

ZOMBIE MYTH IN *ALL OF US ARE DEAD* SERIES (2021)

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Abstract

This article discusses the myth of zombies in South Korea and discusses the deconstruction of zombie characters in the *All of Us Are Dead* series. The source of data from this study is the *All of Us Are Dead* series by Lee Jae-kyoo, Chun Sung-il and Kim Nam-su, which is adapted from the webtoon story *Now at Our School* by Joo Dong-geun. The purpose of writing this study is to find out the zombie myth that exists in South Korea and provide references about zombies and how the myth was developed. The author uses the theory written by Jaques Derrida. It uses descriptive qualitative methods to analyze data and employs library research to collect the data needed in the thesis. The author used the subtitle series *All of Us Are Dead*. The result of this study is human inversion of human and zombie, myth of zombie that shown in this series and deconstruction of zombie myth on human emotion created between different thoughts about the zombies.

Keyword: myth, zombie, literature, construction, *All of Us Are Dead*

Introduction

Series are introduced in different genres, stories, fantasies. For the research, the researcher chose *All of Us Are Dead* series, because in this series explain about the origin of zombies and myth of zombies in South Korean.

Nowadays, there are many entertainments that gives inspiration and knowledge. The entertainment give the things that suport the life to enjoy other's people creation, one of them is literature. According to Wallek and Warrant (1976:94), literature is a product of author imagination. Learning literature helps to understand better life especially environment, culture, and value about life because literature represents the life. There are many literature products that people can enjoy like novels, films, poems, movies and series. Stamp & Raengo

(2004: 81) categorized film as a literary work because film is a creative of a work of art. A film is also called a movie or motion picture.

Within the discussion about series being the object of study, the researcher can analyze the movie by using theory such as feminist, post-colonial and semiotic. The researcher chose deconstruction theory because it can implicitly help the readers to know the meaning produced through the literary work.

Like the series *All of Us Are Dead* which tells about a high school in Hyosan being attacked by a virus that makes humans become like animals or monsters, it begins with a case of bullying on the brain of a teacher who does not accept his child who is often bullied and the virus this gave up the whole school and all the online travel agents in Hyosan and there were some people who did not turn into monsters which will be discussed in the next chapter.

The researcher analyzes characters using deconstruction theory in order to see the possibility of different meaning from the concerted in that film. Deconstruction also shows another fact in literary work not only in real story but also in another side implicitly. The study will show that not only main characters have important role in this movie but other characters also have it.

Literary Review

Deconstruction Theory

Derrida's analysis of western thought focuses on the predominance of the spoken word over the written word. The words spoken are of higher value because the speaker and listener are present together in the utterance. There is no distance between the speaker, speech and listener. It can be concluded that the word intended is what was said, said what was meant, and knew what was said. Understanding of the image of meaning that comes by itself. According to Derrida is the ideal that underlies western culture.

Derrida (1981:10) called this belief in self-decoration of meaning logocentrism from the Greek word logos. Writing, on the other hand, is considered as a second substitute speech image that is used when speaking and not for doing. Writing is an activity to overcome distance by making use of it. The author puts his thoughts on paper and then turns them into things that others can read even after the author is gone.

According to Enwald (2004:50), the inclusion of death, distance and difference is considered as a manipulation of meaning to reveal

meaning so that all forms of plagiarism are prevented. The term deconstruction was coined in the late 1970s to 1980s. Basically the role of deconstruction, showing an ambiguous character, on the other hand expressing thoughts by changing the abstract, it can be said that deconstruction is reading theory with the aim of defending. Forces them to reckon with contradictions and reveal contradictions that have been ignored or suppressed.

Steps in Deconstruction Analysis

Derrida (1981:41-42) deconstruction does not only reverse domination in the binary opposition, but rather prevents domination from one another. There are two steps in deconstructing a text, namely finding the opposition and determining which side is more privileged

a. Determining

Deconstruction must operate from within. According to Derrida said that there are two ways of operating in text, namely showing the neglected parts and questioning and finding inconsistencies and dealing with binary oppositions (concepts regarding patterns of human recognition of symbols and word meanings).

Binary opposition is at the heart of Saussurean structural thought. Ghofur stated that the opposition is between a signifier or sign, speech or writing, langue or parole. Derrida gave a parable about the neglected and deconstructed parts of the text. Derrida compared text to structure of design, writing that some texts have "missing" or "defective" foundations that need to be deconstructed.

b. Determining

After determining the opposition in the text, the next step is to determine the preferred Side. Determine the term by expressing the neglected meaning becomes central after determining the opposition in the text, the next step is to determine which side is privileged. Determine the term by expressing the neglected meaning becomes central. To reverse this required dropping the original standing from first to second, but in the end, this standing is unstable and succumbs to the play of the binary opponent in a non-strata fashion. It would be like a triangle system where there is a series of triangular shapes one by one, but these arisen forms exist only temporarily and dissolve in the form to come and this play goes on without end there is no central or privileged form.

In deconstruction reading does not have to be from the beginning but from anywhere, reading consists of several units of reading pauses, so the first Derrida focuses on binary oppositions in a text such as male or female, major or minor. Secondly, it shows how opposites become related, the central, the natural, the privileged, the neglected, the suppressed and the marginalized. Third, canceling the temporary structure to create meaning the opposite of what was originally intended. Then lastly, the two terms of opposition appear non-hierarchical and unstable.

c. Zombie Myth in European Culture

There are many myths about zombies in every country, one of which is Haitian belief in Northern aristocrats were very obsessed with Haitian Voodoo (a combination of African Voodoo, Arawakian tribal religion and Roman Catholic Christianity). French conditions were very bad at that time and slave mortality was so high that an uprising in 1791 finally succeeded in overthrowing power at that time.

The state of Haiti (originally called San Dominguez) was created, becoming the first black republic, and then, in 1804, the start of the protracted Revolutionary War. Since then, Haiti has always been portrayed as a place of violence, the supernatural and death. It happens because its existence is an insult to the European kingdoms.

The 1932 release of the film *White Zombie* was a very important event because it coincided with the end of the American occupation of Haiti (American troops returned home in 1934). Americans came to Haiti to "modernize" what was considered an underdeveloped country, but instead brought "primitive" beliefs to their land.

American magazines of the 1920s and 1930s ran countless tales about vengeful undead crawling out of graves and hunting for killers. The corpse was once widely described as an incorporeal spirit, but is now depicted as a decomposing corpse emerging from a grave in Haiti. It's a cheesy fictional tale that ultimately brings zombies to America's paragon of the supernatural. Two of its influential writers of the late 20th century sensationally claimed they had not only visited Haiti, but encountered actual zombies. Gothic imaginative aside, zombies are said to be real.

d. Zombie Myth in Korean Culture

In recent years, South Korean cinema has succeeded in creating a zombie formula that can captivate the whole world in the form of films or series produced such as *Train to Busan*, *Kingdom* and *All of us are Dead*.

Korean film stories or series explore from various perspectives not only about survival, film diggers also explore the story of the appearance of zombies, which are mostly from human sins, such as greed, and misuse of science and technology or inventions. The Korean series also raises relevant political, economic, social issues and the *All of us are Dead* series also highlights bullying which is still a major problem for school children in South Korea.

The book *The Zombie Renaissance in Popular Culture* (2015) states that zombies were born from Voodoo beliefs and magic in West African, Aspora who became slaves in Haiti since the 17th century, which later transformed into dangerous horror figures in Hollywood. However, unlike in South Korea, zombies become cannibal corpses that hunt humans, suck blood and eat flesh and become monsters without self-awareness.

In a review of television shows about zombies between American zombies and Korean zombies. One of them in the *All of Us Are Dead* series. This series presents a classic zombie story that tells of a girl who was bitten by a rat in a laboratory room and then bit her classmates and local residents until a city turned into a zombie. The prominent difference between western and Korean zombies is that Korean zombies run very fast and more sensitive to sound and noise. This is due to the habits of Korean people who always live diligently and productively so that zombies are described like Korean people in general.

Methods

In this research, the researcher used descriptive method. "Descriptive qualitative method concerned with describing the character of a particular individual, or of a group situation" (Khotari, 2005: 37).

The sources of data was from *All of Us Are Dead* series. The data was taken on Netflix. The series was published in 2021. This series consists of 12 episodes and the duration of each episode is 52 minutes. They are directed by Lee Jae-Kyoo, Chun Sung-il and Kim Nam Su. The

series was adapted from Webtoon Naver story with title *Now at Our School* by Joo Doong-geun, and was published between 2009 and 2010. The production house of this series was Film Monster and Kim Jung-hak Production.

According to Lambert and Lambert on Qualitative Descriptive Research: An Acceptable Design, "Data collection of qualitative descriptive studies focuses on discovering the nature of specific under study" (Lambert and Lambert 2012:17). The data was taken from *All of Us Are Dead* series. There were several steps to collect the data, they were watching the series several times in which the researcher paid much attention in the characters of *All of Us Are Dead* series, reading the subtitle of *All of Us Are Dead*, identifying the character in the series, identifying the data that could be employed as data and concluding the data as relevant data for the research.

The researcher analyze data to know the character of the movie. Furthermore, the researcher used Lambert and Lambert theory. According to Lambert and Lambert 2012, there were five steps to analyze the data, they were understanding the meaning of data analysis, analyzing the collected, reducing the data, presenting the data, drawing conclusions and suggestion.

Findings and Discussions

Binary Opposition

Table 1. Human and zombies differences

Human	Zombie
Kind	Cruel
Good	Bad
Weak	Strong
Speak softly	Speak harshly
Inferior	Superior
Saving	Killing
Life	Death
Eat food	Eat human
Sensitive	Very sensitive
Calm	Emotional
Hungry	Always hungry
Water thirst	Blood thirst
Humanity	Animal

The points above are explaining the difference between humans and zombies in the series *All of Us Are Dead* series and will be explained as follows.

The nature of "kind" in humans will always exist in humans because basically humans have good nature and care for others. As humans, when they become zombies, they will have "cruel" characteristics, zombies will kill humans cruelly and don't know their family or friends. The nature of "good" is possessed by humans. Humans will be creatures who like to share, say good. Meanwhile, someone who becomes a zombie will become a "bad" character, they will hunt humans.

Humans have the nature of "weak" because humans have the property of being tired. In this series, humans are said to be weak because humans will easily get infected if they do not have a strong determination to live. While zombies will be "strong" creatures because the purpose of this virus is to make humans like strong creatures and form strong antibodies to run. Zombies have a strong ability to run tirelessly.

The nature of "said softly" is possessed by humans, humans will speak softly to fellow humans. While zombies will say very harshly, in this series it is depicted that Gwinam's character does not turn into a complete zombie. He is often rude to his co-stars, especially to Cheong-San.

The "inferior" nature of humans in this series is described as inferior which will be hunted by zombies. While zombies will be superior, zombies dominate in this series.

The nature of "saving", humans will help each other friends who are in danger and help each other. While zombies will kill each other, zombies hunt humans where they are friends or close friends because zombies are controlled by a virus. Humans eat many types of food such as rice, bread etc. in this series humans eat friend chicken and soda. Meanwhile, zombies bite humans and eat fresh human flesh. Zombies will smell good odors on humans and zombie instincts eat humans as food.

Humans who are not bitten by zombies will still live as normal humans. Meanwhile, humans who are bitten by zombies will die but their bodies will become living corpses with souls like animals.

Humans have five strong senses to stimulate something, while zombies have several senses that are still functioning but more

sensitive. Zombies are very sensitive to sound and smell, zombies can hear the sound of a heartbeat, the sound of humans breathing. Zombies are also sensitive to the smell of human blood, they can smell the sweat of people who are with the person they are aiming for.

Humans have a normal hunger, if humans have eaten they will feel full and will eat again when humans feel hungry again. While zombies are never full even though they have eaten as much as possible, this is an effect caused by the Jonas virus.

If humans are dehydrated, they will drink water as a source of ions which will be absorbed by the body. Whereas zombies will drink blood as a source of body ions. If zombies do not drink or eat humans they will feel very weak.

Humans have the nature of "humanity" where humans have properties such as eating, sleeping, resting etc. but a person who turns into a zombie will completely become like an animal hunting for prey, they will become a herd on a hunt.

Deconstruction of Zombie Based on the Characters

Table 2. Binary Opposition Inversion of Human and Zombie Characteristics

Binary Opposition Inversion	
Zombies will still have humanity Traits	Zombies become animals
Zombies still live normally like Humans	The human soul zombie is gone

a. Eunji

- Su Hyoek : "What is that?"
 Choeng-san : "I don't know. Let's see first"
 Eunji : "I will destroy everything"
 Su Hyoek : "What is that?"
 Eunji : "You bastard! I'll kill you! Give me the phone, damm it! I'll killyou!"

(All of Us Are Dead, ep.4, 00.54.14)

The scene shows when Eunji has been bitten by a zombie, but she is still human. When Eunji is breaking her cell phone to get rid of the evidence about her bullying then she saw Choeng-San who is trying to pick up her cell phone from the floor then Eunji saw Choeng-San and shouted at Choeng-San, but was prevented by Su Hyoek then he pushed Eunji until unconscious.

The scene above shows one of the zombie myths in this series. It learned that someone who has been bitten by a zombie, but has strong antibodies will become a zombie but not totally. Eunji tries to hide the fact that she has been bitten by taking back her phone contains her talking. She still remembers her incidence even after she has been bitten. She has a strong desire to delete the video so that Eunji becomes a person infected with a virus without symptoms.

Eunji : "Hello sir"
Teacher : "Gosh. You startled me. You are Soen-Yeung right?"
Eunji : "I'm Eunji"
Teacher : Yes eunji, are you okay?
Eunji : "I'm fine but I'm really hungry, I'm really hungry."
Teacher : "Are you not okay right? Did you get bitten?"
Eunji : "Yes, I was bitten"
Teacher : "Oh my gosh Eunji. Must be really sick, right? It's better to go to the school health unit room if you're sick!"
Eunji : "Sir, do you remember what you said when I said that I was being bullied? Why tell me? Told that to your home room teacher, finally the school committee was convened and you told me that I deserved to be bullied because I was so stupid. Do I still look stupid?"
Teacher : "Ok. get out of here. Get out of here. Please. Don't come closer. Don't come closer. Get out."

(All of Us Are Dead, ep.5, 00.11.20)

The scene happened when Eunji felt hungry and heard a voice from a building. She broke into the entrance and she sees a fish in the aquarium. She then heard a voice, it was her teacher who did not defend her when she reports about bullies at school. She experienced intense bullying for long time and she was not defended by school. So she was angry towards the school. Since she had always been neglected, the teacher tried to expel her from the room because she felt threatened.

The conversation “*Sir, do you remember what you said when I said that I was being bullied? why tell me? told that to your home room teacher, finally the school committee was convened and you told me that I deserved to be bullied because I was so stupid. do I still look stupid?*” shows that Eunji still has a thinking like a normal human being. She still remembers the teacher who has defended her bully and the teacher said that Eunji can feel all the bullying because Eunji is considered stupid. One of the characteristics of this zombie is a strong hearing sense that a zombie can hear someone’s heartbeat. Apparently Eunji can also hear sharply the sound of fish swimming. She is able to remember things that make her sick. Eunji takes revenge by biting her teacher and taking out the teacher’s stomach contents.

b. Gwinam

Gwinam : “You idiot. You let this loser get to you?”
 Su-Hyoek : “Thank you’
 Gwinam : “Of course. I have saved you. Where is Choeng-san?”
 Su hyoek : “Choeng-san? Why do you ask?”
 Gwinam : “He wants me to kill”
 Su hyoek : “What do you mean?” Gwinam : “I will kill him”
 Su hyoek : “What do you mean?” Gwinam : “I will kill him”
 Su hyoek : “You are seriously injured, are you okay?”
 Gwinam : “I’m fine. Very good”
 Su hyoek : “Stop it”
 Gwinam : “You’ve always been like that, right “do this” “don’t do that”. Because you’re better at fighting than me, but you can’t

do that anymore. You're nothing to fear, right? I know you're scared. Hey, are you not afraid?"

Su hyoek : "Crazy bastard"

Gwinam : "You are really weak. You are really."

Su hyoek : "I said stop it"

(All of Us Are Dead, ep.6, 00.19.25)

The dialogue above took place between Gwinam and Su Hyoek. When Su Hyoek was attacked by a zombie so it was difficult to get rid of the zombie. When Gwinam was looking for Choeng-san, he helped Su Hyoek by sticking a knife into the zombie's body. He asks Su Hyoek but Su Hyoek prevents Gwinam and throws a question at Gwinam. Su Hyoek and a fight ensues between the two.

The dialog "*You've always been like that, right "do this" "don't do that". Because you're better at fighting than me, but you can't do that anymore. You're nothing to fear, right? I know you're scared. Hey, are you not afraid?"*" shows Gwinam is still behaving like human because of Gwinam's strong desire to kill Choeng-San. He feels that he is stronger than anyone who has underestimated him before. Su Hyoek was breathless because Gwinam is very strong, then Namra helped him. He is thrown by Su Hyoek from the 4th floor and he thought that Gwinam is not dead because the zombie has a uniqueness. The characteristics of Korean zombie include extra power, immortality, and fast healing. An asymptomatic zombie will have extra power to kill its enemies, therefore Gwinam is able to fight Su Hyoek easily. Then even after being dropped into the ground his wound is healed fast and survive because the will to survive is strong.

Gwinam : "I don't want to"

Gwinam's friend: "You coward. Go fast"

Gwinam : "I'm not a coward anymore. I am also not your subordinate anymore"

Gwinam's friend: "Hey are you possessed? Come to your senses. Look at me. It's me, you son of a bitch. Me"

Gwinam : "Ok I will go"

Gwinam friend : "Fast. Go, hurry"

Gwinam : "Let's go"
 Gwinam's friend: "What?"
 Gwinam : "Shut up! Zombies are here. Watch, look. I am now more powerful than you, understand?"
 Gwinam's friend: "Yes"
 Gwinam : "You stupid coward. Beg me. Come on. Try to say, save me"
 Gwinam's friend: "Save me. Please save me"
 Gwinam : "I do not want to"
 Gwinam's friend: "Gwinam save me, damn"
 Gwinam : "Choeng-san, I'll gouge out your eyes!"
 (*All of Us Are Dead*, ep.7, 00.18.32)

Gwinam smelled a living person, it turned out to be the smell of Gwinam's friend. He was the leader of the bullies, he asked him to save him. He wanted to lure the zombies out by bringing a car but he refused it. Gwinam forced to carry out the leader's orders and dragged the leader outside. Finally he broke the leader's hand and gave it to zombies.

The dialogue "*I'm not a coward anymore. I am also not your subordinate anymore*" above shows Gwinam has turned into a creature that is cruel. He indiscriminately wants friends and foes to be killed if they refuse to agree with Gwinam. He still has memories of his past with bullying gangs but he is always told by the leader that he is weaker. He takes revenge on the gang leader by breaking the leader's hand. The leader asks for help but Gwinam still kills him.

c. Namra

Namra : "Earlier I felt like dreaming. I smelled a good scent from you"
 Su hyoek : "What scent?"
 Namra : "I don't know. I've never smelled anything like it in my head just want to eat you. I want to bite you. I keep thinking about biting and eating you. That's all I thought then, I heard your voice. Your voice wakes me up. You

always call me class president it was the first time you called me”
Namra : "I know. I'm afraid of being found out"
(*All of Us Are Dead*, ep.7, 00.06.55)

The scene occurs when Namra has been bitten by Gwinam. Her friends stay away from Namra will turn into a zombie, but Namra is able to withstand this and does not turn like a zombie.

The dialog "*I don't know. I've never smelled anything like it in my head just want to eat you. I want to bite you. I keep thinking about biting and eating you. that's all I thought then, I heard your voice. your voice wakes me up. you always call me class president it was the first time you called me*", show about Namra tells that her feels strange about herself seeing human flesh as if it smells good and wants to eat it. After that Namra hears the sound of people vomiting, she can hear someone's breathing and someone's heartbeat in detail and hears sounds that ordinary people cannot hear. This happens because if someone becomes a zombie, they were sense of smell and senses hearing will be very sensitive.

On Jo : "When did you start to smoke"
Namra : "Since the eighth grade of junior high school, I had no friends and did not know how to relieve stress"
On Jo : "You ever needed"
Namra : "I don't know, I don't know"
On jo : "You always put up walls. You always wear earphones and never talk, you're like that because you hate us?"
Namra : "I don't hate you all. I just do not have any friends"

(*All of Us Are Dead*, ep.11, 00.24,59)

The scene occurred when Namra and his friends were on the roof of the school building and then trapped above then they made a bonfire and gathered together to express their feelings for each other then On-jo asked Namra since when did Namra smoke then heard everyone's feelings about Namra, who has been considered very closed to his friends.

The dialog *"Since the eighth grade of junior high school, I had no friends and did not know how to relieve stress"* shows that Namra has humanity after becoming a zombie. She tells how lonely her without friends and can only vent by smoking then reveals but she never hates her friends. Namra only wants to have friends, that's turning with other zombies can only attack like animals but people who are infected without symptoms will remember all the memories when they become humans.

Jimin : "Would you believe me if i told you it wouldn't be like this? Should you talk like that? Can you believe you anyway we will be together?"

Namra : "I never do anything but study. I don't think it's because I'm naive, but because I'm a coward. I'm afraid my grades will drop and my mother will be angry. so I didn't do anything else. I'm too scared to make friends my mom asked me "what rank is he in school?" what is his dad's job? how big is the house? I didn't expect to build a bonfire and chat with you guys like this. I am so glad. I've never done this, if we make it out of here we should make a bonfire and talk like this, I wish I can"

(All of Us Are Dead, ep.9, 00.11.48)

The scene takes place when Namra and her friends are on the roof of the schoolbuilding. Gwinam attacks them ferociously and makes everyone overwhelmed by gwinam. Jimin doubts her for fear that she will become like a gwinam.

The dialog *"I never do anything but study. I don't think it's because I'm naive, but because I'm a coward. I'm afraid my grades will drop and my mother will be angry. so I didn't do anything else. I'm too scared to make friends my mom asked me "what rank is he in school?" what is his dad's job? how big is the house? I didn't expect to*

build a bonfire and chat with you guys like this. I am so glad. I've never done this, if we make it out of here we should make a bonfire and talk like this, I wish I can" shows that Namra has humanity after becoming a zombie. Namra tells how lonely Namra is without friends and can only vent by smoking then reveals that Namra never hates his friends. Namra only wants to have friends, that's turning with other zombies can only attack like animals but people who are infected without symptoms will remember all their memories when they become humans.

Conclusion

After analyzing the data, it can be concluded that *All of Us Are Dead* series created zombies that have human feelings. Although these zombies can harm people, they still have human-trait thoughts and realistic thinking. In this, Gwinam has emotions. The strong one to take revenge on the bullies who got in the way of Gwinam, in contrast to Eunji who has a grudge against the school authorities who bullied Eunji for a long time. However, Namra, being a zombie, helps his friends to escape from the pursuit of zombies. It can also be concluded that each country has their own unique myths on zombies and varied stories.

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