A Stylistic Analysis of Figurative Language Style Found in English News Broadcasting Program

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Preface

First of all the writer would like to devote his greatest thankfulness to Almighty God, Jesus Christ, for His blessing, guidance, strength and loves that He gives to the writer, especially in conducting this research.

In this opportunity, the writer would like to express his gratitude to the reviewers (Febrika and Nurhayati), for their advices, suggestions, guidances and constructive comments in the process of completing this research. The writer also likes to say thanks to FKIP lecturers and staff and Dr.Sahlan Tampubolon as the headmaster of English Department, for their advices, kindness and permission so that the writer can conduct this research in class of English.

The writer has effort as maximum as he can in conducting this research, the writer hopes some construct sugesstions and critics from the reader for the perfection on this thesis. The writer hopes this thesis can be useful and give many functions to the reader's knowledge especially about subject matter which is discussed in this research.

Writer

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER III : METHODOLOGY RESEARCH

CHAPTER IV : RESEARH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

CHAPTER V : CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

References

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ABSTRACT

Now that is done by using sociolinguistic approach. This research is aimed at describing the figurative language involved in the statements, sentences and utterances of the speaker on the television. This research applied a qualitative method that produces results in the form of description. The object of this research is the discourse of Metro TV's English news program Indonesia Now and other program in English that cover the campaign of Jakarta Gubernatorial Election 2017. The data were collected through downloading the video of the news program from Metro TV, watching and listening attentively to the utterances of the news broadcaster, and transcribing the utterances into the form of transcription. The findings of this research show that the campaign of Jakarta Gubernatorial Election 2017 selected statements, sentences and utterances use many types of figurative style, and the most dominantly used is personification. The use of English in delivering the news program and the content of some segments presented in Indonesia Now make the news discourse intended only for certain audience that are educated and that come from high social class; it helps Indonesia Now as a news program to get high prestige. The news discourse of news program has three functions, they are referential, expressive, and directive. Utterances with referential function are used to deliver information to audience. Expressive utterances are used to lessen the distance between the news broadcaster and audience. The ones with directive functions are used to get the audience to do something. From those three functions, the news discourse of Indonesia Now has referential function as its main function since it is mainly used to deliver information to audience.

Keywords : stylistic, figurative, broadcasting

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

The whole object and purpose of language is to be meaningful. Languages have developed and are constituted in their present forms in order to meet the needs of communication in all its aspects, it is because the needs of human communication are so various and so multifarious that the study of meaning is probably the most difficult and baffling part of the serious study of language. Traditionally, language has been defined, as in the definition quoted above, as the expression of thought, but, as was seen, this involves far too narrow an interpretation of language or far too wide a view of thought to be serviceable. The expression of thought is just one among the many functions performed by language in certain contexts.

Some people are more interested in watching and listening electronic media rather than reading a literary or scientific book. This is because of two reasons. First, watching and listening are just an entertainment for them. They need relax time after they are confronted by monotonous and static activities like working and studying. So that, by watching and listening electronic media, they can get their own pleasure. Second, watching and listening to electronic media makes them seeing, feeling and understanding life, human beings, and nature better.

News is one of electronic media which provide variety information to the people. Nowadays, news is become an important thing to human being in order to reach all the information in their surrounding even in the world. In the case of consuming news from electronic media, especially for television, people usually respond to the meaning of the news that expressed by the anchors. But on the other hand, people do not aware of hidden meaning of

every sentences of the expressed news. Actually, all the information expressed also contents of language especially figurative meaning. In this case, figurative meaning become an urgent thing to discuss and to research, in order to create a clear meaning of every information expressed in the electronic media especially on television news sending.

With these arguments and reasons, the researcher feels fully encouraged to analyze the phenomenon and to present it in the research paper entitle a stylistic analysis of figurative language found in English news broadcasting program.

1.2. Identification of Problem

The identification of the problems are ;

a. Some of expressed news content of figurative meaning on the television

b. The figurative meaning in news is rarely revealed

c. Many people do not get the hidden meaning of the news from television

d. People need to know the meaning in order to make it clear.

1.3. The Problem of the Study

In this research, the problem statements are as follows:

a. What kinds of figurative language can be found Television English News?

b. What is the meaning of figurative language found in Television English News?

c. What type of figurative language is dominantly used in Television English News?

1.4. The Scope of the Study

In this research, the researcher just wants to analyze and discusses the figurative language based on Perrine's perception. According to Perrine (1977:61-109), figurative language

consists of 12 kinds, they are: simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbole, understatement, and irony found in Metro Television English News sending, the meaning of figurative language in Metro Television English News, and the dominant of figurative language in Metro Television English News sending. The writer will take live streaming news of Metro Television English News among at all of English News sending all the time, because it has its own specification in sending news to the viewers and one of the Television news which provide English news is Metro Television.

1.5. The Objectives of the Research

The objectives of the study are as followings:

a. To find out the kinds of the figurative language in Metro Television English News.

b. To describe the meaning of the figurative language in Metro Television English News.

c. To find out the dominant figurative language in Metro Television English News.

1.6. The Significances of the research

The benefits of the study from the poetry are:

a. Theoretical benefit ; This study can contribute to the science of linguistics, especially the relation between figurative language and electronic media especially news on Television.

b. Practical benefit : It is expected that study can improve the student or the reader's knowledge particularly in figurative language in News broadcasting.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Theoretical Approach

In order to know about figurative language in English News broadcasting on Metro TV, the writer use the theory to analyze figurative language that presented by Laurence Perrine besides some other scientist's theories that support it. To get better understanding about it, the writer presents them one by one. The presentation consists of the language of literature, figurative language, history of English News broadcasting, and the last is theoretical application those will be explained as follows:

2.2. Theoretical Application

The study of this research is developed using figurative language based on Perrine theory. Figurative language is language using figure of speech where it cannot be taken literary. There are many kinds of figurative language that can be found in the English News Broadcasting. the researcher just wants to analyze and discusses the figurative language based on Perrine's perception. According to Perrine (1977:61-109), figurative language consists of 12 kinds, they are: simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbole, understatement, and irony found in Metro Television English News sending, the meaning of figurative language in Metro Television English News, and the dominant of figurative language in Metro Television English News sending. In English news broadcasting found that figurative language is used to convey his thought, feeling, and perception that cannot be adequately expressed in literal language.

2.3. Figurative style

Figurative means that words are used in a way that is different from the usual meaning. That way the description is more interesting or impressive. Figurative language creates a picture in your mind. For example: He is about to explode! We do not mean to say that the man will actually explode. We only want to say that he is extremely angry. So we use the verb "explode" in a figurative way. In other words, we use a word that usually describes something else. That way the description is more interesting. It creates a certain picture in the mind.

Figurative language according to Warinner (in Tarigan, 1985:179) is language that is used imaginatively and not literary. Thus when having to understand it, people have to think deeper. Figurative language is not intended to be interpreted in a literal sense. Appealing to the imagination, figurative language provides new ways of looking at the new world. It always makes the use of a comparison between different things. Figurative language compares two things that are different in enough ways so that their similarities, when pointed out, are interesting, unique and/or surprising *(http:www.languagesearch. PcHr/eduplan /figurative.html).*

The figurative language, after all, belongs to a language phenomenon, which is interested to analyze, because they are the products of creative imagination. Figurative language with its compatible terms forces the reader to attend to the connotation rather than to the denotations. Using the figurative language the poet can create his poem concrete, condensed and interesting. The writer takes Rupert Brooke's poems in figurative language because it makes the writer interested in knowing the knowledge of poetry and its elements in order to be more clearly understood by the writer and the reader generally.

2.3.1. Types of figurative language

In this research, the researcher discusses the figurative language based on Perrine's perception. According to Perrine (1977:61-109), figurative language consists of 12 kinds, they are: simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbole/overstatement, understatement, and irony. What follows are explanation about the figurative language based on Perrine's perception:

a. **Simile**

Simile and metaphor genuinely have an identical definition. Both of them compare two things that absolutely different. Simile is the explicit comparison of two things, indicates by the word or phrase such as like, as, than, similar, resemble or seems. (Perrine, 1977:61) Simile is the simplest kind of figurative language and it is usually used in the poem (Pradopo, 2003:62). A simile is a comparison of two different things using the words "like" or "as." Example : She runs fast like a cheetah. (She runs very fast.) girl running. Here the example of simile from Shakespeare in Siswantoro (2002: 25).How like a winter hath my absence been, From thee, the pleasure of the fleeting year! What freezing have I felt, what days seen. What old December's bareness everywhere. By using simile, Shakespeare expresses the warm less of love when he is far from his lover. He compares the absence of his lover with the winter season, when there is only frozen and darkness day.

b. **Metaphor**

A metaphor is a comparison of two different things, without "like" or "as." Examples: The snow is a blanket over the house. (The snow covers the house.) Snowy house My little girl is an angel. (My little girl is very nice and sweet.)Defining a

metaphor more difficult than a simile, perhaps the most helpful thing to know is when a poet uses metaphor; there is always a comparison at the poet's mind. This comparison holds merely in the world of imagination.

Perrine (1977:61) states that between metaphor and simile is similar. Both of them are comparison between two things that are essentially unlike. The only distinction between them is the use of connective words. In simile, the poet uses the connective word such as: like, as than, similar to, resemble or seems, while in metaphor the comparison is implied the figurative term is substituted for or identified with the literal term.

Here the example of metaphor from Robert Herrick in Siswantoro (2002:28). You are a tulip seen today But, dearest, of so short to stay. That where you grew scarce man can say. In this stanza, the poet compare his lover with tulip flower that is known, this flower is beautiful but also has a short life.

c. **Personification**

Personification is when a human characteristic is given to something that is not human, such as an object or an animal. Writers personify objects to provide good descriptions. Examples: My pen was flying across the page. (I was writing very fast.) The leaves danced in the wind. (The wind was blowing the leaves around.) falling leaves. Personification is the figurative language that is giving the attribute of human beings to animal, an object or a concept. It is sub type of metaphor, an implied comparison in which the figurative term of the comparison is always human being. (Perrine,1977: 64).

According to Pradopo (2003: 75), the ancient poets until today's poets have used personification. It is comparison between inanimate things and person. Personification makes language is alive, it gives the clarity in the reader's mind of a certain object.

d. Apostrophe

Apostrophe defined as addressing someone absent or something nonhuman as if it was a live and present and could reply to what is being said (Perrine, 1977:65). Apostrophe is also a form of personification in which nonhuman or in animate thing is directly addressed as if it were human or animate. Example of apostrophe from William Wordsworth in Siswantoro (2002: 32): Sweet Thames! Run softly till I end my song. The line above, the poet greets Thames River in London to flow gently until he finishes his song.

e. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is the use of the part for the whole. (Perrine, 1977:67).Pradopo (1999:79) divides synecdoche into two parts: they are Pars pro-toto and Totem pro-parte. Pars pro-toto is a part for the whole and totem pro-parte is when the whole things stand for its part. This example from Shakespeare in Siswantoro (2002: 32): Cuckoo, cuckoo! O word of fear. Unpleasing to a married ear! In this poem, the poet uses synecdoche in 'a married ear'. Ear, a part of body in here represents a man.

f. Metonymy

Metonymy is the use of something closely related to the thing actually meant (Perrine, 1977:67). It can be considered that metonymy is the substitution of a word naming an object for another word closely associated with. This example in Tirajoh (1988: 48): He is addicted to the bottle. It is another way of saying that he drink too much whiskey, so it is called using metonymy.

g. Symbol

Symbol is defined as something that means more than what it is (Perrine, 1977:81). Symbol maybe best understood as an implied metaphor. This example in Perrine (1977: 82): You cannot teach an old dog new trick. In here, not only talking about dog itself, but about living creatures of any species and therefore speaking symbolically. An old dog can be understood as old man that in his aged he cannot think likes he was young.

h. Allegory

Allegory is narrative or description that has meaning beneath the surface one (Perrine, 1977: 88). Allegory is description that has another meaning. The meaning beneath is different from its description. This example from Fadhilah (2004: 50) He threw a pine cones at a jovial squirrel and he ran with chattering fear. The above sentence is allegory because the meaning in the sentence is definitely different from its description. Based on the context, the sentence means a man does not feel guilty as leaving his regiment to get his own salvation. He thinks that his act is wise and true things. More over, as he sees a squirrel save itself, he thinks that everything in nature operates upon the principle of self-preservation.

i. Paradox

Paradox is an apparent contradiction that is nevertheless something true. It is maybe either situation or statement. (Perrine,1977:101). Paradox is the statement seemingly self-contradiction or opposed to what is commonly held to be true but which nevertheless contains a truth. This example in Siswantoro (2002:41):And death shall be no more; earth thou salt die. For the poet, death will not exist again, because death will

die, and the poet has slept and will wake up forever, then there will be no more death and the death has passed by.

j. Hyperbole

A hyperbole is an obvious exaggeration. Hyperboles are usually used to make a point. Hyperboles cannot be taken literally. Examples: I am so hungry I could eat a horse (I am very hungry.) We waited in line forever! (We waited in line for a long time.) The coffee was so hot, I was spitting flames! (The coffee was very hot.) woman is drinking hot coffee. Hyperbole is simply exaggeration out in the service of truth (Perrine, 1977:102). This example is taken from Siswantoro (2002: 34): Why man, if the river were dry. I am able to fill it with tears. Hyperbole is used by the poet overloaded.

k. Understatement

Understatement is saying less than one means that may exist in what are says or merely in how one say it (Perrine, 1977:102). Understatement is opposite of overstatement. As the researcher has already noted above that overstatement is saying more, while understatement is saying less than what the words means. Example: Keep your bright swords, for the dew will must them. Here, he is speaking a quarrel between men armed with swords, as though it were a promenade. The effect is to draw the readers into the heroic calm of writer.

l. Irony

Irony is the opposite of what one means. (Perrine, 1977: 103), an author employs the device for irony effect, letting the reader into the author's confidence, and revealing him as an inventor who is often at or loss for matter to sustain his plot and undecided about how to continue it. This example taken from Fadhilah (2004:49):It is my first and

last battle old boy. The above sentence is an irony. Needles to say, no one is to go to the first and the last battle. Because in the above sentence, unfortunately, it does not really happen that a man says such expression. A man who is in nervous condition only says such expression. This is clear that what the subject said is much remarkable different from what is expected. Here are several common types of figurative language used in the English language.

2.3.2. Effects of Speaker and Listener Characteristics on Figurative Language Use.

In addition to providing feedback about a listener's understanding of a message, conversational interaction also allows for collaboration in the construction of messages themselves (Clark & Wilkes-Gibbs, 1986; Sacks, Schegloff, & Jefferson, 1974). We likewise found numerous joint productions in our corpus, many of which contained figurative language.

With the exception of isolated studies such as McMullen and Conway (1996) and Williams-Whitney et al. (1992), research has tended to neglect the impact of speaker and listener characteristics on figurative language production. Yet there is reason to suspect that these factors affect emotional communication in general and the use of metaphors, idioms, and the like in particular. Tannen (1990), among others, has argued that men and women speak essentially different languages with respect to emotion, but to our knowledge, this hypothesis has not been tested in an experimental paradigm that uses objective events as stimuli and thus can disentangle two separate ways that personal and social characteristics might affect emotional communication.

Figurative language denotes the unusual use of language for a special effect. A figurative phrase read literally will sound like nonsense, because figurative language expresses meanings

beyond the mere definitions of words. All kinds of writers from all genres of writing, especially poets, use figurative language devices to enhance the meaning of their sentences. Figurative language departs from the literal meaning of words for the sake of comparison, emphasis, clarity, or freshness. As a fiction writer, you will inevitably use figurative language in your stories and novels - probably more often than you realize. Understanding the differences between the major types of figurative language will help you to use each of them more effectively in your prose. Figurative language is language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. When a writer uses literal language, he or she is simply stating the facts as they are. Figurative language, in comparison, uses exaggerations or alterations to make a particular linguistic point. Figurative language is very common in poetry, but is also used in prose and nonfiction writing as well. There are many different types of figurative language. For example, it often includes the use of a specific type of word or word meaning:

Figurative language is a word or phrase that cannot be taken literally. Writers use figurative language to describe things, people, or ideas. Common reasons to use figurative language:

a. for comparison

b. for emphasis or stress

c. to make something clear

d. to say something in a new way

e. to help the reader/listener form a picture in their mind

f. to make a story or poem interesting

2.3.3. Notion of Figurative Language

Figurative language is a poet's expression of his imagination. According to Perrine (1977:61), figurative language is broadly defined as anyway of saying something other than ordinary way. And it is more narrowly definable as a way of saying one thing and meaning another. According to Alternberd in Pradopo (2003:62), a figure of speech has one general characteristic. A figure of speech ties up one thing to another thing; the link between two things includes comparison, exaggeration and saying less. Figurative language makes writing concrete and colorful. Because language is adaptable and lends itself to imaginative usage; man can express the same idea in different ways. He may use direct statement or new way uses figurative language. NDale in Tarigan (1985:6) states that figure of speech is figurative language that employed to heighten and improve an effect by introducing and comparing one certain thing to another more general thing. From the definition above, it can be concluded that figurative language is a form of expression that departs from normal word or sentence on form common literal meaning of word or sentence or form common literal meaning.

Figurative language goes beyond the literary meaning of words to achieve a particular effect. The purpose of figurative uses is to stimulate a certain image. It affects the language beauty of work in both oral and written communication. Figurative language serves a variety of purposes. They are used to clarify meaning, to provide vivid examples, to emphasize, to stimulate associations and emotions, to give life to inanimate object, to amuse or to ornament. The most important, they have an essentials aesthetic purpose, widening and deepening the range of perception and response to the word of objects and ideas. In other words, figurative language serves to convey thought, feeling and perceptions that cannot be adequately expressed in literal language.

2.4. Broadcasting

Broadcasting, electronic transmission of radio and television signals that are intended for general public reception, as distinguished from private signals that are directed to specific receivers. In its most common form, broadcasting may be described as the systematic dissemination of entertainment, information, educational programming, and other features for simultaneous reception by a scattered audience with appropriate receiving apparatus. Broadcasts may be audible only, as in radio, or visual or a combination of both, as in television. Sound broadcasting in this sense may be said to have started about 1920, while television broadcasting began in the 1930s. With the advent of cable television in the early 1950s and the use of satellites for broadcasting beginning in the early 1960s, television reception improved and the number of programs receivable increased dramatically.

According to Ben H. Henneke, (2009) Broadcasting / Announcing is nothing more than an attempt to communicate information may reach millions, it is directed to the individual listener and the communication is complete only when the listener hears, comprehends, is interested and then act upon what he hears" (Broadcasting nothing else is simply an attempt to communicate the information to tell you something. Although the information can reach millions of listeners, but projecting the listener on an individual basis and the communication is perfect when listeners hear, understand, and feel interested, then do what he hears it)

J. B. Wahyudi (1996) Broadcasting (broadcasting) is: The process of communication of a point to the audience, which is a process of sending information from a person or a producer (profession) to the community through the process of transmitting electromagnetic waves or higher. Broadcasting which is a synonym for broadcasting are all activities that allow their radio

and television broadcasts that include the terms of the ideal, the hardware and software by means of broadcasting or transmission, both on land and in space using electromagnetic waves or wave higher for viewed and acceptable to the public through radio or television receiver with or without tools.

According to Law No. 32, 2002 Broadcasting has a sense as activities of a broadcast by means of broadcasting or transmission means on land, at sea, and in space by using spectrum radio frequency (radio signal) is wave-shaped electromagnetic yang propagate through the air, cable or other media to be received simultaneously and concurrently by the community with a set of equipment broadcast receiver. Of the three terms it can be concluded that the Broadcasting (Broadcasting) is the process of sending information or broadcast to various locations through the process of transmitting electromagnetic, to be received simultaneously by the public (audience) with receipts devices broadcast receivers such as radio, television, data communications on the network and other media. The scope of this article encompasses the nontechnical aspects of broadcasting. It traces the development of radio and television broadcasting, surveys the state of broadcasting in various countries throughout the world, and discusses the relationship of the broadcaster to government and the public. Discussion of broadcasting as a medium of art includes a description of borrowings from other media. For more detailed information about electronic components and techniques used in radio and television communications.

The reports contain descriptions of legislation, broadly construed, that dealt with language protection and promotion including, especially, facilitative or affirmative measures relating to minorities' access to broadcasting in their own languages. Every possible effort has been made to ensure the information provided in each of the country reports was accurate and up

to date as of Spring 2003. We sought particularly to identify measures that might indirectly affect diversity of language use, including minority establishment, ownership and editorial control of broadcasting outlets ; access (in the broadest sense of the term and at the national, regional and local levels); slots on public broadcasting services (application of qualitative and quantitative criteria), including quotas for programs in minority languages; origin-of-production requirements; favorable financing and tax regimes; structured training for journalists and other staff through the medium of minority languages, etc. Reports are sensitive to prohibitive measures relating to minorities' access to broadcasting in their own languages. Such measures could include: prohibitions on certain languages; restrictions on programs in certain languages; restrictions/prohibitions on programs broadcast in foreign languages from abroad; restrictions/prohibitions on ownership (by foreign nationals or by persons belonging to minorities); and diverse forms of indirect discrimination (unfavorable tax regimes, the application of excessive administrative/licensing provisions specifically to minority-language broadcasters). Where applicable, we sought information about multilateral arrangements or treaties that would affect language usage in broadcasting. We requested correspondents to report divergences between legislation on paper and legislation in practice and to note systems of control or other factors which could affect minority groups' use of their own languages generally (and thereby impact indirectly on the broadcasting sector as well).

2.5. Metro TV

Metro TV is Indonesia's first 24-hour news channel, based in West Jakarta. The station was established on 25 November 2000 and now has over 53 transmission sites all over the country. It is owned by Surya Paloh who also owns the Media Indonesia daily. These two, along with other newspapers distributed in different parts of Indonesia, are part of the Media Group. It

is the only TV station to offer Mandarin news and no sinetron (soap opera) programs in Indonesia, although recently the station has also begun to broadcast entertainment and multicultural programs such as the tech show "e-Lifestyle," the satirical news and current affairs show "Republik Mimpi" (The Dream Republic), musical programming such as Musik + and Idenesia, and other special or regional programming.

2.5.1. History

Metro TV was established on October 25, 1999. initially planned test of transmission born name as Metro TV (Media Televisi Indonesia operated by Media Indonesia by President Main General Manager Director's father Surya Paloh. Metro TV was launched on November 25, 2000 by Putra Nababan as first news anchored and first newscast. Metro TV was the first Indonesian television company to have been officially inaugurated by the President of Indonesia himself.

2.5.2. Concept and Slogans

Metro TV has a different concept than the other stations in Indonesia. It broadcasts 24 hours a day, with programs focused on news around the world. Metro TV broadcast three new English language programs, World News, Indonesia Now, and Talk Indonesia. It also had Chinese language programs such as Metro Xin-Wen, as well as IT, documentary, and culinary programs. It has a motivation program, Mario Teguh Golden Ways. It also shows business programming, including "Economic Challenges" and Bisnis Hari Ini (Business Today). Metro TV also has an info commercial block, usually residential, but sometimes, any price of product and technology. The infomercial block usually airs on networks and stations during morning on

weekends. The block has no commercial breaks. This channel is owned by Media Group, which also owns Media Indonesia and Lampung Post newspapers.

However, Metro TV was not the first Indonesian channel to be broadcast in English. RCTI became the first Indonesian channel to broadcast in English when showing Indonesia Today on November 1, 1996. This English news program was made with a specific target audience in mind: foreigners who wanted to know the latest news and more information about Indonesia. It ended in 2001. Metro TV later broadcast Metro This Morning and News Flash. Metro This Morning ended in March 2007. Metro TV was the only news channel in Indonesia until 2008, when Lativi was re-branded as TV ONE by dropping all of sitcoms as well as soap operas, focusing on news and sports programs. And the slogans are "Be Smart, Be Informed (2008-May 20, 2010) and Knowledge To Elevate (May 20, 2010-present.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research method

Research method is defined as a procedure or mechanism necessary applied in finding out the solution for the problems that have been formulated within a research. The research method of the study contains: type of the research, object of the research, type of the data and data source, method of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

3.2. Type of the Research

This research is a descriptive research in which the objective is to describe the actual user of language for communication. The nature is not to test and to prove but to explore and to describe. As a describe one, the research is qualitative. The data collected is in the form of words rather than numbers. The qualitative data consists of detailed description of situation, events, people, interaction, and observed behaviors, direct questions, from people about their experiences, attitudes, beliefs, thoughts, and entire passage from documents, correspondence, records and case histories.

3.3. Object of the Research

The object of the research on this study is English news which involve figurative language that used and sent in English news broadcasting of Metro Television during the campaign of Jakarta Gubernatorial Election from October 2016 to February 2017.

3.4. Type of the Data and Data Source

Sentences in news are at once the simplest and the most complex form of literary expression. The language styles can be spoken or written. They can be found in song, magazine, drama, poetry, news, music, quiz, etc. In this research, the writer will study English News in Metro Television. The sources of all the data were taken from the television, internet and live streaming news. The writer uses primary data sources taken from news sent in October 2016 to February 2017 and also the figurative language theory and the other data, which can support the study.

3.5. Method of the Data Collection

The data are collected by documentation. Documentation is the method used in scientific research in order to collect the data by using the document or evidence list. The last the writer collect and record both primary data and secondary data in a sort of documents used as the evidence of the study.

The necessary steps of collecting the data are as follows:

a. Reading the news more than once.

b. Collecting all the news taken

c. Tabulating all the data into a table

d. Finding out all the words, sentences and phrase having figurative language as the data.

e. Noting down the data based on their classification.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the result of research from the researcher. The display of the data was done formerly by giving the description of figurative language has found in the news. The finding utterances and grouping figurative language in sentences can help the readers understand what will be provided by the researcher.

4.1. Data and analysis

All the data is taken from utterances in the discourse of English news on Metro TV broadcasting from October to February during the campaign of Jakarta Gubernatorial Election 2017.

4.1.1. Table data analysis of discourse in October

Date	Statement	Figurative	Note
October 4	• The Jakarta General Election Commission will hold three debates ahead of the 2017 Jakarta gubernatorial election. • It will be held in December, January and February • the candidates can share their thoughts during the debates. • "The first debate will be about social issues," • Indonesian Survey Circle (LSI) has revealed incumbent Jakarta Governor Basuki Tjahaja Purnama is still the strongest contender • LSI conducted at the end of September • It asked 440 respondents from all across Jakarta. • The campaign team arrived at the Jakarta General Election Commission office this evening	• *personification* • *synecdoche* • *understatement* • *synecdoche* • *personification* • *personification* • *synecdoche* • *personification*	
October 5	• The Indonesian Survey Circle (LSI) published its latest survey on the 2017 Jakarta gubernatorial election yesterday • The survey showed Ahok-Djarot led with 31.4 percent followed by Anies-Sandiaga with 21.1 percent and Agus-Sylviana with 19.3 percent. • LSI conducted the survey at the end of September. The poll agency asked 440 respondents from all regions in the capital.	• *personification* • *personification* • *personification*	
October 7	• The video conference was also attended by Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) • As many as 101 regions will hold simultaneous regional elections in February 2017	• *symbol* • *simile*	
October 18	• "Neutrality is a must • "We must be like referee. We must be neutral • Jakarta Metro Police has prepared measures to secure the gubernatorial election	• *understatement* • *metaphor* • *metonymy*	

October 24	• Indonesia will stage simultaneous regional elections in February 2017. As many as 101 will hold elections	• *personification*	
	• Indonesia will stage simultaneous regional elections in February 2017. As many as 101 will hold elections	• *synecdoche*	
	• Election Supervision Board (Bawaslu) said Aceh, Papua and Banten are prone to conflicts during regional elections	• *personification*	
	• Election Supervision Board (Bawaslu) said Aceh, Papua and Banten are prone to conflicts during regional elections	• *metonymy*	
	• The National Police and the National Armed Forces are responsible to secure the regional elections.	• *personification*	
	• The National Police and the National Armed Forces are responsible to secure the regional elections.	• *metonymy*	
	• "It is the ethical thing to do,"	• *understatement*	
	• The campaign period for the gubernatorial election will be held from October 28, 2016 until February 11, 2017	• *synecdoche*	
	• The campaign period will be held from October 28, 2016 to February 11, 2017	• *synecdoche*	
	• Jakarta Governor Basuki Tjahaja Purnama and Vice Governor Djarot Saiful hidayat are supported by PDIP, Nasdem, Hanura and Golkar	• *personification*	
	• Jakarta Governor Basuki Tjahaja Purnama and Vice Governor Djarot Saiful hidayat are supported by PDIP, Nasdem, Hanura and Golkar	• *metonymy*	
	• Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono and Sylviana Murni are supported by Democratic Party, PPP, PKB and PAN	• *personification*	
	• Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono and Sylviana Murni are supported by Democratic Party, PPP, PKB and PAN	• *metonymy*	
	• Anies Baswedan and Sandiaga Uno are supported by Gerindra and PKS.	• *personification*	
	• Anies Baswedan and Sandiaga Uno are supported by Gerindra and PKS	• *metonymy*	
	• The three pairs registered to KPUD DKI last September	• *metonymy*	
October 25	• Center for Digital Society (CfDS) shows Basuki Tjahaja Purnama (Ahok) is the most popular Jakarta governor candidate in social media	• *Personification*	
	• Center for Digital Society (CfDS) shows Basuki Tjahaja Purnama (Ahok) is the most popular Jakarta governor candidate in social media	• *metonymy*	
	• "Positive sentiment for Ahok is 55 percent,"	• *overstatement*	
	• Ahok has more than 5.4 million followers in Twitter and more than 1.1 million followers in Instagram.	• *paradox*	
	• Ahok also has around 1.2 million likes in Facebook.	• *paradox*	
October 26	• Home Minister has appointed the Home Ministry's regional autonomy director general Soni Sumarsono as acting Jakarta governor	• *personification*	
	• Home Minister has appointed the Home Ministry's regional autonomy director general Soni Sumarsono as acting Jakarta governor	• *metonymy*	
	• Home Minister has appointed the Home Ministry's regional autonomy director general Soni Sumarsono as acting Jakarta governor	• *metaphor*	
	• "I will meet with Pak Ahok	• *metonymy*	
October 28	• The Election Supervisory Board (Bawaslu) will cooperate with the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) and the Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK) to monitor campaign funds in regional elections	• *personification*	
	• The Election Supervisory Board (Bawaslu) will cooperate with the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) and the Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK) to monitor campaign funds in regional elections	• *metonymy*	
	• "Hopefully, all candidates follow the regulations,"	• *understatement*	
	• all candidates have to prepare special bank accounts. Therefore, Bawaslu can easily monitor their campaign funds	• *personification*	
Total		**46**	

After analyzing the data shown in the table analysis of discourse in October above, it can be seen that many types of figurative style involved in the statement and utterances that are expressed by the speaker through broadcasting media especially television. The writer find 46 amount of figurative language are expressed, stated and uttered during October campaign of Jakarta Gubernatorial Election 2017, they are ; personification (18), metonymy (11), metaphor (2), understatement/overstatement (5), paradox (2), synecdoche (6), symbol (1) and simile (1).

4.1.2. Table data analysis of discourse in November

Date	Statement	Figurative	Note
November 1	• Muslim hardliners plan a massive protest against him. • Muslim hardliners plan a massive protest against him. • They want the National Police to process his religious blasphemy case • They want the National Police to process his religious blasphemy case • National Police chief predicts around 30 thousand people will join the demonstration. • National Police chief predicts around 30 thousand people will join the demonstration. • National Police chief predicts around 30 thousand people will join the demonstration. • The police will deploy around 18 thousand personnel to secure the protest.	• *personification* • *metonymy* • *personification* • *metonymy* • *personification* • *metonymy* • *synecdoche* • *synecdoche*	
November 2	• Cabinet Secretary urged for calm ahead of a mass protest in the capital on November 4. • Cabinet Secretary urged for calm ahead of a mass protest in the capital on November 4. • "It must not disturb public order," • the meetings can help ease political tension. • "Instability will harm the public," • As many as 35 Islamic organizations will hold demonstration against Jakarta governor candidate Basuki Tjahaja Purnama (Ahok) • As many as 35 Islamic organizations will hold demonstration against Jakarta governor candidate Basuki Tjahaja Purnama (Ahok) • Acting Jakarta Governor said he is ready to secure the Jakarta gubernatorial election • Acting Jakarta Governor said he is ready to secure the Jakarta gubernatorial election • He will gather city administration officials. • He will gather city administration officials. • The capital will hold the election in February 2017 • The capital will hold the election in February 2017	• *Personification* • *metonymy* • *understatement* • *personification* • *personification* • *simile* • *personification* • *personification* • *overstatement* • *personification* • *metonymy* • *personification* • *metonymy*	
November 8	• Incumbent Jakarta Governor will hold concert for his supporters. • Incumbent Jakarta Governor will hold concert for his supporters.	• *allegory* • *personification*	
November 18	• Incumbent Jakarta Governor Basuki Tjahaja Purnama (Ahok) will visit 700 neighborhoods in the Jakarta gubernatorial election campaign • "I received reports from 700 neighborhoods," • "I received reports from 700 neighborhoods," • "The residents mostly complained about flooding and red tape," • "The residents mostly complained about flooding and red tape,"	• *allegory* • *paradox* • *irony* • *personification* • *allegory*	
Total		**28**	

After analyzing the data shown in the table analysis of discourse in November above, it can be seen that some types of figurative style involved in the statement and utterances that are expressed by the speaker through broadcasting media especially television. The writer find 28 amount of figurative language are expressed, stated and uttered during November campaign of Jakarta Gubernatorial Election 2017, they are ; personification (12), metonymy (6), allegory (3), understatement/overstatement (2), paradox (1), synecdoche (2), irony (1) and simile (1).

4.1.3. Table analysis of data in December

Date	Statement	Figurative	Note
December 15	• A new poll showed the incumbent pair in the Jakarta gubernatorial election regained the lead • The Indonesian Survey Agency (LSI) released its latest poll on Thursday • The agency conducted the poll on December 3-11 • The poll showed the electability rate of Basuki Tjahaja Purnama-Djarot Saiful Hidayat improved to 31.8 percent from 26.2 percent in November 2016 • the electability rate of Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono-Sylviana Murni decreased to 26.5 percent from 30.4 percent last month • the electability rate of Anies Baswedan-Sandiaga Uno declined to 23.9 percent from 24.5 percent last month • The agency interviewed about 800 respondents • It used multistage random sampling with 3.5 percent margin of error • It used multistage random sampling with 3.5 percent margin of error	• *personification* • *personification* • *personification* • *personification* • *personification* • *personification* • *personification* • *personification* • *allegory*	
December 22	• Incumbent Jakarta has carried out measures to win young voters • Incumbent Jakarta has carried out measures to win young voters • The incumbent will compete against Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono and Anies Baswedan in the Jakarta gubernatorial election on February 15, 2017 • There are around seven million voters in the capital. • Around 1.3 million voters are under 30 years of age • "Young people want proves. They do not want speeches,"	• *allegory* • *personification* • *allegory* • *synecdoche* • *synecdoche* • *synecdoche*	
Total		15	

After analyzing the data shown in the table analysis of discourse in December above, it can be seen that some types of figurative style involved in the statement and utterances that are expressed by the speaker through broadcasting media especially television. The writer find 43 amount of figurative language are expressed, stated and uttered during December campaign of Jakarta Gubernatorial Election 2017, they are ; personification (9), allegory (3) and synecdoche (3). It shows that the condition is not always the same in every month. It is influenced by many

factors such as ; many kinds of program covered in December as the end of a year, not only political news are covered but also entertainment news.

4.1.4. Table data analysis of discourse in January

Date	Statement	Figurative	Note
January 5	• "I hope I can control my emotion," • I hope I can control my emotion," • "I know they will attack my character," • "I know they will attack my character," • The debates will be broadcast by national televisions. • The candidates will address various issues including political, economic and social issues.	• *understatement* • *synecdoche* • *overstatement* • *synecdoche* • *personification* • *synecdoche*	
January 6	• The Jakarta General Election Commission will invite several mass organizations to the Jakarta gubernatorial election debates. • The Jakarta General Election Commission will invite several mass organizations to the Jakarta gubernatorial election debates. • The commission will hold three debates • It will staged the first debate on January 13, 2017. • It will staged the first debate on January 13, 2017. • "The candidates can bring 100 supporters,"	• *personification* • *metonymy* • *personification* • *personification* • *synecdoche* • *hyperbole*	
January 17	• Indonesian Survey Circle (LSI) showed that Anies Baswedan-Sandiaga Uno trailed far behind the other pairs in the Jakarta gubernatorial election • Indonesian Survey Circle (LSI) showed that Anies Baswedan-Sandiaga Uno trailed far behind the other pairs in the Jakarta gubernatorial election • "Anies-Sandi could lose in the first round, • "Anies-Sandi could lose in the first round, • LSI held the survey from January 5 to January 11. • LSI held the survey from January 5 to January 11. • The agency asked 880 respondents • The agency asked 880 respondents • The survey used multistage random sampling method with margin of error plus minus 3.4 percent • The Jakarta General Election Commission will stage the Jakarta gubernatorial election in mid-February. • The Jakarta General Election Commission will stage the Jakarta gubernatorial election in mid-February. • The capital has more than seven million voters • The capital has more than seven million voters	• *personification* • *metonymy* • *overstatement* • *paradox* • *personification* • *metonymy* • *personification* • *synecdoche* • *personification* • *personification* • *metonymy* • *personification* • *synecdoche*	
January 18	• "We will deploy 13,023 witnesses," • "We will recruit the witnesses from PDIP, Golkar, Hanura and Nasdem," • "We will recruit the witnesses from PDIP, Golkar, Hanura and Nasdem," • The incumbent will compete against Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono-Sylviana Murni and Anies Baswedan-Sandiaga • The incumbent will compete against Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono-Sylviana Murni and Anies Baswedan-Sandiaga • "Slum residents could suffer various diseases,"	• *overstatement* • *overstatement* • *synecdoche* • *metonymy* • *allegory* • *metonymy*	
January 23	• About 70 thousand police officers will guard simultaneous regional elections next month. • "We have prepared 70,000 police officers," • "We have prepared 70,000 police officers," • "We have prepared 4,100 Police Mobile Brigade officers," • The police have mapped the conflict-prone regions. • They will monitor the conflict-prone regions."Aceh, West Papua and Jakarta," he stated	• *overstatement* • *overstatement* • *hyperbole* • *overstatement* • *symbol* • *allegory*	

Date	Statement	Figurative	Note
	• They will monitor the conflict-prone regions."Aceh, West Papua and Jakarta," he stated	• *synecdoche*	
	• Seven provinces, 18 cities and 76 regencies will hold local elections on February 15.	• *personification*	
	• Seven provinces, 18 cities and 76 regencies will hold local elections on February 15.	• *synecdoche*	
January 30	• The National Police Criminal Investigation Unit has summoned Jakarta vice governor candidate Sylviana Murni	• *personification*	
	• The National Police Criminal Investigation Unit has summoned Jakarta vice governor candidate Sylviana Murni	• *metonymy*	
	• Sylviana Murni as a witness in an alleged graft case regarding the construction of the Al-Fauz mosque at the Central Jakarta mayor office	• *metaphor*	
	• She did not give any statement.	• *understatement*	
	• She did not give any statement.	• *paradox*	
Total		**45**	

After analyzing the data shown in the table analysis of discourse in January above, it can be seen that some types of figurative style involved in the statement and utterances that are expressed by the speaker through broadcasting media especially television. The writer find 45 amount of figurative language are expressed, stated and uttered during January campaign of Jakarta Gubernatorial Election 2017, they are ; personification (12), metonymy (7), understatement/overstatement (9), paradox (2), synecdoche (9), hyperbole (2), metaphor (1), symbol (1) and allegory (2).

4.1.5. Table data analysis of discourse in February

Date	Statement	Figurative	Note
	• The National Armed Forces will support the National Police during the simultaneous regional elections next week	• *personification*	
	• The National Armed Forces will support the National Police during the simultaneous regional elections next week	• *metonymy*	
	• "All citizens should enjoy democracy festivals," he continued.	• *overstatement*	
February 7	• "All citizens should enjoy democracy festivals," he continued.	• *metonymy*	
	• "All citizens should enjoy democracy festivals," he continued.	• *synecdoche*	
	• The National Armed Forces and the National Police have prepared various security measures.	• *personification*	
	• The National Armed Forces and the National Police have prepared various security measures.	• *metonymy*	
	• They have mapped conflict prone areas.	• *allegory*	
	• Seven provinces, 18 cities and 76 regencies will hold regional elections.	• *synecdoche*	
	• Indikator Politik Indonesia found that Basuki Tjahaja Purnama-Djarot Saipul Hidayat's electability rose to 39.04	• *metonymy*	
	• Indikator Politik Indonesia found that Basuki Tjahaja Purnama-Djarot Saipul Hidayat's electability rose to 39.04	• *personification*	
	• Indikator found that Anies Baswedan-Sandiaga Uno's electability rose to 35.36 percent this month from 23.8 percent last month	• *personification*	
	• Indikator found that Anies Baswedan-Sandiaga Uno's electability rose to	• *metonymy*	

February 10	35.36 percent this month from 23.8 percent last month • Indikator found that Agus Yudhoyono-Sylviana Murni's electability fell to 19.45 percent this month from 23.6 percent last month • Indikator found that Agus Yudhoyono-Sylviana Murni's electability fell to 19.45 percent this month from 23.6 percent last month • "Their electability has declined since november," Indikator executive director Burhanuddin Muhtadi in Jakarta on Friday • The survey took place on February 2-8 with 621 respondents. • The survey took place on February 2-8 with 621 respondents. • The survey used stratified systematic random sampling method with margin of error plus minus four percent • The Jakarta gubernatorial election will take place on February 15. • Authorities will deploy more than 28 thousand security officers during the Jakarta gubernatorial election • Authorities will deploy more than 28 thousand security officers during the Jakarta gubernatorial election • They will also monitor social media. They will anticipate online hoaxes • "People must not spread hoaxes," • People must not spread hoaxes,"	• *personification* • *metonymy* • *personification* • *personification* • *synecdoche* • *personification* • *personification* • *metonymy* • *personification* • *synecdoche* • *overstatement* • *paradox*	
Total		**25**	

After analyzing the data shown in the table analysis of discourse in February above, it can be seen that some types of figurative style involved in the statement and utterances that are expressed by the speaker through broadcasting media especially television. The writer find 25 amount of figurative language are expressed, stated and uttered during February campaign of Jakarta Gubernatorial Election 2017, they are ; personification (10), metonymy (7), understatement/overstatement (2), paradox (1), synecdoche (4) and allegory (1).

4.2. Findings

By looking at the analysis in the previous subtitle, it is found that in October there are **46** amount of figurative language are expressed, stated and uttered, they are ; personification (18), metonymy (11), metaphor (2), understatement/overstatement (5), paradox (2), synecdoche (6), symbol (1) and simile (1). In November, the writer find **28** amount of figurative language are expressed, stated and uttered, they are ; personifsication (12), metonymy (6), allegory (3), understatement/overstatement (2), paradox (1), synecdoche (2), irony (1) and simile (1).

In December, the writer find **15** amount of figurative language are expressed, they are ; personification (9), allegory (3) and synecdoche (3). In January, the writer find **45** amount of figurative language are expressed, stated and uttered, they are ; personification (12), metonymy (7), understatement/overstatement (9), paradox (2), synecdoche (9), hyperbole (2), metaphor (1), symbol (1) and allegory (2). In February, the writer find **25** amount of figurative language are expressed, stated and uttered, they are; personification (10), metonymy (7), understatement/overstatement (2), paradox (1), synecdoche (4) and allegory (1).

4.2.1. Table percentage of the amount

After counting all the data of every month table, it can be written into a table as follow:

No	Types of Figurative	Amount	Percentage (%)
1	Simile	2	**1,25%**
2	Metaphor	3	**1,88%**
3	Personification	61	**38,36%**
4	Apostrophe	-	**0%**
5	Synecdoche	24	**15,09%**
6	Metonymy	31	**19,49%**
7	Symbol	2	**1,25%**
8	Allegory	9	**5,66%**
9	Paradox	6	**3,77%**
10	Hyperbole	2	**1,25%**
11	Understatement/overstatement	18	**11,32%**
12	Irony	1	**0.62%**
	Total	**159**	**100%**

By looking at the table above, it can be said that the most dominantly expressed is personification 61 (38,36%), metonymy 31 (19,49%), synecdoche 24 (15,09), understatement/overstatement 18 (11,32), allegory 9 (5,66%), paradox 6 (3,77), metaphor 3 (1,88), simile 2 (1,25), symbol 2 (1,25), hyperbole 2 (1,25), irony 1 (0,62%) and apostrophe 0 ()%).

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter the writer would like to write the conclusion and suggestion based on the result of the analysis on the utterances selected news.

5.1. Conclusion

Based on the findings presented in previous chapter, the writer gets some conclusion as follows:

Based on research finding, the writer found some figurative languages in the campaign of Jakarta Gubernatorial Election 2017 selected statements, sentences and utterances. According Zainuddin (1992: 51), explains that figurative language is the use of variety of language that represents or describe something by choosing and arranging of the words in the sentence to obtain a certain effect. We know that most of figurative language which used campaign of Jakarta Gubernatorial Election 2017 are simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbole, understatement and irony. And the most dominantly used is "personification" when a human characteristic is given to something that is not human, such as an object or an animal. Writers personify objects to provide good descriptions. Pateda (2001: 81) explains that the meaning of language is also a variety when viewed from different point of view. From the researcher point of view, the meaning contained from the example above is that heaven has given to me. In the semantic meaning of the above can be classified into the connotative meaning.

5.2. Suggestion

Related to the result analysis of the campaign of Jakarta Gubernatorial Election 2017 selected statements, sentences and utterances, the writer has three purpose and suggestions to the students, teacher, and further researcher.

1. Suggestion for students

The student should be open mind that English is very important. Moreover, study about figurative language that usually used in song, poem, etc. The using figurative languages is to make the song, poem or our daily speaking more interesting not only in listening but also in reading and writing.

2. Suggestion for the teacher

Related to the contribution to the English teacher, it is hoped that this study can be a complement for other literary studies especially about figurative languages, when teaching listening, writing and reading.

3. Suggestion for the researcher

The writer has some suggestions related to the subject of research for the next researcher, because my research study is actually still far from being perfect, so it can be continued. Moreover, the researcher has to master in English being doing the research to get more advantages research. In addition, the result of the study can give contribution to others and give advantages to all people that they have intention to learn about live through work of art.

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