

# SEKOLAH TINGGI KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN STKIP PGRI JOMBANG

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PROGRAM STUDI TERAKREDITAS! PROGRAM STUDI TERAKREDITASI

PENDIDIKAN EKONOMI SK/BAN-PT NO 1521/SK/BAN-PT/Akred/S/VI/2018 PENDIDIKAN PANCASILA DAN KEWARGANEGARAAN SK/BAN-PT NO 1133/SK/BAN-PT/Akred/S/X/2015

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Menerangkan bahwa artikel ilmiah berjudul:

## Stylistics Features in Personal Essay of English Department Students

Karya: 1. Aang Fatihul Islam

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<u>Unique</u>	penelitian ini menerapkan beberapa teori dalam menganalisa, yaitu stilstika, personal essaydan komunikasi	-
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<u>Unique</u>	Kata Kunci: Fitur Stilistika, Personal Essay	-
<u>Unique</u>	This research apply some theories in analyzing data, namely: Stylistics, personal essay and communication	-
<u>Unique</u>	This research used descriptive qualitative method	-
Unique	Beside that this research use two data collection techniques: observation and interview	-
<u>Unique</u>	So that this research describe phenomenon which relate to research problem	-
<u>Unique</u>	Key words: Stylistics Features, Personal Essay	-
<u>Unique</u>	Volume 2 No 2, Pebruari 2016 Page 48-53	-
Unique	English Department students's personal essay therefore also constructed by students's background of knowledge also	-
<u>Unique</u>	THEORIES a) Stylistics Stylistics is a word derived from style	-
16 results	it is a discipline which studies different styles	juniperpublishers.com iosrjournals.org myschool.ng myproject.com.ng projectchampionz.com.ng scribd.com juniperpublishers.com docplayer.net e- projecttopics.com doc88.com

<b>Unique</b>	Style has 49 grown to mean so many things to so many people today	-
<u>Unique</u>	five of them shall be explained	-
1 results	a) Lexico - syntactic patterns occurs along the syntagmatic (chain, horizontal) axis	ejournal.stkipjb.ac.id
<u>Unique</u>	RESEARCH METHOD This study employs descriptive qualitative research	-
<u>Unique</u>	The data is obtained through observation and interview	-
<u>Unique</u>	The selection of word are obviously an emphasis through the language style	-
<u>Unique</u>	In personal essay, writers apply some lexical features	-
Unique	( ICE/P1/L5-7) c) That makes them buried in this world and difficult to rise again	-
Unique	There are six questions delivered rhetorically as below	-
<u>Unique</u>	a) And now what makes them feel so useless	-
<u>Unique</u>	(ICE/P2/L14- 15) b) Can we imagine what happen then	-
<u>Unique</u>	( FTR/P2/L18) e) what are they exactly needed	-
<u>Unique</u>	( FIAF/P1/L16-17) b) Revising is better than crying,	-
<u>Unique</u>	( FIAF/P1/L23) c) face is lesser than the first problem they met	-
<u>Unique</u>	The word accumulation comes from Latin and it means mass, pile or heap	-
<u>Unique</u>	The writers in their personal essays used most of accumulation	-
<u>Unique</u>	(ICE/P2/L12-14) b) There is only how people think of it	-
<u>Unique</u>	The God will not change his people unless they change it by their selves	-
<u>Unique</u>	(ICE/P3/L18-19) c) Face everything with smile	-
<u>Unique</u>	Starts from smile and ends with our best smile too	-
<u>Unique</u>	So, our life will be full happiness and we can enjoy the entire life	-
<u>Unique</u>	Everything begins from zero then ends with a big success	-
<u>Unique</u>	Hypophora is different from rhetorical questions	-
<u>Unique</u>	In a rhetorical question the answer is not provided by the writer	-

7 results	In hypophora, however, the writer poses the question and answers it immediately after	myenglishpages.com unacademy.com scribd.com edoc.site scribd.com pt.scribd.com es.scribd.com
<b>Unique</b>	Hypophora is also called anthypophora or antipophora	-
<u>Unique</u>	You don't understand the rich condition, I answered	-
<u>Unique</u>	So started from now, be a gratefull in your life	-
<u>Unique</u>	(FTR/P1/L12-14) b) Can you imagine those,	-
<u>Unique</u>	Perhaps one imagines if its twinning in mother	-
<u>Unique</u>	May be two thinks them duplicated	-
<u>Unique</u>	Hemm, may be true, may be more than words	-
<u>Unique</u>	Well, here expectation and educational value are FUTURE	-
<u>Unique</u>	what thing that they must keep	-
<u>Unique</u>	The only thing we have to consider is life is about facing problem	-
30 results	" and after we got the question, some expectations will come to answer it	answers.com niemanlab.org time.com chompchomp.com stevenherrick.com.au afterabortion.org askamanager.org nevastory.com greatexpectationsusvi.com fearlesssalarynegotiation.com
<u>Unique</u>	Expectation here has the same function as hypothesis	-
<u>Unique</u>	People will have their own hypothesis why he/she did it	-
Unique	And every hypothesis will make different action	-
<u>Unique</u>	think that everything surround you as a miracle,	-
<u>Unique</u>	(ICE/P4/L33-34) b) They just walk like a blind one,	-
<u>Unique</u>	( FIAF/P1/L10) 6) Symbol 52 A symbol signifies or stands for something else	-
<u>Unique</u>	Usually that something is concrete	-
<u>Unique</u>	Metaphors occupy a central place in the rhetoric of personal essays's writers	-
<u>Unique</u>	The trope generates imagery which invokes targeted associations, and channels our way of thinking	-
Unique	Here are several instances of metaphors used: a) Based on the light whispering above	-

<b>Unique</b>	because successful is only a final thropy,	-
<b>Unique</b>	( FIAF/P1/L5) d) because people like these have a miracle glasses	-
<b>Unique</b>	Antithesis is also used to establish contrast between ideas, phrases or words	-
<b>Unique</b>	"my life is nothing" in the world where they stand on	-
<b>Unique</b>	positive and negative thinking (TPOPT/P2/L5) c) low risk and big risk	-
<u>Unique</u>	This research find out three lexical features namely pararelism, rhetorical question, and comparison	-
<u>Unique</u>	b) Figurative Language While writers also apply some figurative languages in their personal essay	-
<u>Unique</u>	They are: accumulation, ephipora, hyphopora, personification, simile, symbol, metaphor, and antithesis	-
<u>Unique</u>	Tracing the Essay through Experience to Truth	-
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<b>Unique</b>	Language, Discourse, and Literature: An Introductory Reader in Discourse Stylistics	-
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<b>Unique</b>	Content THE EFFECT OF TASK-BASED INSTRUCTION (TBI) TECHNIQUE IN TEACHING TEFL I AT ENGLISH DEPARTMENT	-
<u>Unique</u>	Rosi Anjarwati, and Ima Chusnul Chotimah 36-40 THE ACQUISITION ORDERS OF ENGLISH SENTENCE TYPE OF	-
<u>Unique</u>	pada bagaiman mahasiwa mengaplikasikan fitur stilistika dalam personal essay, yang mana latar belakang mereka sebagai	-
<u>Unique</u>	Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif, disamping itu penelitian ini menggunakan dua teknik pengumpulan	-
<u>Unique</u>	(1) lexical features: pararelism, rhetorical question, dan comparison, dan (2) figurative language: accumulation, ephipora, hyphopora,	-
<b>Unique</b>	Abstract: This research focus oh how students apply pragmatylistics in personal essay whereas their	-
<u>Unique</u>	(1) lexical features: pararelism, and rhetorical question, and comparison and (2) figurative language: accumulation, ephipora,	-
<u>Unique</u>	INTRODUCTION Personal essay is constructed by writers, then the writers consructed by environment, background	-
<u>Unique</u>	In this research, researchers want to investigate kind of stylistics features used by English	-
<u>Unique</u>	Basically this research focus oh how students apply stylistics features in personal essay whereas	-
<u>Unique</u>	It can refer to the study of proper use of words or language in	-
<u>Unique</u>	Widdowson (1991: 3) defines stylistics as the study of literary discourse from a linguistic	-
<u>Unique</u>	one hand, and linguistics on the other, is that it is essentially a means of	-
<u>Unique</u>	He also added that stylistics, however involves both literary criticism and linguistics, as its	-
<u>Unique</u>	style of a work can depend on linguistic levels- often simultaneously and that one fairly	-
<u>Unique</u>	Barry (1995: 201) stated that stylistics is critical approach which uses the methods and	-

<u>Unique</u>	understanding and appreciation of literature by showing how technical linguistic features are used in	-
<u>Unique</u>	There are various technical linguistics feature including diction, syntax, imagery, rhythm, figures of speech,	-
<u>Unique</u>	is stylistics' goal to analyze them in order to have deeper understanding of literary works	-
<u>Unique</u>	b) Stylistic Features The levels of stylistic analysis are identified as the stylistic features	-
<u>Unique</u>	phonological pattern and syntactic choice or figurative language used by speaker of speech is used	-
<u>Unique</u>	Lexico-Syntactic patterns may be obtained through various means which include unusual or inverted repetition,	-
<u>Unique</u>	usual and unusual collocates, lexical items metaphor compounding some particular part of speech or figurative	-
<u>Unique</u>	In this case figurative language is apart of rhetoric since it refers to logic	-
<u>Unique</u>	Therefore, the writer considers that it may be inserted into the elements of rhetoric	-
<u>Unique</u>	The data of this study is Personal Essay which consist of stylistics expressions (lexical	-
<u>Unique</u>	The Subjects of this research are English Department Students of STKIP PGRI Jombang who	-
<u>Unique</u>	terms of lexical pattern in conveying their idea in delivering the motivation of their life	-
<u>Unique</u>	1) Pararelism Parallelism is a device which expresses several ideas in a series of	-
<u>Unique</u>	add a sense of symmetry and rhythm, which make the writing more memorable (Jones	-
<u>Unique</u>	in their writing is to draw attention to a particular part of their message and	-
<u>Unique</u>	a) Einstein tried to offer two ways of this life that I think it's truly	-
<u>Unique</u>	(ICE/P1/L3-4) 50 b) What people and I need is only think that everything in	-
<u>Unique</u>	(ICE/P2/L11- 12) d) But the important thing is how we can keep continue our	-
<u>Unique</u>	( SOL/P5/L47-49) 2) Rhetorical Question A rhetorical question is a common rhetorical device where	-
<u>Unique</u>	Rhetorical question is employed in personal essay for the purpose of imposing a sense	-
<u>Unique</u>	Like other writing techniques, rhetorical questions can be used in a variety of ways,	-
<u>Unique</u>	In the Student's personal essay, rhetorical questions were used to attract the readers' attention	-
<u>Unique</u>	the readers because it is used to persuade or inform a person of the writers's	-
<u>Unique</u>	(SOL/P1/L1) f) The question is how we can know that the problem we meet	-

<u>Unique</u>	adjectives and adverbs are inflected or modified to produce forms that indicate the relative degree	-
Unique	they will be get the finish faster and easily than them who never know	-
Unique	(SOL/P2/L14) b) Figurative Language In this part, the researcher concerns to reveal and explore	-
Unique	The writers applied in their personal essays some figurative language that determined as	-
<u>Unique</u>	it is used as a way of saying something other than the ordinary way	-
<u>Unique</u>	The figures of speech used are mostly anaphora, personification, accumulation, simile, symbol, metaphor, hypophora,	-
<u>Unique</u>	1) Accumulation Accumulation is a figure of speech in which the arguments previously stated	-
<u>Unique</u>	The researcher found thirty two of acccumulation used: a) We are what we thinking	-
<u>Unique</u>	If we always think that everything is as negative, our life will always be	-
<u>Unique</u>	If we think that everything is as positive, so then you will be strong	-
<u>Unique</u>	Just believe in yourself, think that everything surround you as a miracle, and plan	-
<u>Unique</u>	(ICE/P4/L32-35) 2) Ephipora Ephipora is a rhetorical device that consists of repeating a sequence	-
<u>Unique</u>	This stylistic device is contrasted with anaphora which consists of repeating words at the	-
<u>Unique</u>	one is as thought nothing is miracle and the second is as thought everything is	-
<u>Unique</u>	(ICE/P1/L1-2) 3) Hyphopora Hypophora is a figure of speech in which the speaker raises	-
<u>Unique</u>	If someone does not want to get or face any problems, we can conclude	-
<u>Unique</u>	attributed to an abstract quality, animal, or inanimate object: a) And the world will say	-
<u>Unique</u>	" (ICE/P2/L8-9) 5) Simile A simile is a figure of speech comparing two unlike things,	-
<u>Unique</u>	It is not common for a thought or feeling to develop into a symbol	-
<u>Unique</u>	on the readers such as emphasizing, appealing to our imagination and creating a vivid picture	-
<u>Unique</u>	effect and force to their message in order convince reader in order to get more	-
<u>Unique</u>	The writers used antithesis to persuade the readers to accept the ideas how to	-
<u>Unique</u>	CONCLUSSION Kind of Stylistics Expression in Students 's Personal Essay a) Lexical Features In	-

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Content THE EFFECT OF TASK-BASED INSTRUCTION (TBI) TECHNIQUE IN TEACHING TEFL I AT ENGLISH DEPARTMENT OF FKIP UNIVERSITAS HKBP NOMMENSEN PEMATANGSIANTAR Dumaris E. Silalahi 01-07 THE EFFECT OF FACEBOOK IN IMPROVING STUDENT'S
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SENTENCE TYPE OF HOMOGENOUS LINGUISTICS BACKGROUND: SASAK LINGUISTIC BACKGROUND Muliani, Tawali, Aprianoto 41-47 STYLISTICS FEATURES IN PERSONAL ESSAY OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS Agng Fatihul Islam, Dian Anik Cahyani, Ika Lusi Kristanti
 48-53 SECOND YEAR STUDENTS' ABILITY IN DISTINGUISHING AMBIGUITY AND VAGUENESS ENGLISH SENTENCES IN NOMMENSEN UNIVERSITY PEMATANGSIANTAR Bobby Pramiit Singh Dhillon 54-59 IVAN ILYCH'S STRUĞGLE FOR SURVIVAL IN TOLSTOY'S THE DEATH OF
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  CLASS IN MTsn TAMBAKBERAS IOMBANG Idham Kholid 74-79 48 Journal of English Education, Linguistics, and Literature IEELL STYLISTICS FEATURES IN PERSONAL ESSAY OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS Agng Fatihul Islam, Dian Anik Cahyani, Ika Lusi Kristanti
    English Department STKIP PGRI Jombang Abstrak: Penelitian ini fokus pada bagaiman mahasiwa mengaplikasikan fitur stilistika dalam personal essay, yang mana latar belakang mereka sebagai aktifis organisasi yang prestasi akademiknya bagus, penelitian ini
menerapkan beberapa teori dalam menganalisa, vaitu stilstika, personal essaydan komunikasi. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif, disamping itu penelitian ini menggunakan dua teknik pengumpulan data yakni observasi dan wawancara. Sehinggah
  penelitian ini menggambarkan fenomena yang berkaitan dengan rumusan masalah. Berdasarkan temuan dalam penelitian ini, mahasiswa menerapkan beberapa ekspresi stilistika yang dikategoriakan menjadi dua: (1) lexical features: pararelism, rhetorical question,
  dan comparison, dan (2) figurative language: accumulation, ephipora, hyphopora, personification, simile, symbol, metaphor, , dan antithesis. Kata Kunci: Fitur Stilistika, Personal Essay. Abstract: This research focus on how students apply pragmatylistics in personal
essay whereas their background are organization activist who also have good academic achievement. This research apply some theories in analyzing data, namely: Stylistics, personal essay and communication. This research used descriptive gualitative method. Beside
  that this research use two data collection techniques: observation and interview. So that this research describe phenomenon which relate to research problem. Based on the findings, students apply some of stylistics expression which categorize into two: (1) lexical
  features; pararelism, and rhetorical question, and comparison and (2) figurative language; accumulation, ephipora, hyphopora, personification, accumulation, simile, symbol, metaphor, and antithesis, Key words; Stylistics Features, Personal Essay, Volume 2 No 2.
  Pebruari 2016 Page 48-53 A. INTRODUCTION Personal essay is constructed by environment, background of knowledge and many things. English Department students's personal essay therefore also constructed by environment, background of knowledge and many things.
  background of knowledge also. In this research, researchers want to investigate kind of stylistics features used by English department students of STKIP PGRI lombang in their personal essay. Basically this research focus on how students apply stylistics features in
personal essay whereas their background is organization activist who also have good academic achievement. B. THEORIES a) Stylistics Stylistics is a word derived from style: it is a discipline which studies different styles. It can refer to the study of proper use of words or
 language in proper places. Widdowson (1991: 3) defines stylistics as the study of literary discourse from a linguistic orientation. He goes further by saving that what distinguishes stylistics from literary criticism on the one hand, and linguistics on the other, is that it is
essentially a means of linking the two and has (as yet at least) no autonomous domain of its on. He also added that stylistics, however involves both literary criticism and linguistics, as its morphological make-up suggest. Style has 49 grown to mean so many things to so
  many people today. Carter (1989: 14) is of the view that it is generally recognized that the style of a work can depend on linguistic levels- often simultaneously and that one fairly crucial factor is our expectation concerning the literary form or genre employed. Barry
  (1995; 201) stated that stylistics is critical approach which uses the methods and findings of the science of linguistics in the analysis of literary text." Thus, a stylistics critical approach which uses the methods and findings of the science of linguistics in the analysis of literary text." Thus, a stylistics critical approach which uses the methods and findings of the science of linguistics in the analysis of literary text."
literature by showing how technical linguistic features are used in a literary work to emphasize its meaning. There are various technical linguistics feature including diction, syntax, imagery, rhythm, figures of speech, morphology, lexicology, semantics, and many more.
Each of these technical linguistic features is used sensitively by some people, and it is stylistics' goal to analyze them in order to have deeper understanding of literary works and other kinds of discourse (Barry, 1995: 213-214). b) Stylistic Features The levels of stylistic
analysis are identified as the stylistic features in this research; five of them shall be explained. But in conducting this research, the analysis of speech concerning stylistics features particularly to phonological pattern and syntactic choice or figurative language used by
  speaker of speech is used to convey and persuade the listener within the language style. a) Lexico - syntactic patterns occurs along the syntagmatic (chain, horizontal) axis. Lexico-Syntactic patterns may be obtained through various means which include unusual or
inverted repetition, parallelism and rhetorical question, b) Lexico-syntactic choices - which can be obtained through devices such as pilling of usual and unusual collocates, lexical items metaphor compounding some particular part of speech or figurative language. In this
case figurative language is apart of rhetoric since it refers to logic or thought domain work in the human brain. Therefore, the writer considers that it may be inserted into the elements of rhetoric or stylistic devices C. RESEARCH METHOD This study employs descriptive
qualitative research. The data of this study is Personal Essay which consist of stylistics expressions (lexical fetures and figurative language). The data is obtained through observation and interview. The Subjects of this research are English Department Students of STKIP
  PGRI lombang who followed Organization (activist Students) and has been getting good academic achievements... D. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS Kind of Stylistics Features in Personal Essay of English Department Students a) Lexical Features Regarding the stylistic
  expression, it is found that the writers use specific terms of lexical pattern in conveying their idea in delivering the motivation of their life through their personal essay. The selection of word are obviously an emphasis through the language style. In personal essay,
 writers apply some lexical features. 1) Pararelism Parallelism is a device which expresses several ideas in a series of similar structures. This can serve to emphasize that the ideas are equal in importance and can add a sense of symmetry and rhythm, which make the
 writing more memorable (lones & Peccei, 2004:51). One reason why the writers of the personal essay use parallel patterns of discourse in their writing is to draw attention to a particular part of their message and make it stand out from the rest of the personal essay.
 The reserachers found four pararelism used by English Department Students in their personal essays; a) Einstein tried to offer two ways of this life that I think it's truly happen and can be accepted logically in real life. (ICE/P1/L3-4) 50 b) What people and I need is only
 think that everything in this is miracle...(ICE/P1/L5-7) c) That makes them buried in this world and difficult to rise again. (ICE/P2/L11-12) d) But the important thing is how we can keep continue our life with the solution and action that we have got. (SOL/P5/L47-49) 2)
Rhetorical Question A rhetorical guestion is a common rhetorical device where a question is asked by a writer, but no answer is expected from the audience. Rhetorical guestion is employed in personal essay for the purpose of imposing a sense of support and approval
    on the readers. Like other writing techniques, rhetorical questions can be used in a variety of ways, depending on the needs of the writer and the personal essay. In the Student's personal essay, rhetorical questions were used to attract the readers' attention by
emphasizing the necessary matter at the present time. It was asked with the expectation that it did not need an answer from the readers because it is used to persuade or inform a person of the writers's point of view, or enables the writers to answer a question. There
   are six questions delivered rhetorically as below. a) And now what makes them feel so useless? (ICE/P2/L14-15) b) Can we imagine what happen then? (ICE/P2/L16-17) c) ...who are you?...(FTR/P1/L5) d) How can?...(FTR/P2/L18) e) what are they exactly needed?
 (SOL/P1/L1) f) The question is how we can know that the problem we meet has the low risk or the big risk? (SOL/P2/L14) 3) Comparison Comparison is a feature in the morphology of some languages, whereby adjectives and adverbs are inflected or modified to produce
 forms that indicate the relative degree of the designated properties: a) ... they will be get the finish faster and easily than them who never know a failure before...(FIAF/P1/L16-17) b) Revising is better than crying,...(FIAF/P1/L23) c) face is lesser than the first problem
they met. (SOL/P2/L14) b) Figurative Language In this part, the researcher concerns to reveal and explore the lexico-syntactical choice defined as figurative language. The writers applied in their personal essays some figurative language that determined as a language
  that cannot/ should not be taken literally: it is used as a way of saying something other than the ordinary way (Perrine, 1988; 565). The figures of speech used are mostly anaphora, personification, accumulation, simile, symbol, metaphor, hypophora, antithesis and
  comparison. 1) Accumulation Accumulation is a figure of speech in which the arguments previously stated are presented again in a forceful manner. The word accumulation comes from Latin and it means mass, pile or heap. The writers in their personal essays used
most of accumulation. The researcher found thirty two of accommulation used: a) We are what we thinking of, If we always think that everything is as negative, our life will always be useless. If we think that everything is as positive, so then you will be strong 51 enough
to sand on this world. (ICE/P2/L12-14) b) There is only how people think of it. The God will not change his people unless they change it by their selves. (ICE/P3/L18-19) c) Face everything with smile. Starts from smile and ends with our best smile too. So, our life will be full
 happiness and we can enjoy the entire life. Just believe in yourself, think that everything surround you as a miracle, and plan an optimistic way of your life will bring you to the happiness of our life. Everything begins from zero then ends with a big success. Believe it.
 (ICE/P4/L32-35) 2) Ephipora Ephipora is a rhetorical device that consists of repeating a sequence of words at the end of neighboring clauses to give them emphasis. This stylistic device is contrasted with anaphora which consists of repeating words at the beginning of
  clauses, a) ... one is as thought nothing is miracle and the second is as thought everything is a miracle... (ICE/P1/L1-2) 3) Hyphopora Hypophora is a figure of speech in which the speaker raises a guestion and then answers it. Hypophora is different
from rhetorical questions. In a rhetorical question the answer is not provided by the writer. In hypophora, however, the writer poses the question and answers it immediately after. Hypophora is also called anthypophora or antipophora. a) Where is the effort!? Said poor.
 You don't understand the rich condition, I answered. Indeed, being poor is uneasy. So started from now, be a gratefull in your life! Don't more comment. (FTR/P1/L12-14) b) Can you imagine those,...,?. Perhaps one imagines if its twinning in mother. May be two thinks
them duplicated. Hemm, may be true, may be more than words. Well, here expectation and educational value are FUTURE. (FTR/P2/L15-18) c) ..., what thing that they must keep? The only thing we have to consider is life is about facing problem. If someone does not want
  to get or face any problems, we can conclude they do not want to have the life. (SOL/P1/L2-4) d) ... "Why he/she did it?" and after we got the guestion, some expectations will come to answer it. Expectation here has the same function as hypothesis. People will have
 their own hypothesis why he/she did it. And every hypothesis will make different action. (SOL/P3/L22-25) 4) Personification Personification is a figure of speech in which human characteristics are attributed to an abstract quality, animal, or inanimate object: a) And the
    world will say "if you think that you are useless, go away from here," (ICE/P2/L8-9) 5) Simile A simile is a figure of speech comparing two unlike things, often introduced with the word "like" or "as", It takes the form of: a) ...think that everything surround you as a
miracle,...( ICE/P4/L33-34) b) They just walk like a blind one,...( FIAF/P1/L10) 6) Symbol 52 A symbol signifies or stands for something else. Usually that something is concrete. It is not common for a thought or feeling to develop into a symbol as symbol as symbols are universal and
  represent cultures, traditions and religions of family of origin. a) F.U.T...U....R.......(FTR/P3/L25) c) U... (FTR/P3/L34) d) T... (FTR/P3/L48) f) R......(FTR/P3/L54) q) E......(FTR/P3/L51) 7) Metaphor Metaphor was one of the most potent
 means of creating images in language motivation and it was preferred by the writerss due to its special effects on the readers such as emphasizing, appealing to our imagination and creating a vivid picture in the readers' mind. Metaphors occupy a central place in the
 rhetoric of personal essays's writers. The trope generates imagery which invokes targeted associations, and channels our way of thinking. Here are several instances of metaphors used: a) Based on the light whispering above...(FTR/P1/L5) b) ... because successful is
only a final thropy....(FIAF/P1/L5) c) ...failure is a map....(FIAF/P1/L5) d) because people like these have a miracle glasses...(FIAF/P1/L17) 8) Anthitesis In terms of language in motivation of life, antithesis is also used as an tool to beautify the language in a unique way to
give extra effect and force to their message in order convince reader in order to get more attention. Antithesis is also used to establish contrast between ideas, phrases or words. The writers used antithesis to persuade the readers to accept the ideas how to face story
of aour life through language motivation. a) ... "my life is nothing" in the world where they stand on. (ICE/P2/L8) b) ... positive and negative thinking (TPOPT/P2/L5) c) low risk and big risk... (SOL/P2/L10) E. CONCLUSSION Kind of Stylistics Expression in Students 's Personal
  Essay a) Lexical Features In personal essay, writers apply some lexical features. This research find out three lexical features namely pararelism, rhetorical guestion, and comparison. b) Figurative Language While writers also apply some figurative languages in their
  personal essay. They are: accumulation, ephipora, hyphopora, personification, simile, symbol, metaphor, and antithesis. REFERENCES Atkins, G. Douglas. 2005. Tracing the Essay through Experience to Truth. Georgia: The University of Georgia. Carter, Ronald and
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