THE FIGURES OF SPEECH OF JOKOWI THE PRESIDENT OF INDONESIA IN THE APEC CEO SUMMIT 2014 IN BEIJING CHINA

Farida Hanum [1], Dwijani Ratnadewi,M.Pd [2]
Muhammadiyah University of Surabaya, faridahanumsalsabila@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The researcher analyzed figurative language in Jokowi's speech by using stylistics and context theory. The researcher could analyze Jokowi's speech in social community and eventually finding meaning in every expression of speech that were appeared. In this study, researcher used the descriptive qualitative to analyze the data. The researcher approach were stylistics and context teory for analyzing the variety of figurative language such as anaphora, simile, epiphora, anadiplosis, symploce. The researcher used the video and text of Jokowi speech. Some type of figurative language were found in this research. There were meaning in every phrases, repetition of words and emphazing words to find the true meaning. The Jokowi showed that the main purpose of his speech was to affect the APEC CEO participantto invest in Indonesia.

Key words: Stylistic, Context, figurative language

Linguistics is scientific study deals with language and the only academic disipline that deals with language alone and is concerned (Matthews, 1997: vii). The language used by the community in various aspect of life within the scope of social, political, religion, culture, art. particularly in the politics, the language has a style, the style of language use to communicate a reference that it connects two different things into one purpose, the role of language in communication style to present an idea of Aminuddin that the style of language is a way used by the author to presenting his ideas in accordance with the purpose and effect to be achieved stylistic show one identity (1995: 5). Meanwhile Lindgren (1972) describe the language as a 'glue of society'. The style indicates a particular group in society as the statement. Broom refer to it as 'a decisive factor in the creation of human society'(1973). According Nababan that the language of culture as a developer in connection function of language itself (1984: 38). Language style indicates the level of social groups in society, such as when we encounter a ravine, style tends to firm, diction or choice of words used easily understood, intonation in pronunciation in the set, with clear articulation and loud voice. however different when encountering a rickshaw driver, the pedicab drivers tend to use language with diction or choice of words that are not coherent, intonation, pronunciation is not set. According Sudjiman that the notion Stylistics is a style, that is the way in which a speaker or writer to express his point by using the language as a means (1984: 38).

Related with the theory above, the researcher aimed that the speaker shows the speech to create business relation with the participat of APEC. The speaker comunicates with the participants of APEC to introduce provitable business in Indonesia. The speaker uses repetition in his speech to emphasize mening for his utterances. The speaker opened his speech uses own style and the speaker almost uses repetition. The repetition indicate figurative language. It occur in every phrase,clause and sentence

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATUR

2.1 Stylistics

Stylistics is concerned with the study of the style in language. Verdonk was explained that the term style is one which we use so commonly in our everyday conversation and writing that it seems unproblematic. It occurs naturally and frequently that we are inclined to take it for granted without enquiring just what we might mean by it. Afterward he says that style in language can be defined as distinctive linguistic expression (2002: 3). Furthermore he say that style does not arise out of a vacuum but that its production, purpose, and effect are deeply embedded in the particular context in which both the writer and the reader of the headline play their distintive role. The context have two type is linguistic and non linguistic. Linguistic context refers to surrounding feature of language inside a text. Like the typography, sound, words, phrases, and sentences which are relevant to interpretation of other such linguistic elements (Verdonk, 2002 : 6).

2.2 Discourse

When talking about language, especially spoken language in communications such as speech, in this study will explain the discourse presented through some ideas and concepts. Coulthard (1985: 3) states that the discourse analysis of the language in the text or talk not only about the syntax and grammar, it is also about the context and Salkie (1995: 10) says that discourse is how sentences are combined together to make received text form. According to Renkema (2004: 1) the discourse is the study of form and function relationships in verbal communication and every utterance of the speaker has a relationship in a sense. Gee (2011: 30) states that the manner characteristic of saying, doing are referred to as discourse. In other words, the discourse is a way to say something in his own language in the utterance between word forword, one sentence and the next sentence interconnected to form meanings that can be accepted by society in verbal communication. Meanwhile linguistics and stylisticians have generally restricted their attention to the word, the clause and the sentence , although it is clear to anyone that the dependencies between clauses and sentences within a text are of vital importance for the appearance of single clauses and sentences. Several linguists , realizing the necessity of coming to grips with such dependencies rather than ignoring them, have become concerned with what may be called discourse analysis (Hendricks, 1972:30).

2.3 Context

In the previous sections it has been described the discourse, and to clarify this study, researchers will explain about the context, what is the relationship context in discourse, for the first according Hymes (1962) states in Brown and Yule (1983:37) that when a form is used in a context it eliminates the meanings possible to the form other that those the context can support. It means that a form in a context can easily direct use to the intended meaning of a sentence or utterance and remove the other possible interpretation. Mean while Hymes (1964) states in Brown and Yule (1983:38) propose nine features of context. They are participant, topic, setting, channel, code, message form event, key and purpose.

The first feature is participant. Participant can be divided into three subcategory, addresser, addressee, and audience. The addresser refer to a person who produces the

utterance, the addressee refer to the hearer and the audience is the over hearer. Second is topic. The topic of conversation determines the choice of language. Some topics most likely discussed in a certain language rather than the others. Third is setting. Setting refers to the time and place in which the conversation occurs. Usually, a given setting such as a house, work place, formal and informal setting are viewed as the important factors to language choice. Fourth is channel. Channel deals with how the interaction is maintained. The next feature is the code. The code deals with what language, dialect or style is being used in the conversation. A message form is also important feature of context. It deals with the form intended to transfer the message. Another feature is event. Event is the nature communicative event within which genre may be embedded. The eight features are keys. The keys involve the evaluation of a conversation, whether a sermon is good or confusing. The last feature is purpose. Purpose deals with intention of the participants in the conversation. Whether, the speaker wants to ask for something or giving an order. In this study, the writer only used four features in interpreting the utterances of the subject of the present study: the addressor, the addressee, the setting, the event and the topic. Another idea this context delivered through Schiffrin (The Vine, 2008: 48) which defines the context of the environment. It is a neighborhood of utterances that occur and arise from the participants. Besides Vine (2008: 48) argues that the context is considered in a number of different levels and he shares their two perspectives in the context of the social context and the context of the discourse. Context discourse based Vine's (2008: 51) says the idea of the context that finds the utterances of the participants to identify the purpose behind the speaker utterances.

Furthermore, the context is the background to understand the discourse in communication, because without understanding the context, people will not understand the speech being communicated. To understand the context, the participants should know the background knowledge of each other, and understand the situation at that time to get a point of communication through context. Then the relationship between context and discourse is that the communication participants must understand every word with other participants to grasp the meaning. So that communication will run smoothly with each other and there will be no misunderstanding.

1.3.1   Type of Context
The context can be selected into two categories, namely linguistic context and context extralinguistics. context In this study, researchers found that the president Jokowi use this kind of context extra linguistic. In general, the context of discourse divided into two categories, namely linguistic context and context extralinguistic. Linguistic context is the context in the form of language elements. According Gordley that linguistic context that includes mention of prepositions, adjectives, verbs, auxiliary verbs, and positive proposition. Extralinguistic context is the context which is not a language element. Extralinguistic context includes presuppositions, participants, topic or topics, frame, background, line and code. Participants are perpetrators or those who participated in the language of communication events. Participants include a speaker, hearer and listeners. Background is a place and time and events communication whereabouts. Channels are a variety of language and means used in the use of discourse. Code is a language or dialect used in the discourse.

Technique of speech the President Jokowi uses repetition in every word, phrase, clause and sentence. It occur in his utterances. The repetition conclude in figurative language, especially anaphora appears in every utterances of his speech. With uses repetition in every utterance. It makes the participant easy to understood for his speech.

2.3.1.2 Kinds of extra linguistic context

a. Assumtion

Assumption is an existing expression which is the requirement for the right one sentence. Assumption it is (knowledge) common ground (ground camman) for users of the language. Stalnaker (Brown and yule 1983) states that assumption is what one has to be a common basis of participation in verbal communication. in the speech President of Jokowi. The President of Jokowi offer cooperation in building the economic, political aspects, aspects of development. He gave an overview to the audience that the Indonesian region has the potential to further grow and profitable. he explained and assured the audience how he was before becoming president was a businessman, he never became a governor. He explains how to cultivate and regulate the economy. ways of speaking, refers to speech not necessarily within one of the other units. Ways of speaking can refer to styles of speech that may be used in various situations and events. It can also be used to describe speech patterns that are characteristic of a culture. For example, answering a telephone in English can be considered a way of speaking because it is characteristically patterned. One often waits for the phone to finish the ring before picking up. The person who answers begins speaking first, as opposed to the one calling (Schegloff, 1968). In this research communicative style, refers to the way someone usually speaks. You could say that it is characteristic of someone to speak in a certain way. Someone's style also can be noted by patterns in their speech. For users of this style talking about problems is common (Tannen, 1994). Another style is the use of Dugri for some Israeli speakers (Katriel, 1986).   This style is considered more direct by those who prefer an indirect style of speech.

b. Participation

Participation is a person who participated in the event. All actors that participate in the event is called participants. The event in Beijing China on November 10th 2014. Participants Events APEC (Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation) CEO followed by several countries around the world such as Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Japan , South Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, United States, China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Chile, Peru, Russia,Vietnam(http://www.presentasi.net/pidato-presentasi-presiden Jokowi). Linguists will make distinctions within these categories; for example, the audience can be distinguished as addressees and other hearers (Hymes 54 & 56)

c. Topics and framework topics

The topic is the subject content of a discourse. Topics in a discourse can be identified with the question, about what being addressed by speaker or writer , about what is revealed in a text discourse. The topic is a binder-forming unit of discourse text. Sentence in the text must also contain information relevant to the topic. By using a specific topic an interaction can run smoothly. But in everyday life the so-called very complex topic that experts call it the framework of discourse topic in the speech the president of Jokowi contained outlined some

of the topics of discussion among farmers, fisherman, mass transportation, sea toll, electricity.

Framework is the topic of a great topic or topics covering a number of topics boss subordinates. Thus, the term topic and framework applied topics in the text when there is a topic of superior and subordinate topics.

d. Background or Setting

Background or setting is in the form of a context, time and events. The context is very influential in the use of units of discourse elements. An influential event in the use of speech in the discourse. The speech of Jokowi takes place at the APEC CEO Summit 2014 event in Beijing China November 10th 2014, the goal of speech of Jokowi is to get investors and to establish the economic sector in the country Indonesia. According Hymes' (1972) , the speech situation, occurs within a speech community. You can find a speech situation by finding times when people talk or don't talk. A train ride or a class in school are two examples (Saville-Troike, 1982).

e. Channels of communication

Oral and written it is a language channels. Besides, the language is also used directly (without the means or tool) or also indirectly (by means or tool) in the written language, the content element is disclosed more fully than spoken language. in the delivery of speech of Jokowi, The president of Jokowi deliver his speech in person or oral and on the auxiliary power point slides to better describe the explanation that he describe to the audience. The primary unit, speech community, follows from the description of linguistic community proposed by John Gumperz (1962). A speech community is comprised of a group of people that often use common signs. Because they communicate in a particular way, they are different from other groups. Hymes (1972) also defined a speech community as people who share "rules" for when and how to speak (p. 54). In 1974, he said that for someone to be counted as a member of a speech community, he or she must share at least one "way of speaking" with others. Hymes later includes the meanings of what people say. For instance, users of a particular website may be considered a speech community if they share particular rules for speaking online. Or, perhaps those who ride skateboards may be considered a speech community if the way they communicate is distinct from how those who do not ride skateboards communicate.

The existence of contexts in a discourse structure indicates that the text has a structure that is interrelated to one another. These symptoms are causing a discourse be whole and complete. Thus, contexts serve as a tool to understand and analyze discourse. Contexts are a text that is associated with a different text. Contexts can also be an element of text in a text. Form various contexts, can form sentences, or paragraphs. Discourse of the two is an invitation to invest in Indonesia. If listeners have joined forces to invest in Indonesia, the

discourse one is a speech given speaker to the listener. One such text serves as contexts or explanatory text to other texts.

2.4   Kinds of Figurative Language

2.4.1. Anaphora

Anaphora is an important concept for different reasons and on different levels according Tognini-Bonelli (2001:70) writes that "an anaphor is a linguistic entity which indicates a referential tie to some other linguistic entity in the same text" anaphora indicates how discourse is constructed and maintained. Usually, an anaphoric expression is a proform or some other kind of deictic expression.

Example :

1. Every day, every night, in every way, I am getting better and better
2. My life is my purpose. My life is my goal. My life is my inspiration.
3. Buying nappies for the baby, feeding the baby, playing with the baby: This is what your life is when you have a baby.
4. I want my money right now, right here, all right?

2.4.2. Simile

Simile is a figure of speech, in which a more or less fanciful or unrealistic comparison is made, using like or as (McArthur, 1996:935).

For example:
Rumours of his death spread like wildfire (to become known to more and more people very quickly). She is like a fish out of water, she is uneasy in an unfamiliar situation. You're not going to go storming in there like a bull in a china shop, aren't you?A person who is clumsy, careless or move in a very awkward way. Her skin is as white as snow.

2.4.3 Repetition
Repetition is a literary device that repeats the same words or phrases a few times to make an idea clearer. There are several types of repetitions commonly used in both prose and poetry. As a rhetorical device, it could be a word, a phrase or a full sentence or a poetical line repeated to emphasize its significance in the entire text. Repetition is not distinguished solely as a figure of speech but more as a rhetorical device.

2.4.3.1 Types of Repetition
The following examples of repetition are classified according to the different types of repetition used both in literature and in daily conversations. (http//wikipedia.literary device. 2015).
1. Anadiplosis: Repetition of the last word in a line or clause.
2. Anaphora: Repetition of words at the start of clauses or verses.
3. Antistasis: Repetition of word s or phrases in opposite sense.

4. Diacope: Repetition of words broken by some other words.
5. Epanalepsis: Repetition of same words at the end and start of a sentence.
6. Epimone: Repetition of a phrase (usually a question) to stress a point.
7. Epiphora: Repetition of the same word at the end of each clause.
8. Gradatio: A construction in poetry where the last word of one clause becomes the first of the next and so on.
9. Negative-Positive Restatement: Repetition of an idea first in negative terms and then in positive terms.
10. Polyptoton: Repetition of words of the same root with different endings.
11. Symploce: It is a combination of anaphora and epiphora in which repetition is both at the end and at the beginning.

Examples of repetition
Example 1

I'm nobody! Who are you?
Are you nobody too?
Then there's a pair of us-don't tell!
They'd banish us you know.
(Emily Dickinson)

These lines have been taken from "I'm nobody! Who are You?" by Emily Dickinson. Observe how she has used "nobody" to emphasize her point in her poem to create an association with the person she is talking about.

2. METHOD

The purpose of this research is to find the figurative language. After finding the figurative languange, the researcher grouping the type of figurative language and analyzing his utterances was appeared, interpreting the meaning of speech was indicated figurative language. To determine what kind of style of figurative language and meaning in expressions and sayings were used by Jokowi in a speech in English. Besides trying to explore speech, expression, and descriptions given by Jokowi in a speech he delivered. To explain the content and meaning of the speech delivered by Jokowi used qualitative descriptive method for the analysis. Because by using this method can be more detailed and clearly present the results of the analysis. According Creswell (2008: 11) stated that qualitative research methods as an approach to explore and understand the symptoms. The Notion qualitative methods are also presented by Lawrence (2001: 3) that research using qualitative methods refers to the meanings, concepts, definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbols, and descriptions of things.

3.2 Source of Data and Data
Data source in English speech delivered by Jokowi of President at the APEC CEO Summit 2014 event in Beijing China on November 10th 2014. Participants Events APEC (Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation) CEO followed by several countries around the world . **3.3 Data Collection Techniques**

To find the data, the researcher uses two steps. They are downloaded the video and downloaded the speech text. The text was then compared to the video to make sure there was no difference between both source.

4. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter deals with the findings discussion and analysis of the data. To reach the goal of this research by answering statement problems, the researcher uses the theoretical review in chapter II and the procedure of data analysis as written in chapter III for help. In this speech, there are so many utterance indicate the style of Jokowi, the researcher will try to analyze the figurative language by using stylistic and linguistic context

. 4.1.1 Anaphora

Anaphora is occured in this piece of speech, According Yule "anaphora is a process to introduce the same estate entities that turned by the antecedent" (1996: 37). as shown below:

First, on behalf of the Indonesian Government and the people of(line 1)
Indonesia, I would like to thank you for your coming to my (line 2)
presentation. Today, *I am happy*, *I am very happy*, to be among with (line 3)
you. because you know I was a businessman years ago. So, this   line 4
morning, *I am very happy* because we can talk about business, about (line 5)
investment with all of you. (line 6)

The word from the clause "I am happy" which was used by a speaker in formal context refer to himself. In the pieces of speech above, it has repetition in the second clause, the difference is in the second clause contains additional word "very" which serves as an adverb and it gives emphasizing on the word "happy" that may indicates Jokowi's feeling. He is extreamely happy to welcome the participants of APEC in Indonesia. In the next clause in the piece of speech above also occures repetition of clause 'I am happy' it is not only emphasizing his feeling but also giving the reason why he is happy and his purpose of speech which related to business and investment.

4.1.2   Simile

Simile is occured in this piece of speech , according Arthur that simile is a figure of speech, in which a more or less fanciful or unrealistic comparison is made, using like or as(1996:935). As shown below:

The picture shows you our map of Indonesia. *We have a*   (line 1)
population of 240 million and the distance is like from(line 2)
London in UK to Istanbul in Turkey, And imagine, we (line 3)
have 17000 islands. 17000 islands.   (line 4)

The word from the clause "We *have a population of 240 million and the distance is like from London in UK to Istanbul in Turkey* " the clause above appeares in line 1 until line 3. It was used by a speaker to demonstrate to the participants of APEC that region of

Indonesia also have the potential to progress and develop further in a variety of sectors including the business sector, the economy, development, and technology. the speaker shows that area in Indonesia have the same distance to London in UK to Istanbul in Turkey, where those countries are already more advanced and developed. the speaker wants the participants to join to work together in terms of investment by assuring the participants that with broad and within the area which is almost equal to London in UK to Istanbul in Turkey, will provide benefits for them and more able to develop the business of the Participant in APEC.

4.1.3 Epiphora
        Epiphora is repetition of the same word at the end of each clause, as shown below :
The picture shows our Jakarta Port, Tanjung Priok port. In   (line 1)
 2009, the capacity is 3.6 million TEUs a year, and our plan in   (line 2)
2017 is around 15 million TEUs a year. This is the potential   (line 3)
ports in Indonesia. *This is your opportunity. (*line 4)

We want to build in Sumatera island, in Kalimantan island, in   (line 5)
 Java island, in Sulawesi island, in Maluku island, also in Papua   (line 6)
island and we plan to build our railway track, railway network. (line 7)
Now we have already in Java and we want to build in Sumatera   (line 8)
island, in Kalimantan island, in Sulawesi island and also in (line 9)
Papua island. *This is your opportunity(*.line 10)
According to the piece of speech above, ephiphora was found in line 4 for the first paragraph and line 5 in the second paragraph. The first discussion on the analysis of this chapter that have been found by researcher, the word from the clauses "this is your opportunity" which was used by a speaker in formal context to invite the participants to join and invest in Indonesia. The word"this" indicates current and important time for the APEC participants to make the choice. The word "your" indicates the addressed to all participants of APEC. The word "opportunity" indicates to invite participants to join and invest in Indonesia and remind the profit opportunities if joining in Indonesia. 4.1.4 Anadiplosis
        Anadiplosis is repetition on the last word in a line or clause, as shown below:
Some subsidy we want to channel to the fishermen, (line 1)
to give them boat engines, to give them refrigerators. We (line 2)
want to increase the income of the fishermen. Some fuel   (line 3)
subsidy we want to channel to micro and small   (line 4)
enterprises in the villages. We want to help them raise (line 5)
their working capital. And some subsidy we want to(line 6)
channel to *the health program, the education program*. (line 7)
And the subsidy we want to channel to the infrastructure.   (line 8)

        According to the piece of speech above, Anadiplosis is found in line 7 . The first discussion on the analysis of this chapter that have been found by researcher, the phrase is " *the health program, the education program"*indicate that the repetition on the last word is "program". The speaker emphasizes that word to remind the participants of his plans, he is trying realize his idea.
4.1.5 Symploce
        Symploce is combination of anaphora and ephiphora in which repetition is both at the end and at the beginning. as shown below:

The picture shows you our map of Indonesia. We have a   (line 1)
population of 240 million and the distance is like from London   (line 2)
 in UK to Istanbul in Turkey, And imagine*, we have 17000 (*line 3)
islands. 17000 islands. (line 4)

In the piece of speech above was found symploce in each paragraph. The clauses above appears in line 3 until line 4. In line 4 until line 5 for the first paragraph appears the clauses "we have *17000 islands. 17000 islands"* indicate that speaker shows that the territory of indonesia is large and it have the big potential to businness progress.and the clauses "*17000 islands"* indicates emphasize meaning. It means to remind the participant that it is precious opportunity and provitable.

The Function of Figurative Language
The primacy of figurative language is that the pattern was set of words that exist in a speech or discourse. According to Hill (1958: 3-9) states that English is the perfect means that the language carries its mandate as a communication vehicle. In order for the language to be perfect, so people often add other elements in both the tangible language of hand gestures, change of countenance, or add elements on each unit susprasegmental speech. in figurative language, language processing and words are preferred, Style It is not only attractive but also helps convey the message in a way that is much more interesting and important. The aura created by the use of repetition cannot be achieved through other devices. Have the ability to create simple sentences sound like a dramatic one. It enhances the beauty of the sentence and the main emphasis on important points. Repetition often use word association to express ideas and emotions indirectly. The virtue of reading a piece with the repetition in it is a balance in which we as a reader, have to decipher the association and understand the underlying meaning. So that we can understand the true meaning.

Repetition as a literary term can be used both constructive and destructive. Constructive use include functions such as, placing emphasis on the point, justifying facts or ideas, cohesion, mimetic, transition, show impartiality and or describe argued. The same literary devices when used destructively can be destroyed entire article. Deletion, redundancy, present continuous, fragmentation, copying and misuse habit literary device is one of the damaging effects. Repetition puts pressure on the words, and form a meaning to every word spoken.

5.1 Conclusion
In this research was found figurative language such as anaphora, simile, epiphora, anadiplosis, symploce. This speech of this research indicated the purpose of the speaker to suggest the participants to invite in Indonesia business. The speaker shows his speech with used figurative languange in every utterance, phrase, and sentence. He always uses repetition to emphasize meaning for his utterances.
Firstly in this research, the researcher wants to show how the way determine that the data indicates stylistic, in the stylistic was found the kinds of figurative language for this research. They are anaphora, simile, epiphora, anadiplosis, symploce. Style is a form of communication that can demonstrate the characteristics and the style of the speaker. With

uses the style the speaker can deliver his purpose to sugesstion the participant and it creates the comunicative conversation.

There are factors which indicated that figurative language occurred in the dialogues of speech such as the word, the phrases, the sentence, all of them have an important role that can help the researcher decide how figurative language can affect the conversation and influence the participants of APEC. With uses the figurative language, the researcher knows the meaning of the speech. ontext as one of the principle of stylistic has an important role in building conversation anytime. The researcher with the basic concept of stylistic, which is analyzing hidden meaning in text, but to know the purposes of the speaker, the researcher uses the context to explain general meaning in the speech.

5.2 Suggestion

The researcher hoped that this suggestion can help another researcher. The next researcher should analyze figurative language in spoken or written text more deeply. Everything that consists of text can be analyzed through stylistic, not only the speech, but also novels, radio talk show, film or even advertisement. In this research, the style became a major discussion. Since researcher analyzed context, it means that researcher can take another principle of stylistics.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Berg, Bruce Lawrence. 2001. *Qualitative Research Method For The Social Science*. United States. A Pearson Educational Company

Creswell, John W. 2008. *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*. London. Sage Publication

Ritchie & Lewis, Jane.2003. Qualitative Research : *a guide for social science student and researchers.* London: SAGE Publications

Leech, Geoffrey & Michael, H. 1981. Short: *Style in Fiction*. London: Longman

Klaus Krippendorff, *Content Analysis: An Introductions to its Methodology (Second Edition),* California: Sage Publication, 2004.

Robert Philiph Weber, *Basic Content Analysis*, California: Sage Publication, 1990.

Wyne, Martin.2005.*Stylistic: corpus approach*. Oxford University Aminuddin.1995.*Stilistika*.Semarang:Ikip Semarang Press.

Bradford, Richard.1997, *Stylistics*. Newyork: Routletge.

Levinson, Stephen C. 1983. *Pragmatics:* Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press.

Yule, G. 1996. *Pragmatics.* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

McArthur, Tom.1996. *The Oxford Companion to the English Language*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Verdonk, Peter.2002.*Stylistics*.Oxford University Press.

Sandell, Rolf.1977.*Linguistic Style and Persuasion.*London: Academic Press.

Simpson & Carter.1995. Language, Discourse and Literature : *An Introductory Reader in Discourse Stylistics*. Canada:Routletge.

Simpson, Paul.2004.stylistics: A Resource Book for Student.New York.Routledge.

Hollar,Sherman.2015.Joko Widodo President of Indonesia.Encyclopedia Britannica, inc.