AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE AND SYNTACTIC FEATURES IN THE OPINION COLUMN HEADLINES OF THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

A SARJANA PENDIDIKAN THESIS

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements to Obtain the Sarjana Pendidikan Degree in English Language Education

By
Yohanna Tannia
Student Number: 111214020

ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE AND ARTS EDUCATION
FACULTY OF TEACHERS TRAINING AND EDUCATION
SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY
YOGYAKARTA
2015
AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE AND SYNTACTIC FEATURES IN THE OPINION COLUMN HEADLINES OF THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

A SARJANA PENDIDIKAN THESIS

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements to Obtain the Sarjana Pendidikan Degree in English Language Education

By
Yohanna Tannia
Student Number: 111214020

ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE AND ARTS EDUCATION
FACULTY OF TEACHERS TRAINING AND EDUCATION
SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY
YOGYAKARTA
2015
A Sarjana Pendidikan Thesis on

AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE AND SYNTACTIC FEATURES IN THE OPINION COLUMN HEADLINES OF THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

By
Yohanna Tannia
Student Number: 111214020

Approved by

Advisor

A Sarjana Pendidikan Thesis on

AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE AND SYNTACTIC FEATURES IN THE OPINION COLUMN HEADLINES OF THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

By

YOHANNA TANNIA
Student Number: 111214020

Defended before the Board of Examiners on 31 July 2015 and Declared Acceptable

Board of Examiners
Chairperson : Paulus Kuswandono, Ph.D.
Secretary : Drs. Barli Bram, M.Ed., Ph.D.
Member : F.X. Ouda Teda Ena, M.Pd., Ed.D.
Member : Drs. Barli Bram, M.Ed., Ph.D.
Member : Veronica Triprihatmimi, M.Hum., M.A.

Yogyakarta, 31 July 2015
Faculty of Teachers Training and Education
Sanata Dharma University
Dean

Kohandi, Ph.D.
DEDICATION PAGE

This Thesis is presented to
My Lord, JESUS CHRIST
Because of His Mercy and
Faithfulness in my Life

Also,
this thesis is presented
to my beloved father, LAUW HAY DJAU
to my beloved mother, SIE DJIOE SIANG,
to my beloved brother, HANSEN CHRISTIAN

Lamentations 3:24
The LORD is my portion, saith my soul;
therefore will I hope in him.
STATEMENT OF WORK'S ORIGINALITY

I honestly declare that this thesis, which I have written, does not contain the work of parts of the work of other people, except those cited in the quotations and the references, as a scientific paper should.

Yogyakarta, 31 July 2015

The Writer

Yohanna Tania
111214020
LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN
PUBLIKASI KARYA ILMIAH UNTUK KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIS

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya mahasiswa Universitas Sanata Dharma:

Nama : Yohanna Tannia
Nomer mahasiswa : 111214020

Demi pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan, saya memberikan kepada Perpustakaan Universitas Sanata Dharma karya ilmiah saya yang berjudul:

AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE AND SYNTAX FEATURES IN THE OPINION COLUMN HEADLINES OF THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Beserta perangkat yang diperlukan (bila ada). Dengan demikian saya memberikan kepada Perpustakaan Universitas Sanata Dharma hak untuk menyimpan, mengalihkan dalam bentuk media lain, mengelolanya dalam bentuk pangkalan data, mendistribusikan secara terbatas dan mempublikasikannya di Internet atau media lain untuk kepentingan akademis tanpa perlu meminta izin dari saya maupun memberikan royalti kepada saya selama tetap mencantumkan nama saya sebagai penulis.

Demikian pernyataan ini yang saya buat dengan sebenarnya.

Dibuat di Yogyakarta
Pada tanggal: 31 Juli 2015

Yang menyatakan

[signature]

Yohanna Tannia
ABSTRACT


The mass media uses language to persuade and influence people. A newspaper is one of the examples of mass media. Before the readers read the content of the news, they will read the title of the news, called headline first. A headline is expected to be able to summarize the content of the news in the limited number of words and it should be attractive to get the readers’ attention. Consequently, it has a certain language style.

The research was about an analysis of types of figurative language and the syntactic features in the opinion column headlines of The Wall Street Journal. There were two research questions in this research. The first research question aimed to identify the types of figurative language used in the opinion column headlines of The Wall Street Journal. The second research question aimed to identify the syntactic features used in the opinion column headlines of The Wall Street Journal.

This research was qualitative research. The method used in this research was document analysis. The data was taken from one week’s edition of The Wall Street Journal newspaper from March 23, 2015 to March 29, 2015. The researcher took the data from the opinion column section which was divided into two sections, namely opinion: review & outlook section and opinion section.

From one week data which consisted of thirty four headlines, the researcher found that the types of figurative language used in the opinion column headlines of The Wall Street Journal were metonymy, teasing, hyperbole, irony, repetition of sound consisting of alliteration and consonance, and an idiomatic expression. Parallelism was not identified in the opinion column headlines of The Wall Street Journal. In addition, the syntactic features used in the opinion column headlines of The Wall Street Journal were noun phrase and verb phrase. The types of noun phrase used were a noun phrase with premodification, a noun phrase with postmodification, a noun phrase with both of premodification and postmodification, and a noun as the head only. Meanwhile, the types of verb phrase used were a monotransitive verb, an intensive verb, and a simple present verb.

Keywords: headline, figurative language, syntactic features, opinion column
ABSTRAK


Media massa menggunakan bahasa yang bertujuan untuk mengajak dan mempengaruhi masyarakat. Koran adalah salah satu contoh dari media massa. Sebelum pembaca membaca isi dari sebuah berita, mereka pertama kali akan melihat judul berita tersebut. Judul berita diharapkan mampu merangkum isi berita dalam jumlah kata yang terbatas dan sebaiknya dikemas dalam bentuk yang menarik perhatian pembaca. Oleh sebab itu, judul berita mempunyai gaya bahasa tersendiri.


Kata Kunci: headline, figurative language, syntactic features, opinion column
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my highest gratitude to my Lord, Jesus Christ for His faithfulness and His strength to guide me to accomplish my thesis so that I could survive up to the end. He has a beautiful plan rather than mine. I am sure that He is the best scenario writer that I ever have.

My special gratitude goes to my parents, Papa Lauw Hay Djau and Mama Sie Djoe Siang and my little brother, Hansen Christian, who always supported, prayed for and reminded me to keep surviving, paid attention to my health, and other little things which I could not mention. I am so proud of having them all in my life. They were never bored to listen to my sharing about the thesis and advised me so wisely.

Next, I would like to express my gratitude to my advisor, F.X. Ouda Teda Ena, M.Pd., Ed.D., who was willing to help me and to give suggestion for my thesis. I thank him for his patience, care, support, and suggestion.

I would like to express my gratitude to Christina Lhaksmita Anandari, Ed.M., for her patience in guiding me during my study in ELESP. Also, I would like to express my gratitude to C. Sih Prabandari S.Pd., M.Hum., Barli Bram M.Ed., Ph.D., and Emanuel Sunarto, M.Hum. and other lecturers.

Next, my special gratitude also goes to my beloved one, Giovanni Bobby Hartanto. Every day he always supported me and listened to my sharing. When I was down, he always cheered me up with his jokes and “encouraging” mockery which could raise my mood up. I thank for his care and understanding.
I would not forget to thank Star de Acyuta, which consists of Nana, Tina, Irene, and Cila. I thank them for their support, suggestion, togetherness, and little things which were so meaningful for me. I also thank Bruder Titus and Suster Nicoline for suggestions, feedback, and discussion which helped me to understand more about the topic.

Then, I would like to express my biggest gratitude to my best friends, Septriany Gloria, Raditya Jati, Maria Lovenia L., Yovita Megawati, Bruder Filianus Nasu Rusik, and Wuri Lukito Sari, for care and support given to me to accomplish my thesis.

Lastly, I also thank all people who have supported and helped me during the learning process in ELES and the finishing of the thesis. I am so blessed to know them and I am so happy to have them all. They make my life colorful and meaningful.

Yohanna Tannia
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TITLE PAGE</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPROVAL PAGE</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEDICATION PAGE</td>
<td>iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATEMENT OF WORK'S ORIGINALITY</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI</td>
<td>vi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABSTRACT</td>
<td>vii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABSTRAK</td>
<td>viii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</td>
<td>ix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE OF CONTENTS</td>
<td>xi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIST OF TABLES</td>
<td>xiii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIST OF APPENDICES</td>
<td>xiv</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION
- Research Background ........................................................................ 1
- Research Problems ........................................................................... 5
- Problem Limitation .......................................................................... 5
- Research Objectives ........................................................................ 6
- Research Benefits ........................................................................... 6
- Definition of Terms ........................................................................ 7

## CHAPTER II. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE
- Theoretical Description ................................................................... 10
  1. Review of Related Studies ...................................................... 10
  2. Figurative Language ..................................................................... 11
     a. Metonymy .............................................................................. 13
     b. Irony .................................................................................. 14
     c. Teasing .............................................................................. 14
     d. Hyperbole ........................................................................... 15
     e. Idiomatic Expressions ....................................................... 15
     f. Repetition ........................................................................... 16
  3. Syntactic Features ...................................................................... 16
     a. Noun Phrase ........................................................................ 17
     b. Verb Phrase ........................................................................ 19
- Theoretical Framework ..................................................................... 22

## CHAPTER III. METHODOLOGY
- Research Method ............................................................................... 25
- Research Setting ............................................................................. 26
- Research Subject ............................................................................ 27
- Research Instrument and Data Gathering Technique .......................... 27
- Data Analysis Technique .................................................................. 29
F. Research Procedure .................................................................30

CHAPTER IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
A. The Analysis of Types of Figurative Language in the Opinion Column Headlines of The Wall Street Journal ........................................32
   1. The Analysis of Metonymy ..................................................33
   2. The Analysis of Irony .........................................................38
   3. The Analysis of Teasing .....................................................40
   4. The Analysis of Hyperbole .................................................45
   5. The Analysis of Idiomatic Expression ..................................48
   6. The Analysis of Repetition ...............................................48
B. The Analysis of Syntactic Features in the Opinion Column Headlines of The Wall Street Journal .......................................49
   1. The Analysis of Noun Phrase .............................................50
   2. The Analysis of Verb Phrase ..............................................60
C. Other Findings .........................................................................62

CHAPTER V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
A. Conclusions .............................................................................64
B. Recommendations ....................................................................65

REFERENCES ..................................................................................66

APPENDICES .................................................................................69
LIST OF TABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1. Types of Figurative Language in the Opinion Column Headlines of The Wall Street Journal</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2. Syntactic Features in the Opinion Column Headlines of The Wall Street Journal</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# LIST OF APPENDICES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appendix</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Table of Types of Figurative Language in the Opinion Column Headlines of <em>The Wall Street Journal</em></td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Table of Syntactic Features in the Opinion Column Headlines of <em>The Wall Street Journal</em></td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><em>The Wall Street Journal</em> Articles in Opinion Column on March 23, 2015</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><em>The Wall Street Journal</em> Articles in Opinion Column on March 24, 2015</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><em>The Wall Street Journal</em> Articles in Opinion Column on March 25, 2015</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><em>The Wall Street Journal</em> Articles in Opinion Column on March 26, 2015</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><em>The Wall Street Journal</em> Articles in opinion column on March 27-29, 2015</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

The first chapter discusses the background information and the rationale of the research. There are six points, namely the research background, the research problems, the problem limitation, the research objectives, the research benefits, and the definition of terms.

A. Research Background

Language is important as a medium of communication in society. It helps people communicate to each other. According to Aitchison (2003), language has three roles: to persuade and influence people, to communicate feelings and emotions, and to give an aesthetic effect. As an example, the advertisements use an attractive language to promote the products so that they can persuade and influence people to buy the products. Another function of language is to communicate feelings and emotions. Instead of saying *I am feeling painful, ouch* can be used to express pain. Besides, people use language to give an aesthetic effect, for example in writing poetry.

In addition, the mass media also uses language to persuade and influence people. According to Olawale and Babatunde (2007), the mass media has the functions: to inform, to educate, to influence, and to entertain among others. Furthermore, the mass media gives the public information about the events and the performances which happen in a society and in a government.
One of the mass media is a newspaper. People can read the newspaper in the form of printed edition or digital edition. Furthermore, Olawale and Babatunde (2007) state that a newspaper is

the life-wire of a democratic society and the press in the modern world has constituted one of the most influential and recognized institutions. Hence, in the pages of daily newspapers media practitioners comment on the issues of national importance, thereby playing an active role in the day-to-day administration of the society (p. 305).

Another expert, Reah (2002) also describes that “Newspapers are ephemeral texts, that is, they are intended only for the day they are delivering the news” (p. 13). Based on the three experts’ statement, the researcher concludes that a newspaper consists of news which comments on the issue and it can influence the public. Furthermore, there are a lot of readers said that the newspaper was important not only because it provided them information but also because it enable them to be recognized as more informed people at the social community (TNN, 2002). It means that besides getting information about the issues, reading a newspaper can make the readers have a good identity as more informed people.

In general, people can find that newspapers consist of “a series of items, such as news, comment and analysis, advertising, and entertainment” (Reah, 2002, p. 2). The contents of newspapers, such as news, comments, and analysis, have a title, which is called headline. A headline is a minimum number of words which has purposes to get the readers’ attention to the story, to present the essence of the story, and if it is on the front page, it has to attract the reader to the newspaper (Reah, 2002). Besides, Awad (2014, p. 2) states that “The main function of the headline is to attract the readers’ attention. Headlines represent the
essence of the news and for the hasty reader they are useful for phenomenal understanding”. Based on the statements from Reah (2002) and Awad (2014), the researcher infers that a headline has the limited number of words to be presented in the attractive way and to be able to express the main idea of the news so that the readers can understand the story of the news only by reading the headline.

Since a headline is the key which determines whether the readers will read the news or not, it should be able to attract the readers’ attention and summarize the content of the news. It means that the newspaper headline has its own language style. Richards, Platt and Weber (1985) mention that “Style refers to a particular person’s use of speech or writing at all times or to a way of speaking or writing at a particular period of time” (p. 277). Furthermore, the stylistic aspect can be identified in the use of different speech sounds, different words or expressions, or different sentence structures (Richards, Platt, & Weber, 1985). Therefore, comparing to the statements from Richards et al. (1985) and the definition of headline, it is concluded that the language style in a headline can be observed from two aspects, namely the use of words or expression, which is related to the aspect of the attractiveness, and the use of sentence structures, which is related to the aspect of the concise structure in the headline.

From the aspect of the use of the words or the expressions, the journalists can use figurative language to make a headline more attractive. Figurative language is used because it functions to “exaggerate or alter the usual meanings of the component words” (Heller, 2011, p. 62). In addition, figurative language “involves analogy to similar concepts or other contexts, and may involve
exaggerations” (Heller, 2011, p. 63). Therefore, it is concluded that figurative language can modify the monotonous words become more interesting and more beautiful.

Furthermore, the language style in a headline can also be viewed from the use of sentence structures. Headline has a special sentence structure which differs from the ordinary sentences. For example, the auxiliary verb, such as is or are, is omitted. However, it is also possible that a headline is in the form of phrase. Lan (2011) states that the headlines appear mostly in the form of phrases than sentences because of the limited space and the headlines often break the grammatical rules and use the nonstandard structure to create the space-saving headlines.

Based on this background, the researcher would like to identify the types of figurative language and the syntactic features which are used in the opinion column headlines of The Wall Street Journal. The researcher conducts this research because the researcher notes that both of aspects are important in the headline. In addition, The Wall Street Journal is chosen because it is an American newspaper in which the students who wants to learn English can learn the native speaker’s style in using an American English style. Moreover, it is stated that “The Wall Street Journal is the world's leading business publication with more than two million subscribers and is the largest U.S. newspaper by total paid circulation” (Dow Jones & Company, 2012). The part of newspaper that becomes the focus in this research is the opinion column. The opinion column is selected
because it has magnetism of being the best-read section as same as the front page (The Earth Institute – Columbia University, 2010).

B. Research Problems

The researcher formulates two research problems which are analyzed in this research, namely:

1. Which types of figurative language are used in the opinion column headlines of The Wall Street Journal?

2. Which syntactic features are used in the opinion column headlines of The Wall Street Journal?

C. Problem Limitation

The researcher focuses on the types of figurative language and the syntactic features in the headlines. It is because these two aspects are the important aspects of the headline. Additionally, the research subject in this research is The Wall Street Journal. It is chosen because the researcher wants to focus on American English. The part of The Wall Street Journal which is investigated is only the opinion column, which consists of Opinion: Review & Outlook and Opinion. Therefore, the researcher investigates the types of figurative language and the syntactic features in the opinion column headlines of The Wall Street Journal only. In addition, the researcher only takes one week edition as the sample of the research which is assumed to be able to represent the types of figurative language and the syntactic features in the opinion column headlines of The Wall Street Journal.
D. Research Objectives

There are two research objectives in this research. The first research objective is to identify the types of figurative language used in the opinion column headlines of *The Wall Street Journal*. The second research objective is to identify the syntactic features used in the opinion column headlines of *The Wall Street Journal*.

E. Research Benefits

The researcher has some contributions for those may make the use of the research result. The research result is beneficial for the students who learn journalism, the teachers who teach journalism, and the future researchers.

First, the research is beneficial for the students who learn journalism. The students can understand how to write the attractive titles, in the case of the news titles. They can choose and use the best figurative language which can make the titles more attractive to read. Besides, they can understand how to use the syntactic features in the headline correctly.

Second, the research is beneficial for the teachers who teach journalism. The research gives information about the types of figurative language and the syntactic features which can be identified in the opinion column headlines of *The Wall Street Journal*. Therefore, the teachers can give information about the types of figurative language and the syntactic features and motivate the students who are interested in journalism to write news. Finally, the news can be sent to the school magazine, for example.
Third, this research also has benefits for the future researchers. The future researchers can develop the research in the headlines by comparing one newspaper with other newspapers. They can also analyze the use of figurative language and the syntactic features in other parts of newspaper, such as sport news and entertainment news. In addition, the future researchers can explore the other syntactic features.

F. Definition of Terms

In this part, the researcher defines some words in order to give the clear definition of some ambiguous terms and to avoid any misunderstanding.

1. Figurative Language

   Heller (2011) defines “Figurative language and speech refers to words, and groups of words, that exaggerate or alter the usual meanings of the component words. Figurative language and speech may involve analogy to similar concepts or other contexts, and may involve exaggerations” (pp. 62-63). Besides, Mahmood, Obaid, and Shakir (2014) state that “Figurative language is a type of language that uses words or phrases different from the literal meaning. It generally serves purpose of explanation, information, exaggeration or alteration and manipulation” (p. 212).

2. Headline

   A headline is a title of news. Reah (2002) defines a headline as a unique type of text which has a limited number of words and it purposes to get the readers’ attention to the story, to present the essence of the story, and if it is on the front page, it has to attract the reader to the newspaper.
3. **Syntactic Features**

Quirk et. al (1985) note that newspaper has the certain language, called block language. It has the syntactic features, namely a noun or noun phrase or nominal clause. There are also certain other syntactic features which become the characteristics of the newspaper headlines. They are using the simple present verbs, using to to express the future or the predicted arrangement, using asyndeton, and using transitive verbs. In this research, the syntactic features refer to the components of the headlines which are identified in the noun phrases and the verb phrases.

4. **Opinion Column**

An opinion column is the part of the newspaper which accommodates the opinions from the public. It has the equal position of the best-read section to the front pages. Moreover, there are some the most attentive readers of the opinion column, namely the decision makers in the government, the corporations, and the nonprofit institutions. For the nonprofessional writer, the opinion column can be one of the best ways to state his or her point of view to the news in the public eye (The Earth Institute – Columbia University, 2010).

5. **The Wall Street Journal**

The Wall Street Journal, which is also known as WSJ, is an American newspaper. Encyclopædia Britannica (2015) notes that WSJ is a daily newspaper focusing on a special emphasis on business and financial news. Moreover, WSJ is one of the most respected newspapers in the world. Then, WSJ is the world's leading business newspaper with more than two million subscribers and is the
largest U.S. newspaper based on the total circulation (Dow Jones & Company, 2012).
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher discusses two parts. The first part is the theoretical description. It presents the review of related studies and the literature which are relevant to this research directly. The second part is the theoretical framework. It summarizes the theories related to the research which help the researcher solve the research problems.

A. Theoretical Description

This part consists of three sections. Those sections are the review of related studies, the theory of figurative language, and the theory of syntactic features.

1. Review of Related Studies

The studies of figurative language had been conducted by Alireza and Samuel (2012) and Mahmood, Obaid, and Shakir (2014). First, Alireza and Samuel (2012) conducted research on the use of figurative language in the newspaper editorial headlines. They compared the use of figurative language between the English newspaper, The New York Times, and the Persian newspaper, Tehran Times. This research aimed to explore the kind of textual and rhetorical strategies employed by these newspapers. Metonymy, allusion, neologism, antithesis, and rhetorical question were the favorite rhetorical devices employed in Tehran Times. On the other hand, The New York Times employed the favorite rhetorical devices, such as metonymy, rhetorical question, and parallelism.
Second, Mahmood, Obaid, and Shakir (2014) conducted research on the use of figurative language in Pakistani English newspapers. This research aimed to explore the use of figurative language to communicate ideas, to facilitate the readers, and to uncover the manipulation. Furthermore, their research focused on the function of figurative language in the English newspapers implicitly. The result of the research showed that each figurative language had its own significant in making and describing the ideas in order to shape the public opinion. In addition, it was identified that metonymy was the most frequently used figurative language.

These previous studies are relevant to my study because they discuss figurative language. In this current research, the researcher conducts research on figurative language used in the newspaper. The researcher analyzes figurative language used in WSJ. The data was taken from the opinion column consisting of Opinion: Review & Outlook section and Opinion section. Besides analyzing figurative language aspect, the scope of the research is widened. The researcher analyzes the use of syntactic features used in the opinion column headlines of WSJ. The researcher argues that the language style not only can be observed from the choice of words but also can be observed from the structure of words.

2. Theory of Figurative Language

According to Abrams (as cited in Awad, 2014, pp. 1–2), figurative language is defined as a conspicuous departure from what user of a language apprehend as the standard meaning of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect. Gill and Dunne (2011) also mention that “Figurative language
is a word/phrase is said to be used figuratively when it is intended to convey, not its literal meaning, but a secondary or derived meaning which is understood by the listener/reader”. Jay (2003) in the book entitled *The Psychology of Language* declares that the imagery in figurative language is used to define something or to compare two different things to create the condition clearer or more interesting. Based on the three definitions of figurative language, it is inferred that figurative language is a word/phrase which cannot be understood only based on the literal meaning. It is purposed to convey something or compare two different things in order to have a special meaning and make the described things clearer and more interesting.

Furthermore, Gill and Dunne (2011) state that figurative language serves two roles as ornamentation and clearness. In ornamentation, what the writers expect to convey can be represented by using figurative language. Besides, figurative language gives the beauty and the variety so that it makes the monotonous words more interesting and more beautiful. In addition, to make a complex issue clear, the writers can use an analogy. Jay (2003) adds that figurative language is used because it has power on the emotion since it can influence the readers on emotional and social levels.

Since one of the analyses is about figurative language, the researcher provides the description of the types of figurative language which are directly relevant to the research. Here are the types of figurative language:
a. Metonymy

According to Lakoff and Johnson (as cited in Jay, 2003, p. 323), metonymy is a figurative language which uses a familiar or easily perceived feature of an object or a situation to define the object or the situation as a whole. Alireza and Samuel (2012) claim that metonymy is figurative language which replaces one word or one phrase with something closely associated. Based on those opinions, it is concluded that metonymy is a substitution of the object with something familiar, easily perceived, and closely associated.

Jay (2003) mentions that metonymy has three types, namely (1) object used for user, (2) place used for the event, and (3) controller used for the controlled (p.323). Richardson (as cited in Mahmood, Obaid & Shakir, 2014, p. 214) adds the examples of metonymy. The examples of metonymy are the creator is replaced by the product, the user of the object is replaced by the object, people are replaced by the place in which they work, the events are replaced by the date, the country, and the state is replace by people living in that country. Meanwhile, Alireza and Samuel (2012) claim that in metonymy the use of the countries’ names refers to either the responsible institutions or the status (social, economic, political) of the countries.

However, using metonymy requires the readers have the same knowledge as the writers in order to be able to understand the meaning of the statement. This condition is called a metonymic reference, in which it will work if there is a shared knowledge between the readers and the writers (Jay, 2003). Otherwise, the use of metonymy in the headlines would be confusing for the readers.
Furthermore, metonymy has several meanings: “(1) reflecting the authorities and the high official, (2) reflecting the whole part relationship, (3) referring to the unknown agents/actors for the events, and (4) representing the local concrete bodies and the institutions” (Mahmood, Obaid, & Shakir, 2014, p. 214).

b. **Irony**

Irony is figurative language which creates the opposite meaning of the literal meaning (Jay, 2003). Based on Dews et al’s opinion (as cited in Jay, 2003, p. 331), the readers have to change a new meaning for the literal meaning if they deal with irony. Besides, irony can result the information about the writer’s emotions, attitudes, and feelings. Alireza and Samuel (2012) also note that irony is a figurative language which states the opposite of an intended meaning in order to mock a person or a situation.

c. **Teasing**

Jay (2003) claims that teasing is a playful provocation in which one person points out something related to the victim. Furthermore, “teasing, as a conventionalized form of figurative language, frequently has as its implicit or explicit goal a negative impact on the victim’s emotional well-being” (Jay, 2003, p. 338). It means that teasing is a figurative language purposed to influence the person’s emotion implicitly or explicitly. Additionally, Alberts, Kellar-Guenther, and Corman note that teasing has the limited range features, namely things said, appearance, romance or sex, ability, and identity (as cited in Jay, 2003, p. 337).
d. Hyperbole

A figurative language which refers to the exaggeration of the objects is defined as hyperbole (Jay, 2003). The purpose of hyperbole is to make an emotional statement. Furthermore, Roberts and Kreuz (as cited in Jay, 2003, p. 339) state that “the major reasons for using hyperbole are to be humorous, to emphasize something or to be clearer”. Mahmood, Obaid, and Shakir (2014, p. 215) also support Jay’s statement by stating that “Hyperbole is figurative language which is used for excessive exaggeration to create a rhetorical effect. It is used to create humor and sensational effect to make idea more manipulative hence exploiting the reader”.

e. Idiomatic Expressions

Idioms are the expressions which have the figurative meanings and they cannot be interpreted from the literal meaning of the phrase (Jay, 2003). Furthermore, Gibbs, Nayak, Bolton, and Kepel (as cited in Jay, 2003, p. 340) explain that “Decomposable idioms could be changed at the lexical level without disrupting the figurative meaning. Then, lexical substitutions in nondecomposable idioms cannot do the condition without disrupting figurative meaning”. It means that decomposable idioms are able to be altered at the level of words without disrupting the figurative meaning whereas the nondecomposable idioms have to do the condition of word substitutions with disrupting figurative language.

According to Hamblin and Gibbs (as cited in Jay, 2003, p. 341), the meanings of nondecomposable idioms are controlled by the meaning of the main verbs of the idioms. It means that the main verb of the nondecomposable idioms
can control the meaning of the idioms. Therefore, the verbs have an important role on what frozen phrases of idioms.

f. Repetition

Repetition means the way to express in which something is repeated in the same way as something occurs before. Alireza and Samuel (2012) mention that repetition is divided into two categories. The first repetition is repetition of sound which consists of alliteration and consonance. The second repetition is repetition of pattern which is called parallelism.

1) Repetition of Sound

Repetition of sound consists of alliteration and consonance. Alliteration is the repetition of the initial consonants (Alireza & Samuel, 2012). Wales (2001) also agrees that alliteration is “the repetition of the initial consonant in two or more words” (p. 14). Meanwhile, consonance is the repetition of the final consonants (Alireza & Samuel, 2012).

2) Repetition of Pattern

Parallelism is the repetition of the same pattern of the words and the structures (Alireza & Samuel, 2012). According to Wales (2001), parallelism is the repetition of the same structural pattern and it usually appears in the phrases or the clauses. The example is he came, he saw, he conquered (Wales, 2001, p. 284).

3. Theory of Syntactic Features

This section will present the theories of syntactic features. Kitao (1995) states that
Headlines are like one- or two-sentence summaries of the articles, but they are shortened because of limits on space. Certain short words are deleted, words are abbreviated. Mid short words are often used in place of longer, more common words. Headlines are written according to certain rules, which can be used to reconstruct what the summary sentence was (p. 116).

Besides, Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, and Svartvik (1985) point out that a newspaper has a special language, which is called block language. The block language is most in the form of nonsentence. It is in the form of noun or noun phrase or nominal clause. Moreover, Lan (2011) agrees that the headlines appear mostly in the form of phrases than sentences because of the limited space and the headlines often break the grammatical rules and use nonstandard structure to create the space-saving headlines. Based on these statements, the researcher concludes that the headlines are mostly in the form of shorten sentence and in the form of noun phrase or noun clause. Furthermore, the researcher would present syntactic features theory which can be identified in the headlines into two major features, namely a noun phrase and a verb phrase.

a. **Noun Phrase**

The first syntactic feature is noun phrase. It is stated that most of the headlines are in the form of noun phrase (Lan, 2011). It means that the head of the headlines is in the form of noun. Warriner (1982) mentions that a noun is a word used to label a person, a place, a thing, or an idea. Furthermore, he classifies a noun in three types: proper and common, abstracts and concrete, and collective.

1) **Proper and Common Noun**

A proper noun is used to represent a particular person, a particular place, or a particular thing. It is usually capitalized (Warriner, 1982). Quirk, Greenbaum,
Leech, and Svartvik (1972) give the more complete examples of a proper noun, namely the names of specific person, places, countries, months, days, holidays, and magazines. Meanwhile, a common noun is a noun which does not label a particular person, a place, or a thing and it is not capitalized (Warriner, 1982). The examples are woman, city, and building (Warriner, 1982, p. 5).

2) **Abstract and Concrete Noun**

An abstract noun is a noun used to show a quality, a characteristic, and an idea (Warriner, 1982). The examples are strength, love, and courage (Warriner, 1982, p. 5). On the other hand, a concrete noun is a noun which is able to be perceived by the sense, for example hat, desk, book, and box (Warriner, 1982, p. 5).

3) **Collective Noun**

A collective noun is a noun which names a group (Warriner, 1982). The examples are team and class (Warriner, 1982, p. 5).

Furthermore, Quirk et al. (1972) also note that a noun can be complex. They divide a complex noun phrase into three components. The components are the head, the premodification, and the postmodification. The following points present the explanation of the components.

4) **The Head**

The head is the element which will determine the rest of the sentence. The head will be the concord of the sentence (Quirk et al., 1972). The example is if the head of the noun phrase is singular, the verb which follows the noun phrase should be singular too.
5) **The Premodification**

Quirk et al. (1972) explain that the premodification is the components placed before the head. Types of the premodification are adjective, noun, determiner, participle, -s genitive, adverbial phrase, and sentence. The example of the headline in the form of a noun phrase with the premodification is *An Environmental Casualty* (The Editorial Board, 2014, November 21, *The New York Times*).

6) **The Postmodification**

The postmodification is the component of the noun phrase which is placed after the head (Quirk et al., 1972). The examples of the postmodification were prepositional phrase, non-finite clause, and relative clause. There are also the minor examples of the postmodification, namely adverb phrase, noun phrase, and postposed adjective (Quirk et al., 1985). The example of the headline in the form of a noun phrase with the postmodification is *Expression From the World of Bugs* (Gollust, 2015, April 4, *VOA News*).

However, there is also possibility for the headlines in which a complex noun phrase can consist of the premodification and the postmodification as follows.

Example [1]: *American expressions in the home* (Moss, 2015, April 11, *VOA News*)

b. **Verb Phrase**

Besides noun phrase, verb phrase can be identified in the headlines in the form of sentence. According to Reah (2002), “Verbs can establish a relationship
between participants (people, emotions, places, and concepts)” (p. 74). Reah (2002) classifies the verb phrase system in the headlines as follows.

1) **Monotransitive Verb**

A monotransitive verb is a verb that needs two participants, namely an actor and a direct object affected by an action (Reah, 2002). The example is *Bell* (actor) *pays* (verb) *the price* (affected) (Reah, 2002, p. 74). It is identified that *Bell* is the actor of the action, *pays* is the verb, and *the price* is the direct object affected by the action.

2) **Intransitive Verb**

An intransitive verb is a verb that works with one participant (Reah, 2002). The example is *One question* (subject) *remains* (verb) (Reah, 2002, p. 74). It is identified that the verb *remains* only needs one participant, namely *one question*.

3) **Ditransitive Verb**

A ditransitive verb is a verb that needs three participants, namely an actor, a directly affected and an indirectly affected, for example, *Their freedom* (actor) *could cost* (verb) *the taxpayer* (indirectly affected) *£5 million* (directly affected) (Reah, 2002, p. 74). *Their freedom* is the actor and *cost* is the verb. *Cost* is a ditransitive verb because it has two objects. *The taxpayer* is the object which is indirectly affected by the verb *cost*, whereas *£5 million* is the object which is directly affected by the verb *cost*. 
4) **Intensive Verb**

An intensive verb is a verb that needs an equation between an actor and a quality of an actor (Reah, 2002). Here are the examples of intransitive verb in the headlines.

Example [2]: *They* (actor) *are* (verb) *pure evil* (a quality of an actor) (Reah, 2002, p. 74)

Example [3]: *They* (actor) *remain* (verb) *the most notorious killers in the country* (a quality of an actor) (Reah, 2002, p. 74)

5) **Verbs Taking The Complement After The Direct Object**

This verb is a verb which takes the complement after the direct object to show the quality of the direct object (Reah, 2002). The example is *People* (actor) *found* (verb) *the sentence* (a direct object) *unacceptable* (a quality of direct object) (Reah, 2002, p. 74). *People* is the actor and *found* is the verb. *The sentence* is the object which is directly affected by the verb *found*. *Unacceptable* is the quality describing the direct object *the sentence*.

In addition, Quirk et al. (1985) and Swan (1980) present the other classification of verb phrase. The following points show the classifications.

6) **Using Simple Present**

There are many meanings of using the simple present in the headlines. According to Quirk et al. (1985), rather than using present perfective, simple present is used to describe the events which have happened. Swan (1980) gives the meanings of the use of simple present tense more detailed. Simple present tense is used to express something that has happened, something that is
happening, or something that happens repeatedly (Swan, 1980). The example is *Britain Sends Food to Famine Victims* (Swan, 1980, p. 409).

7) **Using Present Progressive**

Swan (1980) states that present progressive is also used in the headline. It functions to express something that is changing or developing. Furthermore, an auxiliary verb (*to be*) is usually omitted when the headline uses present progressive. The example of the headline using present progressive is *World Heading for Energy Crisis* (Swan, 1980, p. 409).

8) **Using Passive Sentence**

Passive sentence used in the headline is in the form of past participle without an auxiliary verb (Swan, 1980). It means that the auxiliary verb is omitted. The example is *Nuns Killed in Explosion* (Swan, 1980, p. 410).

9) **Using To Referring to Future**

Generally, to present future meaning, *will* or *be going to* is used. However, it is different if it is identified in the headlines. *To* is used to refer a future meaning or a predicted arrangement (Quirk et al., 1985; Swan, 1980). The examples are *Senator to Seek Reelection* (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 846) and *PM to Announce Cabinet Changes on Tuesday* (Swan, 1980, p. 410).

B. **Theoretical Framework**

In this section, the researcher summarizes the relevant theories to solve the research problems. In this research, there are two research problems, namely (1) which types of figurative language are used in the opinion column headlines of
The Wall Street Journal? and (2) which syntactic features are used in the opinion column headlines of The Wall Street Journal?

The first research problem is about figurative language. To answer the first research problem, the researcher combines the theories of figurative language from Jay (2003) and Alireza and Samuel (2012). There are also supporting statements from the other expert, namely Mahmood, Obaid, and Shakir (2014). It purposes to support and complement the main experts’ argument.

In this research, the researcher would like to focus on six the types of figurative language, namely metonymy, irony, teasing, hyperbole, idiomatic expression, and repetition. Metonymy is describing the object or situation as a whole by using familiar or easily perceived of an object or situation (Lakoff and Johnson as cited in Jay, 2003, p. 323). Irony is figurative language which produces the contrasting meaning of the literal meaning of the word (Jay, 2003). Teasing is a playful provocation where someone mentions something associated to the victim (Jay, 2003). Hyperbole is the exaggeration of the object (Jay, 2003). Idiomatic expressions are the phrases which has figurative meaning so that it cannot be interpreted literally (Jay, 2003).

In addition, the researcher uses the theory of repetition from Alireza and Samuel (2012). They divide repetition into two categories. The first category is repetition of sound which consists of alliteration and consonance. Alliteration is the repetition of the initial consonant, whereas consonance is the repetition of the final consonants. The second category is repetition of pattern which is called parallelism. It is the repetition of the same pattern of the words and the structures.
The second research problem is about syntactic features. The researcher would like to integrate the theories of syntactic features from Quirk et al. (1972), Swan (1980), Warriner (1982), Quirk et al. (1985), and Reah (2002). It is because their statements are related to each other. Quirk et al. (1985) state that two major classes of syntactic features in the headlines are noun phrase and verb phrase. Quirk et al. (1972) mention that there are three component of noun phrase, namely the head, the premodification, and the postmodification. In addition, it is possible for the headlines to consist of these three components together. Warriner (1982) also gives the types of noun, namely proper noun, common noun, concrete noun, abstract noun, and collective noun.

Furthermore, Quirk et al. (1985) also state that there is possibility that the headlines consists of a verb phrase, especially in a sentence headline. Quirk et al. (1985) and Swan (1980) classify the verb phrase in the headline based on the tense system. They mention that the tenses which are used in the headlines namely using simple present, using present progressive, using passive and using to referring the future. Also, Reah (2002) has the other verb system. The verb system according to Reah (2002) is a monotransitive verb, an intransitive verb, a ditransitive verb, an intensive verb, and a verb taking the complement after the direct object.
CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

In this section, the researcher presents the description of the methodology of this research. This section consists of the research method, the research setting, the research subject, the instrument and data gathering technique, the data analysis technique and the research procedure.

A. Research Method

In this research, the researcher conducted qualitative research. Ary, Jacobs, and Sorensen (2010) define qualitative research as research which purposes to understand a phenomenon by focusing on the whole picture rather than breaking it down into the variables. The final goal of this research is not in the numeric analysis of data, but in a holistic picture and deep understanding.

Qualitative research has many classifications, namely basic interpretative studies, case studies, document or content analysis, ethnography, grounded theory, historical research, narrative inquiry, and phenomenological studies (Ary, Jacobs, & Sorensen, 2010). Based on the classifications, this research was classified as document or content analysis. Document or content analysis is a research method purposed to classify the specified characteristics of the written or visual material (Ary, Jacobs, & Sorensen, 2010). Another expert, named Have (2004, p. 89), explains that “documents refer to events, objects, persons, ideas, whatever, and make some of their aspects or features available for consideration in the same or a different context”.
Ary, Jacobs, and Sorensen (2010) mention that document analysis can be of written or of nonwritten records. Furthermore, they elaborate the types of the document into four categories: (1) public records, (2) personal documents, (3) physical materials, and (4) researcher-generated documents. The examples of the public records are the agency reports and the websites of congressional committees. Meanwhile, diaries and letters can be categorized as the personal documents. Physical materials include many objects, for examples are paintings and photographs. The last category is researcher-generated documents in which the documents are prepared by the researcher or for the researcher by the participants. Based on the classification, the research on the newspaper analysis was included in the document analysis of the public record. By conducting research on the newspaper, the researcher studied the typical characteristics of the newspaper, especially about the types of figurative language and the syntactic features used in the opinion column headlines of *The Wall Street Journal*.

B. **Research Setting**

In this research, the researcher investigated the types of figurative language and the syntactic features in the headlines. The researcher focused on the headlines in the opinion column of *WSJ*. In *WSJ*, the opinion column was divided into two parts; the first one was *Opinion: Review & Outlook* and the second one was *Opinion*. Besides, the researcher used the printed newspaper because it was easy to find *WSJ* newspaper in the form of printed newspaper. The data was taken from March 23, 2015 to March 29, 2015.
C. Research Subject

Since the researcher investigated the types of figurative language and the syntactic features of the headlines in the newspaper, the newspaper was the subject of the research. The newspaper used as the research subject was *The Wall Street Journal*, an American newspaper.

According to Encyclopædia Britannica (2015), *WSJ* is a newspaper which focuses on the business and financial issues. It was founded firstly in 1889 in America. Nowadays, *WSJ* expands the circulation, especially in Europe and Asia. Furthermore, the part of *WSJ* which became the focus of the research was the opinion column. The researcher chose the opinion column because it has the equal position to the front page. Some of the most attentive readers of it are the decision makers in the government, the corporations, and the nonprofit institutions. Moreover, for the nonprofessional writers, the opinion column can be one of the best ways to comment on an issue in the public or to express their opinion about the issue (The Earth Institute - Columbia University, 2010).

Therefore, it is concluded that the opinion column also has the magnetic power to be read by the readers. In addition, the opinion column is a place for nonprofessional writer to raise the issue in the public and provoke their perception about the issue.

D. Instrument and Data Gathering Technique

According to Ary, Jacobs, and Sorensen (2010), the data collection in qualitative research includes observation, interviewing, and document or artifact analysis. Besides, the main instrument of qualitative research used for data
collection is the researcher him or herself, often collecting data through direct observation or interviews. It was concluded that the researcher was the main instrument of the gathering data technique and the researcher investigated the data which had been collected through the document analysis.

The first step was gathering the printed newspaper of WSJ, which refers to *The Wall Street Journal*. After that, the researcher went to the opinion column part and xeroxed the opinion column headlines. To facilitate the classification of the types of figurative language and the syntactic features in the headlines, the researcher made the checklists.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Date of Publish</th>
<th>Headline</th>
<th>Types of Figurative Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M= metonymy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>I= irony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>T= teasing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>H= hyperbole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IE= idiomatic expression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A= alliteration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C= consonance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>P= parallelism</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The first step was gathering the printed newspaper of WSJ, which refers to *The Wall Street Journal*. After that, the researcher went to the opinion column part and xeroxed the opinion column headlines. To facilitate the classification of the types of figurative language and the syntactic features in the headlines, the researcher made the checklists.
Table 3.2 Syntactic Features in the Opinion Column Headlines of *The Wall Street Journal*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Date of Publish</th>
<th>Headline</th>
<th>Syntactic Features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NP= noun phrase  
VP= verb phrase

E. Data Analysis Technique

This section presented how the researcher analyzed the findings. First, after gathering the opinion column headlines and providing the tables of the types of figurative language and the syntactic features, the researcher analyzed each of the headlines based on the tables provided. Then, the researcher analyzed the types of figurative language in the opinion column headlines of *WSJ*. The table of figurative language was used to facilitate the classification of figurative language. The headlines were compared to the related theories and finally the best types of figurative language to represent the headlines were decided. Besides, skimming the content of news and using *Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary* were used to compare the meaning of the word literally with the word used in the headlines.

After that, the researcher analyzed the syntactic features in the opinion column headlines. The researcher used the table of the syntactic features to facilitate the classification of syntactic features. Besides, comparing the headlines to the theories was done to avoid the wrong analysis.
The last steps were to summarize and to conclude the data. When the data had been analyzed, the researcher could conclude which types of figurative language and which syntactic features were used in the opinion column headlines of *WSJ*.

**F. Research Procedure**

The following was the steps of conducting the research. First, the researcher searched the phenomenon which was going to investigate. The phenomenon was about the language style in the headline viewed from the types of figurative language and the syntactic features perspective. The second step was deciding the research subject and finally choosing *The Wall Street Journal* as the research subject. Third, the researcher formulated the problems which were going to investigate. Therefore, there were two specific research problems raised in this research: which types of figurative language are used in the opinion column headlines of *The Wall Street Journal*? and which syntactic features are used in the opinion column headlines of *The Wall Street Journal*?

Fourth, the researcher reviewed on all the theories related to the types of figurative language (Jay, 2003; Alireza & Samuel, 2012; Mahmood, Obaid & Shakir, 2014) and the syntactic features (Quirk et al., 1972; Swan, 1980; Warriner, 1982; Quirk et al., 1985; Reah, 2002). The next step was deciding the theories which were relevant directly to this research.

Fifth, to facilitate the classification of the data, the researcher made the tables of the types of figurative language and the syntactic features. Then, the researcher collected the data from the *WSJ* printed newspapers which were gotten
in Sanata Dharma University library. Furthermore, this research focused on the opinion column of WSJ consisting of Opinion: Review & Outlook and Opinion. The data was taken from March 23, 2015 to March 29, 2015.

Sixth, after collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the headlines in the opinion column headlines of WSJ. In the analyzing the data, the researcher compared the headlines to the theories. Using Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary and skimming the content of the news were also done. The last steps were to summarize and to write the conclusions to answer the two research questions.
CHAPTER IV
RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this section, the researcher presents the research results and the discussion. The researcher would like to answer two research questions which have been pointed out in Chapter I. The two research questions are (1) which types of figurative language are used in the opinion column headlines of The Wall Street Journal? and (2) which syntactic features are used in the opinion column headlines of The Wall Street Journal? Therefore, there are two parts in this section; the first part elaborates the discussion of the types of figurative language used in the opinion column headlines of WSJ and the second part elaborates the discussion of syntactic features used in the opinion column headlines of WSJ.

A. The Analysis of Figurative Language in the Opinion Column Headlines of The Wall Street Journal

The first research question focuses on the types of figurative language used in the opinion column headlines of WSJ. In order to answer the first question, the researcher applies the theories from Jay (2003) and Alireza and Samuel (2012). Metonymy, irony, teasing, hyperbole, and idiomatic expression are the types of figurative language proposed by Jay (2003). Meanwhile, repetition is proposed by Alireza and Samuel (2012). The researcher also used the supporting theory from Mahmood, Obaid and Shakir (2014). The results and the evidences are discussed in the following section.
1. The Analysis of Metonymy

Metonymy is a figurative language which uses a familiar or easily perceived feature of the object or the situation to define the object or the situation as a whole (Lakoff and Johnson as cited in Jay, 2003, p. 323). There were twelve examples of the headlines consisting of metonymy in the data. The first example of the headline used metonymy was Pleading With Iran. The word Iran was metonymy because it represented the political situation that happened in Iran. Alireza and Samuel (2012) state that the metonymic concept of the country name is used to refer to the status (social, economical, political) of the country. Besides, two statements in this article proved that there is the political situation happened in Iran, namely “once again President Obama is betting on the youth vote. In this case, Iran’s” (“Pleading With Iran”, 2015, March 23, p. 9) and “Mr. Obama extends his greetings on the holiday and goes on to urge Iran’s people to push the regime in Tehran to agree to the “reasonable deal” that he is offering them on its nuclear weapons program” (“Pleading With Iran”, 2015, March 23, p. 9). Therefore, it was inferred that the word Iran was used to refer the political situation in which Mr. Obama urged Iran’s people to agree about the nuclear weapons program.

The phrase Islamic State in the headline Islamic State Threatens Tunisia was metonymy. Islamic State was an object which referred to the user. Reading the article, Islamic State referred to Jihadist which was considered as the user of Islamic State. Jay (2003) and Richardson (as cited in Mahmood, Obaid & Shakir, 2014, p. 214) propose that in metonymy the user of the object is replaced by the
object. In conclusion, *Islamic State* was metonymy which referred to the user of the object.

The next example of the headline consisting of metonymy was *Lee Kuan Yew*. *Lee Kuan Yew* was metonymy because it was easy to perceive. Lakoff and Johnson (as cited in Jay, 2003, p. 323) note that metonymy is a figurative language which uses familiar and easily perceived aspect of the object. Mahmood, Obaid and Shakir (2014) claim that metonymy reflects the whole part relationship. It made *Lee Kuan Yew* could represent himself as an ex-prime minister of Singapore. Without giving the detailed information, the readers would know who *Lee Kuan Yew* was and it could define the object as a whole. Therefore, it was inferred that *Lee Kuan Yew* was metonymy because the name was familiar and easily perceived and it reflected the relationship between *Lee Kuan Yew* and Singapore.

There was also the use of metonymy in the headline *The Yemen Meltdown*. The word *Yemen* was metonymy. Actually, it was a place name but it was used to represent the event. According to Jay (2003), metonymy includes a place that is used for an event. Proving by the statement in this article, it was stated that “This time the meltdown is in Yemen, where this weekend the U.S. withdrew the remaining U.S. special forces from a base where they were waging a drone war against al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP)” (“The Yemen Meltdown, 2015, March 24, p. 9). As a result, the word *Yemen* was metonymy because it represented the event happened.
The use of metonymy was identified in the headline *Singapore’s Evolution*. The phrase *Singapore’s evolution* represented an evolution done by someone in Singapore. According to Richardson (as cited in Mahmood, Obaid & Shakir, 2014, p. 214), one of the metonymy examples is the creator is replaced by the product. Based on this statement, *Singapore’s evolution* was identified as the product and there was a creator who created that evolution. Furthermore, Mahmood, Obaid, and Shakir (2014) explain that there is a substitution in metonymy functioning to hide the actual agent who was responsible for the action. In this headline, the creator who did the evolution in Singapore was hidden and it was replaced with the product. As a result, the phrase *Singapore’s evolution* was concluded as metonymy because it referred to the actual agent who did the evolution.

*Lee Kuan Yew* and *the News* in the headline *Lee Kuan Yew vs. the News* were metonymy. First, *Lee Kuan Yew* was metonymy. It was because it reflected an authority and a high official of himself as ex-prime minister of Singapore. Mahmood, Obaid, and Shakir (2014) propose that the use of metonymy is to reflect an authority and a high official. Second, the phrase *the News* was metonymy. It was used to substitute the creator so that the creator who was actually responsible for the action was hidden. When observing the article, the phrase *the News* referred to Western Press. It is proven with the statement in the article stated that “Lee famously was a foe of the Western Press” (Kirkpatrick, 2015, March 24, p. 11). Moreover, Richardson (as cited in Mahmood, Obaid & Shakir, 2014) mentions that the creator is replaced by the product. Based on Richardson’s statement, it was inferred that *the News* was the product and
Western Press was the creator. When the headline used metonymy, the creator *Western Press* was replaced by the product *the News*. As a result, there were two examples of metonymy in the headline, namely *Lee Kuan Yew* and *the News*.

The next example of the headline consisting of metonymy was *A U.S. – Seoul Missile Test*. U.S. and Seoul were metonymy. They referred to the political situation happened between U.S. and South Korea. It is proven by the statement in the article stating that “China and Russia are publicly lobbying South Korea to reject a U.S plan to base a new missile-defense system on the peninsula” (“A U.S – Seoul Missile Test”, 2015 March 25, p. 9). Based on the statement, it was inferred that the political situation happened was about the South Korea rejecting to a U.S. new missile-defense system. Moreover, Alireza and Samuel (2012) agree that the metonymic concept of names of countries refers to the political status of the countries. As a result, it was concluded that U.S. and Seoul were metonymy because it referred to the political situation.

*The Orwellian Obama Presidency* was the example of the headline consisting of metonymy. In this headline, there were two names, namely Orwellian and Obama. Orwellian was a writer and Obama was a president of America. These names represented the authority of those people. Mahmood, Obaid, and Shakir (2014) state that metonymy reflects the authorities and the high official. Therefore, the words Orwellian and Obama were considered metonymy because they reflected the authority of themselves.

The phrase *Secret Prosecution Games* was considered as metonymy. *Secret Prosecution Games* was an object which actually referred to somebody
who did this action. The doer in this headline was hidden and it was replaced with the object. Mahmood, Obaid, and Shakir (2014) claim that metonymy uses substitution to hide the actual agent responsible for the action. Jay (2003) and Richardson (as cited in Mahmood, Obaid & Shakir, 2014, p. 214) also have the same opinion that the user of the object is replaced by the object. Therefore, it was concluded that Secret Prosecution Games used metonymy to hide the actual agent and to replace the user of the object.

The next example of metonymy was the phrase Indonesia’s New Fishing Rules. Indonesia’s New Fishing Rules was metonymy. It was the product created by someone so that Indonesia’s New Fishing Rules replaced the creator of the product. Richardson (as cited in Mahmood, Obaid & Shakir, 2014, p. 214) explains that metonymy includes a creator which is replaced by a product. It was concluded that Indonesia’s New Fishing Rules was metonymy because it replaced the creator of the product.

There were also the examples of metonymy in the headline Obama’s Middle East Realignment. First, Obama was metonymy. The full name of Obama was Barack Obama. Since the headline used metonymy, it only used Obama because it was a familiar and easily perceived aspect of the president of America. Second, the phrase Middle East was metonymy. It represented the political situation between Middle East and America. Alireza and Samuel (2012) state that if metonymy uses the use of the country name, it refers to the political status of the country. Therefore, Obama and Middle East were metonymy because Obama
used a familiar and easily perceived aspect of the object and the phrase *Middle East* referred to the political status.

The last example of the headline consisting of metonymy was *India Should Be Bigger Than It Appears*. *India* was metonymy. *India* referred to the Indian government. Alireza and Samuel (2012) state that the concept of the names of the countries refers to the responsible institutions of the countries. Thus, it was inferred that *India* was metonymy because it could refer to the responsible institution, namely the Indian government.

2. **The Analysis of Irony**

Jay (2003) states that irony is figurative language which creates the opposite meaning of the literal meaning and the exaggeration of the meaning. There were three examples of the headlines consisting of irony in the data. The first example of the headline using irony was *License to Kill*. As a noun, *license* means permission or freedom to do what you want (*Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary*, 2008). It was sure that killing was prohibited and immoral. However, when observing the passage, the passage told about the book titled *The Future of Violence*. It was proven by statement “The Future of Violence is the authors’ statement that it just captures one side of the coin since technology also threaten[s] to enable people to cause each other infinitely greater harm than ever before” (Welch, 2015, March 25, p. 10). Based on these analyses, it was identified that the meaning of *license to kill* was opposite to the literal meaning. The phrase *license to kill* in this context means the effect of technology which could be
harmful for people. Therefore, it was concluded that the headline used irony because it created the opposite meaning to the literal meaning.

The second example of the headline using irony was *The Menace From a Disintegrating Yemen*. There was contradiction between the word *menace* and the word *disintegrating*. The word *disintegrating* meant weakness and had no power. On the other hand, it became a menace. However, it was true that there was a menace from a disintegrating Yemen. It was proven with a statement in the article stated that “Saudi Arabia, where the severe strain of Sunni Islam known as Wahhabism reigns, is alarmed by the expansion of Shiite Iran and perpetually worried about threats emanating from Yemen” (Henderson, 2015, March 25, p. 11). When irony was used in the headline *The Menace From a Disintegrating Yemen*, Yemen was pretending as a weak country, whereas Yemen actually had power to be a menace for others. Therefore, the word *menace* and *disintegrating* created the opposite meaning and the exaggeration of the meaning.

The third example of the headline using irony was *Fannie and Freddie’s Missing Testimony*. *Missing testimony* was irony because it created the opposite meaning of the literal meaning. Actually, the testimony was not missing. It was proven by the statement in this article that the judge ruled out the evidence of Fannie and Freddie (‘Fannie and Freddie’s Missing Testimony’, 2015, March 27-29, p. 9). Therefore, the phrase *missing testimony* was considered as irony because it produced the opposite meaning of the literal meaning.
3. The Analysis of Teasing

Teasing is a playful provocation in which one person points out something related to the victim (Jay, 2003). There were nine examples of the headlines consisting of teasing. The first example of the headline consisting of teasing was *Islam’s Improbable Reformer*. This headline used teasing because it commented on something related to the victim. According to *Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary*, reformer means someone who tries to improve a system or law by changing it. It means that there was a person who tried to change Islam; but it was impossible. The two statements in this article stated that “religion is guarded by its spirit, by its core, not by human beings. Human beings only take the core and deviate it to the right or left” (Stephens, 2015, March 23, p. 10). Moreover, it is also stated that

the real Islamic religion grants absolute freedom for the whole people to believe or not believe. Never does Islam dictate to kill others because they do not believe in Islam. Never does it dictate [Muslims] have the right to dictate [their beliefs] to the whole world (Stephens, 2015, March 23, p. 10).

Comparing the headline to the statements, the headline commented that there was no one can try to make the whole world become Islam. As a result, the headline was considered using teasing because it commented on people who tried to make whole world become Islam.

Next, the use of teasing was identified in the headline *Loretta Lynch’s Obama Problem*. There were two names in the headline, namely Loretta Lynch and Obama. The word problem indicated that Loretta Lynch had problem with Obama. It was proven with the statements in this article stated that “it explains why Loretta Lynch may not be confirmed as Attorney General for weeks”
“Loretta Lynch’s Obama Problem”, 2015, March 24, p. 9) and “most republicans don’t have a problem with Ms. Lynch’s qualification. Their problem is with President Obama and his willful disregard for the limits of executive power” (“Loretta Lynch’s Obama Problem”, 2015, March 24, p. 9). Based on the analysis, it was inferred that the headline was teasing Mr. Obama as the victim because of his disregard about Loretta Lynch’s confirmation of being as Attorney General. Therefore, it was concluded that the headline used teasing because it commented on Obama’s action to Loretta Lynch.

The headline Iran’s Coming Leadership Crisis used teasing. Iran was having the problem of the coming leadership. It made Iran become the victim of the issue and teased Iran leaders’ identity. Alberts, Kellar-Guenther, and Corman (as cited in Jay, 2003, p. 337) note that one of the ranges of teasing is identity. Besides, it was stated in this article that “supreme Leader Ali Khamanei has cancer. After him are men even less likely to comply with a nuclear deal” (Ahmari, 2015, March 24, p. 10). Based on that statement, it was concluded that Ali Khameni was an obedient man towards a nuclear deal. However, he had cancer so that there were other people who replaced his position. Unfortunately, they were less to comply with a nuclear deal. Therefore, Iran’s Coming Leadership was a teasing about the next Iran leaders’ identity who less comply with the nuclear deal.

The next example of the headline consisting of teasing was It’s High Time to ‘Audit’ the Federal Reserve. According to Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, high time means the time/high time when someone did something, it should have been done sooner or a long time ago. Therefore, the headline means...
that to audit the Federal Reserve should have been done a long time ago. However, the fact was not. It was stated in the article that “the Fed’s actions over the past century represent the greatest systemic risk of any financial organization in the world” (Pollock, 2015, March 24, p. 10). It was inferred that there’s no audit of the Federal Reserve so that it caused the risk of the financial organization in the world eventually. Alberts, Kellar-Guenther, and Corman (as cited in Jay, 2003, p. 337) note four ranges of teasing: appearance, romance or sex, ability and identity, the ranges of teasing identified in the headline were ability and identity. In the range of ability, it was identified the teasing about the previous committee’s ability which could not do their responsible well. In the range of identity, it teased Fed as the central bank of United States of America which did not run well. In conclusion, this headline was considered using teasing because it commented on the Federal Reserve’s action which should be better.

There was also an example of the headline consisting of teasing, namely in the headline *Tesla: Just Another Car Company*. The phrase *just another car company* was a comment about Tesla. It indicated the customers’ disappointment to Tesla, as a car company. Indeed, it is proven by Jenkins (2015, March 26, p. 12) stating that “tesla solves no problem of the automobile. It only creates a new problem”. Furthermore, it was identified that the range of teasing of this headline was the ability (Alberts, Kellar-Guenther, and Corman, as cited in Jay, 2003, p. 337). Therefore, the headline used teasing to comment on Tesla’s ability which only created a new problem in the automobile.
The headline *They’re All the National Front Now* also used teasing. The pronoun *they* referred to some groups which did not belong to *the National Front* in the past. Then, the verb ‘*re*’ considered as the auxiliary verb *are* and it showed that they belong to *the National Front* in the present time. The word *now* also emphasized that the group belongs to *the National Front*. Therefore, it was inferred that the emphasis of teasing was identified in the words *they*, ‘*re*’ and *now* because these words showed teasing about some groups which did not belong to *the National Front* in the past, now they belonged.

Next, the use of teasing was identified in the headline *Making Corruption Unsustainable in China*. The corruption in China was sustainable. It was proven by statement “corruption has featured prominently in China’s dynastic history” (Huang, 2015, March 27-29, p. 11). The headline was teasing China government to combat the corruption more seriously. Since Alberts, Kellar-Guenther, and Corman (as cited in Jay, 2003, p. 337) note the ranges of teasing, the ranges of teasing identified in the headline were identity and ability. In the range of identity, China was considered as a corruption country. In the range of ability, it teased the government’s ability to combat corruption. Therefore, the headline *Making Corruption Unsustainable in China* was considered using teasing because it commented on China government’s ability to combat the corruption and the China’s identity.

The headline which also used teasing was *The Bergdahl Desertion*. According to *Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary*, *desertion* means the process of leaving the armed forces without permission. It was identified that
Bergdahl was a name of US soldier (“The Bergdahl Desertion”, 2015, March 27-29, p. 9). It is supported with the statement in this article stated that “The United States Army intends to charge Sgt. Bowe Bergdahl with desertion and misbehavior before the enemy” (“The Bergdahl Desertion”, 2015, March 27-29, p. 9). Furthermore, according to Alberts, Kellar-Guenther, and Corman’s (as cited in Jay, 2003, p. 337) classification of the ranges of teasing, the range of teasing identified in the headline was identity. It means that the headline teased Bergdahl’s identity as a soldier. Therefore, it was concluded that there was teasing in the headline to comment on Bergdahl’s identity as a soldier.

Lastly, the example of the headline consisting of teasing was Death With Chinese Characteristics. Death With Chinese Characteristics represented what Yu Hua wanted to tell in her novel, titled “The Seventh Day”. This novel told about a series of the deaths that reflected back on the world of the living and it showed how in a time when increased censorship hampers the work of journalists in China (White, 2015, March 27-29, p. 10). Hence, this novel was critical of contemporary China. Since Jay mentions that teasing is a playful provocation in which one person points out something related to the victim, it was identified that the victim of the headline was China government and something related to the victim was the action which was done to the journalists in China. Therefore, the headline was concluded using teasing because it commented on the China government’s identity.
4. The Analysis of Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a figurative language which refers to the exaggeration of the objects (Jay, 2003). There were seven examples of the headlines consisting of hyperbole. The first example of the headlines consisting of hyperbole was *The Global VAT Craze*. The word *Global* was considered as the exaggerated word. It was used only to emphasize the craze of VAT. It is supported by Roberts and Kreuz (as cited in Jay, 2003, p. 339) that one of the major reasons for using hyperbole is to emphasize something. Therefore, it was concluded that the word *global* was hyperbole because it emphasized the phrase *VAT Craze*.

Another example was *Fed Forecast: Cloudy With a Chance of Slowdown*. The headline used hyperbole to represent the condition of Fed. The word *cloudy* was interpreted as the condition which was not really good and hopeless. It was proven by the statement in this article stating “real median household income has fallen. It was more than $56,000 in 2007 but slumped to below $52,000 in 2011-13” (Malpass, 2015, March 23, p. 11). The word *cloudy* was used to emphasize the chance of the slowdown happen in Fed. It is supported by Roberts and Kreuz (as cited in Jay, 2003, p. 339) stating that hyperbole is used to emphasize something. In conclusion, the word *cloudy* was inferred as hyperbole because it emphasized the Fed’s condition.

Next, the word *misses* in the headline *Edward Snowden Misses America* was hyperbole. Since Roberts and Kreuz (as cited in Jay, 2003, p. 339) mention that the use of hyperbole is to emphasize something, it was identified that the word *misses* is to emphasize that “Edward is open to returning to the country he
betrayed” (“Edward Snowden Misses America”, 2015, March 25, p. 9). It means that the word *misses* was used to emphasize that Edward Snowden was open to return to his own country although he had betrayed his country. As a result, it was concluded that the word *miss* was an exaggerated word to emphasize Edward’s expectation.

There was also hyperbole in the headline *Lee Kuan Yew’s Power of Forgiveness*. The word *power* was hyperbole because it represented the effect after Lee Kuan Yew forgave these bitter experiences. It was proved with the statement in this article which stated “this resulted in an advanced services sector helping to make Singapore the prosperous nation it is today, a symbol around the globe for economic achievement” (Perry, 2015, March 25, p. 11). Then, it is also supported by Roberts and Kreuz (as cited in Jay, 2003, p. 339) that one of the major reasons for using hyperbole is to emphasize something. It means that the hyperbole in the word *power* was to emphasize Lee Kuan Yew’s effect of forgiveness. Therefore, it was concluded that the headline used hyperbole in the word *power* to emphasize Lee Kuan Yew’s effect of forgiveness and it created exaggeration.

The next example was *Conquering the South China Sea*. According to *Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary*, *conquer* has two meanings; the first meaning is to take control or possession of foreign land, or a group of people, by force and the second meaning is to deal with or successfully fight against a problem or an unreasonable fear. However, the word *conquer* in this headline meant building the military bases on the artificial islands hundreds of miles off its
coast (“Conquering the South China Sea”, 2015, March 26, p. 11). It was identified that the word conquering exaggerated the activity of the building military so that it created the emphasis on it and to make it clearer. It is supported by Roberts and Kreuz (as cited in Jay, 2003, p. 339) stating that hyperbole is used to emphasize something and to make it clearer. Therefore, the word conquer was considered as a hyperbole which functioned to emphasize and to make the action of the building military clearer.

The headline A Greek Surprise consisted of hyperbole. The hyperbole was identified in the word surprise. According to Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, surprise means an unexpected event, or the feeling caused by something unexpected happening. Consequently, it was interpreted that there was an unexpected event that happened in Greece. Besides, according to Roberts and Kreuz (as cited in Jay, 2003, p. 339), the major reasons for using hyperbole were to emphasize something and to make it clearer. It means that surprise was used to emphasize the events happened in Greece so that it would make it clearer. In conclusion, the word surprise was considered hyperbole because it created exaggeration meaning to emphasize and to make the events happened in Greece clearer.

Lastly, the other example was Surprise at the U.S. Supreme Court. The hyperbole which functioned to emphasize something was identified in the word surprise. It is supported by Roberts and Kreuz (as cited in Jay, 2003, p. 339) that one of the reasons for using hyperbole is to emphasize something. As a result, the word surprise emphasized that there was an unexpected event that occurred at U.S.
Supreme Court so that the word surprise looked exaggerated. Therefore, it was inferred that the word surprise was hyperbole which exaggerated the meaning.

5. **The Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions**

Idiomatic expressions are the phrase which has figurative meanings and it cannot be interpreted from the literal meaning of the phrase (Jay, 2003). The headline *India Turns Over a New Leaf* consisted of an idiomatic expression. The idiomatic expression identified was *turns over a new leaf*. According to *Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary*, it means to start behaving in a better way. The meaning of the idiomatic expression *turn over a new leaf* was different from the meaning which the readers interpreted literally. Therefore, it was concluded that the headline used idiomatic expression.

6. **The Analysis of Repetition**

According to Alireza and Samuel (2012), there are two types of repetition: repetition of sound, alliteration and consonance, and repetition of pattern, parallelism. Repetition of sound, alliteration and consonance, were identified to use in the data; while parallelism was not. Alliteration is the repetition of the initial consonants; whereas, consonance is the repetition of the final consonants (Alireza & Samuel, 2012). The use of repetition of sound was identified in the headlines [1] and [2].

[1] *America’s Foreign Financial Regulators*

In case [1], alliteration and consonance were identified in this headline because there was a repetition of initial consonants and final consonants. The [f] consonant which existed in the initial consonant was repeated in the initial words foreign and
financial. *Foreign* was pronounced [ˈfɜːr.ən] and *financial* was pronounced [ˈfaʊnən.təl]. Additionally, the [z] consonant which existed in the final consonant was repeated in the final words *America’s* and *regulators*. *America’s* was pronounced [ˈæmər.ɪ.kəz] and *regulators* was pronounced [rɛɡ.ə.le.ˈtər.z]. Therefore, it was concluded that the headline used alliteration and consonance because there were the repetition of the [f] consonant occurred in the initial consonant and the repetition of the [z] consonant occurred in the final consonant.

[2] The Ted Cruz Candidacy

In case [2], the headline contained alliteration because there was repetition of initial consonant. The word *Cruz* was pronounced [kruz] and the word *candidacy* was pronounced [ˈkæn.də.də.si]. The [k] consonant was repeated twice in the initial consonant in the word *Cruz* and *candidacy*. Therefore, it was concluded that the headline used alliteration because there was a repetition of the initial [k] consonant.

B. The Analysis of Syntactic Features in the Opinion Column Headlines of *The Wall Street Journal*

The syntactic features proposed in this research are noun phrases and verb phrases. To analyze the second research question which is about the syntactic features, the researcher integrated the theories from some experts, namely Quirk et al. (1972), Swan (1980), Warriner (1982), Quirk et al. (1985), and Reah (2002). These experts have the opinions which are related to each other. The researcher focuses on two major classifications of syntactic features: noun phrase and verb phrase (Quirk et al., 1985). First, a complex noun phrase can have the components:
the head, the premodification, and the postmodification (Quirk et al., 1972). Then, the researcher would label the types of noun proposed by Warriner (1982).

The second syntactic feature is a verb phrase. A verb phrase exists in the sentence headline. Reah (2002) describes that a verb can show a relationship between the participants. To analyze verb phrase, the researcher uses the theories from Reah (2002), Quirk et al. (1985), and Swan (1980). Reah (2002) mentions that there are five types of verb; they are monotransitive verb, intransitive verb, ditransitive verb, intensive verb, and verb which takes the complement after the direct object. Meanwhile, Quirk et al. (1985) and Swan (1980) argue the other classification of verb phrase, namely using simple present, present progressive, using passive, and using to referring the future. The following points discuss the analysis of noun phrase and the analysis of verb phrase.

1. **The Analysis of Noun Phrase**

   A noun is a word which is used to label a person, a place, a thing, or an idea (Warriner, 1982). Furthermore, Quirk et al. (1972) argue that noun can be in the form of complex noun phrase. The components of a complex noun phrase are the head, the premodification, and the postmodification. It can have a head in the form of noun and the premodification or the postmodification only. However, it is also possible to have the premodification and the postmodification together in a complex noun phrase.

   a. **Noun as The Head Only**

      *Lee Kuan Yew* was the example of the headline which had a noun as the head only. It belonged to proper noun because it represented the person’s name
specifically. Therefore, the headline was a noun as the head only because it did not have any premodification or any postmodification.

b. **Noun Phrase With Premodification**

One of the forms of a complex noun phrase is the noun as the head and the premodification. The examples of the premodification are adjective, noun, determiner, participle, -s genitive, adverbial phrase, and sentence (Quirk et al., 1972). There were fifteen examples of the headlines consisting of a noun phrase with premodification. The first example of the headline consisting of a noun phrase with premodification was *The Global VAT Craze*. The head was *craze*, which functioned as a noun. It belonged to an abstract noun. Determiner, adjective, and noun were the premodification identified in the headline. *The* was a determiner. *Global* was an adjective. *VAT*, which referred to value-added tax, was a noun. These three words preceded the head *craze*. Therefore, the headline was a noun phrase with premodification because the headline had the head and the premodification in which the word *craze* was the head and the phrase *the global VAT* was the premodification.

Next, the headline *Islam’s Improbable Reformer* was a noun phrase with premodification. *Reformer* was the head which was included in a noun. It was categorized as a common noun. Furthermore, *Islam’s* was a –s genitive which showed that something belonged to Islam, whereas *improbable* was an adjective. The words *Islam’s* and *improbable* preceded and modified the head *reformer* so that they were labeled as the premodification. Consequently, this headline was a
noun phrase with premodification because the headline consisted of a noun reformer as the head and the phrase Islam’s improbable as the premodification.

Another example was America’s Foreign Financial Regulators. Regulators was the head and it was categorized as a common noun. The words America’s, foreign, and financial were classified into the premodification. America’s was a –s genitive showing that something belonged to America. Foreign and financial were the adjectives. As a result, it was concluded that this headline was categorized as a noun phrase with premodification because it had the noun as the head and the premodification in which the word regulators was the head and the phrase America’s foreign financial was the premodification.

The next example was The Yemen Meltdown. It contained a noun as the head and the premodification. Meltdown was the head, whose part of speech was a noun. It belonged to an abstract noun. The and Yemen were the premodification because they preceded and modified the head meltdown. The was a determiner and Yemen was a noun. Yemen was classified into a proper noun because it represented a particular place. Therefore, the headline was a noun phrase with the premodification because it had a noun as the head and the premodification in which the word meltdown was the head and the phrase the Yemen was the premodification.

Loretta Lynch’s Obama Problem also had a noun as the head and the premodification. Problem which belonged to an abstract noun was the head. Loretta Lynch’s and Obama were the premodification because they came before the head. Loretta Lynch’s was a –s genitive showing that something owned by
Loretta Lynch. *Obama* was a noun, specifically a proper noun because it represented a particular person. As a result, the headline was a noun phrase with premodification because it consisted of the head and the premodification in which the word *problem* was the head and the phrase *Loretta Lynch’s Obama* was the premodification.

The example of a noun phrase with premodification was also identified in *Iran’s Coming Leadership Crisis*. *Crisis* was the head. Furthermore, it was classified into an abstract noun. *Iran’s* was a –s genitive. *Coming* was an adjective. *Leadership* was a noun which belonged to an abstract noun. These three words were categorized as the premodification because they preceded and modified the head *crisis*. Therefore, the headline was a noun phrase with premodification because it consisted of the noun *crisis* as the head and the phrase *Iran’s coming leadership* as the premodification.

Next, the headline *Singapore’s Evolution* was labeled as a noun phrase with premodification. *Evolution* was the head. It was a noun categorized as an abstract noun. *Singapore’s* was a –s genitive showing something belonged to Singapore. It was labeled as the premodification because it preceded and modified the head *evolution*. Consequently, it was concluded that the headline was a noun phrase because it had the word *evolution* as the head and the word *Singapore’s* as the premodification.

*A U.S. – Seoul Missile Test* had a noun as the head and the premodification. *Test* was the head. It was labeled as a common noun. *A, U.S., Seoul, and missile* were the premodification. *A* was a determiner. *U.S. and Seoul* were nouns,
specifically proper nouns, because they represented the particular places. Missile was a noun, specifically a concrete noun. As a result, the headline was a noun phrase with premodification because it contained the word test as the head and the phrase a U.S. – Seoul missile as the premodification.

The next example was The Ted Cruz Candidacy. This headline consisted of a noun the head and the premodification. Candidacy was the head. It was included in a noun, specifically an abstract noun. The was a determiner. Ted Cruz was a noun. It was a proper noun because it represented a particular person. Indeed, the and Ted Cruz were the premodification because they modified the head candidacy. Consequently, the headline was a noun phrase with premodification because it contained the word candidacy as the head and the phrase the Ted Cruz as the premodification.

The example of the headline consisting of a noun phrase with premodification could also be identified in the headline The Orwellian Obama Presidency. Presidency was the head which was included in a noun. To be specific, it was an abstract noun. The, Orwellian, and Obama were the premodification because they came before the head. The was a determiner. Orwellian and Obama were nouns. They were labeled as the proper nouns because they represented the particular people. Therefore, the headline was a noun phrase with premodification because it contained the word presidency as the head and the phrase the Orwellian Obama as the premodification.

The headline Secret Prosecution Games had this pattern. Games was the head labeled as a noun. It was categorized as a common noun. Secret and
prosecution were the premodification because they came before the head games. Secret was an adjective. Prosecution was a noun. As a result, it was concluded that this headline was a noun phrase with premodification because it contained the word games as the head and the phrase secret prosecution as the premodification.

The next example was A Greek Surprise. This headline consisted of a noun as the head and the premodification. Surprise was the head categorized as an abstract noun. A and Greek were the premodification. A was a determiner. Greek was an adjective. Consequently, the headline was a noun phrase with premodification because it contained the word surprise as the head and the phrase a Greek as the premodification.

Fannie and Freddie’s Missing Testimony was a noun phrase with premodification. Testimony was the head which was categorized as an abstract noun. Fannie and Freddie’s and missing were the premodification because they came before the head testimony. Fannie and Freddie’s was a –s genitive. Missing was an adjective. Therefore, the headline was a noun phrase with premodification because it consisted of the word testimony as the head and the phrase Fannie and Freddie’s missing as the premodification.

Another example was The Bergdahl Desertion. It consisted of a noun as the head and the premodification. Desertion was the head. It was an abstract noun. The was a determiner. Bergdahl was a noun. It was categorized as a proper noun because it represented a particular person. Furthermore, the and Bergdahl were classified into the premodification because they came before the head desertion. As a result, the headline was concluded as a noun phrase with premodification
because it had the word *desertion* as the head and the phrase *the Bergdahl* as the premodification.

The last example was *Obama’s Middle East Realignment*. This headline consisted of a noun as the head and the premodification. *Realignment* was the head. It was categorized as a common noun. *Obama’s* and *Middle East* were the premodification. *Obama’s* was a –s genitive. *Middle East* was a noun, specifically a proper noun because it represented a particular place. As a result, the headline was a noun phrase with premodification because it consisted of the word *realignment* as the head and the phrase *Obama’s Middle East* as the premodification.

c. **Noun Phrase with Postmodification**

A complex noun phrase can also have a noun as the head and the postmodification. The postmodification is in the form of prepositional phrases, non-finite clauses and relative clauses (Quirk et al., 1972). Adverb phrase, noun phrase, and postposed adjective can also be minor types of postmodification (Quirk et al., 1985). There were seven examples of the headlines consisting of a noun phrase with postmodification in the data. *Pleading With Iran* was the first example of the headline consisting of a noun phrase with postmodification. The headline consisted of a noun as the head and the postmodification. *Pleading* was the head. It was in the form of verb+ing so that it derived from a verb *plead* and it was added with suffix –ing. The suffix –ing changed part of speech from a verb into a noun. Consequently, *pleading* became a noun. *With Iran* was the postmodification because it came after the head *pleading*. It was prepositional
phrase. In conclusion, the headline was a noun phrase with postmodification because it consisted of the word *pleading* as the head and the phrase *with Iran* as the postmodification.

Another example was *Lee Kuan Yew vs. the News*. *Lee Kuan Yew* was the head. It was a noun categorized as a proper noun because it represented a particular person. *Vs. the news* was a prepositional phrase. It was classified into the postmodification because it came after the head *Lee Kuan Yew*. Therefore, the headline was a noun phrase with postmodification because it consisted of the word *Lee Kuan Yew* as the head and the phrase *vs. the news* as the postmodification.

*License to Kill* was the third example of the headline consisting of a noun phrase with postmodification. *License* was the head. It was an abstract noun. *To kill* was the postmodification which existed after the head. It was categorized as prepositional phrase. *To* was a preposition used before a verb so that it showed that the verb was in the infinitive. As a result, this headline was a noun phrase with postmodification because it consisted of the word *license* as the head and the phrase *to kill* as the postmodification.

Next, the headline *Conquering the South China Sea* was a noun phrase with postmodification. *Conquering* was the head. It was in the form of verb+ing so that it derived from a verb *conquer* and it was added with suffix –ing. The suffix –ing changed part of speech from a verb into a noun. Consequently, part of speech of *conquering* was noun. The phrase *The South China Sea* was the postmodification which was in the form of noun phrase. It existed after the head
conquering. Therefore, it was inferred that the headline was a noun phrase with postmodification because it contained the word conquering as the head and the phrase the South China sea as the postmodification.

Another example was also identified in the headline Making Corruption Unsustainable in China. Making was the head. Making came from the verb make which was added the suffix –ing. The suffix –ing in the verb make changed part of speech from a verb into a noun. As a result, making was a noun. Then, the head was followed by a noun phrase and a prepositional phrase. Corruption unsustainable was the noun phrase. In China was a prepositional phrase. Corruption unsustainable and in China were labeled as the postmodification. Consequently, it was inferred that the headline was a noun phrase with postmodification because it had the word making as the head and the phrase corruption unsustainable in China as the postmodification.

It was also identified the example of a noun phrase with postmodification in the headline Surprise at the U.S. Supreme Court. Surprise was the head. It was categorized as an abstract noun. At the U.S. Supreme Court was a prepositional phrase functioned as the postmodification. It came after the head surprise. In conclusion, the headline was considered as a noun phrase with postmodification because the headline had the word surprise as the head and the phrase at the U.S. Supreme Court as the postmodification.

Lastly, the other example was Death With Chinese Characteristics. Death was the head. It was categorized as an abstract noun. With Chinese characteristics was a prepositional phrase. It was classified into the postmodification because it
followed and modified the head \textit{death}. Therefore, it was concluded that the headline was a noun phrase with postmodification because it had the word \textit{death} as the head and the phrase \textit{with Chinese characteristics} as the postmodification.

d. \textbf{Noun Phrase with Both of Premodification and Postmodification}

There is also a possibility in which a complex noun phrase consists of the noun as the head, the premodification, and the postmodification. In the data, there were two examples of the headlines consisting of these components. The first example was \textit{Lee Kuan Yew’s Power of Forgiveness}. \textit{Power} was the head. It was an abstract noun. \textit{Lee Kuan Yew’s} was the premodification and it was included in a –s genitive. \textit{Of forgiveness} was the postmodification and it was classified as a prepositional phrase. As a result, the headline was concluded as a noun phrase with both of the premodification and the postmodification because it had the word \textit{power} as the head, the word \textit{Lee Kuan Yew’s} as the premodification, and the phrase \textit{of forgiveness} as the postmodification.

The second example was \textit{The Menace From a Disintegrating Yemen}. \textit{Menace} was the head. \textit{The} was the premodification and it was a determiner. \textit{From a disintegrating Yemen} was the postmodification in the form of prepositional phrase. Consequently, it was inferred that the headline was a noun phrase with both of the premodification and the postmodification because it had the word \textit{menace} as the head, the word \textit{the} as the premodification, and the phrase \textit{from a disintegrating Yemen} as the postmodification.
2. **Verb Phrase**

There were also headlines consisting of a verb phrase. Reah (2002) states that the verbs can show the relationship between the participants (people, emotions, places, and concepts). This section discusses the analysis of the use of verb phrase in the headlines by proposing the theories from Swan (1980), Quirk et al. (1985), and Reah (2002).

a. **Monotransitive Verb**

A monotransitive verb is a verb which needs an actor and a direct object affected by the action (Reah, 2002). There were four examples of the headlines using a monotransitive verb. *Islamic State Threatens Tunisia* was the first example. *Islamic State* was an actor. *Threatens* was a verb. *Tunisia* was a direct object. The verb *threatens* existed between two participants, namely between an actor and a direct object. Therefore, the researcher considered *threatens* as a monotransitive verb because it existed between two participants.

Another example was identified in the headline *Edward Snowden Misses America*. The verb *misses* was a monotransitive verb. *Edward Snowden* was an actor. *America* was a direct object which is affected by the action verb *misses*. Moreover, the verb *misses* occurred between two participants, namely between *Edward Snowden* and *America*. As a result, the researcher concluded that *misses* was a monotransitive verb because it occurred between two participants, *Edward Snowden* and *America*.

A monotransitive verb was also identified in the headline *India Turns Over a New Leaf*. *Turns over* was a monotransitive verb because it existed between two
participants, *India* and *a new leaf*. *India* was an actor and *a new leaf* was a direct object. As a result, it was concluded that *turns over* was a monotransitive verb because it was between two participants, *India* and *a new leaf*.

The last example of the headline using a monotransitive verb was *Indonesia’s New Fishing Rules Miss the Boat*. The word *miss* was a monotransitive verb. It was preceded by an actor, *Indonesia’s new fishing rules* and it was followed by a direct object *the boat*. Because of its presence between two participants, it was inferred that the word *miss* was a monotransitive verb.

### b. Intensive Verb

It was also identified that the headlines used an intensive verb. An intensive verb is a verb that indicates an equation between an actor and a quality of an actor (Reah, 2002). There were two examples of the headlines using an intensive verb. The first example was *It’s High Time to ‘Audit’ the Federal Reserve*. The pronoun *it* referred to the phrase *to ‘audit’ the Federal Reserve*. Consequently, the headline could be changed into *to ‘audit’ the Federal Reserve is high time*. *To ‘audit’ the Federal Reserve* was an actor. *High time* was the quality describing the actor. *Is* was the verb showing the relationship between *to ‘audit’ the Federal Reserve* and *high time*. In conclusion, *is* was an intensive verb which indicated the equation between the actor *to ‘audit’ the Federal Reserve* and the quality *high time*.

The other example was *They’re All the National Front Now*. *They* was an actor. *All the National Front now* showed the quality of the actor. *Are* was an intensive verb in this headline. The verb *are* was the verb which described the
equation between the actor and the quality of the actor. It meant that they and all the National Front now had the equal position. As a result, the verb are was considered as an intensive verb because it showed the equation between the quality and the actor.

c. Using Simple Present

There were six examples of the headlines using simple present. The examples are Islamic State Threatens Tunisia, Edward Snowden Misses America, India Turns Over a New Leaf, Indonesia’s New Fishing Rules Miss the Boat, It’s High Time to ‘Audit’ the Federal Reserve, and They’re All the National Front Now. The verb threatens, misses, turns over, miss, is, and are in those headlines were the simple present verbs. The meanings of the use of simple present were to express something that has happened, to express something that is happening, and to express something happen repeatedly (Swan, 1980).

C. Other Findings

The researcher noticed that there were other findings identified in the data when analyzing syntactic features. The first other finding was Tesla: Just Another Car Company. This headline contained two noun phrases separated with colon. The first noun phrase was Tesla. It was in the form of head only. It was a proper noun because it represented a particular thing. Then, the second noun phrase was just another car company. It was categorized as a noun phrase with premodification. Company was the head. Just, another, and car were the premodification. Just was an adverb. Another was a determiner. Car was a
common noun. Furthermore, the phrase *just another car company* was an explication of what precedes it (Quirk et al., 1985).

Another finding was *Fed Forecast: Cloudy With a Chance of Slowdown*. This headline had a noun phrase and an adjective phrase followed with a prepositional phrase separated with a colon. *Fed Forecast* was a noun phrase. *Fed* was an abbreviation for Federal Reserve. It was categorized as a proper noun because it labeled a specific organization name. *Forecast* was a noun. Furthermore, *Cloudy With a Chance of Slowdown* was an adjective phrase followed with a prepositional phrase. *Cloudy* was an adjective. *With a Chance of Slowdown* was the prepositional phrase which consisted of a preposition and a noun phrase. *With* was a preposition and *a chance of slowdown* was a noun phrase.

The last one was *India Should be Bigger Than It Appear*. The headline used *should*. *Should* was one of the modal verbs. It expressed advisability. Additionally, it was identified that the modal verb *should* was followed by the simple of verb, namely *be*. 
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Chapter V presents the conclusions of the research which answer the two research questions stated in Chapter I. The research questions are formulated from the definition of headline. The analysis of types of figurative language comes from the point of view of attractiveness in the headline. Meanwhile, the analysis of syntactic features comes from the point of view of the concise structure in the headline. Besides, the researcher presents the recommendations related to the future research and current practice.

A. Conclusions

As stated in Chapter I, the research aims to find out the types of figurative language and the syntactic features used in the opinion column headlines of *The Wall Street Journal*. Based on the analyses, the researcher concludes that the types of figurative language used in opinion column headlines of *WSJ* were metonymy, teasing, hyperbole, irony, repetition of sound consisting of alliteration and consonance, and idiomatic expression. Parallelism was not identified in the headlines.

The second research question is about the syntactic features used in the opinion column headlines of *WSJ*. The types of noun phrase found in the opinion column headlines of *WSJ* were a noun phrase with premodification, a noun phrase with postmodification, and a noun phrase with both of premodification and postmodification, and a noun as the head only. Besides noun phrases, the
researcher identified that verb phrases were also used in the sentence headlines. The types of verb phrase used in the opinion column headlines of *WSJ* were a monotransitive verb, an intensive verb, and a simple present verb.

**B. Recommendations**

The researcher expects that this investigation would be beneficial for students who like writing, especially journalism. They can learn how to create the attractive headlines from the figurative language point of view without ignoring the syntactic features in the headlines. Besides journalism, the students can try to explore the types of figurative language and syntactic features and apply in another kind of writing, for example creative writing.

However, the researcher realizes that this research needs an improvement to be better research which can give more contributions. The future researchers can explore more about the types of figurative language in other kinds of news in the newspaper, such as sport news and entertainment news. Besides, the future researchers can explore more the other types of figurative language in the other newspapers. In the syntactic features, the future researchers can investigate the ellipsis grammar aspect further.
REFERENCES


APPENDIX 1

TABLE OF TYPES OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN THE OPINION COLUMN HEADLINES OF THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Date of Publish</th>
<th>Headline</th>
<th>Types of Figurative Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>March 23, 2015</td>
<td>The Global VAT Craze</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pleading With Iran</td>
<td>I, T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Islamic State Threatens Tunisia</td>
<td>H, IE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Islam’s Improbable Reformer</td>
<td>A/C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fed forecast: Cloudy With a Chance of Slowdown</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>America’s Foreign Financial Regulators</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>March 24, 2015</td>
<td>Lee Kuan Yew</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>The Yemen Meltdown</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>Loretta Lynch’s Obama Problem</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Iran’s Coming Leadership Crisis</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>It’s High Time to ‘Audit’ the Federal Reserve</td>
<td>IE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>Singapore’s Evolution</td>
<td>A/C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lee Kuan Yew vs. the News</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>March 25, 2015</td>
<td>A U.S. – Seoul Missile Test</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>Edward Snowden Misses America</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>The Ted Cruz Candidacy</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>The Orwellian Obama Presidency</td>
<td>H, IE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>License to Kill</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Date of Publish</td>
<td>Headline</td>
<td>Types of Figurative Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lee Kuan Yew’s Power of Forgiveness</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>The Menace From a Disintegrating Yemen</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td>Conquering the South China Sea</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td>Secret Prosecution Games</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td>A Greek Surprise</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>March 26, 2015</td>
<td>Tesla: Just Another Car Company</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td>India Turns Over a New Leaf</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
<td>Indonesia’s New Fishing Rules Miss the Boat</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
<td>They’re All the National Front Now</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fannie and Freddie’s Missing Testimony</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td>Surprise at the U.S. Supreme Court</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>The Bergdahl Desertion</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>March 27-29, 2015</td>
<td>Obama’s Middle East Realignment</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td>Death With Chinese Characteristics</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
<td>Making Corruption Unsustainable in China</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
<td>India Should be Bigger Than It Appear</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 2

TABLE OF SYNTACTIC FEATURES
IN THE OPINION COLUMN HEADLINES OF THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Date of Publish</th>
<th>Headline</th>
<th>Syntactic Features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>March 23, 2015</td>
<td>The Global VAT Craze</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pleading With Iran</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Islamic State Threatens Tunisia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>March 23, 2015</td>
<td>Islam’s Improbable Reformer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fed forecast: Cloudy With a Chance of Slowdown</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>America’s Foreign Financial Regulators</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lee Kuan Yew</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>The Yemen Meltdown</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>March 24, 2015</td>
<td>Loretta Lynch’s Obama Problem</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Iran’s Coming Leadership Crisis</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>March 25, 2015</td>
<td>It’s High Time to ‘Audit’ the Federal Reserve</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>Singapore’s Evolution</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lee Kuan Yew vs. the News</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>A U.S. – Seoul Missile Test</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>Edward Snowden Misses America</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>The Ted Cruz Candidacy</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>The Orwellian Obama Presidency</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>March 25, 2015</td>
<td>License to Kill</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lee Kuan Yew’s Power of Forgiveness</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>The Menace From a Disintegrating Yemen</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Date of Publish</td>
<td>Headline</td>
<td>Syntactic Features</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>March 26, 2015</td>
<td>Conquering the South China Sea</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td>Secret Prosecution Games</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td>A Greek Surprise</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tesla: Just Another Car Company</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td>India Turns Over a New Leaf</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
<td>Indonesia’s New Fishing Rules Miss the Boat</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
<td>They’re All the National Front Now</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fannie and Freddie’s Missing Testimony</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td>Surprise at the U.S. Supreme Court</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>March 27-29, 2015</td>
<td>The Bergdahl Desertion</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td>Obama’s Middle East Realignment</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td>Death With Chinese Characteristics</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
<td>Making Corruption Unsustainable in China</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
<td>India Should be Bigger Than It Appear</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI

APPENDIX 3

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL ARTICLES

IN OPINION COLUMN ON MARCH 23, 2015

PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

OPINION REVIEW & OUTLOOK

The Global VAT Craze

I t’s the hottest trend among tax col-

lectors: raising a package of revenue

for spiffy new governments worldwide

by means of the value-added tax (VAT) and

a new report from Accountabil-

ity International Group Ltd. That VAT

report is highly controversial and

tends to encourage the wrong

It’s a sort of turn-around charged

national sales tax on goods and services

that is applied at each stage of produc-

tion, not merely at retail transactions.

Politicians love it because it is the most

efficient revenue raiser known to man, and

its rates can be tailored precisely to

finance new entitlements at all budget

levels. The VAT is typically introduced

to raise money and then left in place

to finance huge budget deficits, and

politicians can’t stop raising it.

But the VAT also has problems.

A VAT that taxes the value-added

to products calculable. VAT systems

are often presented

in countries that have introduced

them.

The Wall Street Journal

Japan is another example of the VAT

social welfare. The Liberal Democratic

Party tried to introduce the tax for

years and finally succeeded with a 3-

percent rate in 1989. Eight years later it

was raised to 5 percent, where it was

whacked down below 3 percent. The

rate was scheduled to hit 10 percent in

2010, although the government has

delayed it twice. But even the 10

percent rate is not enough, and

Japan’s politicians are starting to talk

about raising it even higher,

Japan’s politicians are starting to talk

about raising it even higher.

Leadership on the world

stage has always been

a sensitive issue for Japan’s

leaders. The Japanese

politicians have long been

known for their propensity

to delay and procrastinate on

important issues. This

behavior is even more

visible in the area of

taxation. The government

has repeatedly postponed

raising the VAT rate, even

though there is a consensus

among economists that a

higher VAT rate is necessary

to meet the country’s fiscal challenges.

However, the politicians have

chosen to keep the current rate

of 8 percent in place, despite

the calls from various sectors

of society, including business,

citizens, and experts in the

field of economics.

The Global VAT Craze

On a much larger scale, countries

all over the world are

considering or implementing

VAT systems. The trend

is driven by the need

to raise revenues, but

it also reflects the

desire to simplify

the tax code and

make it more

efficient.

In Europe, the VAT has

been gradually

increasing in

percentage terms,

with most countries

now imposing rates

between 15 and 20 percent.

In some cases, such as

Spain and France,

the VAT rate has

reached as high as

21 percent.

The US needs to

help

in an Arab success

fight the Libyan infection.

President Obama

appeals to the people to

speak up for the US.

The U.S. needs to help

in an Arab success

fight the Libyan infection.

President Obama

appeals to the people to

speak up for the US.

Islamic State Threatens Tunisia

Tunisia has been a rare success of

the Arab Spring, emerging as a pol-

itical model. However, in

April 2013, a major terrorist

attack took place in

Tunis, killing 22 people

and injuring hundreds

of others. The attack was

claimed by the Islamic

State, which has been

flourishing in its

North African

province.

The attack in Tunisia

highlighted the

ongoing threat posed

by the Islamic State

organization.

President Obama

recently pledged $16

billion in US

aid to support

Tunisia, and

the US government

has been working

closely with Tunisian authorities

to help them combat this

threat. Despite the

challenges, Tunisia

remains committed to its

democratic reforms

and is working on

strengthening its

counterterrorism

efforts.
PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI

OPINION

Islam’s Improbable Reformer

[Journal Interview] with Abdul Fatah All Sir

By David Streit

When Mohamed SiI, Egypt’s president at the time, appointed a little-known general named Abdul Fatah All Sir in 2005 as his minister in August 2022, rumors swirled that the president had chosen its cousin with the teachings of Mr. Streit, United States, Attorney General, as the dark patch of skin that is the result of an important and frequent project.

It is not clear if Muslim must merely also be a political Islam—or so he has often assumed. The world was a lesson in the difference between moderate and radical Islam.

The situation in Islam, the new president claimed, says Egypt’s current president and his colleagues should be mutually understood.

We are keen on a strategic relationship with the US, above everything else,” says Egypt’s new president. And we will never turn our backs on anyone. If our call is to turn this right to the act of Ahlul-Bayt.

When Mr. SiI took power in July 2012, following street pro-

tents against Mr. Morsi and his supporters. He signed 30 million Egyptians, it was not the beginning of the end for the political and military figures. Unfounded.competing.

The facts are astounding. Mr. Mubarak came to age in the ideological and political Circles of Egypt’s President Gamal Abdel Nasser, head of the Arab League, and left the air campaign against Israel in the 1973 War. Even as Sir Amidt All Sir, the new president, threw a wrench in the president’s plans, theertificate of Mr. SiI, very lack of recognition being to asset to Sudan. He became president only due to Sudan’s assassination six years later.

Mr. SiI, now 68, calls of age in a very different era. When he graduated from the Military Academy, in 1972, Egypt was a civil U.S. ally on the copys with making peace with Israel. Rather than being pocketed of Russia, he headed for the military training tells sensible, people said, was the rivalry on the president’s back. This is Egypt’s infamous black and white Impressionism, which has been an immitation of change and difference between civilizations life and life on a military base. By 2001, I could feel the righting.

The remark is intended to underline a missing American journalistic opinion in his deep sym-

The reader is only suggested that is hearing the pre-arrested Egyptian (the 1970s) of the Dengue policy, despite suggestions that he is floating with Russian money to get potential arms purchases and the construc-

A country like Egypt will never be meaner with criticism and relations with America, he added, because “I never act foolishly”. His intention of the 25th of October was spon-

Jabbing his right finger in the air, he adds: We are not going to stick on the US. But we have the right to act. This is why we have the right to act.

Mr. SiI’s pro-American接近s and his comments on the US are well received. It seems to me the country’s concern about security and defense. It’s a point he returns to when I note the segregat-and-disappear-

What is intriguing about Mr. Tsvetnitsky’s Egyptian Intern-

In one instance, he told me he wanted to meet his expectations. Mr. SiI rebuts. But the situation in Egypt is ever-

* * *

The Wall Street Journal

10 March, 2015

74
Fed Forecast: Cloudy With a Chance of Slowdown

By Warnes Maimone

As a hearing nears with the House Financial Services Committee on Thursday, the Treasury Secretary Jack Lew asked the Fed to delay the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC)—and the Fed is already in the process of reducing the size of the federal funds rate. The three U.S. members of the FOMC have been called in to testify, and the Fed is also expected to provide an update on its financial-systemic approach to regulating the economy.

The proposal is a significant step forward in addressing the need for a comprehensive, transparent, and effective regulation of the financial sector. It is also a testament to the current leadership of the Fed and its commitment to fostering a stable financial system.

In addition, the proposal is a welcome development for investors, who have been concerned about the potential impact of the Fed's tightening of monetary policy on the broader economy. It is important to note, however, that the Fed's decisions on monetary policy are not made in isolation. They are influenced by a range of factors, including economic conditions, global developments, and political considerations.

The Fed's decision will have significant implications for the economy and the financial markets. It will also have important implications for the future of the Federal Reserve System. As such, it is important to continue to monitor the Fed's actions and to be prepared to respond to any developments that may arise.

America's Foreign Financial Regulators

By Michael D. Crowe

In 2009 President Obama and the leadership of the Senate established the Financial Stability Board (FSB) to protect the American financial system. The Treasury Department was tasked with the responsibility of the FSB.

The FSB has since adopted several policies that could substantially change the way financial institutions are regulated. In 2015 the board decided that any financial institution that is regulated as a bank is part of the "shadow banking system" and should be subject to bank-like supervision and regulation. This measure was a significant step toward ensuring that the entire financial system is subject to the same level of scrutiny and oversight.

A memorandum to FSB members early last month by its chairman and the Treasury undersecretary for international financial affairs described how the FSB was responding to the "shadow banking system." This memorandum explained how the FSB was seeking to bring about a "shift in thinking" about the "shadow banking system." The FSB is working with a number of other international financial institutions to ensure that the "shadow banking system" is subject to the same level of scrutiny and oversight as other financial institutions.

In addition, the FSB has adopted a number of other policies that could have a significant impact on the financial system. These policies include the "living will" approach, which would require financial institutions to be able to fail in an orderly manner, and the "resolution regime," which would allow the FSB to take over the management of a failing financial institution.

These policies are part of a broader effort to strengthen the financial system and to ensure that it is transparent, accountable, and capable of performing its vital function in the economy. It is important to continue to monitor these policies and to be prepared to respond to any developments that may arise.
APPENDIX 4
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL ARTICLES
IN OPINION COLUMN ON MARCH 24, 2015

Lee Kuan Yew

Lee understood rational communist leaders. He viewed North Korea's drive for nuclear weapons as a threat to his country and worked to prevent it. In 1965, Lee helped negotiate a 25-year treaty with Japan to settle their war, a move that was seen as a way to defuse tensions between the two nations.

Lee's legacy also includes belief in the power of education and the importance of maintaining a strong military. He founded the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy at the National University of Singapore and was a strong advocate for the development of the country.

Lee Kuan Yew died on March 23, 2015, at the age of 91. He was remembered as a man of integrity and vision who leaves a lasting legacy for Singapore and the world.

The Yemen Meltdown

Loretta Lynch's Obama Problem

Although the United States has no direct military involvement in Yemen, it has been providing support to the Yemeni government, including financial assistance and training for security forces.

The Yemeni government has been embroiled in a civil war since 2013, with a coalition of Arab states led by Saudi Arabia and the United States supporting government forces against Houthi rebels. The war has led to severe suffering for civilians, with reports of widespread human rights abuses.

In recent months, the situation in Yemen has worsened, with the Houthis capturing the capital city of Sanaa and threatening to take over other major cities. The United States has been working with the Yemeni government to find a peaceful resolution to the conflict.

In an interview with The Wall Street Journal, Lynch said that the United States is providing support to the Yemeni government, including financial assistance and training for security forces. She also said that the United States is working with the United Nations to find a peaceful resolution to the conflict.

Loretta Lynch is the U.S. attorney general, a position she has held since 2015. She is known for her work in defending the rights of women and minorities, and has been praised for her leadership in the Justice Department.
It’s High Time to ‘Audit’ the Federal Reserve

By Alex J. Tanzi

The calls in Washington to "audit" the Federal Reserve are not for the first time. But the mounting review of financial statements is not just an effort to shine a light on the central bank’s finances. It is also an attempt to hold the Fed accountable for its role in managing the economy.

The Federal Reserve, often referred to as the "central bank of the United States," is an important institution that influences the economy through its monetary policy decisions. Critics say that the Fed has become too powerful and that its actions have had unintended consequences.

However, what many people don’t realize is that the Federal Reserve is not just about monetary policy. It also has a critical role in managing the financial system, ensuring that banks have enough liquidity to lend to each other, and regulating the country’s financial institutions.

The calls for an audit are not new. In fact, they have been ongoing for years. But with the recent interest in transparency and accountability in government, the demand for a full-fledged audit of the Fed has grown.

The Federal Reserve Act of 1913 created the Federal Reserve System, which consists of 12 regional Federal Reserve Banks spread across the country. The system is designed to ensure the stability of the nation’s banking system and to help control inflation and recession.

Despite its importance, the Federal Reserve has historically been a source of controversy and debate. Some people argue that the Fed is too powerful and that its decisions can have significant impacts on the economy.

In conclusion, the calls for an audit of the Federal Reserve are not new. But with increasing interest in transparency and accountability, the time may be ripe for a full-fledged review of the central bank’s operations. Only then can we truly understand the role of the Federal Reserve in shaping the economy and ensuring the stability of the financial system.

Lee Kuan Yew and Singapore are inseparable. He crafted Singapore's modern institutions and leadership through his nation-building programs and philosophy of meritocracy. His city-state, like his own, is an innovation that reflects his personal style and vision. Lee was a master of the 20th century political and economic landscape, leading his nation towards a model of prosperity and development.

Lee was the first prime minister of Singapore and served in that capacity from 1959 to 1990. His leadership was characterized by a commitment to economic development, social justice, and a strong, independent Singapore. His policies were characterized by pragmatism and a focus on practical solutions to the challenges facing the country.

Lee was a proponent of meritocracy in government, and he believed that the best people should be selected for leadership positions. He was a strong supporter of education and believed that it was key to the development of Singapore. He was a master of political strategy and was able to navigate the complex political landscape of the region.

In the late 20th century, Lee was a prominent figure in global politics. He was a respected leader and his views were widely sought after. He was known for his sharp intellect and his keen political insight. He was a titan of the 20th century political and economic landscape, and his legacy continues to shape the country he helped create.

Lee Kuan Yew is remembered as a visionary leader who brought Singapore into the modern world. He was a strong advocate for education, economic development, and social justice. He was a master of political strategy and was able to navigate the complex political landscape of the region. His leadership was characterized by a commitment to economic development, social justice, and a strong, independent Singapore.

Lee Kuan Yew passed away in March 2015, leaving behind a legacy that continues to shape the country he helped create. His legacy is a testament to his vision and dedication to Singapore's future. He will be remembered as a towering figure in 20th century politics and economics.

Lee Kuan Yew was a man of many talents and achievements. He was a visionary leader who brought Singapore into the modern world. He was a strong advocate for education, economic development, and social justice. He was a master of political strategy and was able to navigate the complex political landscape of the region. His leadership was characterized by a commitment to economic development, social justice, and a strong, independent Singapore.

Lee Kuan Yew was a man of many talents and achievements. He was a visionary leader who brought Singapore into the modern world. He was a strong advocate for education, economic development, and social justice. He was a master of political strategy and was able to navigate the complex political landscape of the region. His leadership was characterized by a commitment to economic development, social justice, and a strong, independent Singapore.
APPENDIX 5
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL ARTICLES
IN OPINION COLUMN ON MARCH 25, 2015

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Wednesday, March 25, 2015 | 9

A U.S.-Seoul Missile Test

Chinese and Russian policy makers are divided over their responses to North Korea's missile tests. Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi recently expressed concern over the tests, but U.S. President Donald Trump demanded a tougher response. In a separate meeting, U.S. Secretary of State Rex Tillerson and Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi discussed ways to address the North Korean nuclear threat. Tillerson said the U.S. is committed to a peaceful solution, while Wang emphasized the importance of multilateral engagement. The discussion highlights the differences in approach between the U.S. and China in tackling the North Korean nuclear threat.

Edward Snowden Misses America

Former National Security Agency contractor Edward Snowden has been granted asylum in Russia. The move has sparked controversy and debate about the role of technology and government in protecting civil liberties. Snowden's decision to leave the U.S. after revealing the government's extensive surveillance programs has raised questions about the balance between national security and individual rights. The case also raises concerns about the effectiveness of surveillance programs and the potential impact on global relations.

The Ted Cruz Candidacy

Republican presidential candidate Ted Cruz has been a vocal critic of the Obama administration's foreign policy. Cruz has called for a more aggressive approach to dealing with Iran, Russia, and China, and has questioned the effectiveness of the Obama administration's strategy in these areas. Cruz's campaign has also focused on issues such as immigration, healthcare, and tax reform, with the aim of appealing to a broad base of conservative voters.

The question for GOP voters is whether they believe Mr. Cruz’s proposals are effective enough to ensure the nation’s security. Mr. Cruz argues that his proposals for a military buildup and a stronger approach to immigration will help ensure the nation’s security.

Edward Snowden Misses America

Edward Snowden has been granted asylum in Russia, a move that has sparked controversy and debate about the role of technology and government in protecting civil liberties. Snowden's decision to leave the U.S. after revealing the government's extensive surveillance programs has raised questions about the balance between national security and individual rights. The case also raises concerns about the effectiveness of surveillance programs and the potential impact on global relations.

The Ted Cruz Candidacy

Republican presidential candidate Ted Cruz has been a vocal critic of the Obama administration's foreign policy. Cruz has called for a more aggressive approach to dealing with Iran, Russia, and China, and has questioned the effectiveness of the Obama administration's strategy in these areas. Cruz's campaign has also focused on issues such as immigration, healthcare, and tax reform, with the aim of appealing to a broad base of conservative voters.

The question for GOP voters is whether they believe Mr. Cruz’s proposals are effective enough to ensure the nation’s security. Mr. Cruz argues that his proposals for a military buildup and a stronger approach to immigration will help ensure the nation’s security.

Edward Snowden Misses America

Edward Snowden has been granted asylum in Russia, a move that has sparked controversy and debate about the role of technology and government in protecting civil liberties. Snowden's decision to leave the U.S. after revealing the government's extensive surveillance programs has raised questions about the balance between national security and individual rights. The case also raises concerns about the effectiveness of surveillance programs and the potential impact on global relations.

The Ted Cruz Candidacy

Republican presidential candidate Ted Cruz has been a vocal critic of the Obama administration's foreign policy. Cruz has called for a more aggressive approach to dealing with Iran, Russia, and China, and has questioned the effectiveness of the Obama administration's strategy in these areas. Cruz's campaign has also focused on issues such as immigration, healthcare, and tax reform, with the aim of appealing to a broad base of conservative voters.

The question for GOP voters is whether they believe Mr. Cruz’s proposals are effective enough to ensure the nation’s security. Mr. Cruz argues that his proposals for a military buildup and a stronger approach to immigration will help ensure the nation’s security.

Edward Snowden Misses America

Edward Snowden has been granted asylum in Russia, a move that has sparked controversy and debate about the role of technology and government in protecting civil liberties. Snowden's decision to leave the U.S. after revealing the government's extensive surveillance programs has raised questions about the balance between national security and individual rights. The case also raises concerns about the effectiveness of surveillance programs and the potential impact on global relations.

The Ted Cruz Candidacy

Republican presidential candidate Ted Cruz has been a vocal critic of the Obama administration's foreign policy. Cruz has called for a more aggressive approach to dealing with Iran, Russia, and China, and has questioned the effectiveness of the Obama administration's strategy in these areas. Cruz's campaign has also focused on issues such as immigration, healthcare, and tax reform, with the aim of appealing to a broad base of conservative voters.

The question for GOP voters is whether they believe Mr. Cruz’s proposals are effective enough to ensure the nation’s security. Mr. Cruz argues that his proposals for a military buildup and a stronger approach to immigration will help ensure the nation’s security.

Edward Snowden Misses America

Edward Snowden has been granted asylum in Russia, a move that has sparked controversy and debate about the role of technology and government in protecting civil liberties. Snowden's decision to leave the U.S. after revealing the government's extensive surveillance programs has raised questions about the balance between national security and individual rights. The case also raises concerns about the effectiveness of surveillance programs and the potential impact on global relations.

The Ted Cruz Candidacy

Republican presidential candidate Ted Cruz has been a vocal critic of the Obama administration's foreign policy. Cruz has called for a more aggressive approach to dealing with Iran, Russia, and China, and has questioned the effectiveness of the Obama administration's strategy in these areas. Cruz's campaign has also focused on issues such as immigration, healthcare, and tax reform, with the aim of appealing to a broad base of conservative voters.

The question for GOP voters is whether they believe Mr. Cruz’s proposals are effective enough to ensure the nation’s security. Mr. Cruz argues that his proposals for a military buildup and a stronger approach to immigration will help ensure the nation’s security.

Edward Snowden Misses America

Edward Snowden has been granted asylum in Russia, a move that has sparked controversy and debate about the role of technology and government in protecting civil liberties. Snowden's decision to leave the U.S. after revealing the government's extensive surveillance programs has raised questions about the balance between national security and individual rights. The case also raises concerns about the effectiveness of surveillance programs and the potential impact on global relations.

The Ted Cruz Candidacy

Republican presidential candidate Ted Cruz has been a vocal critic of the Obama administration's foreign policy. Cruz has called for a more aggressive approach to dealing with Iran, Russia, and China, and has questioned the effectiveness of the Obama administration's strategy in these areas. Cruz's campaign has also focused on issues such as immigration, healthcare, and tax reform, with the aim of appealing to a broad base of conservative voters.

The question for GOP voters is whether they believe Mr. Cruz’s proposals are effective enough to ensure the nation’s security. Mr. Cruz argues that his proposals for a military buildup and a stronger approach to immigration will help ensure the nation’s security.

Edward Snowden Misses America

Edward Snowden has been granted asylum in Russia, a move that has sparked controversy and debate about the role of technology and government in protecting civil liberties. Snowden's decision to leave the U.S. after revealing the government's extensive surveillance programs has raised questions about the balance between national security and individual rights. The case also raises concerns about the effectiveness of surveillance programs and the potential impact on global relations.

Edward Snowden Misses America

Edward Snowden has been granted asylum in Russia, a move that has sparked controversy and debate about the role of technology and government in protecting civil liberties. Snowden's decision to leave the U.S. after revealing the government's extensive surveillance programs has raised questions about the balance between national security and individual rights. The case also raises concerns about the effectiveness of surveillance programs and the potential impact on global relations.

The Ted Cruz Candidacy

Republican presidential candidate Ted Cruz has been a vocal critic of the Obama administration's foreign policy. Cruz has called for a more aggressive approach to dealing with Iran, Russia, and China, and has questioned the effectiveness of the Obama administration's strategy in these areas. Cruz's campaign has also focused on issues such as immigration, healthcare, and tax reform, with the aim of appealing to a broad base of conservative voters.

The question for GOP voters is whether they believe Mr. Cruz’s proposals are effective enough to ensure the nation’s security. Mr. Cruz argues that his proposals for a military buildup and a stronger approach to immigration will help ensure the nation’s security.

Edward Snowden Misses America

Edward Snowden has been granted asylum in Russia, a move that has sparked controversy and debate about the role of technology and government in protecting civil liberties. Snowden's decision to leave the U.S. after revealing the government's extensive surveillance programs has raised questions about the balance between national security and individual rights. The case also raises concerns about the effectiveness of surveillance programs and the potential impact on global relations.

The Ted Cruz Candidacy

Republican presidential candidate Ted Cruz has been a vocal critic of the Obama administration's foreign policy. Cruz has called for a more aggressive approach to dealing with Iran, Russia, and China, and has questioned the effectiveness of the Obama administration's strategy in these areas. Cruz's campaign has also focused on issues such as immigration, healthcare, and tax reform, with the aim of appealing to a broad base of conservative voters.

The question for GOP voters is whether they believe Mr. Cruz’s proposals are effective enough to ensure the nation’s security. Mr. Cruz argues that his proposals for a military buildup and a stronger approach to immigration will help ensure the nation’s security.

Edward Snowden Misses America

Edward Snowden has been granted asylum in Russia, a move that has sparked controversy and debate about the role of technology and government in protecting civil liberties. Snowden's decision to leave the U.S. after revealing the government's extensive surveillance programs has raised questions about the balance between national security and individual rights. The case also raises concerns about the effectiveness of surveillance programs and the potential impact on global relations.

The Ted Cruz Candidacy

Republican presidential candidate Ted Cruz has been a vocal critic of the Obama administration's foreign policy. Cruz has called for a more aggressive approach to dealing with Iran, Russia, and China, and has questioned the effectiveness of the Obama administration's strategy in these areas. Cruz's campaign has also focused on issues such as immigration, healthcare, and tax reform, with the aim of appealing to a broad base of conservative voters.

The question for GOP voters is whether they believe Mr. Cruz’s proposals are effective enough to ensure the nation’s security. Mr. Cruz argues that his proposals for a military buildup and a stronger approach to immigration will help ensure the nation’s security.

Edward Snowden Misses America

Edward Snowden has been granted asylum in Russia, a move that has sparked controversy and debate about the role of technology and government in protecting civil liberties. Snowden's decision to leave the U.S. after revealing the government's extensive surveillance programs has raised questions about the balance between national security and individual rights. The case also raises concerns about the effectiveness of surveillance programs and the potential impact on global relations.

The Ted Cruz Candidacy

Republican presidential candidate Ted Cruz has been a vocal critic of the Obama administration's foreign policy. Cruz has called for a more aggressive approach to dealing with Iran, Russia, and China, and has questioned the effectiveness of the Obama administration's strategy in these areas. Cruz's campaign has also focused on issues such as immigration, healthcare, and tax reform, with the aim of appealing to a broad base of conservative voters.

The question for GOP voters is whether they believe Mr. Cruz’s proposals are effective enough to ensure the nation’s security. Mr. Cruz argues that his proposals for a military buildup and a stronger approach to immigration will help ensure the nation’s security.

Edward Snowden Misses America

Edward Snowden has been granted asylum in Russia, a move that has sparked controversy and debate about the role of technology and government in protecting civil liberties. Snowden's decision to leave the U.S. after revealing the government's extensive surveillance programs has raised questions about the balance between national security and individual rights. The case also raises concerns about the effectiveness of surveillance programs and the potential impact on global relations.

The Ted Cruz Candidacy

Republican presidential candidate Ted Cruz has been a vocal critic of the Obama administration's foreign policy. Cruz has called for a more aggressive approach to dealing with Iran, Russia, and China, and has questioned the effectiveness of the Obama administration's strategy in these areas. Cruz's campaign has also focused on issues such as immigration, healthcare, and tax reform, with the aim of appealing to a broad base of conservative voters.

The question for GOP voters is whether they believe Mr. Cruz’s proposals are effective enough to ensure the nation’s security. Mr. Cruz argues that his proposals for a military buildup and a stronger approach to immigration will help ensure the nation’s security.
License to Kill

Imagine a future in which a computer assassins you via a robotic spider. That's one way to see new technology's potential.

Take something a bit more prevalent nowadays: unchained, robotic drones. "It is too hard to imagine someone recognizing something the size of a Roomba happening," says the author. "I mean, you know, 'Wow, Vegas plasma to the power of dissecting regulations.'" Or robotic outcomes that non-American countries are building technology and a new capacity of a comparison to genetically modified food. Governments are already taking steps to manage drones. There will be the same future a domestic demodernization of private companies and a business advantage in a...
Lee Kuan Yew's Power of Forgiveness

By Joaquin Gaspar

Since Lee Kuan Yew, founding prime minister of Singapore, passed away on March 23, much has been said and written about him. A unique world statesman transcending his own culture, known and respected for his penetrating insights, Lee was fiercely sensitive to any criticism of Singapore's authoritarian state yet never hesitant to admit, criticize or1er to others.

When it came to the sins of Lee, the word "forgiveness" has been widely invoked, but it has been tempered by the observation that his "forges" in the modern sense is not an easy concept. A consensus pamphlet, "Forgiveness in the Time of Troubles," has been widely criticized for its heavy-handedly advocating forgiveness and reconciliation. Lee's critics argue that forgiveness should not be confused with "reconciliation" in the modern sense, which is more about resolving conflicts and moving forward.

In an interview with a Singapore newspaper, Lee said he was "not a great forgiveness advocate," noting that "forgiveness should not be confused with "reconciliation." He added that "reconciliation is more about resolving conflicts and moving forward, whereas forgiveness should be about letting go of past grievances.

Lee also noted that forgiveness is a personal act, and that "true forgiveness comes from within," suggesting that it is not something that can be imposed on others.

"Forgiveness is a personal act, and it is important to recognize that forgiveness is a personal act," he said. "It is not something that can be imposed on others. It is a process that requires time, and it is important to recognize that it may not be possible for everyone to forgive others who have wronged them.

Lee also emphasized the importance of "learning from the past," noting that "it is important to learn from the past, but it is also important to be able to move forward.

"Learning from the past is important, but it is also important to be able to move forward," he said. "It is important to remember the past, but it is also important to move forward and learn from the lessons of the past.

Lee also noted that forgiveness is not the same as "compassion," which is more about empathy and understanding. "Forgiveness is not the same as "compassion, which is more about empathy and understanding," he said. "Forgiveness is a personal act, and it is important to recognize that forgiveness is a personal act, not something that can be imposed on others. It is a process that requires time, and it is important to recognize that it may not be possible for everyone to forgive others who have wronged them.

"Forgiveness is a personal act, and it is important to recognize that forgiveness is a personal act, not something that can be imposed on others. It is a process that requires time, and it is important to recognize that it may not be possible for everyone to forgive others who have wronged them.

The Menace From a Disintegrating Yemen

In Zain al-Abidin

The reemergence of U.S. Special Forces from their base in northern Yemen, which had been abandoned in 2016 after the Saudi-led coalition's withdrawal, has taken on a new urgency in the wake of the Houthis' move on Aden. The U.S. military is now operating inside Yemen, with bases on the island of Socotra and the mainland.

The move comes as the Houthis continue to press their offensive against the separatists in southern Yemen, which have been backed by the Saudi-led coalition. The Houthis have also targeted Yemen's oil fields, which are key to the country's economy.

The U.S. military is now operating inside Yemen, with bases on the island of Socotra and the mainland. The move comes as the Houthis continue to press their offensive against the separatists in southern Yemen, which have been backed by the Saudi-led coalition. The Houthis have also targeted Yemen's oil fields, which are key to the country's economy.

The U.S. military is now operating inside Yemen, with bases on the island of Socotra and the mainland. The move comes as the Houthis continue to press their offensive against the separatists in southern Yemen, which have been backed by the Saudi-led coalition. The Houthis have also targeted Yemen's oil fields, which are key to the country's economy.

The U.S. military is now operating inside Yemen, with bases on the island of Socotra and the mainland. The move comes as the Houthis continue to press their offensive against the separatists in southern Yemen, which have been backed by the Saudi-led coalition. The Houthis have also targeted Yemen's oil fields, which are key to the country's economy.

The U.S. military is now operating inside Yemen, with bases on the island of Socotra and the mainland. The move comes as the Houthis continue to press their offensive against the separatists in southern Yemen, which have been backed by the Saudi-led coalition. The Houthis have also targeted Yemen's oil fields, which are key to the country's economy.

The U.S. military is now operating inside Yemen, with bases on the island of Socotra and the mainland. The move comes as the Houthis continue to press their offensive against the separatists in southern Yemen, which have been backed by the Saudi-led coalition. The Houthis have also targeted Yemen's oil fields, which are key to the country's economy.

The U.S. military is now operating inside Yemen, with bases on the island of Socotra and the mainland. The move comes as the Houthis continue to press their offensive against the separatists in southern Yemen, which have been backed by the Saudi-led coalition. The Houthis have also targeted Yemen's oil fields, which are key to the country's economy.

The U.S. military is now operating inside Yemen, with bases on the island of Socotra and the mainland. The move comes as the Houthis continue to press their offensive against the separatists in southern Yemen, which have been backed by the Saudi-led coalition. The Houthis have also targeted Yemen's oil fields, which are key to the country's economy.

The U.S. military is now operating inside Yemen, with bases on the island of Socotra and the mainland. The move comes as the Houthis continue to press their offensive against the separatists in southern Yemen, which have been backed by the Saudi-led coalition. The Houthis have also targeted Yemen's oil fields, which are key to the country's economy.

The U.S. military is now operating inside Yemen, with bases on the island of Socotra and the mainland. The move comes as the Houthis continue to press their offensive against the separatists in southern Yemen, which have been backed by the Saudi-led coalition. The Houthis have also targeted Yemen's oil fields, which are key to the country's economy.

The U.S. military is now operating inside Yemen, with bases on the island of Socotra and the mainland. The move comes as the Houthis continue to press their offensive against the separatists in southern Yemen, which have been backed by the Saudi-led coalition. The Houthis have also targeted Yemen's oil fields, which are key to the country's economy.

The U.S. military is now operating inside Yemen, with bases on the island of Socotra and the mainland. The move comes as the Houthis continue to press their offensive against the separatists in southern Yemen, which have been backed by the Saudi-led coalition. The Houthis have also targeted Yemen's oil fields, which are key to the country's economy.

The U.S. military is now operating inside Yemen, with bases on the island of Socotra and the mainland. The move comes as the Houthis continue to press their offensive against the separatists in southern Yemen, which have been backed by the Saudi-led coalition. The Houthis have also targeted Yemen's oil fields, which are key to the country's economy.

The U.S. military is now operating inside Yemen, with bases on the island of Socotra and the mainland. The move comes as the Houthis continue to press their offensive against the separatists in southern Yemen, which have been backed by the Saudi-led coalition. The Houthis have also targeted Yemen's oil fields, which are key to the country's economy.

The U.S. military is now operating inside Yemen, with bases on the island of Socotra and the mainland. The move comes as the Houthis continue to press their offensive against the separatists in southern Yemen, which have been backed by the Saudi-led coalition. The Houthis have also targeted Yemen's oil fields, which are key to the country's economy.

The U.S. military is now operating inside Yemen, with bases on the island of Socotra and the mainland. The move comes as the Houthis continue to press their offensive against the separatists in southern Yemen, which have been backed by the Saudi-led coalition. The Houthis have also targeted Yemen's oil fields, which are key to the country's economy.

The U.S. military is now operating inside Yemen, with bases on the island of Socotra and the mainland. The move comes as the Houthis continue to press their offensive against the separatists in southern Yemen, which have been backed by the Saudi-led coalition. The Houthis have also targeted Yemen's oil fields, which are key to the country's economy.

The U.S. military is now operating inside Yemen, with bases on the island of Socotra and the mainland. The move comes as the Houthis continue to press their offensive against the separatists in southern Yemen, which have been backed by the Saudi-led coalition. The Houthis have also targeted Yemen's oil fields, which are key to the country's economy.

The U.S. military is now operating inside Yemen, with bases on the island of Socotra and the mainland. The move comes as the Houthis continue to press their offensive against the separatists in southern Yemen, which have been backed by the Saudi-led coalition. The Houthis have also targeted Yemen's oil fields, which are key to the country's economy.

The U.S. military is now operating inside Yemen, with bases on the island of Socotra and the mainland. The move comes as the Houthis continue to press their offensive against the separatists in southern Yemen, which have been backed by the Saudi-led coalition. The Houthis have also targeted Yemen's oil fields, which are key to the country's economy.

The U.S. military is now operating inside Yemen, with bases on the island of Socotra and the mainland. The move comes as the Houthis continue to press their offensive against the separatists in southern Yemen, which have been backed by the Saudi-led coalition. The Houthis have also targeted Yemen's oil fields, which are key to the country's economy.

The U.S. military is now operating inside Yemen, with bases on the island of Socotra and the mainland. The move comes as the Houthis continue to press their offensive against the separatists in southern Yemen, which have been backed by the Saudi-led coalition. The Houthis have also targeted Yemen's oil fields, which are key to the country's economy.
Conquering the South China Sea

China is building military bases on artificial islands hundreds of miles off its coast, in waters claimed by six other countries. These bases raise the risk of war, yet Washington seems to have no strategy to address them. Are the US, its allies, and its neighbors prepared to take on China, and their ally, the People's Republic of China? How is it prepared to protect its allies in the region?

U.S. Senators John McCain, Jack Reed, Bob Corker and Rob Alexander last week wrote a bipartisan letter asking Secretary of Defense Ash Carter and Secretary of State John Kerry not to overlook China's behavior. At stake, the senators assert, is the continued free flow of commerce and trade through the South China Sea, and the principle of "peaceful resolution of disputes."

The senators noted that the United States is "the world's largest trading nation," that China is "the world's second-largest economy," and that the South China Sea is "a maritime domain with great commercial and strategic importance to China, to the United States, and to all of our friends and allies in the region."

Widespread support for the letter suggests that the United States is indeed in a race with China to build military bases in the South China Sea, and that many in Washington fear that China may be the first to do so.

The letter also asks the Administration to report on "specific actions the United States can take to deter and counter Chinese behavior, and further suggests publishing relevant intelligence regarding China's activities.

The letter also asks for the United States to maintain its military presence in the region, including the deployment of aircraft carriers and other ships.

The letter asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to consider working with its allies in the region to develop a joint strategy to counter China's military buildup.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to consider working with its allies in the region to develop a joint strategy to counter China's military buildup.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to consider working with its allies in the region to develop a joint strategy to counter China's military buildup.

The letter also asks the Administration to consider working with its allies in the region to develop a joint strategy to counter China's military buildup.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to consider working with its allies in the region to develop a joint strategy to counter China's military buildup.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to consider working with its allies in the region to develop a joint strategy to counter China's military buildup.

The letter also asks the Administration to consider working with its allies in the region to develop a joint strategy to counter China's military buildup.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to consider working with its allies in the region to develop a joint strategy to counter China's military buildup.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to consider working with its allies in the region to develop a joint strategy to counter China's military buildup.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to consider working with its allies in the region to develop a joint strategy to counter China's military buildup.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to consider working with its allies in the region to develop a joint strategy to counter China's military buildup.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to consider working with its allies in the region to develop a joint strategy to counter China's military buildup.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to consider working with its allies in the region to develop a joint strategy to counter China's military buildup.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to consider working with its allies in the region to develop a joint strategy to counter China's military buildup.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to consider working with its allies in the region to develop a joint strategy to counter China's military buildup.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to consider working with its allies in the region to develop a joint strategy to counter China's military buildup.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to consider working with its allies in the region to develop a joint strategy to counter China's military buildup.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to consider working with its allies in the region to develop a joint strategy to counter China's military buildup.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to consider working with its allies in the region to develop a joint strategy to counter China's military buildup.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to counter China's military buildup in the region, including the deployment of advanced weaponry to the region.

The letter also asks the Administration to also consider developing a strategy to count
India Turns Over a New Leaf

By JUSTIN KRCAR

India's troubled relationship with the West is in for a big change. The European Union and the US are moving to launch a new trade initiative in India, which is expected to be a major boost for the Indian economy.

India's government has recently received several international patent rights, which will allow Indian pharmaceutical companies to produce copies of certain Western medicines. These medicines are particularly prescribed for the drug industry.

Over the past several years, New Delhi has received several patent protection for popular drugs produced by at least three Indian pharmaceutical companies. Indian officials have justified these actions by claiming that drug rights actually drive up healthcare costs and limit access to medicines. Patents allow inventors to charge higher prices for medicines in order to cover a period of time. Breaking these protections, New Delhi claims, allows cheap versions to hit the market sooner.

But these actions primarily serve to boost generic producers, which are thin free but coped not only to buy but to coped also. The European Union—New Delhi's generic drug exports have grown significantly in recent years. In 2012-13 alone, generic drug sales doubled to a record $12.5 billion.

In its report on drug patents, New Delhi’s government uses the patent for its cross-border and license-exempt challenges, and to benefit local producers – the fact is that significant deficiencies exist along India's regulatory infrastructure and health-care supply chain.

As a result, the Indian government has been able to reduce pricing and increase access to medicines. New Delhi's actions have been praised by international organizations, which have welcomed the move as an important step forward. New Delhi has been praised for its efforts to reduce prices and increase access to medicines.

Proposed measures to encourage health-care innovations and drug patents and registration in India was included in the 2013-14 Union budget. These measures, which are expected to be implemented in 2014, will help to reduce prices and increase access to medicines.

Proposed measures and health-care innovations in India will benefit from a number of factors. For example, the World Bank and the United Nations have provided significant funding for health-care innovations.

India's troubled relationship with the West is in for a big change. The European Union and the US are moving to launch a new trade initiative in India, which is expected to be a major boost for the Indian economy.

Proposed measures to encourage health-care innovations and drug patents and registration in India was included in the 2013-14 Union budget. These measures, which are expected to be implemented in 2014, will help to reduce prices and increase access to medicines.

Proposed measures and health-care innovations in India will benefit from a number of factors. For example, the World Bank and the United Nations have provided significant funding for health-care innovations.

India's troubled relationship with the West is in for a big change. The European Union and the US are moving to launch a new trade initiative in India, which is expected to be a major boost for the Indian economy.

Proposed measures to encourage health-care innovations and drug patents and registration in India was included in the 2013-14 Union budget. These measures, which are expected to be implemented in 2014, will help to reduce prices and increase access to medicines.

Proposed measures and health-care innovations in India will benefit from a number of factors. For example, the World Bank and the United Nations have provided significant funding for health-care innovations.

India's troubled relationship with the West is in for a big change. The European Union and the US are moving to launch a new trade initiative in India, which is expected to be a major boost for the Indian economy.

Proposed measures to encourage health-care innovations and drug patents and registration in India was included in the 2013-14 Union budget. These measures, which are expected to be implemented in 2014, will help to reduce prices and increase access to medicines.

Proposed measures and health-care innovations in India will benefit from a number of factors. For example, the World Bank and the United Nations have provided significant funding for health-care innovations.

India's troubled relationship with the West is in for a big change. The European Union and the US are moving to launch a new trade initiative in India, which is expected to be a major boost for the Indian economy.

Proposed measures to encourage health-care innovations and drug patents and registration in India was included in the 2013-14 Union budget. These measures, which are expected to be implemented in 2014, will help to reduce prices and increase access to medicines.

Proposed measures and health-care innovations in India will benefit from a number of factors. For example, the World Bank and the United Nations have provided significant funding for health-care innovations.

India's troubled relationship with the West is in for a big change. The European Union and the US are moving to launch a new trade initiative in India, which is expected to be a major boost for the Indian economy.

Proposed measures to encourage health-care innovations and drug patents and registration in India was included in the 2013-14 Union budget. These measures, which are expected to be implemented in 2014, will help to reduce prices and increase access to medicines.

Proposed measures and health-care innovations in India will benefit from a number of factors. For example, the World Bank and the United Nations have provided significant funding for health-care innovations.

India's troubled relationship with the West is in for a big change. The European Union and the US are moving to launch a new trade initiative in India, which is expected to be a major boost for the Indian economy.

Proposed measures to encourage health-care innovations and drug patents and registration in India was included in the 2013-14 Union budget. These measures, which are expected to be implemented in 2014, will help to reduce prices and increase access to medicines.

Proposed measures and health-care innovations in India will benefit from a number of factors. For example, the World Bank and the United Nations have provided significant funding for health-care innovations.
Indonesia’s New Fishing Rules Miss the Boat

By Andrew De Alwis

"What are the other boisterous noises on the fishing deck that I hear?"

This is the question that is often heard on board a fishing vessel when the skipper is trying to focus on the task at hand. However, the answer to this question is not always as straightforward as one might think.

New regulations from Jakarta will do little for the poor fishermen who are supposed to help,

But Pilgat, a lively reception officer at the National Front office, said the regulations were a good start to the process of cleaning up the industry.

"The new regulations are a step in the right direction," said Pilgat. "We have been working with the National Front to come up with a plan to improve the industry, and we believe this is a good first step."

The National Front is a political party that has been in power in Indonesia for many years. They have been working to improve the fishing industry in the country for some time, and they believe these regulations will help to make the industry more sustainable.

"We believe that these regulations will help to ensure that the industry is managed in a responsible way," said Pilgat. "We are committed to making the industry more sustainable, and we believe that these regulations will be a step in the right direction."
APPENDIX 7
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL ARTICLES
IN OPINION COLUMN ON MARCH 27-29, 2015

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Fannie and Freddie’s Missing Testimony

Surprise at the U.S. Supreme Court

The Bergdahl Desperation

85
PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI

PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI

OPINION

Obama’s Middle East Realignment

By Max Boot

Let’s consider the details. This past Tuesday President Obama withdrew U.S. forces from Iraq in 2011 and is preparing to leave Afghanistan by the end of 2014, even while keeping a few more troops there this year and next than originally planned.

Point No. 2: The Obama administration has largely ignored Iran’s nuclear ambitions. Iran, on the other hand, has recently announced that it has more than doubled its stockpile of enriched uranium. This has led to renewed tensions in the Middle East, particularly in the Gulf region, as countries such as Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and Israel have expressed concern about Iran’s alleged efforts to develop nuclear weapons.

Point No. 3: The Obama administration has also been criticized for its handling of the situation in Syria. The government of President Bashar al-Assad has been accused of using chemical weapons against its own citizens, and there has been increasing pressure on the United States to take action. However, Obama has been reluctant to get involved in what he sees as a civil war, and has instead called for a diplomatic solution to the conflict.

Point No. 4: Perhaps the most controversial aspect of Obama’s foreign policy has been his approach to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The two sides have been deadlocked for decades, and there have been few signs of progress in the negotiations. Obama has, however, been a strong advocate for a two-state solution, and has met with leaders from both sides in an attempt to move the process forward.

In conclusion, it is clear that Obama’s foreign policy has been marked by a desire to avoid getting involved in another major conflict. This approach has been criticized by some as being too passive, and there are concerns about the long-term consequences of this strategy.

Death With Chinese Characteristics

By Donal Bredin

The Seventh Day By Yu Hua, Translated by Alice H. S. Hsia

By CAMERON WHITE

Yu has a reputation for writing in the genre of “social fiction.” His first novel, “The Line,” was set during the Cultural Revolution and provoked a backlash from the authorities.

Yu’s new novel, “The Seventh Day,” is set in the 1970s and 1980s in the Chinese countryside, where the characters struggle to survive under the constraints of the Maoist economic system. The novel tells the story of a young man named Li who is forced to leave his village to seek work in the city, where he is subjected to the harsh realities of Chinese society.

In his new novel, Yu Hua explores the themes of poverty, endurance, and the human spirit in the face of adversity. Through Li’s story, the reader is given a glimpse of the hardships and struggles of ordinary Chinese people during a time of great social change.

Yu’s novel is a powerful commentary on the challenges faced by the Chinese people in their efforts to build a modern, industrialized nation. It is a testament to the resilience and perseverance of the Chinese people, who have overcome incredible obstacles to create a vibrant and dynamic society.

In conclusion, “The Seventh Day” is a compelling and moving story that will resonate with readers around the world. It is a reminder of the resilience of the human spirit, and a testament to the power of storytelling to connect us all.
India Should Be Bigger Than It Appears

BY S. RAMAN

Is there a grand Western con-
sumer to whom India’s leaders and
diplomats need to appeal? Gov-
ernment officials, it seems, per-
haps need to think so, going by the
time they are spending on recent
tours to the US and Europe, or on
time they spend on meetings with
top US entrepreneurs and indus-
trialists. It is now time to think
about new and effective ways of
talking to the West.

On their own, both these
move responses could be dismissed as
self-serving, off-the-cuff, and
possibly superficial. But taken
as a whole, they suggest a new
strategy for India’s leaders, who
should sit down with some of the
acclaimed but widely beleaguered
American entrepreneurs and
discuss the pluses and minuses of
the American way of doing things.

Taking a cue from American
entrepreneurs, Indian leaders can
start thinking about the benefits
of the American way of doing things.

The challenge is to make
entrepreneurs think about the
benefits of the American way of
doing things.

The devil is in the details, and
India’s leaders need to be careful
about how they present their case.

India is a vast country with
vast differences in geography,
climate, and culture. It is
important to tailor the message
to the audience.

The government needs to
think about the benefits of
the American way of doing things.

India is a vast country with
diverse regions, each with
its own unique challenges.

The government needs to
tailor the message to the
audience. Different regions
have different needs and expectations.

India is rich in diversity,
which can be a strength.

The government needs to
recognize and leverage these
differences to create
a dynamic and robust
economy.

India is a melting pot of
cultures.

The government needs to
promote cultural exchange
and understanding to
build a strong sense of
national identity.

India is a large and
diverse country.

The government needs to
invest in infrastructure
to connect different regions
and improve economic
opportunities.

India is a vast country
with vast differences in
government, culture,
and economy. It is
crucial to tailor
the message to
the audience.

India is a vast
and diverse
land
full of
cultural
differences.

The government needs to
recognize and embrace
these differences to
create a prosperous and
successful country.

India is a vast
and diverse
land
full of
cultural
differences.

The government needs to
recognize and embrace
these differences to
create a prosperous and
successful country.

India is a vast
and diverse
land
full of
cultural
differences.

The government needs to
recognize and embrace
these differences to
create a prosperous and
successful country.

India is a vast
and diverse
land
full of
cultural
differences.

The government needs to
recognize and embrace
these differences to
create a prosperous and
successful country.

India is a vast
and diverse
land
full of
cultural
differences.

The government needs to
recognize and embrace
these differences to
create a prosperous and
successful country.

India is a vast
and diverse
land
full of
cultural
differences.