

Mila Dwi Rosita. 2023. *Gaya Bahasa Penulisan Feature pada Rubrik “Sosok” Harian Kompas Edisi April 2022*. Skripsi, Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia, Fakultas Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Trunojoyo Madura. Pembimbing: Mixghan Norman Antono, S.S., M.Pd.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh keunikan gaya penyampaian tulisan *feature* “sosok” harian *Kompas* yang menggunakan gaya bahasa dalam memberikan informasi sehingga menghibur dan menarik untuk dicermati. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mendeskripsikan gaya bahasa dan makna kiasan dari gaya bahasa dalam *feature* “sosok” harian *Kompas* edisi April 2022 dengan menggunakan pendekatan stilistika serta teori gaya bahasa menurut Masruchin. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan kualitatif deskriptif untuk menguraikan data yang diperoleh melalui teknik baca, catat, dan dokumentasi. Data penelitian ini diperoleh sejumlah tujuh data makna kiasan dan seratus empat puluh tujuh data berupa kalimat yang mengandung bentuk gaya bahasa yakni perumpamaan, metafora, personifikasi, metonimia, eponim, sinekdok pars pro toto, disfemisme, eufimisme, alusio, fabel, antropomorfisme, antitesis, hiperbola, litotes, klimaks, antiklimaks, repetisi, parairama, asonansi, tautologi, interupsi, pleonasme, alonim, innuendo, sinisme, sarkasme. Adapun bentuk gaya bahasa yang tidak diperoleh yakni simbolik, sinekdok totem pro parte, simile, alegori, sinestesia, aptronym, parabel, paradoks, kontradiksi interminus, oksimoron, anakronisme, apofasis, aliterasi, paralelisme anafora, paralelisme epifora, retorik, antaklasis, sigmatisme, asidenton, polisidenton, okupasi, inversi, elipsis, koreksio, eksklamasio, preterito, kolokasi, silepsis, zeugma, satire, ironi. Data bentuk gaya bahasa tersebut terbagi menjadi empat jenis yakni perbandingan, pertentangan, penegasan, dan sindiran. Jumlah data terbanyak diperoleh pada bentuk gaya bahasa hiperbola jenis pertentangan.

Kata kunci: gaya bahasa, makna kiasan, *feature*, harian *Kompas*

Mila Dwi Rosita. 2023. *Style of Language used in Kompas's Daily "Figure" Feature April 2022 Edition*. Thesis, Indonesia Language and Literature Education Study Program, Faculty of Education, Trunojoyo University Madura. Advisor: Mixghan Norman Antono, S.S., M.Pd.

ABSTRACT

This study is motivated by the uniqueness of language the Kompas daily "figure" feature that use language style in providing information, so that it is entertaining and interesting to observe. The purpose of this study is to describe of the language style and figurative meaning of the language style on the Kompas daily "figure" feature April 2022 edition using a stylistic approach and the theory of language style according to Masruchin. This study method uses descriptive to describe the data obtained through reading, note, and documentation techniques. The data of this study are seven data of figurative meanings and one hundred and forty-seven data in the form of sentences containing language style is simile, metaphors, personifications, metonyms, eponyms, pars pro toto synecdoche, dysphemisms, euphemisms, figures of speech, fable, anthropomorphism, antithesis, hyperbols, litotes, climax, anticlimax, repetition, pararhythm, assonance, tautology, interruption, pleonasm, allonyms, satire, cynicism, sarcasm. Some forms of figurative language which are not obtained are symbolic, totem pro parte synecdoche, parable, allegory, synesthesia, aptronyms, parables, paradoxes, interminus contradictions, oxymoron, anachronisms, apophasis, alliteration, anaphoric parallelism, parallelism epiphora, rhetoric, antaklasis, sigmatism, acidenton, polcyidenton, work, inversion, ellipsis, correction, exclamation, preterito, collocation, sylepsis, zeugma, satire, irony. The data of figurative language form is divided into four types, namely comparison, contradiction, affirmation, and figure of speech. Based on the amount of data, the form of hyperbole has the most amount of data compared to other forms of language style.

Keywords: *language style, figurative meaning, feature, Kompas daily*