

HYPERBOLE ANALYSIS ON JOKOWI SPEECH

SKRIPSI

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement

for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)

English Education Program

By :

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**FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA**

MEDAN

2020



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**

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ABSTRACT

Mita Nurhusnaini. 1602050055 : Hyperbole Analysis on Jokowi Speech. Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan 2020

The aim of the study is to investigate the meaning of hyperbole expression and to describe the realization of hyperbola expression on the Jokowi political speech. Descriptive qualitative research was applied this study. The data that used in this research was the transcript of Jokowi's political speech (*Jokowi's Political Speech at APEC CEO SUMMIT 2014, Asian- African Conference Commemoration (AACC) 2015, Indonesian Presidential Election 2019, and General Debate of the 75th Session United Nations General Assembly 2020*). The source of data were taken from website Cabinet Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia. From the data analysis, it was found 12 expressions used hyperbole in the Jokowi transcript speech. 4 hyperboles in APEC CEO SUMMIT 2014, 4 hyperboles in Asian-African Conference Commemoration (AACC) 2015, 3 hyperboles in Indonesian Presidential Election 2019, and 1 hyperbole in General Debate of the 75th Session United Nations General Assembly 2020. The meaning of each hyperbole have a different meaning for different purposes. The hyperbole can be realized through 3 types of word classes used as word choices. 3 hyperboles as adjective, 5 hyperboles as noun, and 4 hyperbole as verb.

Keyword: *Analysis, hyperbole, political speech*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Hyperbole is part of figurative language that is widely used by many people for many communication purposes. Hyperbola is like language style communication that is commonly expressed by people to deliver ta certain meaning. The purpose of hyperbole is to create a larger-than-life effect and overly stress a specific point. Such sentences usually convey an action or sentiment that is generally not practically/ realistically possible or plausible but helps emphasize an emotion. Keraf (2009:135) stated that “Hyperbole is figure of speech which contains a point statement of exaggeration as it is”. Hyperbole is an exaggeration more than the fact. The language can make attention to the reader and it is an exaggeration of object.

The intensity of using hyperbole is significantly increased in certain context of situation such as rhetorical communication and political speech. Its use really attracted many people especially as politician when they comment something, having debate, reasoning and giving argument and etc. Delivering a speech through using hyperbola is believed as a way to deliver a message for specific point. Its aim is to add up the interesting and mysterious side like how literary works and to avoid generalizations in the speech as much as possible. Hyperbole also serves as a form of persuasion, to really make your case to an audience. The use of exaggeration or overstatement can make your speech that much more persuasive. Hyperbole can

also be used to make something sound much worse than it actually is. For example, “This is the worst book in the world!” the speaker doesn’t *literally* mean that the book is the worst one ever written, but is using hyperbole to be dramatic and emphasize their opinion.

In reality, the politicians who want to project a sense of confidence regarding a particular issue, or stir up sentiments for or against something whether it's a candidate, an opponent, or an idea often use hyperbole. In the political speech of Jokowi as the President of Indonesia, the hyperbola expressions are clearly seen such as, “I will not have any mercy for those who are not serious.” In the statement “not have any mercy” Jokowi isn't implying that we're living “not have any mercy.” Instead, he's using hyperbole to communicate the ministers, officials and bureaucrats to seriously guarantee the achievement. And if someone is not serious he will dismiss his position. The use of language in politics is not easily understood by common people who do not have good understanding in politics. Language facilitates the idea of a certain country in manifesting political wills and accompanying political actions with other countries in the world wide. While you want to avoid generalizations in your speech as much as possible, there are advantages to using hyperbole. They can be used like any other descriptive form of language to help paint a more vivid picture for your audience. Hyperbole also serves as a form of persuasion, to really make your case to an audience. The use of exaggeration or overstatement can make your speech that much more persuasive.

The study about Hyperbole is very interesting and important to be researched

because it is able to explain the understanding of a speech. There are some researchers who have investigated the hyperbole on the novel by Ika Trisnantasari (2016). The research intends to find figurative language in the novel *My Sunshine*, especially hyperbole, one of the factors the book being the best seller romance novel internationally. The researcher used qualitative method. The researcher analyzed original novel and compare to figurative language. Figurative languages, used as a tool for the author to bring the more realistic situation, bring the reader to understand and sympathies to the characters in the novel they read, then the researcher find out and analysis meaning hyperbole in *My Sunshine Novel* by Catherine Anderson. Catherine Anderson writer bring the realistic and relatable character in this novel, through the style writing is conveyed well, the reader must know the character and they are all so well develop and portrayed. And the reader really get dig deep into the main characters emotions, hyperbole emphasizing the emotions felt whilst reading this novel, which is similarly beautiful and exaggeration.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher was attracted to investigate more deeply about hyperbola expression in the Jokowi speech as the Indonesia President under the tittle, "*Hyperbole Analysis on the Jokowi Speech*".

B. Identification of the Problems

The problem of study is identified as follows:

1. Hyperbole expressions are found in the Jokowi speech that need to be analysed to make easier in understanding the speech.
2. Hyperbola expression is varied in the Jokowi political speech.

C. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research was focused on the figure of speech. The limitation of this research was focused on investigating hyperbole expression on Jokowi Political Speech

D. The Formulation of the Problem

The problem of the study are formulated as in the following:

1. What kind of hyperbola expression that found on Jokowi political speech?
2. How is hyperbola realized in the Jokowi political speech?

E. The Objectives of the Study

Based on the formulation of the problem, the objectives of this research is as follows:

1. To investigate the meaning of hyperbole expression on the Jokowi political speech.
2. To describe the realization of hyperbola expression on the Jokowi political speech

F. The Significance of the Study

The findings in the study are expected to be useful and relevant in some respect, both theoretically as well as practically.

1. Theoretically, the findings of this study can add the knowledge of the theory's about hyperbole can enrich a study in the analysis of the expression hyperbole, and developing knowledge of scientific thinking.
2. Practically, the result of the research is be useful for student, to expand the knowledge mainly in hyperbole, teachers as the material input and consideration that may be useful and beneficial in improving knowledge in analyse the hyperbole and readers to understand the hyperbole so that can be used as their references

CHAPTER II

REVIEW LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

2.1. Hyperbole Expression

2.1.1. Definition of Hyperbole

The word hyperbole is derived from latin hyperbole and Greek words hyper which means beyond and ballein which means to throw. Hyperbole comes from the Greek word meaning exaggeration and that is exactly what it is. Keraf (2009:135) stated, “Hyperbole is figure of speech which contains a point statement of exaggeration as it is”. Hyperbole is an exaggeration more than the fact. The language can make attention to the reader and it is an exaggeration of object. Hyperbole is a figurative language that consists of exaggeration and overstatement. “Hyperbole or overstatement is simply exaggeration but exaggeration in the service of truth” (Perrine, 1969: 110).

The other definition comes from Claridge (2011). According Claridge, hyperbole is an expression which exceeds the literal expression and contains more semantic attributes of expression something. Meanwhile, Tarigan (2005) gives definition of hyperbole that is a figure of speech used for exaggeration purposes. It is forms from the basic several of jokes is used as way for insult, or simply is used to dramatize a situation, where in reality of the situation may not be that bad. Exaggeration is the first element of hyperbole (Burgers et al, 2016).

For example : That suitcase weighed a ton!

In this example, the speaker claims that a suitcase weighed a ton-two thousand pounds! Of course, this does not mean that the suitcase literally weighed a ton. The speaker is using hyperbole in order to emphasize that the suitcase feels very heavy. When speaking hyperbolically, the speaker is exaggerating an element or feature (Carston & Wearing, 2015). When speakers exaggerate, they usually want to emphasize the importance of something (Norasetkosol, Timyam& Sriussadaporn, 2012). The untrue statements in hyperbole are used to stress the importance and the level of the subject in conversation.

Based on those explanations, it can be concluded that hyperbole is a figure of a speech which uses exaggerations to emphasize a certain characteristic of something, and especially how it feels. It means hyperbole is kind of figurative language that is used to make the object become bigger than real object. It is used for as a way of making a description more creative and humorous. It is important to note that hyperbole is not meant to be taken literally, the audience know it's an exaggeration. So, hyperbole can be used to communicate all kinds of feelings and amuse or surprise people with the creativity of a description.

2.1.2. Function of Hyperbole

Hyperbole can use our daily conversation to include a certain effect. For example, upon seeing your friends after a long absence, you may say "Hi, I haven't seen you in hundred years!" you and your friends both know that this is not literally

the case. Here, hyperbole is used to emphasize how long it feels since you last saw your friend. Hyperbole is not a simple form of distortion because hyperbole works by being recognized as a figural exaggeration. Hyperbole pushes one to think beyond given “truths” and assumed versions of reality. The hyperbolist offers hyperbole to be recognized as an exaggeration (either immediately or eventually), and this can become a constructive, transformative ambiguity for alternative possibilities of meaning and being. Or, it can fail in/as literality when it is misapprehended. (Claridge, 2011).

The objective of using hyperbole is to add an amusing effect in the text. In literature, it carries a great significance as it allows the writers to present something common in an intense manner. In short, by applying hyperbole, one can turn a common feeling into a remarkable one. Most importantly, the use of hyperbole provides a contrast as with this technique, something is explained by giving an extra stress and on the other hand, the other descriptions remain normal. Hence, it grabs the readers’ attention and makes the literary work memorable for a long time.

2.1.3. The Characteristics of Hyperbole

Hyperbolic expressions can occur in the form of words, phrases, or clauses. Hyperbolic expressions can be seen from some characteristics. Claridge (2011:4) categorizes the characteristics of hyperbole into five categories, those are:

1. Gradability and Intensification

Bolinger in Claridge (2011:9) calls intensification as the linguistic expression of exaggeration and depreciation, and lists hyperbole among the rhetorical figures used to realize it. Intensification can be more precisely defined as placement of a predication on a scale of intensity, or degree of realization of the predication on a scale of intensity or degree of realization of the predication, reaching from extremely/very low to very/extremely high (Claridge 2011:9). While hyperbole is one means of intensification in the sense of gradability, the preceding paragraph indicates that it is also intensification in the emotional sense like emphasis or can also called intensity

2. Context

The hyperbolic statement is contradicted by the actual facts, in so far as these stay below the limits of what is expressed. In other words, hyperbole is a highly contextually determined phenomenon. According to Claridge (2011:12), the notion of the context to be used in hyperbole is a wide one embracing:

- a. The extralinguistic, primarily physical context of the speech situation and also of the situations or things talked about.
- b. The characteristic of the participants of the linguistic interaction including their psychological states.
- c. The social relationships of the participants
- d. Mutual knowledge of the participants of various kind. The example is given by the following description.

It can be concluded that knowledge affects a context in hyperbole expression.

3. An encyclopedic meaning approach to meaning

Hyperbole as overstatement is a contextual phenomenon (in the widest sense). Speaker will be using quite extensive knowledge in the production and comprehension of hyperbolic expression.

4. The problem of literal meaning

Hyperbole can be also identified if people represent it by a literal meaning. According to Ariel in Claridge (2011:29), literal represents meaning that is coded, conventional, mostly compositional, unaffected by context, obligatory and automatic.

5. Vagueness and Hyperbole Interpretation

Polysemy and the ambiguity resulting from it have often been treated in conjunction with or, rather, in contrast to vagueness. Vagueness of lexemes also plays a role for the interpretation of some instance of potential hyperbole. Vagueness is discussed in the context of sentence semantics and truth functionally, but here it is lexical vagueness that is of particular importance. In Devos' definition, vagueness is an intrinsic uncertainty with regard to the application of a word to denotatum.

2.1.4. Identifying Hyperbole

Identifying hyperbole can be done by analysis the using of 'more X' or an exceeding meaning in words, phrases or sentence. We can identify hyperbole

through its kind Maria Christodoulidou(2011) describes two types of hyperbole as follows :

a. Overstatement of Number and Quality

The speaker tends to overrate numbers of times, years, occurrences, etc. The example can be found below:

- 1) Do not make me repeat my words for hundred times !
- 2) I can not leave you even a second.

b. Impossible Description

Torode in Christodoulidou (2011) explains that “impossible description” is like fantasies which are produced in a way that they are not possible to occur. Therefore, it must be taken figuratively or rhetorically. Impossible description can be stated with exceeding manner, reality, feeling, condition, etc.

- 1) When I see you, I feel like my brain stop for a moment.
- 2) He sings like there is no tomorrow.

Claridge (2011) points out the differences of hyperbolic expression and ‘literal’ expression in term of semantic and context. ‘Literal’ expression in semantic terms is used in conventional understanding and contains semantic attribute to express something. According to the context, ‘literal’ expression accepts the extra linguistic fact in the given context which is appropriate to the situation. Hyperbolic expression in semantic term contains important meanings, expresses something in

extreme level, and explains something in 'more X'. According to its context, hyperbolic expression exceeds the limit of fact in common knowledge.

2.2. Word Class

According to Kridalaksana (2008: 116), word class (part of speech) is a group of words that have similarities in formal behavior, classifications of nouns, adjectives, verbs, etc. The division of word classes according to Kridalaksana (1994: 51) there are thirteen types, namely (1) verbs (verbs), (2) adjectives (adjectives), (3) nouns (nouns), (4) pronouns, (5) numeralia (number), (6) adverbial (adverb), (7) interrogative (question word), (8) demonstrative (indication), (9) articulate (article / designation), (10) prepositions (prepositions), (11) conjunctions (conjunctions), (12) phatic categories, (13) interjection (interjection words).

1. Verbs

Verbs are explained as words which in a phrase have the possibility of being accompanied by the word *no* and cannot be accompanied by words *at*, *to*, *from*, *very*, *more*, or *somewhat*. Verb groups are distinguished as follows:

(1) Based on the form, verbs can be divided into two types, namely free basic verbs and derivative verbs;

(2) Based on the number of arguments, verbs can be divided into intransitive verbs and transitive verbs;

(3) Based on the relationship with nouns, verbs can be divided into active verbs and passive verbs;

(4) Based on the interaction between the companion nouns, verbs can be divided into reciprocal and non-reciprocal verbs;

(5) Based on the argument reference, the verb can be divided into reflecting verbs and non-reflecting verbs;

(6) Based on the identification relationship between the arguments, verbs can be differentiated into copulative and equative verbs;

(7) Verb telis; and

(8) Performative verbs.

According to Ramlan (1983) argues that, said verbal which means that the verbal word is a word consisting of the functional elements of the subject (S), predicate (P), object (O), complement (PEL), and description (KET).

2. Adjective

Adjectives, according to Kridalaksana, are described as categories marked by the possibility of (1) joining the word no, (2) accompanying a noun, (3) accompanied by words such as: more, very, somewhat, (4) having morphological characteristics such as -er (in honorary), -if (in sensitive), -i (in natural), or (5) formed into nouns with the confix of things, such as fair to justice, subtle to refinement, sure to be belief Furthermore, it is argued that based on their form, adjectives can be divided into:

(1) basic adjectives, (2) derivative adjectives, and (3) lexeme alloy adjectives. In addition, adjectives are divided into: (1) predicative adjectives and (2) standard adjectives.

3. Nouns

Nouns, according to Kridalaksana, are explained as categories that syntactically do not have the potential to (1) join the word *no* and (2) have the potential to be preceded by the word *from*.

Based on the form, nouns can be divided into: (1) basic nouns, (2) derivative nouns, (3) lexeme alloy nouns, and (4) combined lexeme alloy nouns.

In addition, nouns can be divided into several sub-categories: (1) animate nouns, (2) uncountable nouns, and (3) collective nouns.

Ramlan states that he uses the term nominal word which means words that occupy the function of clause elements, there are a number of words that can occupy the functions of S, P, and O, and at the phrase level they cannot be negated by the word *no*, but by the word *no*, can be followed by the word, and can follow the word *on* or *on* as its axis.

4. Pronouns

The pronoun, according to Kridalaksana, is explained as a category that replaces nouns. Based on the relationship with nouns, namely whether there are antecedents in the discourse, pronouns can be divided into intratextual pronouns and extratextual pronouns. Based on whether a referent is clear, pronouns can be divided into definite pronouns and indefinite pronouns.

5. Numeralia

Kridalaksana explains numeralia as a category which (1) can accompany nouns in syntactic construction, (2) has the potential to accompany other numeralia,

and (3) cannot join with no or very words. Numeralia can be classified into definite numeralia, grade numeralia, collective numeralia, and undefined numeralia.

According to Ramlan, numeralia is called a number word which means a phrase derived from a number of words which can be followed by the words of the person, tail, fruit, strands, score, meter, etc., and can express the number and sequence.

6. Adverbial

Adverbs according to Kridalaksana are categories that can accompany adjectives, numeralia, or prepositions in syntactic constructs. Based on the form, adverbs can be divided into: (1) free basic adverbs, (2) derived adverbs, (3) adverbs that occur from a combination of other categories and pronouns, (4) combined deverbal adverbs, (5) combined de-adjective adverbs, and (6) combined processes.

In addition, adverbs can be divided into two sub-categories, namely (1) intraclausal adverbs and (2) extracausal adverbs. Ramlan, using the term by mentioning adverbs, which means words that occupy the function of the clause elements, obtained a number of words that tend to occupy the KET function, generally have a free place, may be located in front of them, may lie between S and P, and may also lie behind S and P.

According to Ramlan, he mentions the added word class which means phrases obtained from a number of words which tend to only occupy the attribute function in phrases which are attributive endocentric construction types, where the central element is a verbal word.

7. Interrogative

Kridalaksana views that the interrogative is a category in which the interrogative sentence serves to replace something the speaker wants to know or confirm what the speaker already knows. Interrogativa is divided into: (1) basic interrogativa, (2) derivative interrogativa, and (3) bound interrogativa.

Ramlan, using the term question word, is a number of words that function to form interrogative sentences, such as: why, why, how, how much, what, who, where, when, when, if and not.

8. Demonstrative

Demonstrativa, according to Kridalaksana's opinion, is explained as a category that functions to show something inside or outside the discourse. Based on the form, demonstratives can be divided into: (1) basic demonstratives, (2) derivative demonstrations, and (3) combined demonstrations.

Based on the presence or absence of antecedents in discourse, demonstrations can be classified into: (1) intratextual demonstrations or endophoric demonstrations, and (2) extratextual demonstrations or exophoric demonstrations or deictic demonstrations.

9. Article

Articles, according to Kridalaksana's opinion, are explained as categories that accompany basic nouns, deverbal nouns, pronouns, and passive verbs in exocentric constructions which are categorized as nominal. Based on the characteristics of grammatical semantics, articles can be classified into: (1) articles that specialize in

singular nouns, so they mean specifications, and (2) articles that specialize in a group. Ramlan, argues that mentioning by means of an article which means a word used to refer to a limited number of words and always lies in front of the nominal class word as an attribute.

10. Prepositions

Prepositions, according to Kridalaksana, are explained as categories that lie in front of other categories (especially nouns) so that directive exocentric phrases are formed. There are three types of prepositions, namely: (1) basic prepositions, (2) derivative prepositions, and (3) prepositions derived from other categories. Ramlan's opinion, saying that a preposition has a meaning is a word that functions as a marker in an exocentric phrase, semantically the preposition is used to mark the meaning of 'tool', 'participant', 'method', 'origin', 'material', 'cause', 'reason', 'element', and 'comparison'.

11. Conjunction

Kridalaksana explains that a conjunction is a category that functions to expand units in a hypothetical construction and always connects two or more units in a construction, either level or non-level. Based on the position, conjunctions can be divided into: (1) intra-sentence conjunctions and (2) extra-sentence conjunctions. Ramlan's view is that using conjunctions is a word or words that function to connect one grammatical unit to another to form a larger grammatical

unit. The associated grammatical units may be in the form of sentences, clauses, phrases, and possibly words.

12. Fatic

According to Kridalaksana, the fatic category is a category that is tasked with initiating, maintaining, or strengthening the conversation between the speaker and interlocutor. The phatic category is usually found in the context of the dialogue or interview. These categories can be both free and bound.

13. Interjection

Kridalaksana argues that interjection is a category that is in charge of expressing the speaker's feelings and is syntactically unrelated to other words in speech, is extracurricular, and always precedes utterance as a loose or independent scream. There is a basic form of interjection and some are in the form of derivatives. Ramlan's opinion, mentioning exclamation words are words that in a sentence stand alone, separate from other elements, for example the words: wow, ouch, ouch, ai, sis, bi, sir, ma'am, grandma, and so on. .

2.3. Political Speech

Political speech is a phenomenon which always gets big attention from the society. The language used in speech should have a big attention from the speaker, it should be good language style which does not make the listeners feel unpleasant. Political speeches often use high language which not all of people understand it. There are all kinds of speeches. People give speeches of celebration at weddings and birthday parties. They give speeches when explaining the latest scientific

discovery and when trying to sell you things. This competition isn't about those kinds of speech. It is about political speeches.

Those speeches will make arguments for or against something that we might do (or might not do) and will show how it will make the future better (or worse). That something will be an action that could, in principle, be implemented (or stopped). It might be going to war, signing a treaty, holding an election; raising a tax, ending a benefit, making something illegal. In other words, political speeches concern *decisions* about possible courses of action which are contentious and contested and about which people might reasonably disagree. In drafting your speech, you should think about :

1. what arguments might be significant for *other* people (not only the ones most persuasive for you)
2. what people need to know about your proposition so that they can understand and get on board with what you are talking about
3. the examples, data, quotations and other kinds of evidence which will help make your case
4. the logical arguments – such as those about principle – which can show to people why your proposal is good and right as well as likely to work
5. the arguments people might make against your proposal (so that you can refute them in advance)
6. how to make an audience pay attention to you and to what you are saying

7. how to engage people emotionally so that they are motivated by your arguments
8. how to say things in a way that is memorable, powerful and interesting

B. Previous Related Studies

In this research, consider some previous related research to support this proposal as follow:

1. An Analysis Hyperbole In My Sunshine Novel By Catherine Anderson 2016. The research intends to find figurative language in the novel My Sunshine, especially hyperbole, one of the factors the book being the best seller romance novel internationally. The researcher used qualitative method. The researcher analyzed original novel and compare to figurative language.
2. The Analysis Figurative Meaning of Jakarta Post a Paper by Dewi Mutiara and Siafty Nursitti Maili2 FKIP Universitas Indraprasta PGRI , Tanjung Barat, Jakarta Selatan, 2016. This study aims to to know any kind of Figurative Meanings, which is dominantly used and to find out kinds of situation used in the Jakarta Post Headline News. This figurative meaning used in all situations that show expression in which the name of an attribute or a thing is substituted by another with which it is associated closely.
3. Figurative Language in song Lyrics by Rihanna and Katy Perry by Ni Komang Putu Mulya Sadiasih and Putu Chrisma Dewi, Dhyana Pura University, 2016. The aims of this study are to identify and analyses the

figurative language and significance concept in four song lyrics of Rihanna and Katy Perry. The songs are Roar (2013), E.T (2010) by Katy Perry and Diamond (2012), Only Girl (In The World) (2011) by Rihanna.. Knickerbocker and Reningger theory (1963) is used to identify the data in this study. This study shows that six types of figurative language were found, namely hyperbole, simile and metaphor in Rihanna song lyrics and hyperbole, simile, paradoks, metaphor, personification and irony in Katy Perry song. The use of figurative language as standard significance has an important rule to express feeling of the composer and singer even listener

C. Conceptual Framework

This research attempts to analyzed hyperbole on Jokowi's Political Speech. Stylistics is defined as a field of study proposed to explore the language use in literary works. This becomes the appropriate approach to use since this research indeed focuses on how language is maintained in the research objects. Specifically, it is the style of language use on speech that becomes the main attention of this research.

The research is a focused on analysis hyperbole on political speech. It tends to observe the use of hyperbole on Jokowi's Political Speech at Asian- African Conference Commemoration (AACC) 2015 and Indonesian Presidential Election 2019.

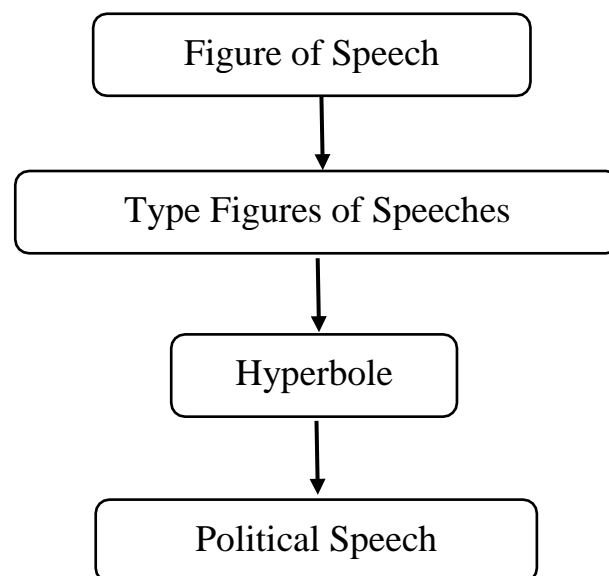


Figure 2.1 Chart of Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This research was conducted by using descriptive method. Descriptive research is method of research which describes the current situation. The writer provides the research methodology of this paper is qualitative. These researches belong to descriptive method because it focuses on analysis hyperbole expression that are used on Jokowi's Political Speech at APEC CEO SUMMIT 2014, Asian- African Conference Commemoration (AACC) 2015, Indonesian Presidential Election 2019, and General Debate of the 75th Session United Nations General Assembly 2020.

Mentioned by Keraf (2009:135), "Hyperbole is figure of speech which contains a point statement of exaggeration as it is". Hyperbole is an exaggeration more than the fact. The language can make attention to the reader and it is an exaggeration of object. And As cited in Eva Ervina (2014). The above arguments make clear the use of hyperbole. In daily conversation, the researcher use hyperbole to emphasize for an amusing effect. However, in literature it has very serious implications.

B. Source of Data

The data that used in this research was the transcript of Jokowi's political speech (*APEC CEO SUMMIT 2014, Asian- African Conference Commemoration (AACC) 2015, Indonesian Presidential Election 2019, and General Debate of the 75th Session United Nations General Assembly 2020*). The source of data were taken from website Cabinet Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia or www.setkab.go.id

C. Technique of Data Collection

The steps of collecting data are :

1. Searching transcript about political speech from website Cabinet Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia or www.setkab.go.id.
2. Choosing transcript of political speech, Jokowi's Political Speech at APEC CEO SUMMIT 2014, Asian- African Conference Commemoration (AACC) 2015, Indonesian Presidential Election 2019, and General Debate of the 75th Session United Nations General Assembly 2020
3. Printing the transcript and reading the transcription.
4. Underlined the hyperbole sentences.

D. Technique of Analysis Data

In analyzing the data, the researcher used theory proposed by Miles and Huberman (2004) said that the qualitative data analysis consist of three procedures. The procedures of data will be analyzed based on the following steps :

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction means the process of sorting, focusing, identifying, simplifying, abstracting and transforming of the data that are considered important. In the conducting research, the researcher will select data that will give valuable information in research; the data is chosen by identifying and classifying the forms of hyperbolic expression.

2. Data Display

Data display means the process to simplify the data in the form of sentence, narrative, or table. In displaying data, the researcher describes data by tabulating of the forms of hyperbolic expression into table.

3. Drawing and Verifying Conclusion

The last step after doing the data display is drwan of the conclusion and verification. It used to describe all of the data, so that it would be came clearly. The conclusion can be able to answer the formulation of the problem that formulated from the beginning.

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data

The data of this research is the script of Jokowi speech.

Table 4.1 Data political speeches

No	HYPERBOLA EXPRESSION	TIME OF SPEECH
1	Many investors, a lot of investors, when they come to me, most of them they always complain about land acquisition. I will push my ministers,	Appec Ceo Summit 2014
2	I will push my ministers, my governors, my mayors, to help clear this problem.	Appec Ceo Summit 2014
3	I have experience with land acquisition when I was a governor	Appec Ceo Summit 2014
4	Now we talk business permit. We have national one-stop service office that can help you, that will serve you, that will facilitate you, that will give you your business permit.	Appec Ceo Summit 2014

5	As a few hundred super-rich in the north enjoy ever more comfort and luxury	Asian- African Conference Commemoration (AACC) 2015
6	while 1.2 billion in the south are helpless in the face of poverty with incomes of less than US\$2 a day, global injustice becomes increasingly evident.	Asian- African Conference Commemoration (AACC) 2015
7	The use of unilateral force without a clear UN mandate, as we have witnessed, has undermined the existence of our common world body..	Asian- African Conference Commemoration (AACC) 2015
8	To me, global injustice feels even more suffocating when the Bandung spirit	Asian- African Conference Commemoration (AACC) 2015
9.	We should not get stuck in a monotone routine	Indonesian Presidential Election 2019
10	Ladies and gentlemen, and all the people of Indonesia that I am proud of, there is strong potential that we escape the middle-income trap	Indonesian Presidential Election 2019
11	I will not have any mercy for those who are not serious.	Indonesian Presidential Election 2019

12	Disunity and increasingly sharp rivalry still persist.	General Debate of the 75th Session United Nations General Assembly 2020
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Table 4.1 above show that there found totally 12 expressions used hyperbole in the speech. These are divide 4 hyperboles in APEC CEO SUMMIT 2014, 4 hyperboles in Asian- African Conference Commemoration (AACC) 2015, 3 hyperboles in Indonesian Presidential Election 2019, and 1 hyperbole in General Debate of the 75th Session United Nations General Assembly 2020

B. Data Analysis

In analysis the data, the data analysis was done in line with Miles, Huberman(1994) whos stated that there were three steps, namely; data reduction, data display, and drawing and verifying conclusion. Data reduction is done by sorting and grouping political speech transcripts that contains the hyperbole. Data display is carried out by investigating the meaning contained in hyperbole and how the hyperbole is realization.

1. Many investors, a lot of investors, when they come to me, most of them they always complain about land acquisition. I will push my ministers.

From the data above, the sentence of " I will push my ministers" is indicated as hyperbola expression because describes something exaggerately. This sentence

means that he will tell his ministers to do what he is told to give motivation and encouragement to his ministers

2. I will push my ministers, my governors, my mayors, to help clear this problem.

From the data above, the sentence of " to help clear this problem." is indicated as hyperbola expression because describes something exaggerately. This sentence means that he want to someone help to solve the problem.

3. I have experience with land acquisition when I was a governor

From the data above, the sentence of " land acquisition." is indicated as hyperbola expression because describes something exaggerately. This sentence not means we get the land, the meaning is the way of investor to taking oer the land with the current area

4. Now we talk business permit. We have national one-stop service office that can help you, that will serve you, that will facilitate you, that will give you your business permit

From the data above, the sentence of "one-stop service office" is indicated as hyperbola expression because describes something exaggerately. This sentence means that not the roof of a house, but the meaning of this sentence is a service that unites various technical units according to their responsibilities.

5. As a few hundred super-rich in the north enjoy ever more comfort and luxury

From the data above, the sentence of "As a few hundred super-rich in the north" is indicated as hyperbola expression because describes something exaggerately. This expression means some of the people living in the north had excess property and feel comfortable and peaceful life is when you have a lot of money.

6. While 1.2 billion in the south are helpless in the face of poverty with incomes of less than US\$2 a day, global injustice becomes increasingly evident.

From the data above, the sentence of " helpless in the face of poverty " is indicated as hyperbola expression because the sentence shows something exaggerately. This sentence describe the inability of a person to live his life which is full of difficulties.

7. The use of unilateral force without a clear UN mandate, as we have witnessed, has undermined the existence of our common world body.

From the data above, the sentence of " undermined the existence of our common world body " is indicated as hyperbola expression because the sentence above states something exaggerately. This expression means that it can be destroy the existence of the country which is the defense of the world.

8. To me, global injustice feels even more suffocating when the Bandung spirit.

From the data above, the sentence of " global injustice more suffocating" is indicated as hyperbola expression because the sentence above states something exaggerately. This sentence means that there is an injustice that causes troublesome

or causes unrest for the society.

9. We should not get stuck in a monotone routine

From the data above, the sentence of "get stuck in a monotone routine" is indicated as hyperbola expression because the sentence above states something exaggerately. The sentences means that we have to do the different activities in every day or not just do the same things, so that we can develop our abilities.

10. Ladies and gentlemen, and all the people of Indonesia that I am proud of,

there is strong potential that we escape the middle-income trap.

From the data above, the sentence of " we escape the middle-income trap " is indicated as hyperbola expression because the sentence above states something exaggerately. The sentence means that we must we have to get out to a better income and not stuck in there.

11. I will not have any mercy for those who are not serious.

From the data above, the sentence of "any mercy for those who are not serious" is indicated as hyperbola expression because the sentence above states something exaggerately. The sentence means that no concern for people who suffer for something.

12. Disunity and increasingly sharp rivalry still persist.

From the data above, the sentence of " sharp rivalry still persist " is indicated as hyperbola expression because the sentence above states something exaggerately. The sentence means that the competition between the two parties is still ongoing to achieve their respective goals.

The next analysis is how is the realisation of hyperbole. The hyperbole can be realized through nine types of word classes used as word choices. The nine types of word classes are (1) noun, (2) verb, (3)adjectives, (4) pronouns, (5) interrogative, (6) numeralia (7) articles, (8) conjunctions, and (9) adverbs.

1. Classical Choice of Noun Words

Nouns are words that refer to humans, animals, objects, plants, concepts or meanings. The following is a description of the realisation of hyperbole language styles in the Jokowi political speech

The manifestation of hyperbole in Jokowi political speech based on word class choices for limb nouns can be seen as follows:

- a. *Power plants* for manufacturing, for industrial zones. (political speech 2014)
- b. I have experience with *land acquisition* when I was a governor (political speech 2014)
- c. We have national *one-stop service* office that can help you (political speech 2014)
- d. The use of unilateral force without a clear UN mandate, as we have witnessed, has undermined the existence of our common *world body*. (political speech 2015)
- e. Ladies and gentlemen, and all the people of Indonesia that I am proud of, there is strong potential that we escape the middle-income *trap*. (political

speech 2019)

- f. I will not have any *mercy* for those who are not serious. (political speech 2019)

From these hyperbole sentence indicates that the realisation of hyperbole manifested with noun.

2. Classical Choice of Verb words

Verbs are words or groups of words used to describe or state an action, event, or event. The manifestation of hyperbole in Jokowi political speech based on word class choices for limb verbs can be seen as follows:

- a. I will *push* my ministers (political speech 2014)
- b. I will push my ministers, my governors, my mayors, to help *clear* this problem. (political speech 2014)
- c. We should not get *stuck* in a monotone routine (political speech 2019)
- d. To me, global injustice feels even more *suffocating* when the Bandung spirit. (political speech 2015)

Some of sentence shows the use of hyperbole which is marked by excessive use of language in terms of quality.

3. Classical Choice of Adjective Words

An adjective is a word that describes a noun and it generally can be combined with more and very words. The following is a description of the realisation of hyperbole in the Jokowi political speech:

- a. As a few hundred *super-rich* in the north enjoy ever more comfort and luxury. (political speech 2015)
- b. While 1.2 billion in the south are *helpless* in the face of poverty with incomes of less than US\$2 a day, global injustice becomes increasingly evident.(political speech 2015)
- c. Disunity and increasingly *sharp* rivalry still persist. (political speech 2020)

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Having analyzed the data, conclusions can be drawn as in the following.

1. There found totally 13 expressions used hyperbole in the speech. These are divide 5 hyperboles in APEC CEO SUMMIT 2014, 4 hyperboles in Asian-African Conference Commemoration (AACC) 2015, 3 hyperboles in Indonesian Presidential Election 2019, and 1 hyperboles in General Debate of the 75th Session United Nations General Assembly 2020
2. Each hyperbole that analyzed have a different meaning. The hyperbole can be realized through nine types of word classes used as word choices. In the first political speech transcript (APEC CEO SUMMIT 2014) found 3 of noun, 2 of verb, the second speech transcript (Asian- African Conference Commemoration (AACC) 2015) found 2 of adjectives, 1 of noun, and 1 of verb, the third speech transcript (Indonesian Presidential Election 2019) found 2 of nouns and 1 of verb, and the last transcript (General Debate of the 75th Session United Nations General Assembly 2020) found 3 of nouns and 2 of verbs.

B. Suggestions

In relation to the conclusions, suggestions are stage as in the following.

1. For teacher, this research might be useful ini giving additional language and reference in teaching figure of speech.
2. For student, increasing the knowledge about analysis of figure of speech especially hyperbole.
3. It is suggested that the president should carefully examine the use hyperbole by which they can understand the text better

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APPENDIX 1

Remarks by Indonesian President Joko Widodo at the APEC CEO Summit on November 10, 2014, in Beijing, China.

Excellencies, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, and CEOs, good morning.

First, on behalf of the Indonesian Government and the people of Indonesia, I would like to thank you for coming to my presentation. Today, I am happy, I am very happy, to be with you, because you know I was a businessman years ago. So, this morning, I am very happy because we can talk about business, about investment with all of you.

The picture shows you our map of Indonesia. We have a population of 240 million and the distance is like from London in UK to Istanbul in Turkey. And imagine, we have 17,000 islands. 17,000 islands.

Our national budget for 2015 is \$167 billion and for fuel subsidy is \$27 billion. It's huge. So we want to channel our fuel subsidy from consumption to the productive activities. From consumptive activities to productive activities. We want to channel our fuel subsidy to the farm for seeds, for fertilizers, and also for irrigation. And we want to build dams – 25 dams in 5 years from our fuel subsidy to maintain the water supply to the farming area.

Some subsidy we want to channel to the fishermen, to give them boat engines, to give them refrigerators. We want to increase the income of the fishermen. Some

fuel subsidy we want to give to micro and small enterprises in the villages. We want to help them raise their working capital. And some subsidy we want to channel to the health program, the education program. And some subsidy we want to channel to infrastructure.

Some subsidy we want to channel to the fishermen, to give them boat engines, to give them refrigerators. We want to increase the income of the fishermen. Some fuel subsidy we want to give to micro and small enterprises in the villages. We want to help them raise their working capital. And some subsidy we want to channel to the health program, the education program. And some subsidy we want to channel to infrastructure.

In 5 years we want to build 24 seaports and deep seaports. As you know, we have 17,000 islands, so we need seaports and we need deep seaports. And this is your opportunity: 24 seaports and deep seaports.

The picture shows our Jakarta Port, Tanjung Priok port. In 2009, the capacity is 3.6 million TEUs a year, and our plan in 2017 is around 15 million TEUs a year. This is the potential ports in Indonesia. This is your opportunity. We want to build in Sumatera island, in Kalimantan island, in Java island, in Sulawesi island, in Maluku island, also in Papua island.

And we plan to build our railway track, railway network. Now we have already in Java and we want to build in Sumatera island, in Kalimantan island, in Sulawesi island and also in Papua island. This is your opportunity.

Now we talk about mass transportation. We want to build our mass transportation in 6 big cities in Indonesia. We have started in Jakarta last year, and we want to build in Medan, in Makassar, in Semarang, in Bandung, in Surabaya. So, this is also your opportunity, because you know our national budget is limited.

Now we talk about our maritime agenda. We want to build sea toll. What is sea toll? Sea toll is maritime transportation system to make our transportation cost lower, to make our transportation cost more efficient. We want to build from the west to the east. We hope not only the vessels can enter our sea toll but also mother vessels can enter the sea toll. So, the price, the cost of the transportation is more efficient

.

For example, the price of the cement, one sack cement, in Java island is \$6 per sack cement. But in Papua island the price is \$150 per sack cement. Imagine, 25 times. So we hope with our sea toll the price in our islands is the same.

Electricity. We need power plants. We need around 35,000 megavolts to build our industries, to build our projects, to build our industrial zones, our manufacturing zones. So, we need power plants. This is also your opportunity to invest in this project. Because we need our power plants for manufacturing, for industrial zones.

Many investors, a lot of investors, when they come to me, most of them they always complain about land acquisition. I will push my ministers, my governors, my mayors, to help clear this problem. I have experience with land acquisition when I was a governor. We have a project, the Jakarta Outer Ring Road, started 15 years

ago but was stopped 8 years ago, because we have a problem here: 1.5 kilometers unfinished because there is 143 families who do not accept with the compensation price. So last year I invite them. I go to them then I invite them to lunch and dinner. Four times. Ah, this is me. I invite them and then we talk about the problem. Four times. Four times meeting. And the problem is cleared. And now the toll road has been used (starting) 7 month ago

Now we talk business permit. We have national one-stop service office that can help you, that will serve you, that will facilitate you, that will give you your business permit. For example, principle business permit needs 3 days to process.

Finally, again on behalf of the Indonesian government and the people of Indonesia, I would like to thank you for your listening (to) my presentation. We are waiting for you to come to Indonesia. We are waiting for you to invest in Indonesia.

Thank you.

Thank you.

Good morning.

APPENDIX 2

Opening Statement Joko Widodo, President Of The Republic Of Indonesia

At The Asian-African Summit 2015, Jakarta, 22 April 2015

Assalamualaikum wr.wb,

Your Majesties and Excellencies Heads of State and Government, Heads of Delegation, Your Excellency Madame Megawati Sukarnoputri,

Your Excellency Mr. B.J. Habibie,

Your Excellency Mr. Jusuf Kalla,

Your Excellency Mr. Tri Sutrisno, Your Excellency Mr. Hamzah Haz, Ladies and Gentlemen.

On behalf of the people and the government of the Republic of Indonesia, I welcome all of you to Indonesia, the initiator and host of the first Asian-African Conference in 1955. Sixty years ago, our Founding Father, President Soekarno, proposed the initiative to raise a new awareness among Asian and African nations to claim their right to live as free nations, to refuse injustice, and to oppose imperialism in all of its manifestations. Sixty years ago, we declared the Asian-African solidarity in our fight for independence, prosperity and justice for our peoples. That is the flame of the 1955 Asian-African Conference. This is the essence of the Bandung Spirit. Now, sixty years later. In a different global situation, the colonised nations have gained their independence and sovereignty, but our struggle is far from over. Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, The world that we inherited today is still fraught with global injustice, inequality and violence. Our common dream of a new world civilisation based on social justice, equality, harmony, and prosperity, has yet to become a reality. Global injustice and inequality are clearly on display before us. When the rich nations, which

comprise a mere 20 percent of the world's population, consume 70 percent of the world resources, then global injustice becomes real.

When hundreds of people in the northern hemisphere enjoy the lives of super rich, while more than 1.2 billion people in the southern hemisphere struggle with less than 2 dollars per day, then global injustice becomes more visible before our eyes.

When a group of rich countries think that they could change the world by the use of force, then global inequality clearly brings about misery, of which the United Nations looks helpless. The use of unilateral force without a clear UN mandate, as we have witnessed, has undermined the existence of our common world body.

Therefore, we, the nations of Asia and Africa, demand the UN reform, so that it could function better, as a world body that puts justice for all of us before anything else. For me, the global injustice feels more suffocating, when the Bandung Spirit, that demanded freedom for all nations of Asia and Africa, still left one outstanding debt for six decades. We, and the world, still owe it to the Palestinian people. The world is helpless before the suffering of the Palestinians, who live in fear and injustice, due to years of occupation.

We cannot turn away from the misery of the Palestinians. We have to continue to fight with them, to support the birth of a free Palestine. Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, We also feel the global injustice when a group of established nations are reluctant to recognize that the world has changed. The view that the world economic problems can only be solved by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the Asian Development Bank, is an outdated view. I am of the view that the management of the global economy cannot be left only to the three

international financial institutions. We must build a new global economic order, that is open to new emerging economic powers. We push for a reform of the global financial architecture, to eliminate the domination of one group of countries over other countries. The world needs a collective global leadership which is exercised in a just and responsible manner. Indonesia as a new emerging economic force, as a country with the largest moslem population on earth, and as the third largest democracy, stands ready to play a global role as a positive force for peace and prosperity. Indonesia is ready to cooperate with all parties to fulfill that noble goal.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, Today and tomorrow, we gather here in Jakarta to respond to those challenges of global injustice and inequality. Today and tomorrow, our people awaits for the solution to their problems. Today and tomorrow, the world awaits our steps in bringing the Asian and African nations to stand in equality with other countries in the world. We can do all that by bringing the Bandung Spirit down to earth, by contextualizing the three core objectives that our predecessors had fought for sixty years ago. First, prosperity. We must cooperate closely to eradicate poverty, improve education and health services, promote science and technology, and provide jobs for our people. Second, solidarity. We must grow together, by increasing and expanding trade and investment between us. We must develop inter-regional economic cooperation between Asia and Africa, by helping each other in strengthening connectivity among us, by building infrastructures that connect our ports, our airports, and our roads. Indonesia will strive to be a maritime bridge that connects the two continents. Third, internal and external stability, and respect for human rights. We have to ask

ourselves, what is wrong with us that many of our countries are plagued by internal and external conflicts that derail our economy. We must work together to withstand the challenges of violence, conflicts, and radicalism in our society, and respect and protect our people's rights. We must declare war against illegal drugs that destroys the future of our children. We must resolve internal and external conflicts that hamper our economic development. In this context, Indonesia will initiate a special meeting of the countries of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) to find solutions to various conflicts which plagued the Islamic world. We must work hard to establish external stability and security which are prerequisites to development in each country. We must cooperate to ensure that our oceans, our seas, are safe for international trade. We hope that no inter-state conflict and dispute is resolved through the use of force. These are the challenges before us, the solutions of which need to be found during the Asian-African Conference in the next two days. Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, Allow me to use this forum to express my conviction, that the future of the world rests with the countries around the equator, in our hands, the people of Asia and Africa. Therefore, in the Name of Allah the Merciful and the Compassionate, Bismillahirrahmanirrahim, I declare the 2015 Asian-African Conference officially open. May God Bless Us All. Thank You. Wassalamualaikum warohmatullahi wabarokatuh

Jakarta, 21 April 2015

Source : website Cabinet Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia or www.setkab.go.id

APPENDIX 3

Jokowi's Political Speech at Indonesian Presidential Election 2019 (Jakarta, Sunday, October 20, 2019)

Honorable leaders and members of the MPR [People's Consultative Assembly]; honorable Bapak Prof. Dr. KH Ma'ruf Amin, the Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia; honorable Ibu Megawati Soekarnoputri, the fifth president of the Republic of Indonesia; honorable Bapak Prof. Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, the sixth president of the Republic of Indonesia; Bapak Hamzah Haz, the ninth vice president of the Republic of Indonesia; Bapak Prof. Dr. Boediono, the 11th vice president of the Republic of Indonesia; Bapak Muhammad Jusuf Kalla, the 10th and 12th vice president of the Republic of Indonesia.

Your excellencies, the heads of state and governments as well as special envoys of friendly nations, honorable heads of state institutions, and of course my good friends Bapak Prabowo Subianto and Bapak Sandiaga Uno, honorable guests.

Bapak, Ibu, brother and sister compatriots.

Our dream, our ambition is that by 2045, after one century of Indonesian independence, Indonesia should, Insya Allah (God willing), have escaped the middle-income trap. Indonesia will have become an advanced country with an annual income of Rp 320 million per capita or a monthly income of Rp 27 million per capita. That is our target; that is our common target.

Our dream is that by 2045, Indonesia's gross domestic product will have reached US\$7 trillion. Indonesia will have become one of the top five world economies with a poverty rate nearing zero percent. That is what we must head toward.

We have counted, we have calculated, and that target is very reasonable and very possible for us to achieve. It must be coupled with hard work, and we have to work quickly; it must be coupled with productive work from our nation.

In a world that is full of risk, very dynamic and very competitive, we have continued to develop new methods, new values. We should not get stuck in a monotone routine.

Innovation should not just become knowledge. Innovation should become a culture. Let me tell a story. Five years ago, the first year I was in the [Presidential] Palace, I invited officials and the public for a halal bi halal [post-Idul Fitri gathering]. The protocol officers asked me to stand at a certain spot, and that first year I complied. The second year, there was another halal bi halal, and the protocol officers asked me to stand at the same spot. I immediately whispered to State Secretary [Pratikno], "Pak, let's move locations. If we don't move, that spot will become the norm. After a while, it will be considered a rule, and later it might even be considered a law." Continually just standing at that spot. This is what I mean by a monotone routine.

Once again, breaking the routine is one thing. Boosting productivity is another thing that is our priority. Our work should no longer be process-oriented, but rather oriented toward tangible results. I often remind the ministers, our work is not only

creating and carrying out policies, but our work is ensuring that the public enjoy public services, enjoy development.

Oftentimes bureaucrats will report to me, saying that the program has been carried out, that the budget has been spent, that the accountability report has been completed.

When asked, they reply, “The program has been carried out, Pak.” But when I check in the field, when I ask the people, it turns out that the public have not received the benefits [of the program]. It turns out that the people have not felt the results.

Once again, the main thing is not the process, the main thing is the result.

Checking it is easy. When we send a message through SMS or WA [WhatsApp], there is “sent” and there is “delivered”. Our job is to guarantee [that the program] is delivered, not just sent. I don’t want a bureaucracy that just keeps on sending things. I want and I will force a bureaucracy to deliver. The job of the bureaucracy is to guarantee that the public feels the benefits of [government] programs.

Ladies and gentlemen, and all the people of Indonesia that I am proud of, there is strong potential that we escape the middle-income trap. Right now, we are at the peak of the demographic bonus, where our productive-aged population far outnumbers those of the non-productive age. This is a big challenge and also a great opportunity. This could be a big problem if we cannot provide jobs, but it will be a big opportunity if we are able to develop superior human resources, supported by an advantageous political and economic ecosystem.

Because of that, this is what we want to carry out in the next five years :

First, the development of human resources will be our main priority, building a workforce that is hard-working, dynamic, skilled, with a mastery in science and technology, [as well as] inviting global talents to work together with us.

This cannot be achieved with old methods. New methods must be developed. We need a large endowment fund to manage our human resources. Cooperation with industry must also be optimized, as well as the use of technology to make it easier to reach all corners of the country.

Second, we will continue infrastructure construction – infrastructure that connects production areas to distribution areas, that facilitates access to tourist areas, that boosts new employment, that accelerates the added value of the people's economy.

Third, we must simplify, cut down on and trim all forms of obstructive regulation. The government will invite the House of Representatives to pass two big laws – first, a job creation law and, second, a small and medium enterprises empowerment law.

Both of these laws will be omnibus laws, namely a single law that revises several, even dozens of other laws. Dozens of laws that hamper job creation will be revised at the same time. Dozens of laws that hamper the development of small and medium enterprises will also be revised.

Fourth, we will continue to massively simplify the bureaucracy. Investment to create jobs must be prioritized. Long procedures must be cut down. Convuluted bureaucracy must be trimmed [Civil service] echelons must be simplified. Echelon I, echelon II, echelon III, echelon IV – isn't that too many? I ask that this be

simplified to only two levels, replaced by functional positions that value skill and competence.

I also ask the ministers, officials and bureaucrats to seriously guarantee the achievement of the goals of development programs. I will not have any mercy for those who are not serious. I guarantee that I will remove [them].

Finally, fifth is economic transformation. We have to transform from a dependence on natural resources to a competitive and modern manufacturing and service-based economy that has high added value for the prosperity of the nation and social justice for all the Indonesian people.

Ladies and gentlemen and all the people of Indonesia that I glorify, at this historic opportunity, allow me on behalf of myself, Vice President KH Ma'ruf Amin and all of the Indonesian people to express the highest gratitude and appreciation for Bapak Muhammad Jusuf Kalla, who has governed shoulder-to-shoulder [with me] during the past five years.

I also express my thanks to all state institutions, government officials, the TNI [Indonesian Military] and the National Police, and all components of the nation that helped oversee the government for the past five years so that it could run well.

To end this speech, I invite bapak, ibu, and brother and sister compatriots together to make a commitment.

“Pura babbara’ sompekku... Pura tangkisi’ golikku..”

“My sail is flying... my helm is mounted...”

Together we move toward an advanced Indonesia!

Thank you

Source : website Cabinet Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia or

www.setkab.go.id

APPENDIX 4

Speech of the President of the Republic of Indonesia on General Debate of the 75th Session United Nations General Assembly (Virtually)

Wednesday, 23 September 2020 at the Merdeka Palace, Jakarta

Your Excellency President of the UN General Assembly,

Your Excellency Secretary General of the United Nations,

Your Excellency Leaders of Member States of the United Nations.

This year marks 75 years of the United Nations. 75 years ago, the UN was established so that the great war, the second World War would not happen again.

75 years ago, the United Nations was established so that the world could become more peaceful, stable and prosperous. Because war will benefit no one. It is pointless to celebrate victory amidst destruction. It is pointless to become the largest economic power in the midst of a sinking world.

Honorable President,

At the age of 75, we should ask whether the world we aspire to be has been achieved? I think our answer is alike, not yet. Conflicts still persist in various parts of the world. Poverty and even hunger continue to occur. The principles of the UN Charter and international law are often ignored, including respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty. We are all concerned about this situation. Our concern is growing in this time of COVID-19 pandemic. During the time when we should be united to work together to fight the pandemic, disunity and increasingly sharp

rivalry still persist. We should be united, always promoting a win-win approach to increase mutually beneficial relations between countries.

We are aware that the impact of this pandemic has been tremendous, both in terms of health and social economy. We also understand that this virus does not recognize national borders, no one is safe until everyone is. If disunity and rivalry still persist, then I am concerned that the stability and peace will loose or even disappear. A world that is peaceful, stable, and prosperous will be more difficult to be realized.

Your Excellencies,

This year Indonesia is also celebrating its 75th anniversary of independence. Our determination is, Indonesia will continue to contribute to world peace, as mandated by our constitution. Indonesia will continue to play a role as a bridgebuilder, as part of the solution. Indonesia has consistently carried out this commitment, including when Indonesia was a member of the UN Security Council. Indonesia will always put forward the spirit of cooperation, a spirit that benefits all parties without leaving any country. No one, no country should be left behind.

This equality of degrees was emphasized by the Founding Father of the Indonesian Nation, Soekarno, Bung Karno, during the Asia-Africa Conference in Bandung in 1955 that gave birth to the Ten Principles of Bandung. Until now, the principles of the Ten Principles of Bandung are still very relevant, including the peaceful settlement of disputes, the promotion of cooperation, and respect for international law.

Palestine is the one and only country attending the Bandung Conference, that has not enjoyed its independence. Indonesia consistently supports Palestine to gain its rights.

In our own region, along with other ASEAN member countries, Indonesia continues to safeguard the Southeast Asia so the region is peaceful, stable and prosperous. On its 53rd Anniversary on 8 August 2020, ASEAN once again reaffirmed commitment to maintaining peace and stability in the region. The spirit of cooperation and peace was then promoted by Indonesia to a wider region, the Indo-Pacific, through ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific.

Your Excellencies,

Amidst current global situation, I would like to convey several ideas. First, the UN should continue to improve its role, carry out reforms, revitalization and efficiency. The UN should be able to prove that multilateralism delivers, including in times of crisis. The UN should be more responsive and effective in solving various global challenges. And we all bear a responsibility to continue to strengthen the UN so that the UN remains relevant and increasingly contributive, in line with the challenges of the times. The United Nations is not just a building in New York City but a common goal and commitment of all nations to achieve world peace and prosperity for future generations. Indonesia has an unshakable faith in the UN and multilateralism. Multilateralism is the only way that can provide equality.

Second, collective global leadership must be strengthened. We understand that in relations between countries, in international relations, every country always prioritizes its national interests. However, we should not forget, we all have a

responsibility to contribute to be part of the solution for world peace, stability and prosperity. The UN's role is required to strengthen the collective global leadership. The world needs a stronger spirit of collaboration and global leadership to create a better world.

Third, we must strengthen cooperation in handling COVID-19 impacts, both in terms of health and social economy. Vaccine will be a game changer against the pandemic. We must work together to ensure that all countries have equal access to safe and affordable vaccines. In the long term, the governance of global health resilience must be further strengthened. Global health resilience based on national health resilience will determine the future of the world. From an economic point of view, the gradual reactivation of economic activities must be started by making improvement to the current weaknesses in the global supply chain. Economic activation must prioritize the health of the world citizens. A healthy world, a productive world should be our priority. All of this can be achieved if all of us work, work, and work. Let us strengthen our commitment and consistently carry out our commitment to always work together.

I thank you.



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FORM K 1

Kepada Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Perihal : Permohonan Perubahan Judul Skripsi

Bismillahirrahmaanirrahim
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Mita Nurhusnaini
NPM : 1602050055
ProgramStudi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan perubahan judul skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

Judul Pertama : **Hyperbole and Synecdoche Analysis on Jokowi Speech**

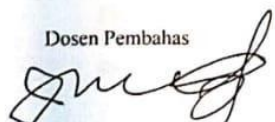
Menjadi : **Hyperbole Analysis on Jokowi Speech**

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, Oktober 2020

Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris


Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Dosen Pembahas

Prof. Amrin Saragih, MA., Ph.D

Hormat Pemohon


Mita Nurhusnaini

Dosen Pembimbing


Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



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Kepada Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris
 Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 FKIP UMSU

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa : Mita Nurhusnaini
 N PM : 1602050055
 ProgramStudi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

Hyperbole and Synecdoch analysis on Jokowi speech

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu sebagai :

Dosen Pembimbing : Khairil, S.Pd, M.Hum *acc fof*
 Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi saya

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 13 April 2020
 Hormat Pemohon,

Mita Nurhusnaini

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :

- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



FORM K 3

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website : fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

Nomor : 662/II.3/UMSU-02/F/2020
Lamp. : ---
Hal : **Pengesahan Proposal dan
Dosen Pembimbing**

Bismillahirrahmanirrahiim
Assalamu'alaikumWr. Wb.

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proposal skripsi dan Dosen Pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama : **Mita Nurhusnaini**
N P M : 1602050055
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Hyperbole And Synecdoche Analysis On Jokowi Speech

Pembimbing : **Khairil, S.Pd., M.Hum**

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Penulisan berpedoman kepada ketentuan atau buku **Panduan Penulisan Skripsi** yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proposal Skripsi dinyatakan **BATAL** apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditetapkan.
3. Masa Daluarsa tanggapan : **25 April 2021**

Medan, 02 Ramadhan 1441 H
25 April 2020 M
Wassalam
Dekan



Dr. H. Elfrianto, S.Pd., M.Pd.

Dibuat Rangkap 4 :

1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Dosen Pembimbing
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan
(WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR)



BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Nama : Mita Nurhusnaini
NPM : 1602050055
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Hyperbole and Synecdoche Analysis on Jokowi Speech

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
6/5/20	Chapter 1	
	Chapter 2	
	Referensi	
9/5/20	ACC for Seminar	

Diketahui/Diestujui
Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd.,M.Hum

Medan, 9/5 2020
Dosen Pembimbing

Khairil, S.Pd.,M.Hum

Unggul | Cerdas | Terpercaya



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UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
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Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619036 Medan 20238
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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminarkan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini :

Nama : Mita Nurhusnaini
N P M : 1602050055
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Hyperbole Analysis on Jokowi Speech

Pada hari Selasa bulan Mei tahun 2020 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi

Medan, 15 Mei 2020

Disetujui oleh :

Dosen Pembahas

Prof. Amrin Saragih, MA., Ph.D

Dosen Pembimbing

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program Studi

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Pada hari ini Jumat Tanggal 15 Mei Tahun 2020 diselenggarakan seminar Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : Mita Nurhusnaini
N P M : 1602050055
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Hyperbole Analysis on Jokowi Speech

NO	MASUKAN / SARAN
JUDUL	Hyperbole Analysis <input type="checkbox"/> on Jokowi Speech
BAB I	-Formulation of the problem -Research objectives
BAB II	-
BAB III	-
LAINNYA	
KESIMPULAN	() Disetujui () Ditolak (√) Disetujui Dengan Adanya Perbaikan

Medan, 15 Mei 2020

Dosen Pembahas

Prof. Amrin Saragih, MA., Ph.D

Dosen Pembimbing

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

PANITIA PELAKSANA

Ketua

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Sekretaris

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum



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SURAT KETERANGAN

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan bahwa :

Nama Mahasiswa : Mita Nurhusnaini
NPM : 1602050055
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Adalah benar telah melaksanakan Seminar Proposal Skripsi pada :

Hari : Jumat
Tanggal : 15 Mei 2020

Dengan Judul Proposal
: Hyperbole and Synecdoche Analysis on Jokowi Speech

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini kami keluarkan/diberikan Kepada Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan, smoga Bapak/Ibu Pimpinan Fakultas dapat segera mengeluarkan surat izin riset mahasiswa tersebut. Atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik kami ucapkan banyak terima kasih. Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya. Amin

Dikeluarkan di : Medan
Pada Tanggal : 15 Mei 2020

Wassalam
Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

SURAT PERNYATAAN

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Saya yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Mita Nurhusnaini
NPM : 1602050055
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Hyperbole Analysis on Jokowi Speech

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa:

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul di atas belum pernah diteliti di fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh oranglain dan juga tidak tergolong *Plagiat*.
3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali.


Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, November 2020

Hormat Saya

Yang Membuat Pernyataan




Mita Nurhusnaini

Diketahui Oleh
Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris



Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.



Bila menjawab surat ini agar disebutkan nomor dan tanggalnya

**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
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FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**

Jalan Kapten Mochtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400
Website: <http://fkjp.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkjp@yahoo.co.id

Nomor : 1039/II.3/UMSU-02/F2020 Medan, 05 Dzulqa'idah 1441 H
Lamp. : -- 27 Juni 2020 M
Hal : **Mohon Izin Riset**

Kepada Yth.:
Bapak/Ibu **Kepala Perpustakaan UMSU**
Di
Tempat

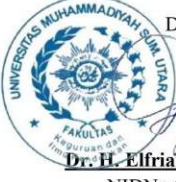
Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa untuk melakukan penelitian/riset di tempat yang Bapak/Ibu Pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

N a m a : **Mita Nurhusnaini**
NPM : 1602050055
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Hyperbole and Synecdoche Analysis on Jokowi Speech

Demikianlah hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya, Amin.
Wassalamu'alikum Warahmatullahi Barakatuh


Dekan
Dr. H. Elfrianto S.Pd., M.Pd.
NIDN : 0115057302

Tembusan :
- Peninggal



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
UPT PERPUSTAKAAN**

Jl. Kapt. Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. 6624567 - Ext. 113 Medan 20238
Website: <http://perpustakaan.umsu.ac.id>

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor: 3576/KET/IL.11-AU/UMSU-P/M/2020

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama : Mita Nurhusnaini
NPM : 1602050055
Univ./Fakultas : UMSU/ Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/ S1

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

"Hyperbole Analysis on Jokowi Speech"

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 2 Rabiul Akhir 1442 H
18 November 2020 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,

Muhammad Aji Irfan, S.Pd, M.Pd





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UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
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BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

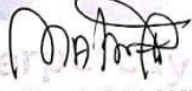
Nama : Mita Nurhusnaini
NPM : 1602050055
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Hyperbole Analysis on Jokowi Speech

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	TandaTangan
09-09-2020	Chapter I : Background of Study , Identification of Problem , The Scope and Limitation , Formula-	ef
	tion of Problem , The Objective of Study	ef
27-09-2020	Chapter II : Review of Literature	ef
30-09-2020	Chapter III : Research Design .	
08-10-2020	Chapter IV and Chapter V	ef
29-10-2020	Abstract , Acknowledgments Acc	

Diketahui/Disetujui
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BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

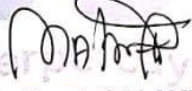
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Judul Skripsi : Hyperbole Analysis on Jokowi Speech

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	TandaTangan
09-09-2020	Chapter I : Background of Study , Identification of Problem , The Scope and Limitation , Formula-	ef
	tion of Problem , The Objective of Study	ef
27-09-2020	Chapter II : Review of Literature	ef
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