

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

1.1 Conclusion

After analyzing the whole utterances of Jokowi deliberately, the conclusions are drawn as follows:

1. There are ten rhetorical styles found in Jokowi's inaugural speech. They are alliteration, assonance, anastrophe, asyndeton, pleonasm, tautology, periphrases, prolepsis, hyperbole, and paradox. Furthermore, there are eight figurative styles occur in Jokowi's inaugural speech, namely simile, metaphor, allegory, personification, metonymy, antonomasia, irony, and synecdoche.

The rhetorical styles keep maintaining the real meaning, and mostly the use of the style doesn't give particular changing to the meaning of words uttered by Jokowi in his speech. However, the use of figurative style shows the non-literal meaning, since the meaning of the words form new meanings.

2. The process of Jokowi's uses rhetorical and figurative style in composing the inaugural speech is done by adding more words and explanation, reversing the position of subject, omitting some words, replacing words or phrases, and referring to the grammatical pattern of sentence.
3. The uses of rhetorical and figurative style in Jokowi's inaugural speech are for some purposes, those are: to increase the listeners' taste, to persuade the listeners, to increase the artistic effect, to clarify idea, to influence the listeners' feeling and

thinking, to emphasize idea of the speaker and to make the sentence congruent grammatically.

1.2 Suggestions

In line with the conclusions that have been stated, some suggestions are offered to the readers, especially for those who are interested in doing further study on language style based on the indirect meaning as follows:

1. The way someone use the language style can be a reflection of his character. Therefore for the politicians, they need to make deep consideration in composing their speech. Instead of gaining sympathy, they can get hatred from the listeners.
2. For teachers who teach language, it is recommended to dig their knowledge about language style. Through the knowledge they can teach and guide their students to be able to make good speeches.
3. For other researchers to conduct further research dealing with rhetorical and figurative style found in speeches of other figures, such as the academics in order to find out the differences of styles used by politician and the academics in their speeches.