

**LEXICAL METAPHOR IN OBAMA SPEECH**

**SKRIPSI**

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**By :**

**REKA MAHERJA**

**NPM : 1402050349**



**FACULTY OF TEACHERS' TRAINING AND EDUCATION  
UNIVERSITY MUHAMMADIYAH OF NORTH SUMATERA**

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## ABSTRACT

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This thesis deals with Lexical Metaphor as found in the Obama Speech. It was conducted to discover the types of Lexical of Metaphor as proposed by Saragih (2006:162) namely Lexical metaphor that is formed by comparing Noun with Noun, Lexical metaphor that is formed by comparing Noun with verb, Lexical metaphor that is formed by comparing Noun with Adjective, Lexical metaphor that is comparing two ideology or concept, Lexical metaphor that used as symbol of sound. In this research the writer find out three type of lexical of metaphor that applied in Obama speech. The research is conducted by using descriptive qualitative approach. The subject of the study is all entire content of Obama speech. The findings indicate that lexical metaphor found in the song include, Nominal-Verbal/Verbal-Nominal (71.42%), Nominal-Nominal (22.85%), Nominal-Adjective (5.71%). Lexical metaphor that is formed by comparing Noun with Verb was the most dominant type in Lexical metaphor used in Obama speech. It is dominantly used when he describes the meaning and represents his feelings.

Keywords: *Lexical Metaphor, Obama speech*

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Reka Maherja  
1402050349

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. The Background of the Study

Language plays an important role in human daily life. People use language to communicate with others. To communicate is to express a certain attitude. When people communicate with others, they actually produce an utterance as type of action. As an instrument of communication, language has the systematic arbitration it is utilized by the society to cooperate, interact, and identify themselves.

It means that language is agreed by group of people who speak the language to label something which used to interact and communicate. It is natural for humans to have language, but the ways in which meanings are communicated through language are an expression of an understanding of one concept in terms of another concept.

So, we tend to communicate with two kinds of language that involve literal and figurative meaning in order to explore the nature of meaning from one concept in terms of another concept in a careful and thoughtful way. In literal language, have previously matched certain characteristics of the object when refer literally to a newly encountered object what is said exactly.

Meanwhile, figurative language is the opposite of literal language because in figurative language will explain the reality something being thought of and become an object. The obvious thing is that speaker can make their thoughts and feelings and intentions know to other speaker of the language and can understand what others say.

Metaphors have been used to make knowledge of semantic with other meaning and effects. They are more than just semantic meanings. Then metaphors are taken to be the most fundamental form of figurative language, carrying the assumption that terms literally connect

with one object that can be transferred to another object. It can be said that metaphor is considered the most basic where one object is used to describe or represent another object and both the objects are essentially disparate entities, but common in one or more attributes.

1. Looking at the pages of my *life*. Which pages extended life.

Life as a book

Table 1.1 Example of metaphor

Source	Target
It can be reading It can be writting Can opened and closed	Here the beginning and the end

2. Our nation is in *war*.

Our nation is in Conflict.

Table 1.2. Example of metaphor

Source	Target
A state of armed conflict between different nations  States or different groups within a nation or state.	In mess situation  It can caused by accident

From the example above it can be seen that “Obama’s Speech” is speech that apply lexical metaphors for some purpose has encouraged the speaker to see the characteristics of each type of lexical metaphors that is applied in the speech. Then, through the description of a number of lexical metaphors in the speech, it is drawn which kind of lexical metaphor.

The very frequent tendency to use metaphors in the speech also force the study to see the line between metaphors and the speech, besides conveying the sequence of experiences

through relation of words in the text of the speech and expressing feeling or idea within the speech, metaphors must have particular function in the speech.

(Goatly, 1997:149) states the purpose of the metaphor is to give the color and vigor in the sentence where it forces readers open their mind to find the poet's needs by their interpretation. Metaphor is one way to make abstract concrete philosopher and psychologist frequently employ metaphor to help their reader's grasp difficult concept. It makes and clarifies something to be clear. Metaphor also can be used to beautify words in the speech.

(Burke, 1945:503) states that metaphor is a device for seeing something in terms of something else. Metaphor uses to find alternative expressions of given meaning which only differ from each other in one lexeme. Simply, the function of a metaphor is to convey a 'new truth' to the reader/listener, helping the person receiving the information to be enlightened in a succinct manner. For example: distinctly, he throws his opinion in meeting. (Opinion as noun that is compared throw as verb). Usually the word "throw" relates with stone or thing, so in this clause opinion is compared with stone, it's not saying opinion of stone but throw of his opinion.

In this case, the study focused on lexical metaphor. The Expression of the meaning is metaphorical in relation to a different way of expressing the same meaning which would be more congruent. Examples of lexical metaphor can be seen in the clause.

## **B. The Identification of the Problem**

Based on the background of this study, the problem of the study formulated as follows:

1. Lexical metaphor are applied in Obama's speech.
2. The dominant type of lexical metaphor applied in Obama speech.
- 3.

### **C. The Scope and Limitation**

In linguistic studies there are two types of metaphor, namely: Lexical metaphor and Grammatical metaphor. (Saragih,2001:190)

This study focused on Lexical Metaphor especially in 5 types of Lexical Metaphore applied in Obama's selected speech namely: 1). Lexical Metaphor Nominal-Nominal. 2). Lexical Metaphor Nominal-Vebral/Verbal-Nominal. 3). Lexical Metaphor Nominal-Adjective. 4). Lexical Metaphor with social-ideology concept. 5). Lexical Metaphor used as a sign of sound. To the data, every repetition on the word of the speech will not be analyzed. The analysis is limited to the 5 types of Lexical Metaphor found in Obama speech.

### **D. Formulation of the Problem**

The problem is formulated as the following :

1. What is Lexical Metaphor are applied in Obama speech?
2. What is the dominant type of lexical metaphor applied in Obama speech?

### **E. The Objective of the Study**

The objective of the study are:

1. To find out the lexical metaphor those are applied in Obama's speech
2. To find out the dominant type of lexical metaphor applied in Obama speech.

### **F. The Significance of the Study**

This study is conducted to give advantages and contribution for the people in order to develop their knowledge about the Lexical Metaphor.

1. Theoritically
  - a. The significance for english teachers as to improve the ability to teach English.

b. Learners provide valuable information in enhancing student's develop the knowledge of Lexical metaphor.

## 2. Practically

The significance of this research in practice are:

- i. The teacher can use the authentic material can be used in teaching of Lexical Metaphor to students in understanding speech.
- ii. The learners can use the findings of this research to give a new point of view of interpreting Lexical Metaphor in studying listening meaning in sentence that is commonly implicit.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

#### **A. Theoretically Framework**

This chapter aims to give a clear clarification related to the subject of this study.

This study deals with the use of lexical metaphor in Obama speech.

#### **B. Metaphor**

Metaphor is a subfield of systemic functional grammar which studies about representing or interpreting meaning from two sides. Metaphor inherently implies two points; those are comparison and uncommon representation. A metaphor states that something is equivalent to another thing which is not usually associated with it.

In linguistic studies we find that some rules to realize or to encode world experience into forms of linguistic which lead us to analyze phenomenon. Metaphor consists of two Latin words namely: meta-human 'half' or 'not full' and fore (pore) means 'refer to' (Saragih, 2001:190). Based on the meanings metaphor means to refer to a thing which is not fully close to the real thing in understanding or stating experience field.

In linguistic studies we find two types of metaphor, namely: Lexical Metaphor and Grammatical Metaphor. (Saragih, 2001:190)

Lexical metaphor divided into 5 types namely: 1). Lexical Metaphor Nominal-Nominal. 2). Lexical Metaphor Nominal-Verbal/Verbal-Nominal. 3). Lexical Metaphor Nominal-Adjective. 4). Lexical Metaphor with social-ideology concept. 5). Lexical Metaphor used as a sign of sound. (Saragih, 2001: 190-192). But in this study, the writer just focuses on Lexical Metaphor.

Lexical metaphor can appear with another realization which generally stated one phenomenon seen from two perspectives. For example in one clause, we found kind of lexical metaphor nominal-nominal that means one nominal realizes as have appearances or characteristic like the other nominal. Scheme of metaphorical in lexical metaphor we can make it in table which source as a target or target as a source.

## **1. Lexical Metaphor**

Lexical is a usual, common, or congruent coding of meaning in language. Lexical metaphor can be seen as a sub-category of grammatical metaphor. According to Halliday (1985:320) Lexical Metaphor is variation of wordings in which the meanings of words realized different from their congruent meanings.

The expression of the meaning is metaphorical in relation to a different way of expressing the same meaning which would be more congruent. Lexical metaphor can be seen as sub-category of grammatical metaphor. The formulation also indicates the fact that metaphor is simply a natural extension of the in-built flexibility and multi functionality of language. A language element (a word, a grammatical structure etc.) initially evolves to serve a particular function but once it exists as part of the language, it is available for other recognizably related uses: the use of the word 'leg' can be extended to cover part of a table, or the grammatical class of nouns can be extended to cover action, events, and states (e.g. 'comparison').

Those examples indicate that the walking process of a baby 'crawl' is referred to the slow development of economic situation in relation to the problems faced by the government which is referred to the word 'burden'.

### **a. Lexical Metaphor Nominal-Nominal**



Lexical metaphor that makes meaning of something is equivalent to another thing, lexical metaphor nominal-nominal. (Aisyah, 2008:28)

For example we can see it in our real society, like in the clause (a) try to open her heart, with heart is make equivalent to the door that also a noun.

Another example we can see in the text below:

- 1). Today is the end of his life pages. (Pages extended the life)
- 2). We can't find the root of that problem. (Root extended the problem)
  - a). Feeling/heart as a space

Table 2.1. Example of metaphorical concept:

Source	Target
Space that have a door, it can be opened and closed, as the way of coming and out	Heart can hate, loving, accept and refusing existence of the other people.

- b). Life as a book

Table 2.2. Example of metaphorical concept:

Source	Target
It can be reading It can be writing Can be opened and closed	Have a beginning and the end

- c). Problem as a plant

Table 2.3. Example of metaphorical concept:

Source	Target
Plant have root to control life and reproduction	Problem must be have a reason

## **b. Lexical Metaphor Nominal-Verbal/Verbal-Nominal**

Lexical metaphor that makes meaning of something is equivalent with verb, lexical metaphor nominal-verbal. (Aisyah, 2008:29)

For example:

- 1). the price of daily needs are upward to the sky. (Price-upward)
- 2). The problem must solve soon. (problem-solved)

A). Price as a light in weight thing.

Table 2.4. Example of metaphorical concept:

Source	Target
A noun that have a light weight and it can be such a smoke	Can be change become expensive or cheap

b). Problem as solid matter

Table 2.5. Example of metaphorical concept:

Source	Target
It can be broken	Can be finished

### c. Lexical Metaphor Nominal-Adjective

Lexical metaphor that makes meaning of something is equivalent with adjective that have related to another noun. (Aisyah, 2008:30)

For example:

- 1). our politic is in hot situation
- 2). Bright future can be gain if we study hard.

a). Politic as a temperature

Table 2.6. Example of metaphorical concept:

Source	Target
Related to the temperature of water, body, and hair	Related to the situation of government, country

b). Future as weather

Table 2.7. Example of metaphorical concept:

Source	Target
It can be predict Can be bright or dark	It can be reached by work hard.

**d. Lexical Metaphor with social-ideology concept**

Lexical metaphor that makes equivalent between society and ideology concept contains two communicates. (Aisyah, 2008:31)

For example:

- 1). He is become Malin Kundang in his village.
- 2). that country has become banana republic.

**e. Used as a sign of sound**

Lexical metaphor can be shown as sign of sound. Commonly we chase away an animal with a *hus...huss...huss* pronunciation. (Aisyah, 2008:32) but we also use that pronunciation to the children if the makes us get angry.

Comparison

Animal

Children

Chase away

A command to go

*hus...huss...huss*

*huss,huss,huss*

## 2. Grammatical Metaphor

Grammatical metaphor is a variation of meaning realizations through lexico grammar which is fundamentally structured to realize different meaning (Halliday, 1994:341).

Halliday, (1994:342) states that Grammatical metaphor divides into two types; they are interpersonal and ideational metaphor. Interpersonal metaphors accommodate metaphors of an interpersonal kind, in the expression of mood and modality. While ideational metaphors accommodate metaphors in its ideational function, as the representation of a process. Ideational metaphors are including process type, configuration of transitivity, and sequence of group classes.

As halliday (1994:342) describes the expression “a flood of protests”, the congruent meaning (i.e., the one with less variation in the expression of the meaning) for “They received a flood of protests” would be that “They received a large quantity of protests”. In the same respect, in the following sentence:

(1). we walked in the evening along the river to Henley.

(2). our evening walk along the river took us to Henley.

(Taken from Downing 1991:110-11)

It's quite observable that the two expressions above share the same situation. However, the realization of the process constituents in (1) is congruent in fashion or closer to the state of affairs in the external world, whereas example (2) shows metaphorical/incongruent mode of expressions by way of nominalization (walked => walk). Halliday (1994:342) suggest that example (2) is called a grammatical metaphor. This is to say that, examples (1) and (2) share a degree of similarities and the same time these example evidence that one is more “basic” than the other. In the same respect, Halliday (1994:342) further argues that both the

metaphorical and congruent forms are lexico-grammatical forms arrived at by a pass through the system network: they are independent realizations, but share a certain core of meaning.

### **C. Previously Relevant Study**

Several studies on Lexical Metaphor had been done by some researchers previously:

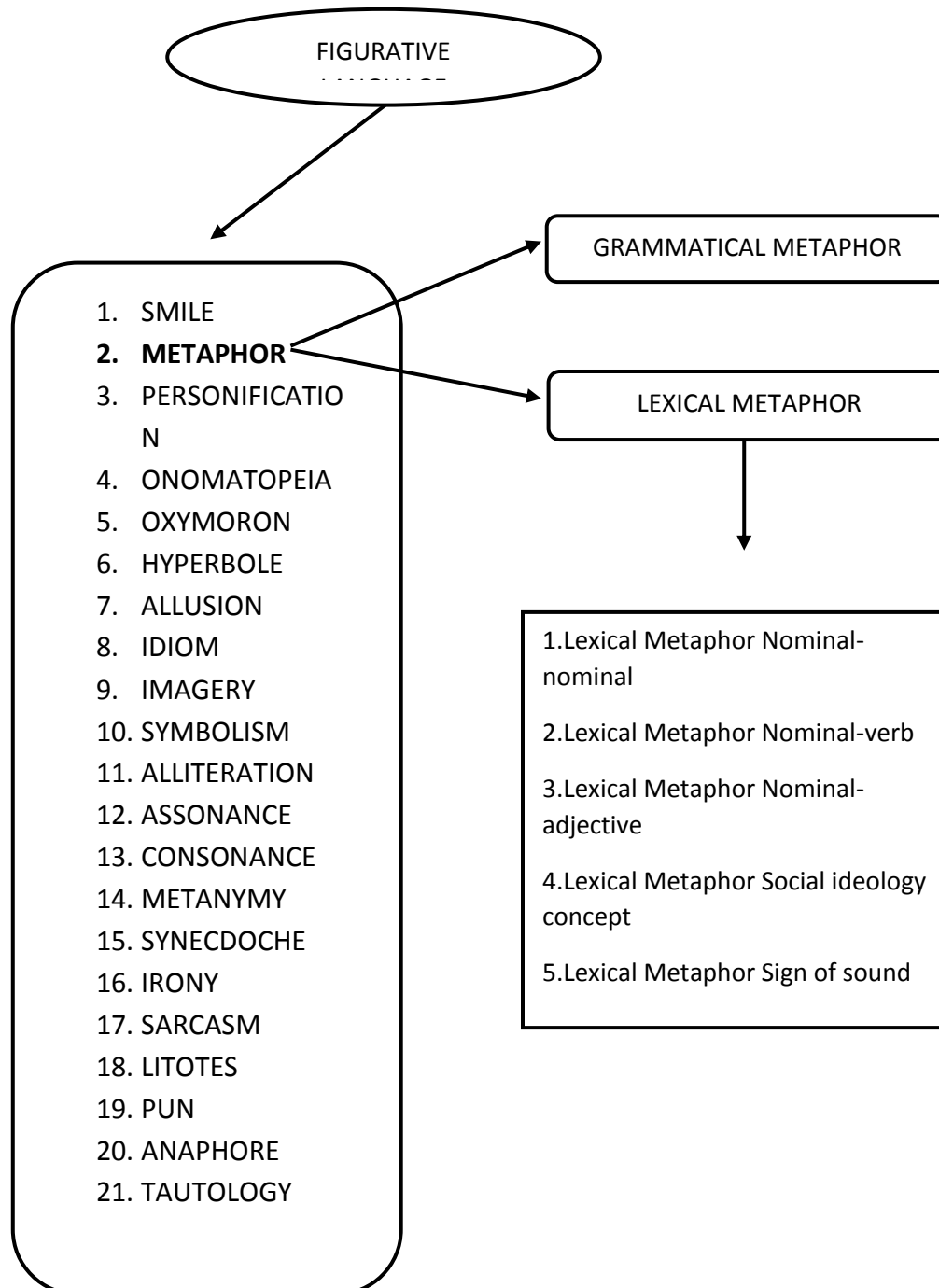
Silalahi (2016) *LEXICAL METAPHOR IN HAMKA'S TENGGELAMNYA KAPAL VAN DER WIJCK*. This study deals with lexical metaphor in HAMKA's *Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck*. It was aimed at investigating the kinds of lexical metaphor used in the novel, to describe the lexical metaphor used in the novel, and to elaborate the reasons why those kinds of lexical metaphor used in the novel in that way. This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative research. The sources of data were the novel of *Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck*, published by Bulan Bintang, 213 pages, 26th edition, which containing of 28 texts printed in 2002, in Jakarta. The data obtained through purposive sampling technique with a focused on utterances containing of lexical metaphor. The instrument in this study was the researcher itself. Data were analyzed using descriptive analysis technique, by describing the kinds of lexical metaphor, the realization of lexical metaphor, and the reason of using lexical metaphor contained in the utterances in the novel were analyzed using the Systemic Functional Language approach. The result showed that there are six concepts of lexical metaphor, namely nominal-verbal, nominal-nominal, nominal-adjective, nominal-verbal/adjective-circumstance, verbal-adjective, verbal-verbal. The dominant type of lexical metaphor in the novel is nominal-verbal the aimed to beautify or describe his literature and to describe his feeling and thought. The reason of lexical metaphor used in the novel is to describe about the culture of Minangkabau at that time which was not relevant to the social freedom and human rights in marriage, in addition to show the emotion such as sense of love, hate, anger, pleasure, and so forth of the characters in the novel who live in an environment

that has a powerful custom, and to describe that this novel is a fictitious story that comes from the imagination of author associated with social and cultural life of Minangkabau society in the past time. In this study, there are new findings; the new concept of verbal-adjective and verbal-verbal.

Tanjung (2016) *LEXICAL METAPHOR IN SURA' AL WAQI'AH*. This study deals with lexical metaphor in Sura' Al Waqi'ah by applying Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). The objectives of the study are to describe the types of lexical metaphor used in Sura' Al Waqi'ah, how are the metaphors used in Sura' Al Waqi'ah and the reason for the use of lexical metaphor in Sura' Al Waqi'ah. This study was conducted by using descriptive research. The sources of data were Sura' Al Waqi'ah. The findings indicated that firstly, there are three concepts of lexical metaphor in Sura' Al Waqi'ah such as 13 verses (23.21%) for Noun – Noun concept, 23 verses (41.07%) for Noun-Verb concept or verb-noun concept and 20 verses (35.71%) for Noun- Adj concept or adjective-noun concept. Secondly, linguistics realization of Lexical Metaphor in Sura' Al Waqi'ah are through comparing Noun – Noun, Noun-Verb or Verb-Noun and Noun – Adjective or Adjective-Noun. The dominant type of lexical metaphor in Sura' Al Waqi'ah is Noun-Verb concept or Verb-Noun Concept. It means that most of the lexical metaphor is compared by noun and verb or verb and noun. Because this Sura' tells us about the day of resurrection. The day of resurrection mostly tells about what will happen before and after the day of resurrection. So, we can find the most lexical metaphor in Sura' Al Waqi'ah is comparing noun into verb or verb into noun. Finally, the reasons of lexical metaphors used in Sura' Al Waqi'ah are explaining the idea which is out of human life experience, explaining an abstract thing concretely and explaining something unknown yet with something familiar. In this study, the most dominant reason of using lexical metaphor in Sura' Al Waqi'ah is explaining an abstract thing concretely. There are 18 verses in Sura' Al Waqi'ah about this. Sura' Al Waqi'ah tells us about the resurrection day.

This Sura' explains about what will happen before and after resurrection day. Resurrection day is an abstract thing. No one in this world has experience about the resurrection day. So, this Sura' mostly discusses about it. That's why, the most dominant reason of using lexical metaphor in Sura' Al Waqi'ah is explaining an abstract thing concretely.

#### D. Conceptual Framework



## E. Context

Halliday (1978) and Martin (1992) stratify social context as being constituted by the context of situation, culture and ideology stacked up above language as represented in Figure 1.1

1.1

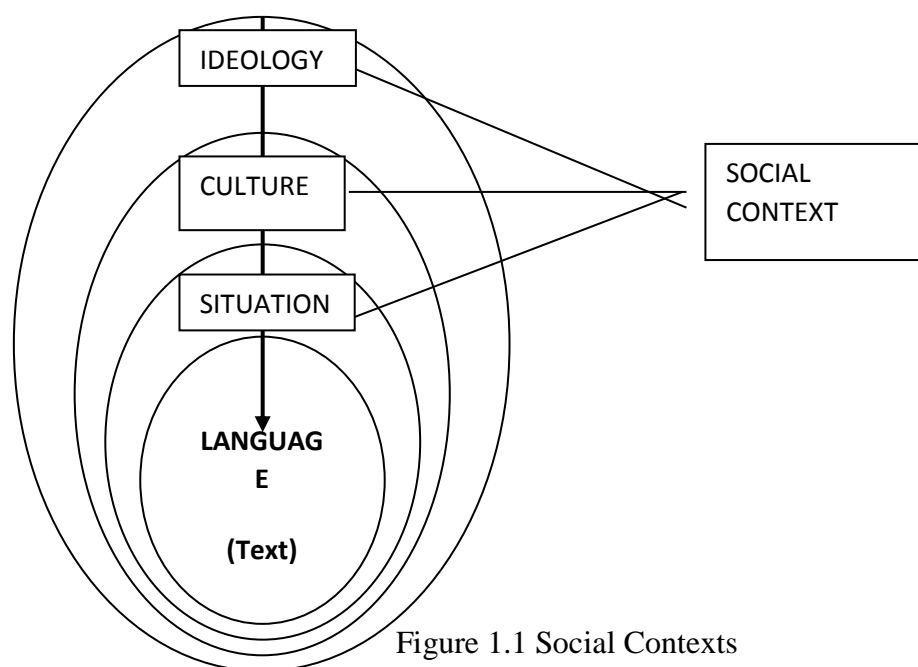


Figure 1.1 Social Contexts

Further following Halliday (2004, 2005) and Martin (1992) the context of situation is constituted by three elements, they are field, tenor and mode.

1. Field of Discourse: “refers to what is happening, to the nature of the social interaction that is taking place: what is it that the participants are engaged in, in which the language features as some essential component?”
2. Tenor of Discourse: “refers to who is taking part, to the nature of the participants, their statuses and roles: what kind of role that they are taking on in the dialogue and the whole cluster of socially significant relationships in which they are involved?”



3. Mode of Discourse: “refers to what part the language is playing, what it is that the participants are expecting the language to do for them in that situation: the symbolic organization of the text, the status that it has, and its function in the context, including the channel (is it written or spoken or some combination of the two?) and also the rhetorical mode, what is being achieved by the text in terms of such categories as persuasive, expository, didactic, and the like.

Context is all of the factors relevant to understanding interpreting a speech at a given a moment in history. Obama as the author generally tell about presidents that love his to the people and give all his words by speech to all his people.

## **F. Speech**

According to Rebecca Hughes (1996: 5) a speech is primarily an aural or oral process which takes place through the dimension of time in a strictly linear fashion. It can either be written or spoken. According to Harold Barret (1973: 4), speech is seeing in two different perspectives as a social act and as a process of communication; the major concern of a speech is to convey some messages to the reader or audience. The factors to be considered when delivering a speech are the audience, the occasion, the subject and writing techniques.

According to Jan Lindhart (in McCroskey, 2006: 5), there are three types of speeches: the forensic, deliberative, and epideictic speech. In the culture of ancient Greece, these three types were considered the most important to study. It might seem like these kinds are based upon where they take place, but it is rather a matter of what arguments are being used and whether the audience must take a stand or not. It is not uncommon to find two of the three types utilized in one single speech.

Garbers and Hogel (in McCroskey, 2006: 5) explain that the forensic speech most often takes place in the court room and focuses on precedents from the past concerning guilt or

innocence. The audience, who most likely is the judge or jury, must come to a decision concerning an act perpetrated in the past.

According to Hastrup (in McCroskey, 2006: 6) the deliberative speech usually occurs in the legislature. It concentrates on the future and either prompts, dissuades, or proposes future actions. It is up to the audience to decide whether the proposals of the speech are positive or negative. In both forensic and deliberative speeches the audience must take a stand on something which is not the case with the epideictic speech.

The last, McCroskey (2006: 7) explains that the epideictic speech is a ceremonial speech, utilized for formal events. It focuses on either an institution or a person praising or blaming them for their actions or qualities. This type of speech is not about right or wrong, useful or harmful, but about human or institutional values. First and foremost, this speech deals with the present.

However, elements from the past and prophecies about the future are often used to remind the audience of what happened at that time or what can be expected in the future.

Speech, or oral communication, is a process of sending and receiving spoken messages between people. Speech conveys and sways through the presentation of ideas, opinions, information, directions and commands, usually with responsive communication from the listener. Effective speech is tailored by our needs and those of the receiver.

#### **a. Intrapersonal**

Some would say we listen to ourselves more than we do others. Intrapersonal communication happens inside us as inner speech, self-talk or a range of other self-interactions. The foundation for all other communication, it allows us to develop an awareness and understanding about ourselves and our personal world. We process what we say to others by first holding parts -- or sometimes all -- of the conversation with ourselves. For instance, politicians rehearse their 30-second introduction speech in front of a mirror at

home, while job candidates practice saying why they're the best for the job. Not limited to planned interpersonal communication, intrapersonal speech also includes our daydreams and goals, where we place ourselves in different settings and situations for pleasure or goal setting.

### **b. Interpersonal**

Interpersonal speech is communication to one another through our words, tone of voice, gestures and other body language. Once we say something, it's said and can't be taken back, adding weight to the adage to "watch your tongue." Even though we might think this communication is simple, interpersonal communication is very complex, including the impressions we have of each other, the message as we think we said it and how it was heard, including the willingness of the listener to listen. What we say to others is never said in a vacuum; we bring our needs and values to the conversation. In addition, communication includes the listener's reception, the location and our cultural influences.

### **c. Small Groups**

Successful group communication requires the development of good listening skills, to hear and understand what the members of the group are actually saying, as the group moves toward its goals. Within our dominant culture, that means making eye contact and showing agreement and attention with body language, such as leaning forward attentively. Group communication often requires that we clarify what someone else said, usually with a clarifying statement. Groups require a more democratic approach that doesn't just advance one position, such as engaging one another by agreeing with what they said or disagreeing in a way that encourages them to stay engaged. Groups also need someone to keep the group on task, ensure that all are heard, encourage feedback and mediate when conflicts arise.

### **d. To the Masses**

Speaking to the masses, whether lecturing to a small group or worldwide, often involves an unseen audience, with the goal of informing or persuading. Unlike other types of communication, mass communication, or public speaking, is very dependent on the message. Still, the charisma of the speaker's tone, her inflection and her body language, if visible, also influence the message. Successful public speaking depends on the speaker's ability to organize and present the material in a manner that the listener receives and internalizes. The speaker provides a reason for listening lends credibility to the topic and motivates the audience to respond through words calculated to produce the desired response.

### **G. Farewell Address**

On January 10, 2017, President Obama returned to his adopted home city of Chicago to deliver his farewell address. In his speech, Obama spoke about his early days in Chicago and his continued faith in the power of Americans who participate in their democracy. “Now this is where I learned that change only happens when ordinary people get involved, and they get engaged, and they come together to demand it,” he told the cheering crowd. “After eight years as your president, I still believe that. And it’s not just my belief. It’s the beating heart of our American idea — our bold experiment in self-government.”

The president went on to address the accomplishments of his administration. “If I had told you eight years ago that America would reverse a great recession, reboot our auto industry, and unleash the longest stretch of job creation in our history — if I had told you that we would open up a new chapter with the Cuban people, shut down Iran’s nuclear weapons program without firing a shot, take out the mastermind of 9-11 — if I had told you that we would win marriage equality and secure the right to health insurance for another 20 million of our fellow citizens — if I had told you all that, you might have said our sights were set a little too high,” he said. “But that’s what we did. That’s what you did. You were the change. The

answer to people's hopes and, because of you, by almost every measure, America is a better, stronger place than it was when we started."

Obama also expressed his commitment to the peaceful transfer of power to President Elect Donald Trump, and called on politicians and American citizens to come together despite their differences. "Understand, democracy does not require uniformity," he said. "Our founders quarreled and compromised, and expected us to do the same. But they knew that democracy does require a basic sense of solidarity – the idea that for all our outward differences, we are all in this together; that we rise or fall as one."

He also appealed for tolerance and to continue the fight against discrimination: "After my election, there was talk of a post-racial America," he said. "Such a vision, however well-intended, was never realistic. All of us have more work to do. After all, if every economic issue is framed as a struggle between a hardworking white middle class and undeserving minorities, then workers of all shades will be left fighting for scraps while the wealthy withdraw further into their private enclaves.

"If we decline to invest in the children of immigrants, just because they don't look like us, we diminish the prospects of our own children – because those brown kids will represent a larger share of America's workforce," Obama continued. "Going forward, we must uphold laws against discrimination . . . But laws alone won't be enough. Hearts must change."

He also quoted Atticus Finch, the main character in Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird*, asking Americans to heed his advice: "You never really understand a person until you consider things from his point of view, until you climb into his skin and walk around in it."

In a tearful moment, Obama addressed his wife, Michelle, and then spoke about being the proud father of his daughters, Malia and Sasha, and expressed his gratitude for Vice President Joe Biden. Obama concluded his farewell address with a call to action: "My fellow

Americans, it has been the honor of my life to serve you,” he said. “I won’t stop; in fact, I will be right there with you, as a citizen, for all my remaining days. But for now, whether you are young or whether you’re young at heart, I do have one final ask of you as your president — the same thing I asked when you took a chance on me eight years ago. I am asking you to believe. Not in my ability to bring about change — but in yours.”

On January 19, 2017, Obama's last full day in office, he announced 330 commutations for nonviolent drug offenders. The presidents granted a total of 1,715 clemencies, including commuting the sentence of Chelsea Manning, the U.S. Army intelligence analyst who was sentenced to 35 years in prison for leaking classified information to WikiLeaks.

In his last days in the Oval Office, Obama also presented Vice President Joe Biden with the Presidential Medal of Freedom with distinction. He shared these parting words at his last press conference with the White House press corps. “I believe in this country,” he said. “I believe in the American people. I believe that people are more good than bad. I believe tragic things happen. I think there's evil in the world, but I think at the end of the day, if we work hard and if we're true to those things in us that feel true and feel right, that the world gets a little better each time. That's what this presidency has tried to be about. And I see that in the young people I've worked with. I couldn't be prouder of them.”

“And so, this is not just a matter of no drama Obama, this is what I really believe. It is true that behind closed doors, I curse more than I do publicly...and sometimes I get mad and frustrated like everybody else does, but at my core, I think we're going to be okay. We just have to fight for it, we have to work for it and not take it for granted and I know that you will help us do that.”

## **H. Biography of Obama**

Barack Hussein Obama II was born on August 4, 1961, in Honolulu, Hawaii. His mother, Ann Dunham, was born on an Army base in Wichita, Kansas, during World War II. After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Dunham's father, Stanley, enlisted in the military and marched across Europe in General George Patton's army. Dunham's mother, Madelyn, went to work on a bomber assembly line. After the war, the couple studied on the G.I. Bill, bought a house through the Federal Housing Program and, after several moves, ended up in Hawaii.

Obama's father, Barack Obama Sr., was born of Luo ethnicity in Nyanza Province, Kenya. Obama Sr. grew up herding goats in Africa and, eventually earned a scholarship that allowed him to leave Kenya and pursue his dreams of going to college in Hawaii. While studying at the University of Hawaii at Manoa, Obama Sr. met fellow student Ann Dunham, and they married on February 2, 1961. Barack was born six months later.

As a child, Obama did not have a relationship with his father. When his son was still an infant, Obama Sr. relocated to Massachusetts to attend Harvard University and pursue a Ph.D. Obama's parents officially separated several months later and ultimately divorced in March 1964, when their son was two. Soon after, Obama Sr. returned to Kenya.

In 1965, Dunham married Lolo Soetoro, a University of Hawaii student from Indonesia. A year later, the family moved to Jakarta, Indonesia, where Obama's half-sister, Maya Soetoro Ng, was born in 1970. Several incidents in Indonesia left Dunham afraid for her son's safety and education so, at the age of 10, Obama was sent back to Hawaii to live with his maternal grandparents. His mother and half-sister later joined them.

#### **a. Education**

While living with his grandparents, Obama enrolled in the esteemed Punahou Academy. He excelled in basketball and graduated with academic honors in 1979. As one of only three black students at the school, Obama became conscious of racism and what it meant

to be African-American. He later described how he struggled to reconcile social perceptions of his multiracial heritage with his own sense of self: "I noticed that there was nobody like me in the Sears, Roebuck Christmas catalog . . . and that Santa was a white man," he wrote. "I went into the bathroom and stood in front of the mirror with all my senses and limbs seemingly intact, looking as I had always looked, and wondered if something was wrong with me."

Obama also struggled with the absence of his father, who he saw only once more after his parents divorced, when Obama Sr. visited Hawaii for a short time in 1971. "[My father] had left paradise, and nothing that my mother or grandparents told me could obviate that single, unassailable fact," he later reflected. "They couldn't describe what it might have been like had he stayed."

Ten years later, in 1981, tragedy struck Obama Sr. when he lost both of his legs in a serious car accident. Confined to a wheelchair, he also lost his job. In 1982, Obama Sr. was involved in yet another car accident while traveling in Nairobi. This time, however, the crash was fatal. Obama Sr. died on November 24, 1982, when Obama was 21 years old. "At the time of his death, my father remained a myth to me," Obama later wrote, "both more and less than a man."

After high school, Obama studied at Occidental College in Los Angeles for two years. He then transferred to Columbia University in New York City, graduating in 1983 with a degree in political science. After working in the business sector for two years, Obama moved to Chicago in 1985. There, he worked on the impoverished South Side as a community organizer for low-income residents in the Roseland and the Altgeld Gardens communities.

## **b. Challenges and Successes**

In the second part of his first term as president, Obama faced a number of obstacles and scored some victories as well. In spite of opposition from Congressional Republicans and the



populist Tea Party movement, Obama signed his health care reform plan, known as the Affordable Care Act, into law in March 2010. The new law prohibited the denial of coverage based on pre-existing conditions, allowed citizens under 26 years old to be insured under parental plans, provided for free health screenings for certain citizens and expanded insurance coverage and access to medical care to millions of Americans. Opponents of the Affordable Care Act, which foes dubbed "Obamacare," asserted that it added new costs to the country's overblown budget, violated the Constitution with its requirement for individuals to obtain insurance and amounted to a "government takeover" of health care

On the economic front, Obama worked to steer the country through difficult financial times. After drawn-out negotiations with Republicans who gained control of the U.S. House of Representatives in the 2010 mid-term elections, he signed the Budget Control Act of 2011 in an effort to rein in government spending and prevent the government from defaulting on its financial obligations. The act also called for the creation of a bipartisan committee to seek solutions to the country's fiscal issues, but the group failed to reach any agreement on how to solve these problems.

Also in 2011, Obama signed a repeal of the military policy known as "Don't Ask, Don't Tell," which prevented openly gay troops from serving in the U.S. Armed Forces. In March 2011, he approved U.S. participation in NATO airstrikes to support rebels fighting against the forces of Libyan dictator Muammar al-Qaddafi, and in May he also gave the green light to a covert operation in Pakistan that led to the killing of infamous al-Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden by a team of U.S. Navy SEALs.

Obama gained a legal victory in June 2012 when the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the Affordable Care Act's individual mandate, which required citizens to purchase health insurance or pay a tax. In a 5-4 decision, the court decided the health care law's signature provision fell within the taxation power granted to Congress under the Constitution. Voting

with the majority were two associate justices appointed by Obama—Sonia Sotomayor (confirmed in 2009) and Elena Kagan (confirmed in 2010).

### **c. Life After the White House**

After leaving the White House, the Obama family moved to a home in the Kalorama neighborhood of Washington, D.C., to allow their youngest daughter Sasha to continue school there.

On January 30, 2017, the former president released his first statement after leaving office in support of the widespread demonstrations protesting President Trump's executive order that called for "extreme vetting" to "keep radical Islamic terrorists out of the United States of America." The order banned immigrants from Iraq, Syria, Iran, Sudan, Libya, Somalia and Yemen for at least 90 days, and temporarily suspended the entry of refugees for 120 days. As a result, immigrants and refugees from predominantly Muslim countries traveling to the U.S. were detained at U.S. airports, sparking protests around the country.

Former President Obama's office released a statement in which a spokesman said that "The President fundamentally disagrees with the notion of discriminating against individuals because of their faith or religion."

The statement also underscored Obama's support of American citizens getting involved in the country's democracy: "President Obama is heartened by the level of engagement taking place in communities around the country. ... Citizens exercising their constitutional right to assemble, organize and have their voices heard by their elected officials are exactly what we expect to see when American values are at stake."

Obama embarked on a three-nation tour in late fall 2017, meeting with such heads of state as President Xi Jinping of China and Prime Minister Narendra Modi of India. While in India, journalists took note of his seeming swipe at President Trump with his "think before you tweet" comment. A few days later, at a private event in Paris, the former president noted

that more women should be promoted to positions of power as men "seem to be having some problems these days."

Returning stateside in December, Obama spoke at a Chicago gathering of mayors and municipal officials from around the world who pledged to sign the Chicago Climate Charter, part of efforts to push back against President Trump's declaration that he would withdraw the U.S. from the Paris Agreement.

"In this environment right now, it's easy sometimes to feel discouraged, and feel as if people are talking past each other," said Obama. "This is where the particular talents of mayors come in. Because first of all, you are used to dealing with folks who can sometimes be unreasonable. You are accustomed to having to deal with the realities in front of you and take action, not just talk about it."

On February 12, 2018, the Smithsonian's National Portrait Gallery unveiled its official portraits of Barack and Michelle Obama. Both rendered by African-American artists, Kehinde Wiley's work featured Barack in a chair surrounded by greenery and symbolic flowers, while Amy Sherald depicted the former first lady in a flowing dress, gazing back at viewers from a sea of blue.

In March, The New York Times reported that Barack and Michelle Obama were in advanced negotiations with Netflix to produce exclusive content for the streaming service. It was not known exactly what sort of content would be developed, though sources familiar with the discussions said that the former president and first lady were interested in producing shows that highlight inspirational stories. The multi-year deal was later finalized in May.

"President and Mrs. Obama have always believed in the power of storytelling to inspire," said an adviser. "Throughout their lives, they have lifted up stories of people whose efforts to make a difference are quietly changing the world for the better. As they consider

their future personal plans, they continue to explore new ways to help others tell and share their stories."

In July 2018, Obama delivered a speech in Johannesburg, South Africa, to mark the 100th anniversary of Nelson Mandela's birth. Decrying President Trump's methods without mentioning him by name, Obama warned of the ascendancy of "strongman politics" and the lack of fact-based arguments in political discourse. Underscoring his belief in "Nelson Mandela's vision," he urged his audience to maintain hope in the face of troubling times. "Things may go backwards for a while, but ultimately, right makes might," he said. "Not the other way around."

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEACH METHODOLOGY**

#### **A. Research Design**

A method is a way of doing something, and the best method in conducting a research is really needed to obtain the best result. This study use descriptive design with qualitative approach. Descriptive qualitative design does not intend to find new evidences to proof the truth of the theory. Descriptive qualitative method, according to Nazir (1988:34), is one which uses to make description or situation, event or accumulate the basic data. Qualitative research involves analysis of data such as words, example from speech. In this study; the object is Obama's speech.

The analysis of the study supported by the references of library research. This method carried out by selecting the theories, sources from some relevant text books that support analysis of Lexical Metaphor.

#### **B. The Data and The Source of Data**

The source of this research is taken from Obama's speech in YouTube. There is some speech as the sources of data. And the data are taken randomly from the speech from YouTube. There are many speech of Obama as the sources of data and one speech is taken as the data, namely: "Farewell Speech Obama".

#### **C. Technique of Collecting Data**

The data is taken by applying documentary research technique. After doing the library research, the data is collected by implementing the procedures as the following.

- a. Listening to the speech.
- b. Browsing the speech script by internet and printing those
- c. Reading the speech script.
- d. Identifying all Lexical Metaphor by underlining them and classifying the five types of Lexical Metaphor

#### **D. Technique of Analyzing Data.**

In analyzing the data, the writer makes procedure for analyzing the data as in the following steps:

1. Classifying every sentence in script to the lexical metaphor code.
2. Analyzing the speech.
3. Interpreting the real meaning of lexical metaphor use in the speech of Obama.
4. Counting the percentage of the lexical metaphor by using formula:

$$X = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Where:

X : The percentage of the type of Lexical Metaphor

F : Frequency

N : The total number of the type of Lexical Metaphor.

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

#### A. The Data

In this chapter the data was collection from Lexical Metaphor in Obama speech. The data was collected from YouTube. The speech is Obama's Farewell Address. There were five types of Lexical Metaphor.

#### B. The Data Analysis

As already mention in the previous chapter, the data of this research were Lexical Metaphor in Obama speech. The script of speech is written in appendix.

Table 4.1. Data Analysis

NO	Types Of Lexical Metaphor	Lines Of Lexical Metaphor	Meaning
1	Nominal-Adjective	You can tell that I'm a lame duck.	To a duck that cannot walk because of an injured leg.
2	Nominal-Verbal/Verbal-Nominal	It's the beating heart of our American idea.	Important idea of Americans.
3	Nominal-Verbal/Verbal-Nominal	For every two steps forward, it often	The country is still going in a forward
4	Nominal-Verbal/Verbal-Nominal	America would reverse a great recession, reboot our auto industry.	It can be describe his administration's success in saving the auto industry
5	Nominal-Verbal/Verbal-Nominal	And unleash the longest stretch of job creation in our history.	An unexpected set of events may be described as being unleashed by a person in charge.

6	Nominal-Verbal/Verbal-Nominal	if I had told you that we would open up a new	To open new relations with Cuba
7	Nominal-Verbal/Verbal-Nominal	Shut down Iran's nuclear weapons program without firing a shot	To describe his work to stop Iran's nuclear weapons program
8	Nominal-Verbal/Verbal-Nominal	We have everything we need to meet those	He is interest of something that he want to discuss
9	Nominal-Nominal	And that's what I want to focus on tonight.	He is interest of something that he want to discuss
10	Nominal-Adjective	But stark inequality is also corrosive to our democratic idea.	The democratic idea is dangerous. It can be destroying.
11	Nominal-Verbal/Verbal-	Too many of our families in inner cities and in rural counties have been left behind.	People can be left behind economically if they do not have living
12	Nominal-Verbal/Verbal-Nominal	Convinced that the game is fixed against them.	The economy as a game that is fixed or rigged against working class Americans by corrupt
13	Nominal-Nominal	That's a recipe for more cynicism and polarization in our politic.	politician Political process is to say it is a recipe as if one is baking a cake.
14	Nominal-Verbal/Verbal-Nominal	Now there're no quick fixes to this long term trend.	Broken economic or political processes as something that can be fixed.
15	Nominal-Nominal	It will come from the relentless pace of automation that makes a lot of good middle class jobs obsolete.	Ongoing process as if it is a vehicle travelling down the road.



16	Nominal-Nominal	You see it the attitudes of young Americans across the political spectrum.	It can be imagine and illustration.
17	Nominal-Verbal/Verbal-Nominal	If every economic issue is framed as a struggle between a hardworking white middle class and an undeserving minatory.	The economic issues have a frame of specified materials.
18	Nominal-Verbal/Verbal-Nominal	The workers of all shades are going to be left fighting for scraps while the wealthy with draw further into their private enclaves.	Hunger, poor people even had to fight for scraps just to get enough to eat and The rich one just get money and put it in their pocket.
19	Nominal-Nominal	And we have shown that our economy doesn't have to be a zero-sum game.	The economy cannot be a game.
20	Nominal-Verbal/Verbal-Nominal	America wasn't weakened by the presence of these newcomers.	America is not a weak country.
21	Nominal-Verbal/Verbal-Nominal	These new comes embraced this nation's creed, and this nation strengthened.	This nation is strong.
22	Nominal-Verbal/Verbal-Nominal	For too many of us become safer to retreat our own bubble.	It will be safer if we retreat does not break.
23	Nominal-Verbal/Verbal-Nominal	How do we excuse ethical lapses in our own party, but pounce when the other party does the same thing?	criticizing an opponent in politics

24	Nominal- Verbal/Verbal- Nominal	Now we can and should argue about the best approach to solve the problem.	The problem can be solved with the best approach
25	Nominal- Verbal/Verbal- Nominal	Democracy can buckle when it gives into fear.	It can be change into crooked situation.
26	Nominal- Verbal/Verbal- Nominal	That's why we cannot withdraw from big global fight to expand democracy and human rights and women's rights and LGBT rights.	It cannot be widen the democracy.
27	Nominal- Verbal/Verbal- Nominal	Unless we give up what we stand for.	Submit what has been obtained.
28	Nominal- Verbal/Verbal- Nominal	Nominal- Verbal/Verbal- Nominal	Move to another country that to scare weak countries.
29	Nominal- Verbal/Verbal- Nominal	Should be throwing ourselves into the task of rebuilding our democratic institutions.	It can be new democratic institutions.
30	Nominal- Verbal/Verbal- Nominal	Whether or not we stand up for our freedoms.	It can't be colonized by another country.
31	Nominal-Nominal	America is no fragile thing. But the gains of our long journey to freedom are not assured.	It can describe a process as if people are walking along a road.
32	Nominal-Nominal	George Washington wrote that self government is the underpinning of our safety.	It can be a process or program of American safety.
33	Nominal- Verbal/Verbal-	Over the course of these eight years,	It can be a journey as a long course of

	Nominal	I've seen the hopeful faces of young graduates and our newest military officers.	action
34	Nominal-Verbal/Verbal-Nominal	To believe that you can make a difference; to hitch your wagon to something bigger than yourselves.	Obama encourages young Americans to hitch their wagon to something bigger than themselves.
35	Nominal-Nominal	I've seen you in every corner of the country.	Point of the globe, even though, of course, the world is spherical and has no corners.

### C. Finding Research

After analyzing the types of lexical metaphor, namely: 1). Lexical Metaphor Nominal-Nominal. 2). Lexical Metaphor Nominal-Verbal/Verbal-Nominal. 3). Lexical Metaphor Nominal-Adjective. 4). Lexical Metaphor with social-ideology concept. 5). Lexical Metaphor used as a sign of sound. The result of the analysis could be summed up in the following table. It was formulated to make the readers easier in getting information about the result of the study specifically. The table 4.2 following shows summed up especially of finding of this research.

Table 4.2. Findings of the research

No.	Types Of Lexical Metaphor	
1.	Nominal-Nominal	8

2.	Nominal-Verbal/Verbal-Nominal	25
3.	Nominal-Adjective	2
4.	Social-ideology concept	0
5.	Sign of sound	0
Total		35

Based on the table of total data found in the Obama speech farewell address on YouTube, it could be identified that there were 35 total data. The occurrences of Nominal-Nominal were 8, Nominal-Verbal/Verbal-Nominal was 25, Nominal-Adjective was 2, Social-ideology concept were 0, Sign of sound were 0. And from the table, it could be seen that the dominant type was Lexical Metaphor Nominal-Verbal/Verbal-Nominal there are 25 or 71.42%, then offer with Lexical Metaphor Nominal-Nominal there are 8 or 22.85%, then Lexical Metaphor Nominal-Adjective there are 2 or 5.71%, and Lexical Metaphor with social-ideology concept there are 0, the last was, Lexical Metaphor used as a sign of sound there are 0.

#### **D. Discussion**

The use of lexical metaphor in Obama speech was found by analyzing the speech. The data collected from YouTube and the title is President Obama's farewell address speech.

There are five (5) concept of lexical metaphor used in this research. They are Nominal-Nominal, Nominal-Verbal/Verbal-Nominal, Nominal-Adjective, Social-ideology concept and Sound Concepts. The dominant are Nominal-Verbal/Verbal-Nominal.

They use **nominal-nominal** because Obama describe the speech refers to a person, for example: *And that's what I want to focus on tonight*, here Obama assume that He want to discuss something at that night.

They use **nominal-verbal/verbal-nominal** is tend to express event move or alive and having certain process, for example: *Shut down Iran's nuclear weapons program without firing a shot*, here Obama assume that Iran's nuclear can be stop like computer program.

Other concept occur is **nominal-adjective**, *you can tell that I'm a lame duck*, duck is refers to him, but here Obama told about him that the position of the outgoing president in the time after the presidential election and before his or her successor takes office. Here the adjective explain more about the nominal.

There are no **comparison two concepts** and **sound concept** found in Obama speech because the most important thing delivered by Obama is the information and then he has to avoid misunderstanding by using communicative language so that the speakers will receive the information properly.

By using lexical metaphor in Obama speech, Obama hopes the speech more attractive and creating a lot of interpretation so that it attracts the speaker's curiosities to comprehend the messages delivered.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

#### **A. Conclusions**

After analyzing the lexical metaphor in Obama speech, the conclusions were drawn as follows:

1. There found three types use in headlines of Obama speech, namely Nominal-Nominal (71.42%), Nominal-Verbal/Verbal-Nominal (22.85%) and Nominal-Adjective (5.71%) while Social-ideology Concept and Sign of Sound did not found there.
2. The dominant type use is Nominal-Verbal/Verbal-Nominal with percentage (71.42%). Obama use nominal-verbal/verbal-nominal is to describe that news refers to a person, a place o a thing, a quality or an activity. There are no social-ideology concept and sign of sound found in Obama speech because Obama has to avoid misunderstanding by using communicative language. So the speakers and readers understand the information appropriately.

#### **B. Suggestion**

With reference to the conclusion, the suggestions are:

1. It is suggested that the students or language learners have a good knowledge about lexical metaphor especially in identifying the types of lexical metaphor.
2. It is suggested that other researchers conduct further researchers about the use of lexical metaphor especially to explore other genres excluded in current study.
3. The findings of this research can be used by the readers for better understanding about lexical metaphor used in speech.

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## APPENDIX

The full transcript of his speech is below.

OBAMA: Hello Skybrook!

(APPLAUSE)

It's good to be home!

(APPLAUSE)

Thank you, everybody!

(APPLAUSE)

Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

Thank you so much, thank you. Thank you. Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

It's good to be home.

Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

We're on live TV here, I've got to move.

(APPLAUSE)

You can tell that I'm a lame duck, because nobody is following instructions.

(LAUGHTER)

Everybody have a seat.

My fellow Americans, Michelle and I have been so touched by all the well-wishes that we've received over the past few weeks. But tonight it's my turn to say thanks.

Whether we have seen eye-to-eye or rarely agreed at all, my conversations with you, the American people — in living rooms and in schools; at farms and on factory floors; at diners and on distant military outposts — those conversations are what have kept me honest, and kept me inspired,

and kept me going. And every day, I have learned from you. You made me a better president, and you made me a better man.

So I first came to Chicago when I was in my early twenties, and I was still trying to figure out who I was; still searching for a purpose to my life. And it was a neighborhood not far from here where I began working with church groups in the shadows of closed steel mills.

It was on these streets where I witnessed the power of faith, and the quiet dignity of working people in the face of struggle and loss.

(CROWD CHANTING “FOUR MORE YEARS”)

I can’t do that.

Now this is where I learned that change only happens when ordinary people get involved, and they get engaged, and they come together to demand it.

After eight years as your president, I still believe that. And it’s not just my belief. It’s the beating heart of our American idea — our bold experiment in self-government.

It’s the conviction that we are all created equal, endowed by our creator with certain unalienable rights, among them life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

It’s the insistence that these rights, while self-evident, have never been self-executing; that We, the People, through the instrument of our democracy, can form a more perfect union.

What a radical idea, the great gift that our Founders gave to us. The freedom to chase our individual dreams through our sweat, and toil, and imagination — and the imperative to strive together as well, to achieve a common good, a greater good.

For 240 years, our nation’s call to citizenship has given work and purpose to each new generation. It’s what led patriots to choose republic over tyranny, pioneers to trek west, slaves to brave that makeshift railroad to freedom.

It’s what pulled immigrants and refugees across oceans and the Rio Grande. It’s what pushed women to reach for the ballot. It’s what powered workers to organize. It’s why GIs gave their lives at Omaha Beach and Iwo Jima; Iraq and Afghanistan — and why men and women from Selma to Stonewall were prepared to give theirs as well.

(APPLAUSE)

So that’s what we mean when we say America is exceptional. Not that our nation has been flawless from the start, but that we have shown the capacity to change, and make life better for those who follow.

Yes, our progress has been uneven. The work of democracy has always been hard. It has been contentious. Sometimes it has been bloody. For every two steps forward, it often feels we take one step back. But the long sweep of America has been defined by forward motion, a constant widening of our founding creed to embrace all, and not just some.

(APPLAUSE)

If I had told you eight years ago that America would reverse a great recession, reboot our auto industry, and unleash the longest stretch of job creation in our history — if I had told you that we would open up a new chapter with the Cuban people, shut down Iran's nuclear weapons program without firing a shot, take out the mastermind of 9-11 — if I had told you that we would win marriage equality and secure the right to health insurance for another 20 million of our fellow citizens — if I had told you all that, you might have said our sights were set a little too high.

But that's what we did. That's what you did. You were the change. The answer to people's hopes and, because of you, by almost every measure, America is a better, stronger place than it was when we started.

In 10 days the world will witness a hallmark of our democracy. No, no, no, no, no. The peaceful transfer of power from one freely-elected President to the next. I committed to President-Elect Trump that my administration would ensure the smoothest possible transition, just as President Bush did for me.

Because it's up to all of us to make sure our government can help us meet the many challenges we still face. We have what we need to do so. We have everything we need to meet those challenges. After all, we remain the wealthiest, most powerful, and most respected nation on earth.

Our youth, our drive, our diversity and openness, our boundless capacity for risk and reinvention means that the future should be ours. But that potential will only be realized if our democracy works. Only if our politics better reflects the decency of our people. Only if all of us, regardless of party affiliation or particular interests help restore the sense of common purpose that we so badly need right now.

And that's what I want to focus on tonight, the state of our democracy. Understand democracy does not require uniformity. Our founders argued, they quarreled, and eventually they compromised. They expected us to do the same. But they knew that democracy does require a basic sense of solidarity. The idea that, for all our outward differences, we're all in this together, that we rise or fall as one.

There have been moments throughout our history that threatened that solidarity. And the beginning of this century has been one of those times. A shrinking world, growing inequality,

demographic change, and the specter of terrorism. These forces haven't just tested our security and our prosperity, but are testing our democracy as well. And how we meet these challenges to our democracy will determine our ability to educate our kids and create good jobs and protect our homeland.

In other words, it will determine our future. To begin with, our democracy won't work without a sense that everyone has economic opportunity.

(APPLAUSE)

And the good news is that today the economy is growing again. Wages, incomes, home values and retirement accounts are all rising again. Poverty is falling again.

(APPLAUSE)

The wealthy are paying a fair share of taxes. Even as the stock market shatters records, the unemployment rate is near a 10-year low. The uninsured rate has never, ever been lower.

(APPLAUSE)

Health care costs are rising at the slowest rate in 50 years. And I've said, and I mean it, anyone can put together a plan that is demonstrably better than the improvements we've made to our health care system, that covers as many people at less cost, I will publicly support it.

(APPLAUSE)

Because that, after all, is why we serve. Not to score points or take credit. But to make people's lives better.

(APPLAUSE)

But, for all the real progress that we've made, we know it's not enough. Our economy doesn't work as well or grow as fast when a few prosper at the expense of a growing middle class, and ladders for folks who want to get into the middle class.

(APPLAUSE)

That's the economic argument. But stark inequality is also corrosive to our democratic idea. While the top 1 percent has amassed a bigger share of wealth and income, too many of our families in inner cities and in rural counties have been left behind.

The laid off factory worker, the waitress or health care worker who's just barely getting by and struggling to pay the bills. Convinced that the game is fixed against them. That their government only serves the interest of the powerful. That's a recipe for more cynicism and polarization in our politics.

Now there're no quick fixes to this long-term trend. I agree, our trade should be fair and not just free. But the next wave of economic dislocations won't come from overseas. It will come from the relentless pace of automation that makes a lot of good middle class jobs obsolete.

And so we're going to have to forge a new social compact to guarantee all our kids the education they need.

(APPLAUSE)

To give workers the power...

(APPLAUSE)

... to unionize for better wages.

(CHEERS)

To update the social safety net to reflect the way we live now.

(APPLAUSE)

And make more reforms to the tax code so corporations and the individuals who reap the most from this new economy don't avoid their obligations to the country that's made their very success possible.

(CHEERS)

(APPLAUSE)

We can argue about how to best achieve these goals. But we can't be complacent about the goals themselves. For if we don't create opportunity for all people, the disaffection and division that has stalled our progress will only sharpen in years to come.

There's a second threat to our democracy. And this one is as old as our nation itself.

After my election there was talk of a post-racial America. And such a vision, however well intended, was never realistic. Race remains a potent...

(APPLAUSE)

... and often divisive force in our society.

Now I've lived long enough to know that race relations are better than they were 10 or 20 or 30 years ago, no matter what some folks say.

(APPLAUSE)

You can see it not just in statistics. You see it in the attitudes of young Americans across the political spectrum. But we're not where we need to be. And all of us have more work to do.

(APPLAUSE)

If every economic issue is framed as a struggle between a hardworking white middle class and an undeserving minority, then workers of all shades are going to be left fighting for scraps while the wealthy withdraw further into their private enclaves.

(APPLAUSE)

If we're unwilling to invest in the children of immigrants, just because they don't look like us, we will diminish the prospects of our own children — because those brown kids will represent a larger and larger share of America's workforce.

(APPLAUSE)

And we have shown that our economy doesn't have to be a zero-sum game. Last year, incomes rose for all races, all age groups, for men and for women.

So if we're going to be serious about race going forward, we need to uphold laws against discrimination — in hiring, and in housing, and in education, and in the criminal justice system.

(APPLAUSE)

That is what our Constitution and highest ideals require.

But laws alone won't be enough. Hearts must change. It won't change overnight. Social attitudes oftentimes take generations to change. But if our democracy is to work the way it should in this increasingly diverse nation, then each one of us need to try to heed the advice of a great character in American fiction, Atticus Finch, who said "You never really understand a person until you consider things from his point of view, until you climb into his skin and walk around in it."

For blacks and other minority groups, that means tying our own very real struggles for justice to the challenges that a lot of people in this country face. Not only the refugee or the immigrant or the rural poor or the transgender American, but also the middle-aged white guy who from the outside may seem like he's got all the advantages, but has seen his world upended by economic, and cultural, and technological change.

We have to pay attention and listen.

(APPLAUSE)

For white Americans, it means acknowledging that the effects of slavery and Jim Crow didn't suddenly vanish in the '60s; that when minority groups voice discontent, they're not just engaging in

reverse racism or practicing political correctness; when they wage peaceful protest, they're not demanding special treatment, but the equal treatment that our founders promised.

(APPLAUSE)

For native-born Americans, it means reminding ourselves that the stereotypes about immigrants today were said, almost word for word, about the Irish, and Italians, and Poles, who it was said were going to destroy the fundamental character of America. And as it turned out, America wasn't weakened by the presence of these newcomers; these newcomers embraced this nation's creed, and this nation was strengthened.

(APPLAUSE)

So regardless of the station we occupy; we all have to try harder; we all have to start with the premise that each of our fellow citizens loves this country just as much as we do; that they value hard work and family just like we do; that their children are just as curious and hopeful and worthy of love as our own.

(APPLAUSE)

(CHEERING)

And that's not easy to do. For too many of us it's become safer to retreat into our own bubbles, whether in our neighborhoods, or on college campuses, or places of worship, or especially our social media feeds, surrounded by people who look like us and share the same political outlook and never challenge our assumptions. In the rise of naked partisanship and increasing economic and regional stratification, the splintering of our media into a channel for every taste, all this makes this great sorting seem natural, even inevitable.

And increasingly we become so secure in our bubbles that we start accepting only information, whether it's true or not, that fits our opinions, instead of basing our opinions on the evidence that is out there.

(APPLAUSE)

And this trend represents a third threat to our democracy. Look, politics is a battle of ideas. That's how our democracy was designed. In the course of a healthy debate, we prioritize different goals, and the different means of reaching them. But without some common baseline of facts, without a willingness to admit new information and concede that your opponent might be making a fair point, and that science and reason matter, then we're going to keep talking past each other.

(CROWD CHEERS)

And we'll make common ground and compromise impossible. And isn't that part of what so often makes politics dispiriting? How can elected officials rage about deficits when we propose to spend money on pre-school for kids, but not when we're cutting taxes for corporations?

How do we excuse ethical lapses in our own party, but pounce when the other party does the same thing? It's not just dishonest, it's selective sorting of the facts. It's self-defeating because, as my mom used to tell me, reality has a way of catching up with you.

Take the challenge of climate change. In just eight years we've halved our dependence on foreign oil, we've doubled our renewable energy, we've led the world to an agreement that (at) the promise to save this planet.

(APPLAUSE)

But without bolder action, our children won't have time to debate the existence of climate change. They'll be busy dealing with its effects. More environmental disasters, more economic disruptions, waves of climate refugees seeking sanctuary. Now we can and should argue about the best approach to solve the problem. But to simply deny the problem not only betrays future generations, it betrays the essential spirit of this country, the essential spirit of innovation and practical problem-solving that guided our founders.

(CROWD CHEERS)

It is that spirit — it is that spirit born of the enlightenment that made us an economic powerhouse. The spirit that took flight at Kitty Hawk and Cape Canaveral, the spirit that cures disease and put a computer in every pocket, it's that spirit. A faith in reason and enterprise, and the primacy of right over might, that allowed us to resist the lure of fascism and tyranny during the Great Depression, that allowed us to build a post-World War II order with other democracies.

An order based not just on military power or national affiliations, but built on principles, the rule of law, human rights, freedom of religion and speech and assembly and an independent press.

(APPLAUSE)

That order is now being challenged. First by violent fanatics who claim to speak for Islam. More recently by autocrats in foreign capitals who seek free markets in open democracies and civil society itself as a threat to their power.

The peril each poses to our democracy is more far reaching than a car bomb or a missile. They represent the fear of change. The fear of people who look or speak or pray differently. A contempt for the rule of law that holds leaders accountable. An intolerance of dissent and free



thought. A belief that the sword or the gun or the bomb or the propaganda machine is the ultimate arbiter of what's true and what's right.

Because of the extraordinary courage of our men and women in uniform. Because of our intelligence officers and law enforcement and diplomats who support our troops...

(APPLAUSE)

... no foreign terrorist organization has successfully planned and executed an attack on our homeland these past eight years.

(CHEERS)

(APPLAUSE)

And although...

(APPLAUSE)

... Boston and Orlando and San Bernardino and Fort Hood remind us of how dangerous radicalization can be, our law enforcement agencies are more effective and vigilant than ever. We have taken out tens of thousands of terrorists, including Bin Laden.

(CHEERS)

(APPLAUSE)

The global coalition we're leading against ISIL has taken out their leaders and taken away about half their territory. ISIL will be destroyed. And no one who threatens America will ever be safe.

(CHEERS)

(APPLAUSE)

And all who serve or have served — it has been the honor of my lifetime to be your commander-in-chief.

(CHEERS)

And we all owe you a deep debt of gratitude.

(CHEERS)

(APPLAUSE)

But, protecting our way of life, that's not just the job of our military. Democracy can buckle when it gives into fear. So just as we as citizens must remain vigilant against external aggression, we must guard against a weakening of the values that make us who we are.

(APPLAUSE)

And that's why for the past eight years I've worked to put the fight against terrorism on a firmer legal footing. That's why we've ended torture, worked to close Gitmo, reformed our laws governing surveillance to protect privacy and civil liberties.

(APPLAUSE)

That's why I reject discrimination against Muslim Americans...

(CHEERS)

... who are just as patriotic as we are.

(CHEERS)

(APPLAUSE)

That's why...

(APPLAUSE)

That's why we cannot withdraw...

(APPLAUSE)

That's why we cannot withdraw from big global fights to expand democracy and human rights and women's rights and LGBT rights.

(APPLAUSE)

No matter how imperfect our efforts, no matter how expedient ignoring such values may seem, that's part of defending America. For the fight against extremism and intolerance and sectarianism and chauvinism are of a piece with the fight against authoritarianism and nationalist aggression. If the scope of freedom and respect for the rule of law shrinks around the world, the likelihood of war within and between nations increases, and our own freedoms will eventually be threatened.

So let's be vigilant, but not afraid. ISIL will try to kill innocent people. But they cannot defeat America unless we betray our Constitution and our principles in the fight.

(APPLAUSE)

Rivals like Russia or China cannot match our influence around the world — unless we give up what we stand for, and turn ourselves into just another big country that bullies smaller neighbors.

Which brings me to my final point — our democracy is threatened whenever we take it for granted.

(APPLAUSE)

All of us, regardless of party, should be throwing ourselves into the task of rebuilding our democratic institutions.

(APPLAUSE)

When voting rates in America are some of the lowest among advanced democracies, we should be making it easier, not harder, to vote.

(APPLAUSE)

When trust in our institutions is low, we should reduce the corrosive influence of money in our politics, and insist on the principles of transparency and ethics in public service. When Congress is dysfunctional, we should draw our districts to encourage politicians to cater to common sense and not rigid extremes.

(APPLAUSE)

But remember, none of this happens on its own. All of this depends on our participation; on each of us accepting the responsibility of citizenship, regardless of which way the pendulum of power happens to be swinging.

Our Constitution is a remarkable, beautiful gift. But it's really just a piece of parchment. It has no power on its own. We, the people, give it power. We, the people, give it meaning — with our participation, and with the choices that we make and the alliances that we forge.

Whether or not we stand up for our freedoms. Whether or not we respect and enforce the rule of law, that's up to us. America is no fragile thing. But the gains of our long journey to freedom are not assured.

In his own farewell address, George Washington wrote that self-government is the underpinning of our safety, prosperity, and liberty, but “from different causes and from different quarters much pains will be taken... to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth.”

And so we have to preserve this truth with “jealous anxiety;” that we should reject “the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest or to enfeeble the sacred ties” that make us one.

(APPLAUSE)

America, we weaken those ties when we allow our political dialogue to become so corrosive that people of good character aren't even willing to enter into public service. So course with rancor that Americans with whom we disagree are seen, not just as misguided, but as malevolent. We weaken those ties when we define some of us as more American than others.

(APPLAUSE)

When we write off the whole system as inevitably corrupt. And when we sit back and blame the leaders we elect without examining our own role in electing them.

(CROWD CHEERS)

It falls to each of us to be those anxious, jealous guardians of our democracy. Embrace the joyous task we have been given to continually try to improve this great nation of ours because, for all our outward differences, we in fact all share the same proud type, the most important office in a democracy, citizen.

(APPLAUSE)

Citizen. So, you see, that's what our democracy demands. It needs you. Not just when there's an election, not just when your own narrow interest is at stake, but over the full span of a lifetime. If you're tired of arguing with strangers on the Internet, try talking with one of them in real life.

(APPLAUSE)

If something needs fixing, then lace up your shoes and do some organizing.

(CROWD CHEERS)

If you're disappointed by your elected officials, grab a clip board, get some signatures, and run for office yourself.

(CROWD CHEERS)

Show up, dive in, stay at it. Sometimes you'll win, sometimes you'll lose. Presuming a reservoir in goodness, that can be a risk. And there will be times when the process will disappoint you. But for those of us fortunate enough to have been part of this one and to see it up close, let me tell you, it can energize and inspire. And more often than not, your faith in America and in Americans will be confirmed. Mine sure has been.

(APPLAUSE)

Over the course of these eight years, I've seen the hopeful faces of young graduates and our newest military officers. I have mourned with grieving families searching for answers, and found

grace in a Charleston church. I've seen our scientists help a paralyzed man regain his sense of touch. I've seen Wounded Warriors who at points were given up for dead walk again.

I've seen our doctors and volunteers rebuild after earthquakes and stop pandemics in their tracks. I've seen the youngest of children remind us through their actions and through their generosity of our obligations to care for refugees or work for peace and, above all, to look out for each other. So that faith that I placed all those years ago, not far from here, in the power of ordinary Americans to bring about change, that faith has been rewarded in ways I could not have possibly imagined.

And I hope your faith has too. Some of you here tonight or watching at home, you were there with us in 2004 and 2008, 2012.

(CHEERS)

(APPLAUSE)

Maybe you still can't believe we pulled this whole thing off.

(CHEERS)

Let me tell you, you're not the only ones.

(LAUGHTER)

Michelle...

(CHEERS)

(APPLAUSE)

Michelle LaVaughn Robinson of the South Side...

(CHEERS)

(APPLAUSE)

... for the past 25 years you have not only been my wife and mother of my children, you have been my best friend.

(CHEERS)

(APPLAUSE)

You took on a role you didn't ask for. And you made it your own with grace and with grit and with style, and good humor.

(CHEERS)

(APPLAUSE)

You made the White House a place that belongs to everybody.

(CHEERS)

And a new generation sets its sights higher because it has you as a role model.

(CHEERS)

(APPLAUSE)

You have made me proud, and you have made the country proud.

(CHEERS)

(APPLAUSE)

Malia and Sasha...

(CHEERS)

... under the strangest of circumstances you have become two amazing young women.

(CHEERS)

You are smart and you are beautiful. But more importantly, you are kind and you are thoughtful and you are full of passion.

(CHEERS)

(APPLAUSE)

And...

(APPLAUSE)

... you wore the burden of years in the spotlight so easily. Of all that I have done in my life, I am most proud to be your dad.

(APPLAUSE)

To Joe Biden...

(CHEERS)

(APPLAUSE)

... the scrappy kid from Scranton...

(CHEERS)

... who became Delaware's favorite son. You were the first decision I made as a nominee, and it was the best.

(CHEERS)

(APPLAUSE)

Not just because you have been a great vice president, but because in the bargain I gained a brother. And we love you and Jill like family. And your friendship has been one of the great joys of our lives.

(APPLAUSE)

To my remarkable staff, for eight years, and for some of you a whole lot more, I have drawn from your energy. And every day I try to reflect back what you displayed. Heart and character. And idealism. I've watched you grow up, get married, have kids, start incredible new journeys of your own.

Even when times got tough and frustrating, you never let Washington get the better of you. You guarded against cynicism. And the only thing that makes me prouder than all the good that we've done is the thought of all the amazing things that you are going to achieve from here.

(APPLAUSE)

And to all of you out there — every organizer who moved to an unfamiliar town, every kind family who welcomed them in, every volunteer who knocked on doors, every young person who cast a ballot for the first time, every American who lived and breathed the hard work of change — you are the best supporters and organizers anybody could ever hope for, and I will forever be grateful. Because you did change the world.

(APPLAUSE)

You did.

And that's why I leave this stage tonight even more optimistic about this country than when we started. Because I know our work has not only helped so many Americans; it has inspired so many Americans — especially so many young people out there — to believe that you can make a difference; to hitch your wagon to something bigger than yourselves.

Let me tell you, this generation coming up — unselfish, altruistic, creative, patriotic — I've seen you in every corner of the country. You believe in a fair, and just, and inclusive America; you know that constant change has been America's hallmark, that it's not something to fear but something

to embrace, you are willing to carry this hard work of democracy forward. You'll soon outnumber any of us, and I believe as a result the future is in good hands.

(APPLAUSE)

My fellow Americans, it has been the honor of my life to serve you. I won't stop; in fact, I will be right there with you, as a citizen, for all my remaining days. But for now, whether you are young or whether you're young at heart, I do have one final ask of you as your president — the same thing I asked when you took a chance on me eight years ago.

I am asking you to believe. Not in my ability to bring about change — but in yours.

I am asking you to hold fast to that faith written into our founding documents; that idea whispered by slaves and abolitionists; that spirit sung by immigrants and homesteaders and those who marched for justice; that creed reaffirmed by those who planted flags from foreign battlefields to the surface of the moon; a creed at the core of every American whose story is not yet written: Yes, we can.

(APPLAUSE)

Yes, we did.

(APPLAUSE)

Yes, we can.

(APPLAUSE)

Thank you. God bless you. And may God continue to bless the United States of America.  
Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)





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FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**

Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6619056 Ext.22,23,30  
Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail : [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)

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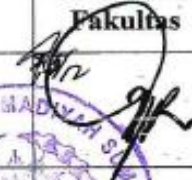

Kepada : Yth. Bapak Ketua & Sekretaris  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara

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Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa : Reka Maherja  
NPM : 1402050349  
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Kredit Kumulatif : 129 SKS

IPK = 3,08

Persetujuan Ket./Sekret. Program Studi	Judul yang Diajukan	Disahkan Oleh Dekan Fakultas
4/ 12-2017 <i>RF</i>	Lexical Metaphore in Obama Speech	
	Speech Act by the Main Character in Wonder Woman Movie	
	The Illocutionary Act on Naruto as the Main Character in Naruto Shipudden Movie "Road to Ninja"	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 04 Desember 2017  
Hormat Pemohon,

  
Reka Maherja

**Keterangan:**  
Dibuat rangkap 3 : - Untuk Dekan/Fakultas  
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Program Studi  
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

**Coret mana yang tidak perlu**

- Paraf tanda ACC (disetujui) dari Ketua/Sekretaris Program Studi pada kolom lajur yang disebelah kiri dan silang pada kolom lajur yang ditolak disebelah kiri juga



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

Form K-2

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

*Assalamu'alaikum Wr, Wb*

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa : Reka Maherja  
NPM : 1402050349  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

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

Lexical Metaphore in Obama Speech

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/ menunjuk Bapak/ Ibu:

1. Drs. Muhizar Muchtar, MS *Ace 14/12-2017 RF*

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, 14 Desember 2017

Hormat Pemohon,

**Reka Maherja**

Keterangan

Dibuat rangkap 3 :  
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- Untuk Ketua / Sekretaris Prog. Studi  
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang Bersangkutan

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i. Mukhtar Basri BA No. 3 Telp. 6622400 Medan 20217 Form : K3

Nomor : 6567/II.3-AU /UMSU-02/F/2017  
Lamp : ---  
Hal : **Pengesahan Proyek Proposal  
Dan Dosen Pembimbing**

*Bismillahirrahmanirrahim  
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb*

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dan dosen pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

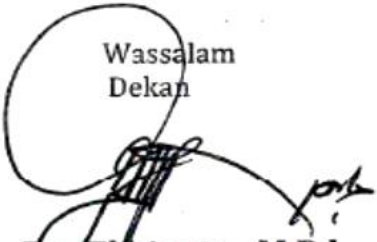
Nama Mahasiswa : Reka Maherja  
NPM : 1402050349  
Program Studi : Pend. Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Skripsi : Lexical Metaphore in Obama Speech  
  
Pembimbing : Dr. H. Muhizar Muchtar.,MS

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

1. Penulis berpedoman kepada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan **BATAL** apabila tidak sesuai dengan jangka waktu yang telah ditentukan
3. Masa daluwarsa tanggal : **14 Desember 2018**

Medan, 25 Rab. Awwal 1439 H  
14 Desember 2017 M

Wassalam  
Dekan

  
**Dr. Elrianto .M.Pd.**  
NIDN 0115057302

Dibuat rangkap 4 (Empat) :

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



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

Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. 061-6622400 Ext, 22, 23, 30  
Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)



**LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL**

Proposal yang sudah diseminari oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Reka Maherja  
N.P.M : 1402050349  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Proposal : Lexical Metaphor in Obama Speech

Pada hari Kamis tanggal 02 bulan Agustus tahun 2018 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi.

Medan, Agustus 2018

Disetujui oleh:

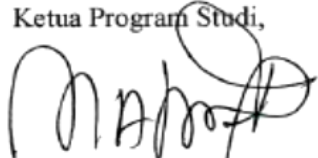
Dosen Pembahas

  
Dr. Bambang Panca S, S.Pd, M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing

  
Dr. H. Muhizar Muchtar, MS

Diketahui oleh  
Ketua Program Studi,

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



## SURAT PERNYATAAN



Saya yang bertandatangan dibawah ini :

Nama Lengkap : Reka Maherja  
N.P.M : 1402050349  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Proposal : Lexical Metaphor in Obama 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 orang lain 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, Agustus 2018  
Hormat saya  
Yang membuat pernyataan,

  
  
Reka Maherja

Diketahui oleh Ketua Program Studi  
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris



Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



*Zhagul, Cerdas & Terpercaya*

Bila menjawab surat ini agar disebutkan nomor dan tanggalnya

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

Jalan Kapten Mochtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400 Fax. (061) 6625474 - 6631003  
Website: <http://fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)

Nomor : 2845/IL.3/UMSU-02/I/2018  
Lamp : ---  
Hal : Mohon Izin Riset

Medan, 18 Dzulhijjah 1439 H  
29 Agustus 2018 M

Kepada Yth, Bapak Kepala Perpustakaan  
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sum. Utara  
di-  
Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh

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 Pustaka Bapak/Ibu pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama : Reka Maherja  
N P M : 1402050349  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Penelitian : *Lexical Metaphor in Obama Speech*

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

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.



\*\* Pertiinggal \*\*



**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: ~~44.16~~/KET/II.9-AU/UMSU-P/M/2018

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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

**Nama** : REKA MAHERJA  
**NPM** : 1402050349  
**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 :

***"LEXICAL METAPHOR IN OBAMA SPEECH"***

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, ~~16 Muharram 1440 H~~  
27 September 2018 M

Plt. Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,



Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd



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

Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp.061-6619056 Ext, 22, 23, 30  
Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)

---



**SURAT KETERANGAN**

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan,  
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, menerangkan di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Reka Maherja  
N.P.M : 1402050349  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Proposal : Lexical Metaphor in Obama Speech

benar telah melakukan seminar proposal skripsi pada hari Kamis, tanggal 02, Bulan Agustus, Tahun 2018

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk memperoleh surat izin riset dari Dekan Fakultas. Atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, Agustus 2018

Ketua

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



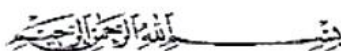


**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI  
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA  
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**

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Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)

**BERITA ACARA**

Ujian Mempertahankan Skripsi Sarjana Bagi Mahasiswa Program Strata I  
Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara



Panitia Ujian Sarjana Strata-1 Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan dalam Sidangnya yang diselenggarakan pada hari Jumat, Tanggal 19 Oktober 2018, pada pukul 09.00 WIB sampai dengan selesai. Setelah mendengar, memperhatikan dan memutuskan bahwa:

Nama : Reka Maherja  
NPM : 1402050349  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Skripsi : Lexical Metaphor in Obama Speech


Dengan diterimanya skripsi ini, sudah lulus dari ujian Komprehensif, berhak memakai gelar Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd).

Ditetapkan : ( ) Lulus Yudisium  
( ) Lulus Bersyarat  
( ) Memperbaiki Skripsi  
( ) Tidak Lulus

 Ketua  
 PANITIA PELAKSANA  
 Sekretaris  
Dr. Elfrianto Nasution, S.Pd, M.Pd. Dra. H. Svamsuyurnita, M.Pd

ANGGOTA PENGUJI:

1. Dr. Bambang Panca S, S.Pd, M.Hum
2. Erlindawati, S.Pd, M.Pd
3. Dr. H. Muhizar Muchtar, MS

1.   
2.   
3. 

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

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**SURAT PERNYATAAN**

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, mahasiswa Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.

Nama lengkap	: REKA MAHERJA
Tempat/ Tgl Lahir	: Medan, 23 Maret 1997
Agama	: Islam
Status Perkawinan	: Belum menikah
No. Pokok Mahasiswa	: 1402050349
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Alamat Rumah	: Jl. Garu III Gg. Bersama No. 131 B Medan
Pekerjaan/ Instansi	: Mahasiswa
Alamat Kantor	: -
	Telp. 085820306821

Melalui surat permohonan tertanggal            Oktober 2018 telah mengajukan permohonan menempuh ujian skripsi. Untuk ujian skripsi yang akan saya tempuh, menyatakan dengan sesungguhnya, bahwa saya :

5. Dalam keadaan sehat jasmani maupun rohani
6. Siap secara optimal dan berada dalam kondisi baik untuk memberikan jawaban atas pertanyaan penguji
7. Bersedia menerima keputusan Panitia Ujian Skripsi dengan ikhlas tanpa mengadakan gugatan apapun.
8. Menyadari bahwa keputusan Panitia Ujian Skripsi ini bersifat mutlak dan tidak dapat diganggu gugat

Demikianlah surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat dengan kesadaran tanpa paksaan dan tekanan dalam bentuk apapun dan dari siapapun, untuk dipergunakan bilamana dipandang perlu. Semoga Allah SWT meridhoi saya. Amin

Saya yang Menyatakan,



**REKA MAHERJA**



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

Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp 061-6619056 Ext.22,23,30  
Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail : [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)

**LEMBAR PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI**



Skrripsi ini diajukan oleh Mahasiswa di bawah ini :

Nama Lengkap : Reka Maherja  
NPM : 1402050349  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Skripsi : Lexical Metaphor in Obama Speech

Sudah layak disidangkan

Medan, Oktober 2018

Pembimbing

**Dr. Muhizar Muchtar, MS**

Diketahui  
Dekan

Ketua Program Studi

Dr. Elfrianto Nasution, S.Pd, M.Pd

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



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

---

**PERMOHONAN UJIAN SKRIPSI**

Kepada Yth :

Medan, Oktober 2018

Bapak/Ibu Dekan \*)  
di  
Medan

Dengan hormat, saya yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : REKA MAHERJA  
NPM : 1402050349  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Alamat : Jl. Garu III Gg. Bersama No. 131 B Medan

Mengajukan permohonan mengikuti ujian skripsi, bersama ini saya lampirkan persyaratan :

9. Transkrip/ Daftar nilai kumulatif (membawa KHS asli Sem I s/d terakhir dan Nilai Semester Pendek (kalau ada SP). Apabila KHS asli hilang, maka KHS Fotocopy harus dileges di Biro FKIP UMSU.
10. Fotocopy STTB/Ijazah terakhir dilegalisir terbaru 3 rangkap (Boleh yang baru dan boleh yang lama)
11. Pas foto ukuran 4 x 6 cm, 15 lembar
12. Bukti lunas SPP tahap berjalan (difotocopy rangkap 3)
13. Fotocopy Kompri 3 lembar
14. Surat keterangan bebas Perpustakaan
15. Surat Permohonan sidang yang sudah ditanda tangani oleh Pimpinan Fakultas
16. Skripsi yang telah ACC Ketua dan Sekretaris Program Studi serta sudah ditandatangani oleh Dekan Fakultas.

Demikianlah permohonan saya untuk pengurusan selanjutnya. Terima kasih, wassalam

Pemohon,



**REKA MAHERJA**

Medan, Oktober 2018  
Disetujui oleh :  
A.n Rektor  
Wakil Rektor I

Medan, Oktober 2018  
Dekan



**Dr. MHD ARIFIN GULTOM, SH, M.Hum**

**Dr. ELFRIANTO NASUTION, S.Pd, M.Pd**