviation from a norm; as recurrence of linguistic forms; and as comparison. Considering style as choice, there are a multitude of stylistic factors that lead the language user to prefer certain linguistic forms to others. These factors can be grouped into two categories: user-bound factors and factors referring to the situation where the language is being used. User-bound factors include, among others, the speaker's or writer's age; gender; idiosyncratic preferences; and regional and social background.

In stylistic feature, there are three types, namely simile, personification, and metonymy. Simile is "a figure of speech in which one thing is likened to another, in such a way as to clarify and enhance an image. It is an explicit comparison (as opposed to the metaphor, q.v., where the comparison is implicit) recognizable by the use of the words 'like' or 'as'".Personification is "the impersonation or embodiment of some quality or abstraction; the attribution of human qualities to inanimate

objects.metonymy is commonly found in advertisements "where the product is associated with some person or surroundings.

The Jakarta post is a daily English language newspaper in Indonesia. The paper is owned by PT Bina Media Tenggara, and the head office is in the nation's capital,Jakarta. The Jakarta post was started as a collaboration between four Indonesian media under the urging of information minister all Murtopo and politician JusufWanandi after the first issue was printed on 25 April 1983, it spent several years with minimal advertisement and increasing circulation. After a change in chief editor in 1991, it began to take a more vocal pro-democracy point of view. The paper was one of the few Indonesian English-language dailies to survive the 1997 Asian financial crisis and currently has a circulation of about 40.000.

The Jakarta post also features an online edition and a weekend magazine supplement called J+. the newspaper is targeted at foreigners and educated Indonesians, although the middle-class Indonesian readership has increased. Noted for being a training ground for local and international reporters, the Jakarta post has won several awards and been described as being " Indonesia's leading English-language daily." The Jakarta Post is a member of Asia Network.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This study was conducted by applying qualitative research. According to Ary (2010) state that qualitative research is focuses on understanding social phenomena from the perspective of the human participants in natural settings. It did not begin with formal hypotheses, but it may result in hypotheses as the study unfolds. Qualitative research is based on a different philosophical approach, which saw the individual and his or her world as so interconnected that essentially the one has no existence without the other. It saw social reality as unique thus, researchers could only understand human behavior by focusing on the meanings that events have for the people involved.

In addition, qualitative was an umbrella term superior to the term paradigm (and, indeed, that usage is not uncommon), it is our position that it is a term that ought to be reserved for a description of types of methods. From our perspective, both qualitative and quantitative methods may be used appropriately with any research paradigm (Guba & Lincoln 1994). Furthermore, Sharan (2009) state that Qualitative research is " an umbrella term covering an array of interpretive techniques which seek to describe, decode, translate, and otherwise come to terms with the meaning, not the frequency, of certain more or less naturally occurring phenomena in the social world ".

B. The Source of the Data

There were two sources in the research, namely primary and secondary sources. Primary Sources was original documents (correspondence, diaries, reports, etc.), relics, remains, or artifacts. Meanwhile, Secondary sources, the mind of a no observer comes between the event and the user of the record. Common examples of secondary sources are history books, articles in encyclopedias, and reviews of research.

In this research, the researcher was used a secondary source in this study, and Jakarta Post Newspaper edition 28 November 2017 VOL .35 NO.176 as source the data of this research.

C. Instrument for Collecting Data

In this study, the researcher used documentation as instrument for collecting the data. As Bogdan & Biklen (2007) document to refer to materials such as

photographs, videos, films, memos, letters, diaries, clinical case records, and memorabilia of all sorts that can be used as supplemental information. In Qualitative studies, the human investigator was the primary instrument for gathering and analyzing of data. Introduced the concept of human as instrument to emphasize the unique role that qualitative researchers play in their inquiry.

D. Technique of Collecting the Data

The procedures of administrating the data from the Jakarta post newspaper edition 28 November 2017 VOL .35 NO. 176 as follows:

1. Collecting the data from Jakarta post edition 28 November 2017 VOL .35 NO.176

2. Collecting text which content stylistic features in Jakarta post newspaper

3. Classifying the data based on types of stylistic features

4. Analyzing the data included of sentences by sentences

5. Showing into the table

6. Drawing conclusion stylistic features in Jakarta post newspaper

E. Technique of Analyzing the Data

The data analysis of this research was analyzed based on Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014), there were three step in analyzing the data, namely data condensation, data display, drawing conclusion/verifying.

1. Data condensation referred to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and/or transforming the data that appear in the full corpus (body) of written-up field notes, interview transcripts, documents, and other empirical

materials. Data condensation occured continuously throughout the life of any qualitatively oriented project. Even before the data are actually collected, anticipatory data condensation is occurring as the researcher decides (often without full awareness) which conceptual framework, which cases, which research questions, and which data collection approaches to choose. As data collection proceeds, further episodes of data condensation occur: writing summaries, coding, developing themes, generating categories, and writing analytic memos. The data condensing/transforming process continues after the fieldwork is over, until a final report is completed.

2. Data Display, The second major flow of analysis activity was data display. Generically, a display was an organized, compressed assembly of information that allows conclusion drawing and action. In daily life, displays vary from gasoline gauges to newspapers to Facebook status updates. Looking at displays helps us understand what is happening and to do something—either analyze further or take action— based on that understanding. Designing displays—deciding on the rows and columns of a matrix for qualitative data and deciding which data, in which form, should be entered in the cells—are analytic activities.

3. Drawing and Verifying Conclusions, Conclusion drawing, in our view, is only half of a Gemini configuration. Conclusions were also verified as the analyst proceeds. Verification may be as brief as a fleeting second thought crossing the analyst's mind during writing, with a short excursion back to the field notes; or it may be thorough

and elaborate, with lengthy argumentation and review among colleagues to develop "intersubjective consensus" or with extensive efforts to replicate a finding in another data set. The meanings emerging from the data have to be tested for their plausibility, their sturdiness, their confirmability—that is, their validity. these three streams— data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification—as interwoven before, during, and after data collection in parallel form, to make up the general domain called "analysis." The three streams can also be represented as shown in figure 1.
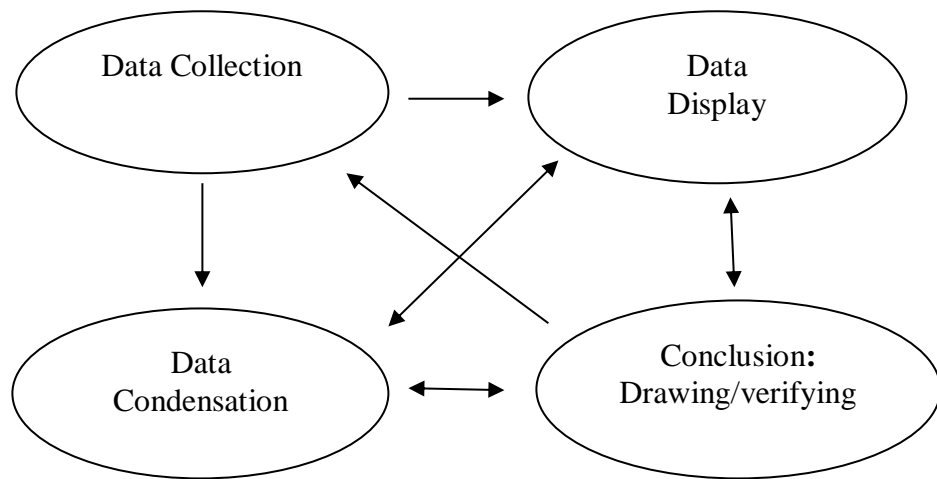

Figure 1 Intrartive Model By Miles, Hubermant, And Saldana (2014)

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. DATA

In order to answer the research questions in this study, the data collected from sentences to sentences in the *Jakarta post* newspaper was analyzed by categories types of stylistic feature. This study aimed to investigate types stylistic features are found in *Jakarta post* post newspaper and to describe the use of stylistic features realized in the *Jakarta post* newspaper.

In data condensation, the first step was data selection. The data were selected from sentences to sentences in the *Jakarta Post* newspaper. That's why, the researcher tried to select whether the sentences to sentences in the Jakarta post newspaper. The next steps of data condensation was focusing where the researcher focused on types of stylistic features is found in the *Jakarta post* newspaper And the stylistic features used in the *Jakarta Post* newspaper The data that have been selected in order to make sure

that it was really suitable as the data. In this process, the bold-typed was used as the sign of utterances related to the strategies. Next, simplified the type of stylistic features is found in the *Jakarta Post* newspaper and the stylistic features used in the *Jakarta Post* newspaper. The researcher placed them into table that utterances into types of stylistic feature. Then, data analysis was abstracted by describing in tabulation and together with research findings in research. The last transformed the data have been displayed in tables.

In data display, the data were organized, compressed assembly of information that allows conclusion drawing and action. In this study, the researcher made the organization by showing the data in the table to put the categorization of types of stylistic features in the *Jakarta Post* newspaper. Then, concept made the data display into tables, some of the data were display and analyzed the detail description of the data that will be representative of each categories.

The last analysis, namely drawing conclusion and verification. In drawing conclusion, the data were interpreted and draw a meaning from the data display. Data display and drawing conclusion step would be discussed deeply to answer the research problem. In this section, the first answer for the research problem about types of stylistic features is found in Jakarta post newspaper and the stylistic features used in Jakarta post newspaper.

B. Data Analysis

In data analysis, the researcher answer to question related to this research, namely types of stylistic features is found in the Jakarta post newspaper and the stylistic features used in the Jakarta post newspaper.

1. **Types of Stylistic Feature Found the Jakarta Post**

There were three types of stylistic feature found in the Jakarta post newspaper, namely simile, personification, and metonymy.

a. **Simile**

Theoretically Simile is "a figure of speech in which one thing is likened to another, in such a way as to clarify and enhance an image. It is an explicit comparison (as opposed to the metaphor, q.v., where the comparison is implicit) recognizable by the use of the words 'like' or 'as'". In this concept, there were 7 data of simile found in Jakarta post newspaper. Some of example of simile, such as:

Data 1 :

Bali is like our main (tourism) product.

From the Example about, *like* word in Bali is like our main (tourism) product showed simile because they predict Bali as same as the first goal to increase income our country. Bali referred to a place for tourism in feeling there holiday. That is why, in this case tourisms in Bali move to Lombok. Another example of simile, such as:

Data 2 :

the provincial administration would do its best to ensure the event runs smoothly

From the example about, it showed that *smoothly* was to simile. It means that west Kalimantan governor as the regional organizing committee held the event at Rumah Radakng, a replica of Dayak longhouse and it run well. *Smoothly* word has meaning run well in this event. *Smooth* can be referred to personification but *ly* showed simile that is way the event run *smoothly* was simile. Example of simile found in Jakarta post newspaper, namely.

Data : 3

At first, the 6.3- inch Smartphone feels like it may slip out of your grip

It showed figurative of speech in which wanting is likened to another. In this case, 6.3 inch Smartphone as same as slip out in the gripe. *Like* word show explicit comparison with the other something.

b. Personification

Personification is "the impersonation or embodiment of some quality or abstraction; the attribution of human qualities to inanimate objects. In this concept, there were 19 personification found in Jakarta post newspaper. There were some examples of personification such as:

Data 1 :

The smell of sulphur is very strong and ash is falling from the sky

From the example above, it show stylistic feature use in Jakarta post newspaper. Because the word *strong* in the sentence *the smell of sulphur is very strong,* it shows types of stylistic feature. As usually *strong* show to meaning power but here *strong* refer to *very smell*. Another example of personification:

Data 2 :

The increasing level of volcanic activity from mount Agung in Bali

From the example above, activity word showed action of human in daily life because it showed that the attribution of human qualities in this case, volcanic inanimate object of action of human, event took volcanic it not human but in Jakarta post news paper showed that volcanic is active which cause eruption occur at mount Agung in Bali. Another example of:

Data 3 :

And then came this natural disaster

In this case, *came* was personification because best on the theory that *came* refer to move towards the speaker or the place to which he/she is referring. In this news natural disaster happed in Bali but editor in the Jakarta post newspaper using *came* to show *natural disaster* so that the reader understand that natural disaster namely volcanic occur in Bali.

C. Metonymy

Theoretically metonymy is commonly found in advertisements "where the product is associated with some person or surroundings. When using a metaphor, two seemingly unrelated things are compared by stating that one is the same as the other; this helps to see the similarities or connections which would remain unrevealed if not by the metaphor. In this concept, there were 24 Metonymy found in the Jakarta post newspaper. There were some examples of Metonymy such as:

Data 1:

Rasmussen is to kick off a friendly badminton match

From the example above, *kick of* refer to metonymy in this case, kick of showed as same as meaning begin/start where Rasmussen start badminton match with Dhanis from Indonesian legend. In this concept, metonymy compared two things deferent but has similarities meaning. That is why news, advertisement using figurative of language to half the readers understand the same meaning unrelated things were compared that one is same as the other. Another example of:

Data 2 :

however, may go beyond what the House has been claiming

In this case, *go beyond* refer to metonymy meanwhile *go beyond* have meaning over. In this case, *go* is not meaning move from one place to another. And there was/ however with showed compared the meaning to another. That is why may go beyond what the house has been claiming Included of metonymy.

Data 3   :

Many believe that the inquiry was nothing but a thinly veiled attempt by lawmakers.

In this case, seemingly unrelated things are compared by stating that one is the same as the other. *But* refer to metonymy which compared two things with same meaning. And *thinly* showed meaning as same as narrow. That is why lawmakers compared with the other people.

To know information clearly, it could be seen in table 4.1 below:

Table 4.1
Types of Stylistic Features

No.	Types of Stylistic Features	Number	Percentage
1.	Personification	19	38
2.	Simile	7	14
3.	Metonymy	24	48
	Total	**50**	**100**

From table 4.1 above, it can be found that there were 19 (38%) for Personification, 7 (14%) for Simile, 24 (48%) for Metonymy. The most dominant types of Stylistic Feature found in the Jakarta Post Newspaper were Metonymy. Its mean that Myers states that metonymy is commonly found in advertisements "where the product is associated with some person or surroundings. Metaphor contributes to the aesthetics of the message and emphasizes the main idea, describing one object in terms of another, usually by means of implicit comparison.
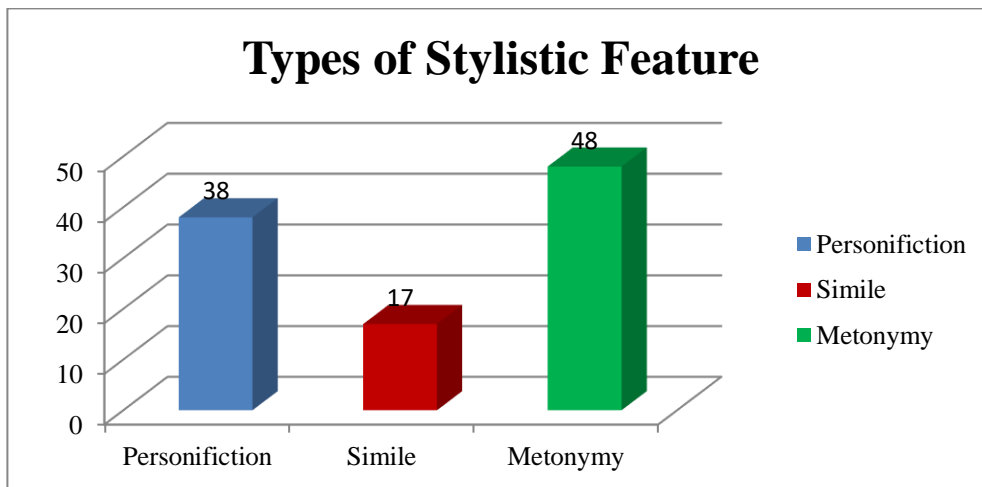

Chart 1. The Result of Types of Stylistic Feature

2. **The Process of Stylistic Feature Realize in the Jakarta Post Newspaper**

In this research, there were three process of stylistic feature found in Jakarta post newspaper, namely formal style, intimate style, and consultative style.

a. Formal Style

Theoretically, formal style use in formal situation, where the least of amount of share background and communication in this style. There was some example which contended of formal style such as *many villagers have chosen to stay behind because they still feel the situation is saf.* In this example, it was metonymy in types of stylistic feature. It included of formal style because the sentences structure was complex sentence. That is way the speaker must a hit whole sentences before they the deliver. Another example of formal style was *Bali is like our main (tourism) produc* in this example was simile in types of stylistic feature. This example showed sentences completely by using formal language. It was used to give information clearly so that the readers can understand the news in Jakarta post. That is way the writer use complex sentence them intimate style.

b. Intimate style

Theoretically, intimate was an intimate meaning in giving information to undressed so that the understand there were some example of intimated style found in Jakarta post newspaper , such as *the provincial administration would do its best to ensure the event runs smoothly*. From the example above, this example was simile in types of stylistic feature. The process of this sentences included of intimate because *runs smoothly* have intimate meaning with run well. this sentences showed completely language in giving information. The writer use intimate style in Jakarta post news to minimum pattern in language. Another example of intimate style, such as *Rasmussen is to kick off a friendly badminton match* in this example was metonymy in this of

stylistic feature. It showed that intimate style because *kick off* intimate meaning with begin/start. The writer used style in language to make variety in giving information to make the readers interest in this news.

c. Consultative style

Theoretically consultative was semi formal communication which referred to require from every speaker. In this study, some of consultative style such as *many believe that the inquiry was nothing but a thinly veiled attempt by lawmakers* in this example was metonymy in types stylistic feature in Jakarta post newspaper. In showed that consultative style were occur with negotiating in the sentences. In this sentences however/consultative to the readers. Another example of consultative style in the Jakarta post newspaper *a second term to sit as one of nine justices at the MK the final adjudicator* from example above was metonymy in type's stylistic feature found in the Jakarta post newspaper. This example contended of consultative style because this sentence was semi formal. This sentence showed compound sentence to give information to the readers about nine justices at the MK as the adjudicator.

C. Findings

After analyzing the data, it found that there were two research findings in this study, namely:

1. The result showed that there were 50 data found in the Jakarta post newspaper. Specifically 19 (38%) for Personification, 7 (14%) for Simile, 24 (48%) for Metonymy. The most dominant types of stylistic features was Metonymy. Its mean

that journalist created the situation and condition best on the fact and the language style used by journalist in newspaper explicitly which can be understand by readers clearly and briefly.

2. From the analysis, there were three process of stylistic feature found in the Jakarta post newspaper, namely Formal style, intimate style, consultative style. It concluded that the editor in the Jakarta post newspaper used stylistic language in giving information and made variety in creating the language so that the reader interest to read the English news especially the Jakarta post.

D. Discussion

Based on the findings that there were three concept types of stylistic feature found in Jakarta post, namely simile 7 (14%), personification 19 (38%) metonymy 24 (48%). It means that stylistic feature used by the editor in the Jakarta post to create variation language in daily life because every people have different culture, background and knowledgement.

As the researcher had done this study before in different object, such as emike (2014) had conducted this study about stylistic feature in the Jakarta post newspaper the result showed that various stylistic features are used by the novelist to communicate thematic concerns. In this study, stylistic include substitution, repetition, conjunctions, digression, temporal abridgement and figurative language.

In this study, from the analysis, there were three process of stylistic feature found in the Jakarta post newspaper, namely Formal style, intimate style, consultative

style. It concluded that the editor in the Jakarta post newspaper used stylistic language in giving information and made variety in creating the language so that the reader interest to read the English news especially the Jakarta post.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. CONCLUSION

Based on the research finding, it was obtained some conclusion as follows:

1. The result showed that there were 50 data found in Jakarta post newspaper. Specifically 19 (38%) for Personification, 7 (14%) for Simile, 24 (48%) for Metonymy. The most dominant types of stylistic features was Metonymy. Its mean that journalist created the situation and condition best on the fact and the language style used by journalist in newspaper explicitly which can be understand by readers clearly and briefly.

2. From the analysis, there were three process of stylistic feature found in Jakarta post newspaper, namely Formal style, intimate style, consultative style. It

concluded that the editor in Jakarta post newspaper used stylistic language in giving information and made variety in creating the language so that the reader interest to read the English news especially Jakarta post.

B. Suggestion

There were some points which suggested as follows:

1. The researcher, it could be guided to do further deeper about stylistic

2. The readers, it could helped them to know varieties language and style of language especially English newspaper.

3. The other researchers, it could reference to them to do research stylistic features in different object.

REFERENCES

Aminuddin, Siahaan. 2011. *An Analysis on Stylistic Device Found in Newspaper Headlines*. Journal of Language and Literature Vol 2 No. 1

Ary, Donald, et. 2010. *Introduction to Research in Education 8th Edition*. Wadsworth CengageLearning: United States

Bogdan, Robert C &Biklen, Sari Knop. 2007. *Qualitative Research for Education An Introduction to Theory and Methods Fifth Edition*. Pearson Education: Boston

Emika, Acheoah John.2014. *A Stylistic Appraisal of AyiKweiArmah's the Beautyful Ones are not yet Born*. Global Journals Inc, Volume 14 Issue 5

Eckert.2001. *Style and Sociolinguistic Variation*. Cambridge: University Press

Esriaty,S.Kendenan. 2017. *Simile intratation*. Salatiga :Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana

Guba, E. G., & Lincoln, Y. S. 1994. *Competing Paradigms in Qualitative Research*.CA: Sage

Holmes, J. 2001. *An introduction Sociolinguistic*. Newyork :Routledge

Leech. 2008. *The types stylistic feature*. Cambridge: University Press

Martin, J . 2003. *Sociolinguistic and language*. Newyork :Routledge

Maskuri, Moch.2011. The Analysis of Stylistic Devices in the Advertisement AtFor Women Of The World Magazine. P*rosodi Volume V. No. 2*

Merriam,Sharan B. 2009.*Qualitative Research: A Guide to Design and Implementation.* A Wiley Imprint: San Francisco

Miles, Matthew B,Hubermant,AMichael, Saldana Johnny. 2014. *Qualitative Data Analysis: AMethods Sourcebook.* SAGE Publications: State University

Pertiwi,TriroessitaIntan. 2014. The *Interpersonal Meaning of Indonesian Newspapers In Presidential Election 2014 (A Systemic Functional Linguistics Approach).* JurnalMahasiswaSastraInggris

Shamsuddin, SalahuddinMohd.2014. *Style and Stylistic Language of the Texts inModern Criticism In the light of Old Critical Systemof Rhetorical Imagesin Arabic.*Journal Of Humanities And Social Science, Volume 19, Issue 11

Wardhaugh,Ronald. 2006 *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics.* London:blackwell
Weber, Jean Jacques (ed.). 1996. *The Stylistics Reader: From Roman Jacobsonto The Present.* London: Arnold

Tadjana.2014. The Analysis of some Stylistic Features of English Advertising Slogans. *LietuvosEdukologijosUniversitetas, Vol. 16*

Romaine,Suzanne.2000. *Language in Society: An Introduction to Sociolinguistics.* Oxford: University Press

APPENDIX I

<p align="center">**News in Jakarta Post Newspaper**</p>

<p align="center">**Mass Evacuation Follows Alert Status Upgrade**</p>

<u>The increasing level of volcanic activity from mount Agung in Bali</u> prompted authorities to increase the alert status to its highest level on Monday, as they predicted that a major eruption was imminent.

Thousands of villagers living within the evacuation some were told to leave their homes.

"**<u>The smell of sulphur is very strong and ash is falling from the sky</u>**" (personification), Dewa Ayu Budiati, a 24 year old villager, said.

Living around 6 kilometers from the crater, Ayu fled her home on Sunday. She is now staying in the nearby village of Sinduwati with her family.

Authorities are working hard to evacuated thousands of villagers from the danger zone, which was expanded from the previous 6 km radius to 8 to 10 km from the crater.

National Disaster Mitigation Agency (BNBP) spokesman Sutopo Purwo Nugroho said in Jakarta that authorityes were combing all 22 villages located within the danger zone to evacuate all residents and to distribute relief items including food, blankets and masks.

The BNPB said only 40,000 residents had been evacuated as of Monday, from the approximately 100,000 villagers living in danger zone.

" We will forcibly evacuate them if needed" Sutopo said.

Many villagers have chosen to stay behind because they still feel the situation is safe (metonymy) or they are reluctant to leave their cattle. In response, the authorities have also provided vehiscles to transport cattle. To date, around 14,000 head of cattle have been transported to 43 safe points and thousands more are awaiting evacuation.

Different ministries and institutions are now deploying personnel to Bali for emergency response purpose, including the National Police, the Indonesia Military (TNI) and the National Search and Rescue (SAR) team.

The Social Affairs Ministry has deployed 11 mobile public kitchens and hundreds of personnel to assist the evacuation effort. The public kitchens have been installed in seven locations.

" Our main priority is fulfilling the evacuees needs. Each public kitchen can serve, 1,000 to 2,000 packages of foods, three times a day," Social Affairs Minister Khofifah Indar Parawansa said as quoted by Antara.

The SAR has also deployed personnel, including 20 from West Nusa Tenggara (NTB), and provided equipment.

Bali Governor Made Mangku Pastika emphasized that preparations had been made. "people do not need to panic. The most important thing is that we are ready to provide for the needs of the evacuees," he said.

The ongoing eruption of Mt.Agung forced the closure of I Gusti Ngurah Rai International Airport in Bali on Monday. A total of 445 flights were canceled and at least 59,000 passengers were left stranded on the resort island. The closure disrupted 249 domestic and 196 international flight from and into Bali.

" We decided to close the airport for safety reasons as volcanic ash had been detected in the air," Herson, the head airport authority for the Bali and East Nusa Tenggara area,said.

Sutopo said authorities had prepared buses at Ngurah Rai Airport to carry passengers to the harbor, so they could fly from Juanda International Airport in Surabaya, East Java, or from Lombok International Airport, which was reopened on Monday morning.

Passenger wanting to travel to and from Bali can use alternative airports, including Sultan Hasanuddin Airport in Makassar, South Sulawesi, Sultan Aji Muhammad Sulaiman Airport in Balikpapan, East Kalimantan, Adi Soemrna in

Surakarta Central Java, Ahmad Yani Airport in Semarang, Central Java Adi Sutjipto Airport in Yogyakarta.

Sutopo said that no victims had been reported and that tourist in Bali were safe. " They are just confused about how to get home because the airport is closed," he said. The biggest recorded eruption of Mount Agung occurred in 1963. A total of 1,549 people were killed in the tragedy while 1,700 houses were demaged.

AGUNG BLOWS HOLE IN GOVT TOURISM PLANS (metonymy)

Indonesia may miss is target of attracting 15 million foreign visitors this year, as heightened seismic activity at Mount Agung in Bali has already begun to impact tourism.

Should the figure fall short, this would be the third year in a row the archipelago has failed to meet its mark (personification).

Industry players are anticipating the worst after authorities closed I Gusti Ngurah Rai International Airport in Denpasar for 24 hours on Monday, amid warnings of a large eruption.

Mt. Agung had been spewing dark ash clouds for nearly a week when its actifity intensified early Monday morning, prompting fears over the safety of thousands of air travelers.

As of Monday evening, stateowned airport operator PT Angkasa Pura estimated that 445 flights to and from Bali had been canceled, impacting around 89,000 passengers. Of these, 196 were international flights.

Didien Djunardy, chairman of the Association of the Indonesian Tourist Industry (GIPI), said that given the current situation the government would likely see a 20 to 30 percent shortfall in its tourism target.

Bali welcomed nearly 5 million out of 11.5 million foreign tourists visiting Indonesia last year.

" We were at the finish line, and then unfavorable conditionsarose," Didien said, adding that he initially expected up to 3 million inbound to urists in the last two months of this year.

The government has pushed for a concerted effort to raise the number of international tourists by 30.43 percent this year from 2016.

Last year, it targeted to draw in 12 million tourists, but only welcome 11.5 million. In 2015, the target was set at 10 million visitors, but only 9.3 million arrived.

Through the January September period of this year, Indonesian received 10.46 million tourists , up 25.05 percent from 2016, according to the Central Statistic Agency (BPS).

Didien said that despite the recent disrupted flights to Bali, the government could still make up for trhe loss of visitors by diverting tourists to increasingly popular destinations, such as Manado, North Sulawesi or other areas around Bali.

Mt. Agung's last major eruption occurred in 1963, claiming the lives of more than 1,000 people. Seismic activity continued for a year after.

Tourism Minister Arief Yahya conceded that the country might achieve 95 percent of its foreign tourist target by the end of this year, at best.

" **(This is) a hard time for tourism in Bali, Lombok (in West Nusa Tenggara) and Indonesia Arief said.**

Bali Welcomes an average of 600,000 tourists each month.

" **Bali is like our main (tourism) product**. And then came this natural disaster," Arief said.

The minister has requested tourism related businesses to of fer a 50 percent discount, at least, on accommodation for affected tourists, especially those staying in Lombok.

He also urged tourist destination, such as Banyuwaangi in East Java, to take **this opportunity and welcome vacationers** who had been diverted from bali.

Tjokorda Artha Ardana Sukawati, chairman of the Indonesian Hotel and Restaurant Association's (PHRI) Bali chapter, said the group had advised its 800 members to provide a free one night stay to stranded tourists.

" We hope that they (incoming vacationers) won't just cancel their trips, but rather, postpone them," he said.

The group estimates that the industry may lose Rp 13 million (US$961) from each tourist who canceled their visit to Bali. Some may fly to Lombok due to the eruption, adding to the 4,000 tourist who travel from Bali to Lombok daily under normal substances, Tjokorda said.

Meanwhile, the airport author ity reopened Lombok international Airport on Monday after closing it all through the week end, which affected some 2,900 passengers.

Angkasa Pura I announced that is has provides alternative airport for flights diverted from Bali, including Lombok international airport; juanda international airport in Surabaya, east java; Sultan Hasannudin international airport in Makassar; south Sulawesi; and adisutjipto international airport in Yogyakarta, among others.

Rich Economic Prospects Attract Danish PM to RI

A Danish prime minister set foot Indonesia for the first time (personification) on Monday evening when lars Lokke Rasmussen arrived in **Jakarta to attend meetings on free trade and green energy** the next day with president Joko " Jokowi" Widodo.

According to a press release from the Danish Prime Minister's Office, during his meeting with Jokowi, Rasmussen wants to engage Indonesia in the Partnering for Green Growth and the Global Goals (P4G) initiative, and to focus on religious tolerance and the common struggle against extremism. In his office's statement, Rasmussen, who started his second term in June 2015, said he was interested to see Indonesia continue to be a peaceful and moderate Muslim majority country.

" Therefore, I will also use my visit to focus on the fight against extremism and discuss the need for continued religious tolerance and anti radicalization with representatives from the religious communities," he said.

Rasmussen as quoted in the official release, aid Indonesia was a country " on its way forward" and that it world's largest economies by 2030. He said Indonesia's impressive growth rate and its status as one of the main political players in Asia made the visit a good opportunity to develop ties between the two countries.

" I want to use the visit to (..) strengthen the opportunities for Danish business in this large market." He is quoted as saying.

With Rasmussen on his visit to Indonesia is a business delegation that includes wind turbine maker Vestas, biotech company Novozymes, aerospace and defense manufacturer Terma and pharmaceutical firm Novo Nordisk.

According to Dewi Suciati, the Danish Embassy's senior culture and public diplomacy officer, besides meeting Jokowi at the Bogor palace in West Java, Rasmussen has also been scheduled to attend meetings and sign a memorandum of understanding (MoU) at the maritime museum in North Jakarta on Tuesday, through which the Danish government will pledge DKK 5.5 million (US$881,848) toward Indonesia's plans to reduce water pollution. Also on Tuesday, Dewi said **Rasmussen is to kick off a friendly badminton match** (metonymy) between Danish player Hans Kristian Vittinghus Indonesian legend Hariyanto Arbi. She said on Wednesday, Rasmussen and Energy Minister Ignasius Jonan are to sign an concerning renewable energy.

" The prime minister will depart from Indonesia to Singapore on Wednesday afternoon," Dewi said.

After graduating with a law degree, Rasmussen started his political career when he joined ventres Ungdom, the youth wing of Venstre, a Danish left of center party, at age 22. In 1998, he was elected Venter's vice chairman, and in 2001, was appointed minister for the interior and health, a position he held until November 2007, after which he became finance minister until 2009. During that time he was considered to have successfully handle a financial crisis that hit his country in 2008. He first became prime

minister in 2009, but lost the position to Denmark's first woman premier Helle Thorning Schmidt in 2011. Four years later, he reclaimed the post after winning the tight 2015 general election.

Rasmussen's stance on the refugee issues has drawn criticism from the international community, but boosted his popularity at home. During his tenure, the Danish parliament approved a bill allowing the police to seize valuables from immigrants, giving Denmark one of the toughest immigration laws in Europe.

Rasmussen's visit to Indonesia was preceded in October 2015 by the Danish Queen Margrethe II and Prince Consort Henrik.

Jokowi to attend Christmas in Pontianak

PONTIANAK : president Joko "Jokowi" Widodo and several of this Cabinet ministers are scheduled to attend the National Oikumene Christmas celebration in Pontianak, west Kalimantan, on Des.28.

Energy and Mineral Resources Minister Ignasius Jonan confirmed that the president would attend the event during a preparation meeting at the west Kalimantan governor's office in Pontianak on Monday.

"We have to prepare for this event the best we possibily can because President Jokowi will be present. The event not only involves Christian communication but also followers of other religious belief," said Jonan, the organizing committee chairman of the National Oikumene Christmas event.

He further said that the President himself chose West Kalimantan s the venue for this year's celebration, which is themed cultural diversity as it aims to unite all ethnic groups in Indonesia.

West Kalimantan Governor Cornelis, who serves as the regional organizing committee head, said **the provincial administration would do its best to ensure the event runs smoothly** (Simile). It will be held at Rumah Radakng, a replica of a Dayak longhouse.

'TEMPO,' CNN Journalist lead AJI

Jakarta : The Alliance of independent Journalists (AJI) has elected Abdul Manan, a journalist with *TEMPO,* and CNN Indonesia journalist Revolusi Riza as its new chairman and secretary general, respectively, during the 10th AJI congress in Surakarta, central java on Monday.

" Thirty-seven AJI representatives from across the country have elected Abdul Manan and Revolusi Riza as the new leadership team (metonymy) for the 2017-2020 term," chairman of the congress Imam Dwi Nugroho announced, as quoted by tribunnews.com.

Abdul and Revolusi took over from Suwarjono and Arfi Bambani Amri who acted as the previous chaiman and secretary general, respectively.

In his speech, Abdul underlined his commitment to preserving the organization. The AJI congress ran from Friday to early Monday. Besides the main agenda of the

congress, the journalist group also held the 2017 Festival Media exhibition, which was open to the public.

House Under Fire For Plan To Keep Arief On As Justice (personification)

The House of **Representatives in under fire for planning to grant Constitutional Court (MK)** Chief Justice Arief Hidayat a second term, with critics saying it might put the country's anticorruption agenda at stake.

Arief, who was appointed as one of nine justices in 2013 by the House, will finish his term of office at the end of march 2018.

The house, however, has set Arief up the sole candidate for a confirmation hearing on Monday, which will allow them to grant him a second term to sit as one of nine justices at the MK the final adjudicator of disputes on the interpretation of national laws.

A number of House factions aimed to keep Arief at the MK on the grounds that he was just related of serve as the chief justice until 2020 in a consensus between the nine justices in July.

But several other functions, including the Gerindra Party and the Democratic Party, have demanded that Arief be replaced because he has yet to show any significant improvement. The reason to keep him at his post, **however, may go beyond what the House has been claiming** (metonymy).

Arief, currently, is handling a judicial review case that will determine the fate of an ongoing House inquiry into the performance of the corruption Eradication commission (KPK).

Filed by some employees of the KPK to challenge the House's inquiry rights, the judicial review petition centers around the 2014 Legislative Institutions (MD3) Law, which outlines that institution are subject to a political inquiry by the House.

Many believe that the inquiry was nothing but a thinly veiled attempt by lawmakers to weaken the antigraft body as it was launched shortly after KPK opened an investigation into a graft cse implicating dozens of high-profile politicians.

On Monday afternoon, the House's Commission III overseeing legal affairs scheduled a fit and proper test for Arief, but latter canceled it due to protest by several factions.

Commission III deputy chairman Desmond Junaidi Mahesa, from Gerindra, said an internal plenary meeting should have been held to discuss wjether or not to extend Arief's tenure.

He also revealed that Arief and several factions in Commission III were currently on " a political barter" related to the judicial review petition. Currently, there are six factions that have representations in the inquiry team, including two main proponents of the inquiry, the Indonesia Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P) and the Golkar Party.

Most of the inquiry members also sit on Commission III. " The truth is (…) this is only about political bargaining, " Desmond Said.

Commission III member Arsul Sani, of the United Development Party (PPP), said the postponement was to give the public an opportunity to respond on the issue.

Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) said lawmakers have violated Constitutional Court law that mandates a transparent nomination of justice candidates and with public participation.

The ICW's Emerson Yuntho also questioned Arief's track record. For instance, the court ruled in favor of a judicial review filed by a convict in Probolinggo, East Java, which subsequently allowed the convicted candidate to participate in the simultaneous regional elections in July 2015.

In April 2016, the court's ethnics council sanctioned Arief for sending a memo to the junior attorney general for supervision, Widyo Pramono, requesting special Tranggalek regency, who at that time was an attorney at the Tranggalek Prosecutors' office in East Java.

" **Under Arief, the court's internal monitoring has been weak** (Persinification), which is proven by a sting operation by the KPK that resulted in the arrest of former court judge Patrialis Akbar (in January this year)," Emorson said.

APPENDIX II

Stylistic Features Found in Jakarta Post Newspaper

No.	Data Collection
1.	The increasing level of volcanic activity from mount Agung in Bali
2.	The smell of sulphur is very strong and ash is falling from the sky
3.	Bali is like our main (tourism) product.
4.	Rich Economic Prospects Attract Danish PM to RI
5.	Mt. Agung had been spewing dark ash clouds for nearly a week
6.	A Danish prime minister set foot Indonesia for the first time

7.	Rasmussen is to kick off a friendly badminton match
8.	The AJI congress ran from Friday to early Monday
9.	House Under Fire For Plan To Keep Arief On As Justice
10.	a second term to sit as one of nine justices at the MK the final adjudicator
11.	however, may go beyond what the House has been claiming
12.	The House of Representatives in under fire for planning to grant Constitutional Court (MK)
13.	Thirty-seven AJI representatives from across the country have elected Abdul Manan and Revolusi Riza as the new leadership team
14.	the provincial administration would do its best to ensure the event runs smoothly
15.	Should the figure fall short, this would be the third year in a row the archipelago has failed to meet its mark
16.	Many believe that the inquiry was nothing but a thinly veiled attempt by lawmakers
17.	Agung Blows Hole In Govt Tourism Plans
18.	Indonesia may miss is target of attracting 15 million foreign visitors this year
19.	Many villagers have chosen to stay behind because they still feel the situation is safe
20.	The ongoing eruption of Mt.Agung forced the closure of I Gusti Ngurah Rai International Airport in Bali
21.	Under Arief, the court's internal monitoring has been weak
22.	(This is) a hard time for tourism in Bali, Lombok (in West Nusa Tenggara) and Indonesia Arief said.
23.	Over the last two years life has slowly begun returning to his limbs and to his hands.
24.	Mt. Agung had been spewing dark ash clouds for nearly a week when its actifity intensified early Monday morning
25.	to take this opportunity and welcome vacationers
26.	Britain was emerging, but was still behind.
27.	Jakarta to attend meetings on free trade and green energy
28.	Bulog teams up with retailers for distribution
29.	A decade ago, cloud computing has been in creakingly
30.	Without the support of strong security systems, could computing is still vulnerable to a number of risks
31.	At first, the 6.3- inch Smartphone feels like it may slip out of your grip
32.	Yet another appealing feature is the Smartphone's capability to photograph with both lenses
33.	You can get close-up picture and the whole subject along with the background simultaneously.
34.	Some issue do come from the insanely hectic nature of the shoot- outs
35.	But it means that these supposed forks in the road rarely feel like they matter
36.	And then came this natural disaster

37.	will determine the fate of an ongoing House inquiry into the performance of the corruption Eradication commission
38.	Jokowi, as he held a dialogue with local farmers on the sidelines of the launch of the oil palm replanting program
39.	North Sumatra is the second province to take part in the replanting program for smallholders
40.	In North Sumatra, oil palm plantations to be replanted cover 9.1 million ha, located in 12 regencies
41.	Baka Bukit Raya National Park's Melawi area in West Kalimantan last Wednesday after they underwent rehabilitation in Ketapang
42.	However, not all orangutans are as lucky as the four, as problems in orangutan conversation decrease the chance of the great apes being released into their natural habitat
43.	Those that have long been in human captivity needed a longer time with a slim chance to succeed
44.	Vocational training should be double the size of investment poured into the program
45.	Vocational high school (SMK) under the link and match program
46.	With such a narrow time window, the tax authority will focus its attention on taxpayers
47.	The data came from 67 private and government institution
48.	The tax amnesty program which ran from July 2016 through march this year
49.	Leaving formula one would hurt Ferrari if the Italian team was to follow through on a threat to quit the sport
50.	Sport begins new chapter with hardline approach to doping

APPENDIX III

Types of Stylistic Features Found in Newspaper

No.	Data	Types of Stylistic Features		
		Persinification	Simile	Metonymy
1.	The increasing level of volcanic activity from mount Agung in Bali	✓		
2.	The smell of sulphur is very strong and ash is falling from the sky	✓		
3.	Bali is like our main (tourism) product.		✓	
4.	Rich Economic Prospects Attract Danish PM to RI			✓
5.	Mt. Agung had been spewing dark ash clouds for nearly a week	✓		

No.	Sentence			
6.	A Danish prime minister set <u>foot</u> Indonesia for the first time			✓
7.	Rasmussen is to <u>kick off</u> a friendly badminton match			✓
8.	The AJI congress <u>ran</u> from Friday to early Monday	✓		
9.	House <u>Under</u> Fire For Plan To Keep Arief On As Justice	✓		
10.	a second term to <u>sit</u> as one of nine justices at the MK the final adjudicator			✓
11	however, may <u>go beyond</u> what the House has been claiming			✓
12.	The House of Representatives in <u>under</u> fire for planning to grant Constitutional Court (MK)	✓		
13.	Thirty-seven AJI representatives from <u>across</u> the country have elected Abdul Manan and Revolusi Riza as the new leadership team			✓
14.	the provincial administration would do its best to ensure the event <u>runs smoothly</u>		✓	
15	Should the figure <u>fall short</u>, this would be the third year in a row the archipelago has failed to meet its mark	✓		
16.	Many believe that the inquiry was nothing but a <u>thinly</u> veiled attempt by lawmakers			✓
17.	Agung Blows <u>Hole</u> In Govt Tourism Plans	✓		
18.	Indonesia may <u>miss</u> is target of attracting 15 million foreign visitors this year			✓
19.	Many villagers have chosen to stay <u>behind</u> because they still feel the situation is safe			✓
20.	The ongoing eruption of Mt.Agung <u>forced</u> the closure of I Gusti Ngurah Rai International Airport in Bali			✓
21.	Under Arief, the court's internal monitoring has been <u>weak</u>	✓		
22.	(This is) a <u>hard time</u> for tourism in Bali, Lombok (in West Nusa Tenggara) and Indonesia Arief said	✓		
23.	Over the last two years life has <u>slowly</u> begun returning to his limbs and to his hands.		✓	

No.	Sentence			
24.	Mt. Agung had been <u>spewing dark</u> ash clouds for nearly a week when its actifity intensified early Monday morning			✓
25.	to take this opportunity and <u>welcome vacationers</u>			✓
26.	Britain was emerging, but was still <u>behind</u>.			✓
27.	Jakarta to attend meetings on free trade and <u>green energy</u>	✓		
28.	Bulog <u>teams up</u> with retailers for distribution			✓
29.	A decade ago, cloud computing has been in <u>creakingly</u>		✓	
30.	Without the support of <u>strong</u> security systems, could computing is still vulnerable to a number of risks		✓	
31.	At first, the 6.3- inch Smartphone <u>feels like</u> it may slip out of your grip		✓	
32.	Yet another appealing feature is the Smartphone's <u>capability</u> to photograph with both lenses			✓
33.	You can get <u>close-up</u> picture and the whole subject along with the background simultaneously.			✓
34.	Some issue do <u>come from</u> the insanely hectic nature of the shoot- outs	✓		
35.	But it means that these supposed forks in the road rarely <u>feel</u> like they matter			✓
36.	And then <u>came</u> this natural disaster	✓		
37.	will determine the fate of an <u>ongoing</u> House inquiry into the performance of the corruption Eradication commission			✓
38.	Jokowi, as he held a dialogue with local farmers on the sidelines of the <u>launch of</u> the oil palm replanting program			✓
39.	North Sumatra is the second province to <u>take part</u> in the replanting program for smallholders			✓
40.	In North Sumatra, oil palm plantations to be replanted <u>cover</u> 9.1 million ha, located in 12 regencies			✓
41.	Baka Bukit Raya National Park's Melawi area in West Kalimantan last Wednesday			✓

	after they <u>underwent</u> rehabilitation in Ketapang			
42.	However, not all orangutans are <u>as lucky as</u> the four, as problems in orangutan conversation decrease the chance of the great apes being released into their natural habitat		✓	
43.	Those that have long been in human captivity needed a longer time with a <u>slim</u> chance to succeed	✓		
44.	Vocational training should be double the size of investment <u>poured</u> into the program	✓		
45.	Vocational high school (SMK) <u>under</u> the link and match program			✓
46.	With such a <u>narrow time</u> window, the tax authority will focus its attention on taxpayers	✓		
47.	The data <u>came</u> from 67 private and government institution	✓		
48.	The tax amnesty program which <u>ran</u> from July 2016 through march this year	✓		
49.	Leaving formula one would <u>hurt</u> Ferrari if the Italian team was to follow through on a threat to quit the sport	✓		
50.	Sport begins new <u>chapter</u> with hardline approach to doping			✓

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name   : Tia Devina

Register Number   : 1302050012

Place/Date Birth   : Pangkalan Brandan, 11 juni 1996

Sex   : Female

Marital Status   : Single

Religion   : Moslem

Father's Name   : Hamzah

Mother's Name   : Ita Waty

Adress   : Pangkalan Brabdan jl.babalan no.22

Education   :

- Primary School at SD Negri 050751 Tahun 2007

- Junior High School at SMP Swasta Babalan Tahun 2010

- Senior High School at SMA Negri 1 Gebang tahun 2013

- Student of English Department of FKIP at University of Muhammadiyah Sumatra

  Utara tahun 2019

Hobby   : Swimming

Form : K – 1
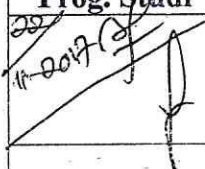
Kepada Yth: Bapak Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa	: Tia Devina
NPM	: 1302050012
Prog. Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Kredit Kumulatif	:123 SKS

IPK= 2,06

Persetujuan Ket./Sekret. Prog. Studi	Judul yang Diajukan	Disahkan oleh Dekan Fakultas
	The Stylistic Features in Jakarta Post Newspaper	
	A Study of Causative Verb in "Mama" Movie	
	Experiential Function in Barack Obama's Speech	

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

Medan, 20 November 2017
Hormat Pemohon,

Tia Devina

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

Kepada : Yth. Bapak Ketua/Sekretaris   Form K-2
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Assalamu'alaikum Wr, Wb

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa   : Tia Devina
NPM   : 1302050012
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

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

The Stylistic Features in Jakarta Post Newspaper

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/ menunjuk Bapak/ Ibu:

1. Dra. Diani Syahputri, M.Hum   Acc 30/11-2017

Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing Proposal/Risalah/Makalah/Skripsi saya.

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

Medan, 30 November 2017
Hormat Pemohon,

Tia Devina

Keterangan
Dibuat rangkap 3 :   -   Untuk Dekan / Fakultas
                                    -   Untuk Ketua / Sekretaris Prog. Studi
                                    -   Untuk Mahasiswa yang Bersangkutan

Unggul Cerdas & Terpercaya

Bila menjawab surat ini agar disebutkan
nomor dan tanggainya

SURAT KETERANGAN
Nomor : 195 /KET/II.3/UMSU-02/F/2019

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menerangkan bahwa :
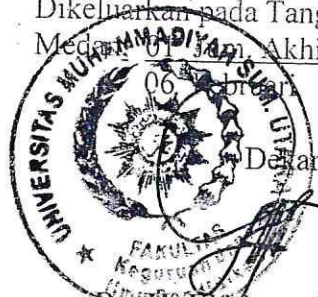
Nama   : **Tia Devina**
N P M   : 1402050012
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian   : **The Stylistic Features in Jakarta Post Newspaper.**

Sehubungan dengan habisnya masa kadaluarsa K3 maka dengan ini mahasiswa dibawah ini mohon perpanjangan K3 terhitung dari 29 Nopember 2018 sampai tanggal 29 Februari 2019

Demikian 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.

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Dikeluarkan pada Tanggal :
Medan, 01 Jum. Akhir 1440 H
06 Februari   2019 M

Dekan

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

** Pertinggal **

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN PROPOSAL

Proposal yang diajukan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap   : Tia Devina

N.P.M   : 1302050012

Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Proposal   : The Stylistic Features in Jakarta Post Newspaper

Sudah layak diseminarkan.

Medan, 18 Januari 2018

Disetujui oleh
Pembimbing

Dra. Diani Syahputri, M.Hum

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminar oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Tia Devina

N.P.M : 1302050012

Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Proposal : The Stylistic Features in *Jakarta Post* Newspaper

Pada hari Selasa tanggal 23 bulan Januari tahun 2018 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi.

Medan, Februari 2018

Disetujui oleh:

Dosen Pembahas

Hj. Dewi Kesuman Nst, SS, M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing

Dra. Diani Syahputri, M.Hum

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program Studi,

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

SURAT PERNYATAAN

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

Saya yang bertandatangan dibawah ini :

Nama Lengkap : Tia Devina
N.P.M : 1302050012
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : The Stylistic Features in *Jakarta Post* Newspaper

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa:

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul di atas 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, Februari 2018
Hormat saya
Yang membuat pernyataan,

METERAI
TEMPEL
A5DF7AEF922347597
6000
ENAM RIBU RUPIAH

Tia Devina

Diketahui oleh Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

SURAT KETERANGAN
Nomor: 3006 /KET/II.3-AU/UMSU-P/M/2018

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
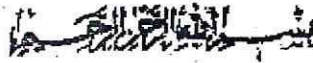
Pelaksana Tugas Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

N a m a	:	**Tia Devina**
N I M	:	1302050012
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 :

"The Stylistic Features in *Jakarta Post* Newspaper"

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 07 Rajab   1439 H
24 Maret   2018 M

Plt Kepala UPT Perpustakaan

Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Perguruan Tinggi   : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas   : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog. Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama Lengkap   : Tia Devina
N.P.M   : 1302050012
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal   : The Stylistic Features in The Jakarta Post Newspaper

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
2-11-2017	Background of the Study	
	Scope and limition	
	Significance of the study	
	Research Design	
15-12-2017	Background of the Study in detail	
	Research Design	
	Technique for Collecting data	
	Technique for Analysing data	
10-1-2018	Acc untuk diseminarkan.	

Medan,   Desember 2017

Diketahui oleh: Dosen Pembimbing
Ketua Prodi

(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.)   (Dra. Diani Syahputri, M.Hum)

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA

FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Jalan Kapten Muchtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400 Fax. (061) 6625474 - 6631003
Website: http://fkip.umsu.ac.id   E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

Nomor   : 1167/II.3/UMSU-02/F/2018
Lamp   : ---
H a l   : Mohon Izin Riset

Medan, 23 Jum. Awal 1439 H
09 Februari   2018 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/Ibu pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama   : Tia Devina
N P M   : 1402050012
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitia : The Stylistic Features in *Jakarta Post* Newspaper

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

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Dekan

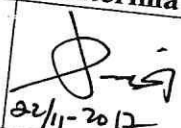Dr. Elfrianto Nst, S.Pd, M.Pd.
NIDN. 0115057302

** Pertinggal **

PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Dengan ini saya:

Nama Mahasiswa : Tia Devina

NPM : 1302050012

Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

The Stylistic Features in Jakarta Post Newspaper	**Diterima** 02/11-2017

Bermohon kepada Dosen Pembimbing untuk mengesahkan Judul yang telah diajukan kepada Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris.

Disetujui oleh
Dosen Pembimbing

Dra. Diani Syahputri, M.Hum

Medan, 20 November 2017
Hormat Pemohon,

Tia Devina

SURAT KETERANGAN
Nomor: .385./KET/II.7-AU/UMSU-P/M/2018

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

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

Nama	:	Tia Devina
NPM	:	1302050012
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 diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 8 Zulqaidah 1439 H
21 Juli 2018 M
Plt. Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,

Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd