APPENDIX

Stylistic Features:

Style based on diction:

1. Formal:
   - It is usually used in formal occasion.
   - The sentence/utterance is conservative and tends to be in a long form.
   - The diction is taken from chosen standard language.

2. Informal:
   - It is used in informal or less formal occasion.
   - The form of the sentence/utterance is not too conservative.
   - It is usually used in writing, handbook, weekly article, editorial, column, etc.
   - The diction is simpler than the formal.

3. Conversational:
   - The diction is taken from popular and converasational language.
   - It is used by educated people unless when they have to write.
   - The sentences are short and fragmented.

Style based on sentence structure:

1. Climax:
   - It comes from the characteristic of the periodical sentence (see p.14).
   - The ideas are in ascending order of importance.
   - It serves the most important ideas until last.

2. Anticlimax:
   - It comes from the characteristic of the loose sentence.
   - The ideas are in descending order of importance.
   - It puts ideas from the most important to the least important.
   - It is used to shock or amuse.

3. Parallelism:
   - It comes from the characteristic of the balance sentence.
   - The use of words or phrases has the same function and grammatical form.
   - It emphasizes on the words or phrase which have the same function.
4. Antithesis:
   - The sentence is included in balance sentence.
   - It uses words or phrases that is contradicted.
5. Repetition
   - It comes from the characteristic of the balance sentence.
   - It contains repetition of sound, syllable and word that are considered important to make certain emphasis in certain context.

Style based on Meaning:

Scheme:

1. Alliteration:
   - It repeats the same consonant sound in two or more words.
   - It is usually used in poem and prose to give certain attributes or emphasis.
2. Assonance:
   - It repeats the same vocal sound in two or more words.
   - It is usually used in poem and prose to give certain attributes or emphasis.
3. Anastrophe:
   - It reverses the word order in a sentence.
4. Apophasis:
   - It is a feature where the writer wants to explain something but it seems to deny it.
   - The writer pretends to let something passed, but actually he emphasizes it.
5. Apostrophe:
   - A feature that takes the conversation to something absent (they who have died, a thing/ an imagination object, something abstract).
6. Asyndenton:
   - It omits usual coordinating conjunctions.

- Those conjunctions are replaced with comma (,).

7. Polysyndenton:
   - It adds more coordinating conjunctions than usual.
   - It is the contrary of asyndenton.

8. Chiasmus:
   - It consists of two phrases or clauses.
   - Those phrases or clauses contradict one to another.
   - The structure of the phrases/ clauses is reversed.

9. Ellipsis:
   - It omits one/more words of a phrase that can be easily understood by the reader.
   - The word is usually appears in a form of a phrase.

10. Euphemism:
    - It uses inoffensive/pleasant expression to replace expression that is considered offensive.

11. Litotes:
    - It uses expression in order to be unpretentious and modesty.
    - Something is expressed less than the real condition.

12. Hysteron Proteron:
    - It is a reversion of something logical/normal.
    - It places something that happens latter at the beginning.

13. Pleonasm:
    - It uses more words than it supposed to be.
    - If the word/s which is unnecessary is omitted, the meaning remains the same.

    Tautology:
    - It uses more words that it supposed to be.
    - The unnecessary word(s) is a repetition of the other word's meaning.

14. Periphrasis:
    - It uses more words than it supposed to be.
    - The unnecessary words can be replaced with only one word.

15. Prollepsis or Anticipation:

- It uses word(s) before the event referred by the word(s) happens or occurs.

- It is usually used in a form of narration.

16. Erotema:

- It is in a form of question which is usually used in speech/writing to get a deeper effect.

- The question doesn't need any answer.

17. Syllepsis:

- It uses two construction to relate a word with two other words.

- Only one of the two words that is actually related to the first word.

Zeugma:

- A style in which either two nouns (commonly) are governed by a single verb, but where a difference in meaning is involved.

18. Correction:

- It states an idea but correct it later on.

19. Hyperbole:

- It contains overly expression and exaggerates an idea.

20. Paradox:

- It contains real contradiction with the available facts.

- It is an interesting contradiction that forces the reader or the hearer to search for a deeper meaning.

21. Oxymoron:

- It constructs the contradictory words in a same phrase.

- It is more meaningful than paradox.

Tropes:

1. Simile:

- It compares two unlike things explicitly in order to point a similarity.

- It uses marker such as: like, same as, as.

2. Metaphor:

- It makes an analogy to compare two things brieflywhich have similar function.

- It doesn't use any marker.
- The meaning is limited by the context.

3. Allegory:
- It appears a short story which contains metaphor
- The name of the of the subject or character is abstract.
- The intention is explicit.

Parable:
- It appears in a short story.
- The character is human.
- It contains moral theme.

Fable:
- Style of metaphor in a story about animal world.
- The animals act like human.
- It delivers the behavior principle from the characters which are described.

4. Personification:
- A feature in which an inanimate object is given human attributes.
- It contains similarity.

5. Allusion:
- It suggests similarities between people, place, or circumstances.
- It has explicit or implicit reference toward circumstances, characters or places in real life.

6. Eponym:
- A feature in which someone's name is usually related to certain characteristic.
- The name is used to express certain characteristic.

7. Epitet:
- It expresses a special characteristic of a person / thing.
- That expression is in a form of descriptive phrase that explains or replaces a name of an object or person.

8. Synechdoche:
   - A feature in which 'part' of a referent is named and stands for the 'whole'; or vice versa.
9. Metonymy:
   - Style that using a word to refer to another thing because they are closely related.
   - Sometimes the two object has the same name but refer to different things.
10. Antonomacy:
    - It substitutes an adjective phrase / noun phrase for a (well-known) proper name.
    - The use of a proper name generally as common noun, to refer to a class or type.
11. Hypallage:
    - A feature where a certain word is used to explain a word which is supposed to refer to another word.
12. Irony:
    - It is found when the words actually used appear to contradict the sense actually required in the context and presumably intended by the speaker.
    - It is used to emphasize a point or situation.

Cynicism:
   - It contains allusion to express doubt and mockery.
   - It is more coarse and rude than irony.

Sarcasm:
   - It contains allusion with bitterness.
   - It may offend someone.
   - It is much more rude than irony and cynicism.

13. Satire:
    - It contains allusion to express refusal or funniness.
    - It criticizes human weakness.
    - It intends to improve things ethically or aesthetically.

14. Inuendo:
- It lessens the actual condition.
- It expresses critics with indirect assumption and it often seems not to offending anyone.

15. Antiphrasis:
- A kind of irony that uses a word with a reversion meaning.

16 Pun:
- It uses identical metaphorical sound in words.
- The words have wide gap one to another.

Rhetorical Figures:

1. Metaphor:
- One thing described as something else.

2. Metonymy:
- The substitution of instruments suggesting an actual relationship.
- The substitution can be of a causal, spatial or chronological nature.

3. Synecdoche:
- A part is substituted for the whole.

4. Hyperbole:
- Exaggeration for emphasis, used to make the object more prominent.
- Exaggerating the size of an object is the most common form of this figure.

5. Visual Pun:
- The use of symbol to suggest two or more meanings or different associations.

6. Personification:
- Comparison whereby human qualities are assigned to inanimate object.

7. Ellipsis:
- Suppression of some communication elements.
- This is a very common technique in which some elements of the design are deleted, leaving the concept at the center of the design space.

8.   Accent:
   - Figure that describes the use of color to highlight objects in a predominantly black and white environment.
9.   Antithesis:
   - The juxtaposition of contrasting ideas, often in parallel structure.
   - The opposition in antithesis can reside either in the words or ideas or both.
10.   Polyopton:
   - Repetition of words or figures derived from the same root.