The Stylistic Analysis of Indonesian Online News in The Five Websites

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Abstract

The aim of the research was to know all common language stylistic features of the online news of the five Indonesian websites - detik.com, kompas.com, tribunnews.com, liputan 6.com, and antara.com in Indonesia. The online news data consisted of 100 news in which 20 news for each online media. The 100 online news was taken from around Mei to August 2018. The finding of the research indicated that the average number of words per the news is 389 words, and the number of words for the average title is 9 words. The title and the move of the 100 online news have various compositions or structures. Common personal deixis that is used following verbal expression after direct quotation is nickname *(44)* times and *-nya (18)*. Verbal expressions closing quotes include *mengatakan (13), menurut (12), ujarnya (18),* and *kata (32)*. The present of adverbial conjunctions is not significantly used when compared to the length of news. That online news generally has elements of lead news who> what> when > were (with general time: *some time ago, last weekend*). That online news also places the descriptions of the location and time of reportage after the first direct quotation. That online news generally has a short paragraph consisting of one or two single sentences and complex sentences with one to three dependent clauses. There is space between one passage and another passage. The forms highlighted on the news are: Online media name and location, the name of the person being spoken to which is colored, the name of the topic discussed on the news online. Typically one photo per the news is listed. Then there are photo illustrations that contain elements of who, what, where, and when.

Keywords: *Stylistic analysis, online news, five websites*

INTRODUCTION

Style is the use of language in different ways, all for the purpose of achieving a common goal - to negotiate meanings. Style is also defined as the description and analysis of the variability forms of linguistic items in actual language use (Ogunsiji, at all, 2012). This study wants to study the language habits or styles and writing patterns of online news from the top five websites – detik.com, kompas.com, tribunes.com, liputan6.com, and antara.com. The researchers are interested to examine all features such as graphology, the lexico-semantic and syntactic features of those top five websites.

The theoretical value of conducting this research is to know and get an understanding of all language features of online news in recent times of the top five websites, such as their graphology, lexicon, semantics, syntax, and move or genre or generic structure. Meanwhile, the practical value is these research findings can be used by newly assigned reporters as a guideline to make new online news.

The first article is by Prof. Abdul Bari Khan1, Prof. Sumera Batool, M. Afzal Sandhu, Mukhtar Ahmed, Sumya Batool from Department of English: University of Lahore, Sargodha Campus. This article is a stylistic analysis of Blake's poem "Night". For this analysis, stylistics devices are used and the analysis is made under the aspects of graphological, syntactical, semantic and phonological patterns. This analysis would be helpful in understanding the basic concepts of the poem that is actually a contrast between this world, in which nature is red in tooth and claw, and a "New World" in which distinctions between predator and prey cease to exist.

The second article is A Linguistic-Stylistic Analysis of Newspaper Reportage by Innocent Ejimofor Agu, Ph.D. from the Department of English and Literary Studies, Federal University Wukari—Nigeria. This article examines the language of newspaper reportage. Its central concern is on the corruption story about the unspent three hundred million naira of the Federal Ministry of Health in 2007 which seriously indicted the daughter of former President Obasanjo. Three daily newspapers: Daily Sun, Daily Trust and Leadership published between 1st and 31st May, 2008 are selected. Five reports are subjected to three levels of linguistic analyses: graphological, lexical and syntactic with the semantic implication of each level highlighted. It is discovered that some journalists report objectively, distancing themselves from the stories while some bring personal biases and emotions into their stories. In the end, the paper recommends that journalists should consider the linguistic competences of their readers while making their choices of words and structures in the different stories they write.

The last paper is a stylistic analysis of montage by Shirley N. Dita, (2010). This study presents a stylistic analysis of Ophelia Alcantara-Dimalanta"s Montage by providing a syntactic and lexical investigation of the poem. It attempts to investigate the style and the language of the poem by focusing on the overall structure of the poem and the grammatical structure of the sentences thereby leading to a deeper understanding of the text. The analysis focuses on the syntax, specifically the structure of sentences, and the vocabulary of the poem. Some pedagogical implications re then drawn towards the concluding remarks of the study.

Crystal and Davy, 1969, Fowler, 1975 and Wales, 2001 stated stylistics has continued to attract intellectual attention of varying degrees since its emergence as a significant academic field within the scope of linguistics in the 1960s. Several meanings and theories of stylistics exist in linguistic scholarship. While Bradford, 1997 mentioned some see stylistics as a branch of linguistics that deals with the study of varieties of language, its properties, principles behind the choice, dialogue, accent, length, and register. Meanwhile Turner,1973, Birch, 1995 and Fowler, 1998 described others insist that it attempts to establish principles capable of explaining the particular[style] choices used by individuals and social groups in their use of language.

Crystal and Davy (1983) opine that style is the "effectiveness of a mode of expression". Style relates to communicative performance, which is the demonstration of the speaker's or writer's language capacity in generating and understanding specific communicative contexts. Stylistics, therefore, is the study of style.

From the explanation above it can be seen that stylistics attempt to discover the artistic choice a writer has made. As a useful tool in the interpretation of texts, stylistics functions as a mode of analysis for learning the language to work systematically towards the effective interpretation of a text. This knowledge leads to an objective rather than a subjective conclusion. The knowledge of stylistics results in the proper analysis of speaking and writing habits to discover patterns which characteristically differentiate one variety of language from the other.

Stylistics looks at many features of a text (Ogunsiji, at all: 2012) such as: First, Graphological Features: Through these features, stylistics can reasonably explore and give descriptions of the

physical appearance of a literary text. Second, Syntactic Features: The focus of syntactic analysis here is the identification of the effects created by the various sentence types in a text. Such aspects as ellipses, parataxis, hypotaxis, right, and left-branching sentences, etc are considered significant. For instance, dislocation in syntax is occasionally used to demonstrate the dislocation in human thoughts (a stream of consciousness) and this is highly manifested in James Joyce's novels. Third, Lexico-Semantic Features: The stylistic use of words here may produce denotative, connotative, collocative, affective, thematic, or stylistic meanings based on the speaker's or writer's intention.

METHODS

The steps in conducting this research are collecting the data, analyzing the data, and presenting the results of the analysis. The online news data consisted of 100 news in which 20 news for each online media. The online news was taken from around Mei to August 2018. All of the data are analyzed by using the theory of stylistics by Ogunsiji, at all.

The researchers follow some steps in analyzing the data. First, the writer read online news repeatedly. Then, the researcher identified and analyzed the peculiar language features related to the graphology, lexical, and syntax of the online news texts. Lastly, in presenting the result of data analysis, the researcher provided the examples and described them using verbal language.

DISCUSSION

The average number of words per news analyzed from the five online websites is 389 words, and the number of words for the average title is 9 words, with the common size letter 11.5., 12, and 13. The fonts of the title usually used are Calibri, Helvetica, Times New Romans, and Arial with some usual letter sizes of 22.5, 31,5, and 37,5. The titles have more than 30 various compositions or structures, with the forms of phrases, simple and complex sentences.

Each online news website has it's own move for its news, but with slightly different orders. The typical move is *Title> Day, Date, Time> Photo> Online Media Name, Photographer Name> Photo Illustration> Online Media Name, Online Media location, News Lead> News Contents> Author Name> Editor's Name.*

The typical personal deixis following verbal expression after the direct quotation in the news are from the commonest ones are a nickname*, ex: ujar Setnov, -nya (his or her),* and job and complete name. The typical verbal expressions used to close the quote, from the highest frequency to the less, are *Kata dan Ujar (said)* because they are the general ones. Then, the usual verbal expressions used in the reported speech of the news from the most common to appear are *Mengatakan, Menurut, dan Menyebut. The reason to use those verbal expressions is possibly they are also the general one.* Because the news needs to be reported soon, so the authors immediately chose those verbs.

The appearance of adverbial conjunctions used to connect passage or paragraphs in the online news less or not significant compared with the length of the news. Theme or rheme in the previous passage is used most frequently to make the news run smoothly without interruption to think hard about what adverb conjunctions would be used. Besides, that style is used to make the news not too formal or having a rigid form like essays.

The news lead in those five websites generally has elements of lead news Who> what> when (general time: some time ago, last weekend). It is almost the same with news in offline news. It is advised to make like that so that readers could get it directly.

The type of sentence structure of the online news passages generally has a short paragraph consisting of one single sentence or a complex sentence with one or two dependent clauses. There is no space between one passage and another passage. The purpose of having a shape like that compared with the essay having a long paragraph is to make the readers easy to follow and to understand because it needs to come directly to the point when it is read by using handphones or computers. Then about the display of date form on four online media news, namely: Tribunnews.com, Liputan6Com, Kompas.com, and detikNews, they the similarity by mentioning of date, month, and year by using numbers separated by slashes and closed with two parentheses.

Regarding the foregrounding of the online news, the forms highlighted are usually like: Reporters and journalist names, Online-location media names, and the topic told. They are written with all capital letters or different styles and colored differently. Moreover, the photo description in online news is one photo per story that is typically listed. Under the picture is written the name of online media and photographer. Then there are photo illustrations that contain who, what, where, and when, and are left-aligned. The font type used is Arial measuring 9. Sometimes information about photos only says Illustration. Online news in Liputan6Com can typically list one to three pictures per news. There are some illustrations which contain elements of who, what, where, and when, and are written on the left. The font type used is Arial measuring 9. After photo information, it is followed by writing the name of online media and photographers.

Lastly, the closing information in the online news from the five websites is generally to conclude the previous information, and the margin for the five online media, Tribunnews.com, Liputan6Com, Kompas.com, detikNews, and ANTARA News, all of them have left flat margins.

CONCLUSION

The styles used by five online websites are different for the purpose of achieving each own common goal - to negotiate meanings of the reporters and websites' intentions. The description and analysis of the variability forms of linguistic items in recent online news of the top five websites – detik.com, kompas.com, tribunes.com, liputan6.com, and antara.com. show the linguistic habits of a mode of expression and also the communicative performance. The style analysis done can explore and give descriptions of the physical appearance of the online news text, and can identify the effects created by the various sentence types in the news.

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