

A STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF BARACK OBAMA'S SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS

A Thesis

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Attainment of a *Sarjana Sastra* Degree in English Language and Literature



by:

Ahmad Munir

10211141012

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM

ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS

YOGYAKARTA STATE UNIVERSITY

2014

APPROVAL SHEET
A STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF BARACK OBAMA'S SECOND
INAUGURAL ADDRESS

A THESIS



First Consultant

Titik Sudartinah, M.A.
NIP. 19800911 200312 2 001

Second Consultant

Niken Anggraeni, M.A.
NIP. 19781004 200312 2 002

RATIFICATION SHEET
A STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF BARACK OBAMA'S SECOND
INAUGURAL ADDRESS

A THESIS

By:

Ahmad Munir
10211141012

Accepted by the Board of Examiners of Faculty of Languages and Arts of Yogyakarta State University on 22 July 2014 and declared to have fulfilled the requirements for attainment of the *Sarjana Sastra* degree in English Language and Literature.

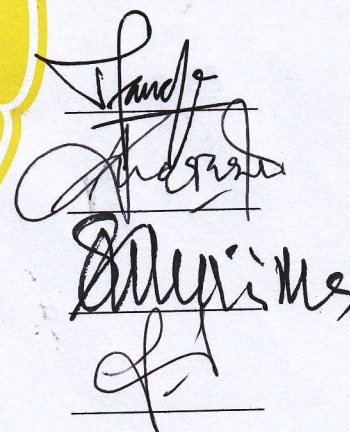
Board of Examiners

Chairperson : Nandy Intan Kurnia, S.S., M.Hum.

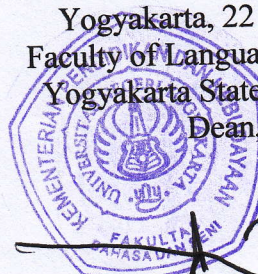
Secretary : Niken Anggraeni, S.S., M.A.

First Examiner : Drs. Suhaini M. Saleh, M.A.

Second Examiner : Titik Sudartinah, S.S., M.A.



Yogyakarta, 22 July 2014
Faculty of Languages and Arts
Yogyakarta State University
Dean.



Prof. Dr. Zamzani, M. Pd.
NIP. 19550505 198011 1 001

SURAT PERNYATAAN

Saya yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama : Ahmad Munir

NIM : 10211141012

Program Studi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

Judul : A STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF BARACK OBAMA'S

SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS

menyatakan bahwa karya ilmiah ini adalah hasil pekerjaan saya sendiri dan sepanjang pengetahuan saya, karya ini tidak berisi materi yang dipublikasikan/ditulis orang lain, atau telah digunakan sebagai persyaratan pada penyelesaian studi akhir di perguruan tinggi lain, kecuali pada bagian-bagian tertentu yang saya ambil sebagai acuan dengan mengikuti tata cara dan etika penulisan karya ilmiah yang lazim.

Apabila terbukti bahwa pernyataan ini tidak benar, hal itu sepenuhnya menjadi tanggung jawab saya.

Yogyakarta, 24 Juni 2014

Penulis,

Ahmad Munir

MOTTOS

All Great Achievements Require Time

(MAYA ANGELOU)

Dream, Believe, and Make It Happen

(AGNEZ MO)

DEDICATIONS

I dedicate this thesis to these great people in my life:

my mom (Siti Cholifah) and my dad (Hamam)

and also

my elder sister (Fitri Nur Wati) and my elder brother (Ahmad Ahdha)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First and foremost, praise and thanks be to Allah SWT, the Almighty, for all mercy, blessings, and miracles throughout my thesis writing. Then, I realize that I could never have finished this thesis without some help from many people. Thus, I would like to express my deep and sincere gratitude to:

1. my first consultant, Titik Sudartinah, M.A., and my second consultant, Niken Anggraeni, M.A., for their immense knowledge, support, guidance, assistance, and patience;
2. my beloved parents, Hamam and Siti Cholifah, for their support, prayer, and endless love which encourage me to finish this thesis;
3. my big family members *Mbak Fitri* and *Mas Giyanto*, *Mas Ahdha*, Afifah, Anita, and Akrim for their support;
4. my academic supervisor, Sugi Iswalono, M.A, for the guidance during my study in this university;
5. all lecturers of English Language and Literature study program for their priceless and valuable knowledge;
6. my triangulators Hilya, Sabar, and Juani for helping me to check the data of this thesis, and
7. my dear friends *d'Light* (Vivi, Ami, Anfal, Arum, and *Mas Angger*), Atga, Hilya, Sabar, Wahyu, Amir, Juani, Fifi, Nadya, all members of *Sasing A 2010*, and all members of Linguistics Class 2010 for their support and love.

I do realize that my thesis is far from perfection. Thus, any comments and suggestions are indeed welcome for the betterment of this thesis. Finally, I hope that this thesis is beneficial for me and all the readers.

Yogyakarta, 24 June, 2014

The researcher,

Ahmad Munir

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
TITLE.....	i
APPROVAL SHEET	ii
RATIFICATION SHEET	iii
<i>SURAT PERNYATAAN</i>	iv
MOTTOS	v
DEDICATIONS	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	viii
LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURE	xi
LIST OF APPENDICES	xii
ABSTRACT.....	xiii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
A. The Background of the Research	1
B. The Research Focus	4
C. The Formulation of the Problem	6
D. The Objectives of the Research.....	6
E. The Significance of the Research.....	6
CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEWAND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK.....	8
A. Stylistics	8
B. Style	10
C. Figurative Language in Stylistics.....	11
1. Simile	13
2. Metaphor	14
3. Personification.....	14
4. Metonymy	15
5. Paradox.....	16
6. Hyperbole	16

7. Synecdoche.....	17
D. Linguistic Structures in Stylistics.....	18
1. Lexical Structure	18
a. Word.....	20
b. Phrase	25
c. Clause.....	27
2. Syntactic Structure	28
a. Simple Sentence	30
b. Complex Sentence.....	31
c. Compound Sentence.....	32
E. Speech and Types of Speech.....	32
F. Inaugural Address	34
G. Barack Obama and His Second Inaugural Address	34
H. Previous Studies	35
I. Conceptual Framework	37
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD	41
A. The Type of Study.....	41
B. Research Instruments	42
C. The Forms and Source of Data	42
D. The Technique of Data Collection	43
E. The Technique of Data Analysis.....	43
F. The Trustworthiness of Data.....	45
CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	46
A. Findings.....	46
B. Discussion	48
1. Figurative Language.....	49
a. Metaphor	49
b. Synecdoche	52
c. Hyperbole.....	55
d. Personification.....	57
e. Metonymy	59

f. Paradox.....	62
g. Simile	65
2. Linguistic Structures	66
a. Lexical Structure	67
b. Syntactic Structure	72
3. The Effectiveness of the Use of Figurative Language in Barack Obama’s Second Inaugural Address	76
CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.....	80
A. Conclusions	80
B. Suggestions	83
REFERENCES.....	84
APPENDICES	88

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURE

Table 1.	The Sample Data Sheet of Figurative Language, Lexical Structure, and Syntactic Structure in Barack Obama's Second Inaugural Address.....	44
Table 2.	The Frequency of Types of Figurative Language, Lexical Structure, and Syntactic Structure of Barack Obama's Second Inaugural Address.....	47
Figure 1.	Analytical Construct.....	40

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Types of Figurative Language, Lexical Structure, and Syntactic Structure of Barack Obama's Second Inaugural Address.....	89
Appendix 2. <i>Surat Pernyataan Triangulasi</i>	104

A STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF BARACK OBAMA'S SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS

**Ahmad Munir
10211141012**

ABSTRACT

This research is considered as a stylistic analysis since it explores the style of Barack Obama's second inaugural address. The objectives of this study are (1) to reveal and explain the use of figurative language in Barack Obama's second inaugural address and (2) to identify the lexical and syntactic structures of the sentences in which the figurative language is used in Barack Obama's second inaugural address.

This research employed a descriptive qualitative method since it emphasized on describing the use of figurative language in Barack Obama's second inaugural address. The main instrument in this research was the researcher himself. The data were taken from Barack Obama's second inaugural address. The technique of data collection in this research was note-taking. The researcher applied textual analysis since he referred to the theories when analyzing the data. To achieve the trustworthiness, the data were triangulated by three students majoring in linguistics.

As a result, this research reveals the following findings. First, Barack Obama employs seven types of figurative language in his second inaugural address. They are metaphor, synecdoche, hyperbole, personification, metonymy, paradox, and simile. The most frequent type is metaphor which occurs 16 times, and the least one is simile which occurs only once. The other types occur between 3-10 times. The intentions of creating figurative language are to realize a new and different meaning of an object, to emphasize the idea being talked about, to give a more complete understanding of a concept, to give more profound meaning to common ideas, to reveal an insight truth of self-contradictory concept, and to create a mental image of something in the audience's mind. The second finding reveals the lexical and syntactic structures of sentences in which the figurative language is employed. The analysis of lexical structure shows that the figurative language is employed in the form of words, phrases and clauses. Furthermore, the analysis of syntactic structure shows that the figurative language in Barack Obama's second inaugural address is employed in simple, complex and compound sentences. Barack Obama achieves effectiveness by the use of figurative language in his second inaugural address. By employing figurative language in his second inaugural address, Obama can attract the audience's attention, avoid monotony and make his second inaugural address memorable.

Keywords: stylistics, inaugural address, figurative language

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains about the background why the researcher conducts this research. Then, the research focus is stated in the second part of this chapter. The following part presents some research questions as the formulation of the problem. As the answers of the research questions, the researcher presents the research objectives. In the last part of this chapter, the researcher states the significances of the research.

A. The Background of the Research

The main means in communication, whether private or mass communication, is language. The language can be verbal or non-verbal. Verbal language is the one which employs words. In verbal language, the words are either spoken or written. On the other hand, non-verbal language does not employ words at all. It uses sign to communicate. Without any wording, the sign explains what is being communicated.

Then, the scientific study of language is called linguistics. According to Matthews (2005: 24) linguistics is concerned with the lexical and grammatical categories of individual languages, with differences between one type of language and another, and with historical relations within families of languages. The scope of linguistics includes both language structure and language use. Like any other disciplines, linguistics has been divided into numerous subfields, for example applied linguistics, cognitive linguistics, historical linguistics, etc. Applied

linguistics is still divided into language acquisition, discourse analysis, and stylistics.

As a branch of applied linguistics, Simpson (2004: 2) explains that stylistics is concerned with the study of style in texts, especially in literary works. Although the preferred object of study in stylistics is literature, many other forms of discourse such as advertising, journalism, popular music or speeches often display a high degree of stylistic dexterity. The techniques of stylistic analysis are scrutinizing the linguistic structure and function to help understanding literary texts and other forms of discourse.

As a form of discourse, a speech also shows stylistic dexterity. Stylistics in a speech deals with the way a speaker delivers the speech instead of the content of the speech. Stylistics is able to reveal the speaker's style in delivering the speech through the language used. Stylistics in a speech evaluates the word choices, the sentence arrangements, the intonation and the gesture which determine the speaker's style.

A speech is a mass communication using spoken language by a person as a speaker to a large number of people as audiences. The language of a speech may be different from the language used in daily conversation. In order to be well transferred to the public, a speech usually employs a great number of vocabularies in it. Moreover, a speech must have a certain theme to deliver. The theme is closely related to the types of the speech. The types of the speech can be seen from the goals. They are to inform, instruct, entertain or persuade.

An example of speech is an inaugural address or inauguration. An inaugural address is a speech to mark the beginning of a leader's office term. This kind of speech is usually delivered during the ceremonial induction into a leader position. The most common example of this speech is the inaugural address of a new president of a nation or state. During the inaugural ceremony, the president delivers a speech to inform his/her intentions as a leader.

The most remarkable inaugural addresses are those delivered by the presidents of the United States. One of which is Barack Hussein Obama's inaugural address. Barack Obama has delivered two inaugural addresses for his two president inductions in 2009 and 2013. In this research, the researcher chooses Barack Obama's second inaugural address as the object of the research.

Barack Hussein Obama is the 44th President of the United States of America. He was firstly elected on November 4, 2008, and sworn in on January 20, 2009. What makes him special among previous Presidents of the United States is that he is the first Afro-American President. To mark his second term as the President, Barack Obama delivered his second inaugural address on January 21, 2013 at the United States Capitol building. The theme of his speech is "Faith in America's Future."

The major reason for choosing this topic is that there is still limited discussion about stylistics in speech in English Language and Literature Department, Faculty of Languages and Arts. In other discussions of stylistics, most students choose literary texts such as poem, poetry, lyric of songs, novel or drama as the object of the research. Another reason is that Barack Obama is the

current president of the United States and his second inaugural address attracts people's attention worldwide. People give comments about his inaugural address in television, newspapers, and any other media.

B. The Research Focus

When something can give effect to many people, there must be some worth investigating elements in it. It also happens to Barack Obama's inaugural address. Although the speech is quite long, some people tend to say that it is easy to understand. Thus, the length does not affect the audience's understanding of the speech. In this research, the researcher attempts to identify some elements related to the language employed in Barack Obama's second inaugural address.

In Barack Obama's inaugural address, the first possible problem which arises is related to the sentence structures. The speech employs many complex or compound sentences. Logically, complex and compound sentences are difficult to understand because of the length. It is hard for people as audience to identify the main subject of a long sentence. Moreover, the audience have to focus listening since it is a live speech. Therefore, Barack Obama as the speaker will not repeat what he says in his speech.

The second problem which probably emerges from the speech is the use of low frequency words. Low frequency words are those words which are used rarely in daily conversation. Those words must affect the audience's understanding of the speech. The audiences will feel hard to understand since those words are not familiar for them. The audiences can misunderstand because

of those low frequency words. Then, the message of the speech is not well transferred.

The following possible problem is the use of figurative language in the speech. The figurative language is used to deliver the message of the speech effectively. Another reason of employing figurative language is to avoid being monotonous in delivering the speech. However, some people may not understand because the forms of figurative language do not mean literally. The figurative language will have different meaning from the literal meaning of the employed words.

As the research focus, the researcher attempts to reveal the use of figurative language in Barack Obama's second inaugural address. Leech and Short (1981: 78) state that the analysis of figurative language in stylistics may cover the choice of figurative language, the meaning of figurative language and the specific meaning or purpose of using the figurative language as employed by the author. The types of figurative language which are identified in this research are Simile, Metaphor, Personification, Metonymy, Paradox, Hyperbole, and Synecdoche.

Then, the researcher also identifies the lexical and syntactic structures of the sentences in which the figurative language is used. Leech and Short (1981: 75) say that the lexical structure in stylistics deals with the style related to the word choice such as simple or complex words, general or technical terms. They explain further that syntactic level in stylistics includes sentence types, sentence complexity, clause types, clause structures, noun phrases and verb phrases.

C. The Formulation of the Problem

Based on the research focus, the problems are formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of figurative language used in Barack Obama's second inaugural address?
2. What are the lexical and syntactic structures of the sentences in which the figurative language is used in Barack Obama's second inaugural address?

D. The Objectives of the Research

In line with the problems formulated above, this research is aimed:

1. to reveal and explain the use of figurative language in Barack Obama's second inaugural address, and
2. to identify the lexical and syntactic structures of the sentences in which the figurative language is used in Barack Obama's second inaugural address.

E. The Significance of the Research

It is expected that the result of the research will bring some theoretical and practical benefits.

1. Theoretical Significance

Firstly, as a means of applying the researcher's knowledge, this research is able to make the knowledge last long. Then, hopefully the findings can enrich the specific knowledge concerning stylistics of a speech. Theoretically the result of this research is expected to be able to answer the research objectives clearly. It can provide valid information about figurative language in the speech and its lexical

and syntactic structures. It is also expected to be additional references for those who are majoring in linguistics and going to conduct a research in stylistics.

2. Practical Significance

Practically, the result of this research is expected to be beneficial and useful for the students of English Department and readers in general. Hopefully, by reading the results of this research, they are able to employ figurative language properly in their public speaking. They can construct the correct lexical and syntactic structures in their sentences in which they use figurative language. In short, they can practice the findings of this research.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter presents the literature review or theories which are used to guide the process of the research. This section includes the explanation about stylistics and style. Then, the researcher also presents the theories about figurative language in stylistics. Furthermore, the researcher shows some scholars' theories on lexical and syntactic structures in stylistics. The researcher also gives a brief introduction about Barack Obama's inaugural address. The next part provides the previous research. Finally, the researcher presents the conceptual framework of the research and the analytical construct.

A. Stylistics

The definition of stylistics is proposed by Short (1996: 1) as an approach to the analysis of literary texts using linguistic description. Stylistics spans the borders of the two subjects, literature and linguistics. As a result, stylistics can sometimes look like either linguistics or literary criticism, depending upon where the person is standing when he is looking at it.

In line with Short's statement, Widdowson (1975: 3) also describes the term stylistics as an area of mediation between two disciplines i.e. linguistics and literary criticism. The ultimate purpose of literary criticism is to interpret and evaluate literary writings as works of art whereas the main concern of linguistics is with the codes themselves and particular messages are of interest in so far as they exemplify how the codes are constructed.

Then, Simpson (2004: 3) proposes that the activity of stylistics is to explore language, and more specifically, to explore creativity in language use and its contribution for meaning construction. This method of inquiry has an important reflexive capacity as it can shade light on the language system it derives from. Stylistics tells us about the 'rules' of language because it often explores texts where those rules are bent expanded or stretched to breaking point. Thus, doing stylistic analysis thereby enriches people's ways of thinking about language and exploring language offers a considerable purchase on people's understanding of literary texts.

Another definition of stylistics is proposed by Coyle. Coyle (1993: 184) states that stylistics is the examination of literary language of an author and its contribution to the construction of the meaning. He further consolidates the idea that the objective of literary stylistics is to investigate thematic and aesthetic values generated by linguistic forms. It means style is not mere ornament; rather it conveys important details of meaning and evolution. Therefore, the discussion of stylistics includes a writer's way of thinking about his/her subject and his/her characteristic way of presenting it for a particular reader and purpose by his/her way of linguistic choices.

From the above scholars' definitions and descriptions, it can be said that stylistics is a linguistic approach to literature, explaining the relation between language and artistic function. Every analysis of style is an attempt to find the artistic principles underlying a writer's choice of language.

B. Style

From the simple viewpoint of word formation, 'stylistics' can be defined as 'the study of style.' The concept of style has been greatly disputable even as to literary texts and its definition in terms of different aspects. Lehman (1996: 303) proposes that the term style can be applied to individuals, to genres, to periods or to languages. Scholars, for example, who read Shakespeare's writings, ascribe them to him because of his style. One style is identified to the period of renaissance, another for enlightenment. Thus, being applied to individuals, to genres, to periods, or to languages, the term style then still have wide array of applications.

In line with the above idea, Leech and Short (1981: 52) define the term style in terms of the domain of the language use e.g. what choices are made by a particular author, in a particular genre, or a particular text. When people say style is the way in which language is used, it belongs to the linguistic concept of Ferdinand de Saussure's parole and langue. Parole means the way individual user of a language performs the code reference of that particular language and the langue is studying about the total properties of a particular language. This means style in this context is the way language is used by a particular writer in a particular literary work to communicate with the readers.

According to Chapman (1973: 11), style is the common adoption of a register by a number of people in a certain recurring situation. Styles are the product of social situation: of a common relationship between language users. Therefore, every style is used for communication within a group, large or small,

close-knit or scattered, with features which are accepted as communicative by members of group.

Abrams (1981: 385) defines the term style as a manner of linguistic expression in prose or verse. He further elaborates that the characteristic of style of a work or a writer may be analyzed in terms of its diction or choice of its words, its sentence structure and syntax, the density and types of its figures of langue etc. Hence, people can understand that style in literature mainly concerns the linguistic behaviors of a literary work and the characteristics of the literary selection that concern forms of expression that are used to put thoughts into words.

From the above scholars' definition, it can be inferred that style is the way language is used by a particular writer in a particular literary work. Style covers the process of selection and combination involved in writing a fictional work. That means it denotes the writer's choice of words (diction) and the way such choices are arranged in sentences and longer units of discourse.

C. Figurative Language in Stylistics

The author's style can also be seen from the use of figurative language in the literary work. According to Leech and Short (1981: 78) the analysis of figurative language in stylistics may cover the choice of figurative language, the meaning of figurative language, and the specific meaning or purpose of using the figurative language as employed by the author.

Figurative language should not be taken by its denotative meaning because it has something more to say rather than just the meaning seen in the surface.

Holman (1986: 202) defines figurative language as an intentional departure from the normal order, construction or meaning of the words in order to gain strength and freshness of expression to create an effect, described by analogy or discover and illustrate similarities or otherwise dissimilar things. Then, according to Wales (2001: 176) figurative language or figure of speech is the device to create the imagination by comparing two or more different things and it violates the rules of linguistics. Furthermore, Shaw (1985: 251) states figurative language is often vivid and imaginative, so it can add color and clarity, vigor and effectiveness to writing.

Then, Thomas R. Arp (in Perrine, 1984: 62) states that figurative language is the way of expressing something by means not ordinarily used to speak of the object. It is used to give emphasis on the real meaning of the word to have extra dimensions. He also states that figurative language in a literary work has function to force the readers to do an act of imagining since the word used in figurative language itself does not give sensible meaning on its own. The readers have to explore the interconnection between words to words or sentence by sentence to fully understand the essence of the expression.

Richard Gill in *Mastering English Literature* (1995: 24) states that figurative language consists of Simile, Metaphor, Personification, Apostrophe, Metonymy, Symbol, Allegory, Paradox, Oxymoron, Hyperbole, Overstatement, Understatement, Synecdoche, and Irony. To limit the analysis of the speech, this thesis focuses on the figurative language in the forms of Simile, Metaphor,

Personification, Metonymy, Paradox, Hyperbole, and Synecdoche as presented below:

1. Simile

Thomas R. Arp (in Perrine, 1984: 62) explains that Simile is a figurative language used when people want to explain the resemblance of two objects (in shape, color, characteristics, etc.) directly using the connectors, such as *like*, *as*, *than*, *similar to*, *resembles*, or *seems*. In line with Arp's statement, Gill (1995: 25) says that two different objects are compared directly by using connector such as "like" or "as" to make easier for readers to know that it is the figurative language of simile. The examples of simile are:

1. "**The city** now doth, **like a garment**, wear
The beauty of the morning." (From the sonnet upon Westminster bridge)
2. "**She** is **like a rose**."

(Gill, 1995: 28)

In the example number 1, the writer compares two things namely "the city" and "a garment". He believes that "the city" and "a garment" have a resemblance in their beauty. The city may look beautiful in the morning just like the garment which has just been worn by someone and is still tidy in the morning.

The example number 2 compares "she" and "a rose". In this case the writer tries to show that "she" has a similarity with "a rose". Logically, "she" is a girl who has the beauty of rose in herself. The rose itself has been commonly associated with a girl or a woman.

2. Metaphor

Arp (in Perrine, 1984: 62) says that metaphor is a figurative language used when we want to make indirect comparison between two objects. Metaphoric language is used in order to realize a new and different meaning. As an effect, a metaphor functions primarily to increase stylistic colorfulness and variety. Then, according to Goatly (1997: 166) metaphor is used to make variations of a sentence. It can be used to reinforce the readers' imagination of the world. The examples of metaphor are as follows:

1. "**You** are **the light of my life**."
2. "**I**'m feeling **blue**."

(Arp in Perrine, 1984: 63)

The example number 1 compares "you" and "the light of my life". However, the person described by the writer does not really provide the physical light. The person is just someone who brings happiness to the writer. Then, in the second example the writer indirectly compares "I" and "blue". Actually, no one ever feels like the color blue. It is only to mean that they are feeling sad.

3. Personification

Kennedy (1979: 495) says that personification is a figure of speech when any inhuman objects are given the human qualities and attributes to achieve dramatic effects. In addition, Gill (1995: 30) says that the poet believes that the dead thing is something alive which has ability like human. It is like when people read the connection between feeling and landscape as bringing home to us the living nature of the natural world.

Furthermore, Arp (in Perrine, 1984: 65) explains that personification is different from another figure of speech because in it poet tries to invite readers to imagine something in a literal term that changes in human form. The examples are:

1. “**The moon smiles** beautifully.”
2. “**The leg of a table**”

(Arp in Perrine, 1984: 67)

As an inhuman object, of course the moon cannot smile. However, to create dramatic effects, in the example number 1 the writer says that the moon smiles beautifully. By reading that sentence, the readers are expected to imagine that the moon is someone’s face with a beautiful smile on it.

Then, in the second example the writer shows that just like a human being, a table also has legs. In fact the pole which is said as the leg does not really look like human’s legs. The pole can be called as the leg because it has the same function as footing.

4. Metonymy

According to Frederik (1988: 20) metonymy is a figure of speech in which a name of a thing is applied to another which is still associated. Wren and Martin (1990: 363) says that in metonymy (literary, a change of name) object is designated by the name of something which is generally associated with it. For example, a man says “give me **a light!**” when he literary mean he wants some **fire**. “He is addicted to **the bottle**” is another way of saying that he drinks too much **whisky**. “I am studying **Shakespeare**” means that I am studying **his plays**,

not the man himself (Wren and Martin, 1990: 364). Its each of these, a closely related object (light, bottle, Shakespeare) is substituted for the object.

5. Paradox

Kennedy (1979: 497) says that paradox is a statement that apparently self-contradictory but on closer inspection reveals a truth normally hidden. Then, McArthur (1996: 348) paradox is a term in rhetoric for a situation or statement that is or seems self-contradictory and even absurd, but may contain an insight into life. Paradox is used to attract the readers' or the listeners' attention and to give emphasis to a part of a text. The examples of paradox are as follows:

1. "**Honestly I'm a compulsive liar.**"
2. "**None** goes to the restaurant because it is **too crowded.**"
(McArthur, 1996: 350)

By reading those sentences, the readers will get confused because they are paradox. The first example is a paradox since in that sentence the writer says he is a compulsive liar yet telling the truth at the same time. It is self-contradictory because the liar tells something honestly.

The sentence in the second example is self-contradictory since at the first clause, it is said that there is nobody goes to the restaurant. However, in the second clause the writer says that the restaurant is too crowded. The word "none" and "too crowded" make the sentence self-contradictory.

6. Hyperbole

According to Arp (in Perrine, 1984: 102) hyperbole is an outrageous exaggeration of an object's attribute used to magnify a fact or emotion to make an emphasis of its importance. Like other figures of speech, it is made by various effects such as humor or grave, fanciful or restrained, convincing or unconvincing. In literature, such exaggeration is used for emphasis or vivid description. Hyperbole can emphasize or dramatize a person's opinions or emotions. The examples are:

1. "I've told her **a million times**."
2. "I'll **die** if I **don't pass** this course."

(Arp in Perrine, 1984: 103)

In the first example, the sentence does not really mean that the writer has told "her" about something a million times. The expression is to show that he has told her about the thing over and over again. Therefore, it is like he tells her so many times which is expressed in the phrase "a million times."

In relation to the overstatement, the writer in the second example will not really die when he does not pass the course. The expression is meant to emphasize the writer's feeling when he does not pass the course. The word "die" may describe how sad and disappointed he is when he cannot pass the course.

7. Synecdoche

Holman (1986: 210) says that synecdoche is the common figure which uses part of an individual for the whole. Furthermore, Wren and Martin (1990: 341) state that in synecdoche, a part is used to designate the whole or the whole designates a part.

1. The example of a part designates the whole:

“**All eyes** on top singer.”

2. The example of the whole designates a part:

“**America** wins the basketball match.”

(Wren and Martin, 1990: 344)

The phrase “all eyes” represents the audiences or public, not only the eyes of the people but the whole of their bodies, since eyes are a part of the human body. The word “America” does not mean the government of America or all American people. It only means the basketball players who play for their country.

D. Linguistic Structures in Stylistics

According to Barry (1995: 202) the goal of stylistic study in literature is to show how the technical linguistic features of a literary work, such as the grammatical structure of its sentences, contribute to overall meanings. The following explanation covers two linguistic structures in stylistics:

1. Lexical Structure

Lexical structure in stylistics, according to Leech and Short (1981:75), deals with the style that concerns word choices. The analysis of lexical structure in stylistics can be seen from the author’s choice of vocabularies such as simple or complex words, general or technical terms, words association with other emotions or idioms, or the choice of word class (noun, verb, adverb or adjective).

From the stylistic point of view, lexis offers enormous possibilities of selection. The selection results in stylistic variation according to the lexis or words used. In stylistics, one of the most important things is the way lexical items are organized in the word stock. For stylistic purposes, Galperin (2010: 62)

presents the system of stylistic classification of English vocabulary which consists of three overlapping layers:

a. Neutral layer. Neutral layer is the most stable level. It forms the bulk of English vocabulary and its 'common core'. It includes field-nonspecific words. Neutral layer is the source of polysemy and synonymy and renders itself for the word-formation processes.

b. Literary layer. It consists of:

1. common literary words (used in writing and polished speech); and
2. special literary words, which include terms and learned words (terminology of sciences), poetic words (highly elevated vocabulary), archaic words (obsolescent, obsolete, archaic proper), barbarisms and foreign words (foreignisms), literary/terminological coinages (including nonce-words).

c. Colloquial layer. It contains words which have lively spoken character: common colloquial words, special colloquial words which include slang (e.g., college slang, rap slang, military slang), jargon, professional words (e.g., journalese), dialectal words, vulgar words, colloquial coinages (nonce-words).

Then, Leech and Short (1981: 78-79) divide lexis into 5 lexical categories:

1. General. This category covers the notions whether the vocabularies are simple or complex, formal or colloquial, descriptive or evaluative, and general or specific.

2. Nouns. This category explains whether the nouns are abstract or concrete and what kinds of abstract nouns occur (e.g. nouns referring to events, perceptions, processes, moral qualities, social qualities)
3. Adjectives. This category covers all answers of these following questions: Do they occur frequently? What kinds of attributes do they embody (physical, emotional, visual, color, etc.)? Do they occur in comparative or superlative forms? Do they occur singly or in groups?
4. Verbs. This category explains how frequently verbs are used; whether they are linking, transitive or intransitive; whether they are stative (referring to states) or dynamic (referring to actions, events).
5. Adverbs. This category covers the kinds of meaning they (adverbs) have (i.e. They may describe manner, place, direction, frequency, or degree) and in what form they occur (in comparative or superlative forms).

In the simplest thought, the lexical structure deals with the words, phrases and clauses of a text. Wren and Martin (2000: 3) explain that the discussion of “word” is about part of speech which consists of noun, adjective, pronoun, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, interjection. As for phrase, Rozakis (2003: 102) proposes that a phrase is a group of words that functions in a sentence as a single part of speech. About clause, Langan (2003: 100) states that a clause is a group of words that has a subject and a verb and must express a complete thought. The further discussions of word, phrase and clause are as follows:

a. Word

Every verbal language is composed by words as its vocabularies. O'Grady and Guzman (1997: 132) define 'word' as the smallest free form found in language. The word is the most familiar unit compared to all units of linguistic analysis. The word can be a linguistic form which has one morpheme like bed, table, etc and it can also be a linguistic form larger than one morpheme like boyish, walked, books, slowly. Further, Nation (2001: 11-21) states that there are four kinds of word in a text:

1. High frequency words. These words are almost 80% of the running words in the text;
2. Academic words. Typically, these words make up about 9% of the running words in the text;
3. Technical words. These words make up about 5% of the running words in the text;
4. Low frequency words. These are the words of moderate frequency that did not manage to get into the high frequency list. They make up over 5% of the words in an academic text.

In general, words are divided into several parts of speech or word classes. Katamba (1993: 19) states that 'word' can also be seen as a presentation of a lexeme that is associated with what so called part of speech. The part of speech includes noun, adjective, verb, adverb, pronoun, preposition, conjunction. The explanation of each is presented below.

1) Noun

The first part of speech is called noun. A noun is defined by Frank (1972: 6) as the name of a person, place or thing. A noun can have some functions in a sentence. It can be a subject, a direct object, an indirect object, a subject complement, an object complement, an appositive, an adjective, and an adverb.

2) Adjective

An adjective, according to Katamba (1993: 24), is a modifier that has the grammatical property of comparison. It describes or modifies noun. It is often identified by special derivational endings or by special adverbial modifiers that precede it. Its most usual position is before the noun it modifies, but it fills other position as well.

In addition to their basic forms, Leech (2006: 6) proposes that there are two other forms: comparative and superlative. The comparative is the form of an adjective involving a comparison of more or less, greater or lesser. Comparatives in English are either marked by the suffix *-er* or preceded by the word *more* or *less*, for example *greater*, *smarter*, and *more beautiful*. Superlative means the form of an adjective that indicates the most or the least of something. Superlatives are either marked by the suffix *-est* or preceded by the word *most* or *least*, for example *greatest*, *smartest*, and *most beautiful*.

3) Verb

Katamba (1993: 23) explains that a verb is word used to show an action or a state of being. According to the object they are requiring, verbs can be transitive

verbs (verbs which takes a direct object and no prepositions are needed to connect verb and object) and intransitive verbs (verbs which does not require an object; this includes both intransitive verbs which take an indirect object and without object at all, such as *He fell down.*)

4) Adverb

An adverb is a word that describes or modifies a verb (Katamba: 1993: 26). Then, adverbs are still divided into several classifications. According to Crume (1925: 23) there are four classifications of adverbs based on its meaning.

1. Adverb of manner

It has the most characteristic adverbial form (a **-ly** ending added to a descriptive adjective), for example *beautifully*, *badly*, and *slowly*.

2. Adverb of place and direction

It points a place or the direction of a place, for examples: *left*, *straight*, *here*, *away*, and *outside*.

3. Adverb of time

It points to the time both definite time and indefinite time, for example *recently*, *nowadays*, *soon*, *yesterday*, *today*, *tomorrow*, and *already*.

4. Intensifying adverb

It serves as quantifiers or emphasize, for example *somewhat*, *extremely*, *very*, *too*, *quiet*, and *fairly*.

5) Pronoun

To avoid repetition or explicit identification, a noun is usually replaced by a pronoun. A pronoun is a word that replaces or stands for (“pro” = for) a noun, for examples: I, you, and we. According to Burton (1986: 54) pronoun can be divided into five types. They are:

1. Definite Pronouns: she/her/, it, I/ me, we/us, you, they/them.
2. Indefinite Pronouns: some, something, someone, anything, anyone.
3. Demonstrative Pronouns: this, that, these, those.
4. Interrogative (Question) Pronouns: who, which, what, whose.
5. Possessive Pronouns: my/mine, your/yours, his, her/hers, its, our/ours, your/yours, their/ theirs.

6) Preposition

Thorne (2008: 19) states a preposition links nouns, pronouns and phrases to other words in a sentence. The word or phrase that the preposition introduces is called the object of the preposition. A preposition usually indicates the temporal, spatial or logical relationship of its object to the rest of the sentence. The examples of preposition are *in, above, according to*, etc.

7) Conjunction

According to Parrot (2000: 261) conjunction is a word which connects two words or clauses or sentences and shows the relation between them. He further

explains that conjunctions are divided into three categories: coordinating conjunctions, subordinating conjunctions and discourse markers.

a) Coordinating conjunctions include only three words: *and*, *but*, and *or*.

They can serve to (1) link together parts of constituents and are therefore contained within the constituent, and (2) to form a link between clauses.

b) Subordinating conjunctions serve to link two clauses of unequal importance. They consist of (1) one word, such as *after*, *although* and *if*, (2) two or more words: *as if*, *as soon as*, and *as long as*.

c) Discourse markers are those connective elements between sentences indicating logical relationships and sequence.

b. Phrase

The following explanation discusses about a linguistic unit larger than a word which is called a phrase. Wren and Martin (2000: 3) state that a phrase is a group of words that makes sense but not a complete sense. It functions as a single unit in the syntax of a sentence. Jack Richards (1985: 39) explains that a phrase does not contain a finite verb and does not have subject –predicate structure. According to Wren and Martin (2000: 5), the types of phrase are as follows:

1) Noun Phrase

The noun phrase is the main construction which can be the object, subject or complement of a clause. It must contain a noun or noun-like word (such as a pronoun) which is the main element, and which is called the head. It may contain other elements, either before or after the head. These could include pre-

determiners, determiners, post-determiners, pre-modifiers and post-modifiers. The examples are: *The Cat*; *The black cat*; and *The all black cats*.

2) Adjectival Phrase

These are usually formed from an intensifier, followed by the head (an adjective). Examples include *very **happy***, *not too **awkward***, and ***cold** enough*. They may also be formed from an adjective and a verb construction, such as *easy to please*, *loath to do it*.

3) Adverbial Phrase

These are intensifying expressions formed from an intensifier (optional), followed by the head (an adverb), followed by a post-modifier (optional). Examples would be: *terribly **slowly***, *very **happily** indeed*, *exceptionally **carefully***, *completely utterly **dangerously***, *quite **often*** and *very **soon***.

4) Prepositional Phrase

These are formed from the head (a preposition), followed by a noun phrase. The examples of prepositional phrases are ***in** the teapot*, ***on** the bog*, and ***round** the bend*.

5) Verb Phrase

These are formed from some verbs and those verbs may contain important grammatical information, such as tense, number, active or passive voice and so

on. One or more auxiliaries may precede the head (a verb participle, shown in bold below). Examples would be: *has **died**, may have **gone**, might have been **listening**.*

c. Clause

After discussing about phrases, the next larger linguistic unit is a clause. A clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb (Lutz and Stevenson, 2005: 63). In line with them, Greenbaum and Nelson (2009: 105) define a clause as a sentence-like construction contained within a sentence. Moreover, a clause begins with a capital letter but it is not always ended with a full stop, question mark, or exclamation mark like a sentence.

Then, McClelland and Marcotte (2003: 232) state that there are two types of clause namely independent clause and dependent clause. According to them, an independent clause consists of a subject and a predicate. It conveys a complete thought. However, a dependent clause is not a complete idea. Therefore, it cannot stand on its own.

According to Oshima (1991: 160) there are three kinds of dependent clause: noun clause, adjective clause, and adverb clause. The explanations for each kind are as follows:

1) Noun Clause

Frank (1972: 62) states that a noun clause consists of a subject and predicate that functions as a noun. There are three basic types of noun clause. These types are noun clause that starts with a question words (*where, how, who, when, why,*

etc), noun clause that starts with *whether or if*, and noun clause that starts with *that*. The examples are: Richard asks Julia *where the internet shop is*; Richard does not know *if Julia is sick*; Richard believes *that Julia will be alright*.

2) Adjective Clause

Azar (1992: 309) explains that an adjective clause is when an adjective modifies a noun. It describes or gives information about something that is already specified, for example: The students *whose names are not on the list* cannot enter the venue of the seminar.

3) Adverb Clause

An adverb clause according to Frank (1972: 23) consists of a subject and predicate introduced by a subordinate conjunction like *when, although, because, if*. It means in adverb clause dependent clauses stand as the adverbs of the main clause. They modify verbs, adjective, or other adverb of main clause. Adverb clauses have some possible positions in a complex sentence namely initial position, middle position, and final position. The example is: *Since it was raining*, Richard did not go to Julia's birthday party. Another example is Julia sings better *than Richard does*.

2. Syntactic Structure

The analysis of syntactic structure in stylistics can be determined by looking at the composition of the sentences such as the use of simple, complex or compound sentences (Leech & Short, 1981: 76). Leech and Svartvik (1975: 34)

list some common syntactic features belonging to the three contrasting ‘levels of usage’. The features are based on the criterion of medium, formality level, and politeness level. The criterion of medium explains whether the language under discussion is spoken or written in a text. Then, formality level explains whether the language is formal or informal. Finally, politeness level shows whether the language is familiar or polite.

According to Leech and Short (1981: 78-79) syntactic level in stylistics includes:

1. Sentence types. The sentence types can be statements (declarative sentences), questions, commands, exclamations, etc.
2. Sentence complexity. This includes the sentence structures (simple, compound, or complex), the average sentence length (in number of words), the ratio of dependent to independent clauses, the reason of complexity (coordination, subordination, or parataxis) and parts of a sentence in which complexity tends to occur.
3. Clause types. Clause types cover relative clauses, adverbial clauses, different types of nominal clauses (*that*-clauses, *wh*-clauses, etc.), reduced or non-finite clauses (infinitive clauses, *-ing* clauses, *-ed* clauses, verbless clauses)
4. Clause structure. This includes clause elements (e.g. frequency of objects, complements, adverbials; of transitive or intransitive verb constructions), unusual orderings (initial adverbials, fronting of object or

complement, etc.), special kinds of clause construction (such as those with preparatory *it* or *there*)

5. Noun phrases. This part covers phrase structure (simple or complex), place where the complexity lies (in pre-modification by adjectives, nouns, etc., or in post-modification by prepositional phrases, relative clauses, etc.
6. Verb phrases. This part includes all verb phrases from all tenses.

A sentence is defined by Lehmann (1993: 315) as the largest unit for which there is rules of grammar. In line with him, Downing (2006: 5) proposes that a sentence is the highest unit and consists of one independent clause, or two or more related clauses. In addition, Bussmann (1996: 144) defines a sentence as a unit of speech constructed according to language-dependent rules, which is relatively complete and independent in respect to content, grammatical structure, and intonation.

Frank (1972: 220) states a sentence is a full predication containing a subject plus a predicate with a finite verb. Furthermore, he divides the kinds of sentences based on the number of full predications. This classification is based on the number and kind of clauses within a sentence. There are three kinds of sentences based on the number of full predication; they are simple, compound, complex.

a. Simple Sentence

Simple sentence is the sentence which has only one full predication in the form of independent clause (Frank, 1972: 223). Furthermore, DiYanni and Hoy

(2001: 446) explain that a sentence is classified simple even when it has a compound subject or predicate (or both) and includes modifying words and phrases. The examples are presented below:

1. *Richard drinks a cup of coffee.*
“Richard” is the subject; *“drinks”* is the verb; and *“a cup of coffee”* is the object.
2. *Julia and her sister are reading the same novel.*
“Julia and her sister” is the compound subject; *“are reading”* is the verb phrase; and *“the same” novel* is the object.

(DiYanni and Hoy, 2001: 447)

b. Complex Sentence

Murray and Christison (2011: 108) propose that a complex sentence is a sentence that contains an independent clause and at least one dependent clause. A complex sentence always has a subordinator such as *because*, *since*, *after*, *although*, *when*, etc. Then, according to Frank (1972: 223) a complex sentence is the sentence which has two or more full predications where one of these is an independent clause (main clause) that is similar to the form of simple sentence and one or more of these are dependent clause (subordinate clause). The examples are:

1. *Richard and Julia are studying because they will have a test tomorrow.*
“Richard and Julia are studying” is the independent clause. The dependent clause of the sentence is *“because they will have a test tomorrow”* with *“because”* as the subordinator.
2. *Richard and Julia went to the cinema after they finished studying.*
 In above example, *“Richard and Julia went to the cinema”* is the independent clause; then it is followed by *“after they finished*

studying” as the dependent clause. The word “*after*” is the subordinator in the sentence.

(DiYanni and Hoy, 2001: 449)

c. Compound Sentence

A compound sentence is defined by Hacker and Renshaw (1989: 382) as a sentence that contains two independent clauses joined by a coordinator such as *for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so*. In addition, Frank (1972: 224) states that a compound sentence is the sentence which has two or more full predications in the form of independent clauses, for example:

1. *Richard learns English, and Julia writes a letter.*

In the above example, both clauses are independent clause. They are joined by “*and*” as the coordinator.

2. *Richard slept, so Julia went shopping.*

The sentence contains two independent clauses, and they are joined by “*so*” as the coordinator.

(DiYanni and Hoy, 2001: 451)

E. Speech and Types of 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.

F. Inaugural Address

Based on the types of speech discussed previously, inaugural address is an epideictic speech since it is delivered in inauguration ceremony. According to Kennon and Boller (2004: 5) the inauguration process is the ritual ceremony during which the executive power is peacefully transferred from president to president. The inauguration is a cyclical, regularly scheduled event held every fourth year and is based on the outcome of a democratic election. The regularity of the presidential inaugurations offers a sense of stability, continuity, and permanence to a political system that peacefully permits turnover in officeholders and change in policy agendas.

Bell (2008: 200) says that the inaugural address is a genre of its own. It reflects and represents the things that the president finds important and if he expresses his ideas successfully, his address will go down in history as one that will stand up through the ages. The inaugural address is a part of a long tradition of inaugural addresses. For this reason the president cannot decide entirely by himself how he wants to compose the address or what he wants to talk about. The genre of inaugural addresses is the most strictly defined when compared to other genres used by presidents.

G. Barack Obama and His Second Inaugural Address

Barack Hussein Obama was born in Hawaii on August 4, 1961. He was raised with help from his grandfather, who served in Patton's army, and his grandmother, who worked her way up from the secretarial pool to middle

management at a bank. He is the 44th President of the United States. He was firstly elected as the 44th President of the United States on November 4, 2008. After his first term ended, he was elected for the second time and gave his second inaugural address on January 21, 2013.

The theme of Barack Obama's second inaugural address was "Faith in America's Future", a phrase that draws upon the 150th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation and the completion of the Capitol dome in 1863. The theme also stresses the "perseverance and unity" of the United States, and echoes the "Forward" theme used in the closing months of Obama's reelection campaign. In his second inauguration speech, Obama proclaimed that "while freedom is a gift from God, it must be secured by His people here on Earth." He called for laws to combat climate change, enactment of immigration reform and gun control. Obama stated that more progress was needed on human rights and civil rights (including racial minority rights, women's rights, and LGBT rights) and vowed to promote democracy abroad.

H. Previous Studies

There have been some research conducted which deal with stylistics in a speech. However, those research are different from this research in term of the objectives. One of the previous research entitles *Stylistic Analysis of Barack H. Obama's Inaugural Address 2009* done by Rie Ito from Keio University, Japan. The research was firstly presented in The Asian Conference on Education 2012.

The researcher states that this research is about ‘what was talked about and how it was delivered’ in President Barack H. Obama’s Inaugural Address 2009. In order to clarify the stylistic characteristics of this speech, the researcher employs a method of stylistic analysis that is combined with content analysis and linguistic (lexical, structural and pronoun) analysis. The focus of this study is on how the concept of intertextuality and the idea of “E pluribus unum” were represented.

In the conclusion, the researcher clarifies Obama’s both direct and indirect quotations from the Bible, a musical *Swing Time*, and Thomas Paine’s work as intertextuality. Content analysis made in this study reveals that Obama’s promises were made in the form of “we will do such and such to do something”. Linguistic analysis shows that Obama’s speech and that of Franklin D. Roosevelt (the Great Depression era) share a structural resemblance. Pronoun analysis reveals Obama’s stylistic realization of “E pluribus unum” spirit by adjusting referents of pronouns.

The second previous study entitles *A Stylistic Analysis of A Selected Campaign Speech of President Goodluck Jonathan* which was done by Balogun Oluwafunmilayo Dorcas from University Of Ilorin in May 2011. This study has used the elements of stylistics under phonology, morphology, graphology, lexico-syntactic and cohesion to analyze one of the campaign speeches of President Goodluck Ebele Jonathan. The principal objective of this study is to examine the stylistic effects on the selected presidential campaign speech of President Goodluck Jonathan in Nigeria through the description and analysis of this speech.

This speech analysis is found to be loaded with stylistic devices and elements at all levels of analysis. Each of the elements however has functions

which contribute to effective communication and occurrence between the speaker, his intention (message) and the targeted audience. Lexico-syntactic patterns and choices elements show that choices of word have been purposely selected to enhance intelligibility between the speaker and hearer respectively.

The sentential structure reveals the intention of the speaker to communicate intelligible to his audience. Thus he employs profuse use of simple sentences. On the context of situation in the speech, the field of discourse is generally political. Tenor of discourse is 'spoken' with obedience to precision and clarification of thought. Readership and interpretation are being enhanced by these findings.

In short, the first previous study focuses on how the concept of intertextuality and the idea of "E pluribus unum" were represented. As for the second previous study, it focuses on examining the stylistic effects of the speech in terms of phonology, morphology, graphology, lexico-syntactic and cohesion. However, this research is different from the two previous studies since it reveals and explains the use of figurative language in Barack Obama's second inaugural address. Furthermore, it identifies the lexical and syntactic structures of the sentences in which the figurative language is used in Barack Obama's second inaugural address.

I. The Conceptual Framework

This research deals with the style of language which is employed by Barack Obama in his second inaugural address. Since the main point under study is the style, this research is in the area of stylistics. Stylistics itself is the approach which

blends the subjects of literature and linguistics. Therefore, in the first part of literature review in this thesis, the researcher provides the explanation about stylistics and style from several prominent scholars.

The next part explains the information about the figurative language in stylistics which is provided to guide the researcher to answer the first research objective. The discussion of figurative language includes the choice of figurative language, the meaning of figurative language, and the purpose of using the figurative language. There are 14 types of figurative language namely Simile, Metaphor, Personification, Apostrophe, Metonymy, Symbol, Allegory, Paradox, Oxymoron, Hyperbole, Overstatement, Understatement, Synecdoche, and Irony. To limit the analysis of the speech, this thesis focuses on the figurative language in the form of Simile, Metaphor, Personification, Metonymy, Paradox, Hyperbole, and Synecdoche as presented below:

1. Simile means explaining the resemblances of two objects directly using connectors such as *like*, *as*, *similar to*, etc.
2. Metaphor means making indirect comparisons of two objects.
3. Personification means giving human qualities to any inhuman objects.
4. Metonymy means applying a name of a thing to another one which is still associated.
5. Paradox means employing a statement that is apparently self-contradictory but on closer inspection reveals a truth normally hidden.
6. Hyperbole means exaggerating an object's attribute used to magnify a fact.

7. Synecdoche means stating a part to designate the whole or vice versa.

As the guidance to analyze the linguistic features of sentences in which the figurative language is used, the researcher presents the linguistic structures in stylistics. The first linguistic structure is the lexical structure. In the lexical structure, the researcher attempts to categorize the figurative language in word, phrase or clause.

1. Word means the smallest free form found in language.
2. Phrase means a group of words that makes sense but not a complete sentence.
3. Clause means a group of words that contains a subject and a verb.

As the second linguistic structure, the syntactic structure examines the composition of sentences which are employed in the speech. It includes simple, complex, compound.

1. Simple Sentence is the sentence which has only one full predication in the form of an independent clause.
2. Complex Sentence is the sentence that contains an independent clause and at least one dependent clause.
3. Compound Sentence is the sentence which has two or more full predications in the form of independent clauses.

After discussing about the approach used in this research, the next part presents the information about speech. The explanation also includes the types of speech. Then, the definition of inaugural address is stated. Finally, the researcher gives a brief introduction about Barack Obama and his second inaugural address.

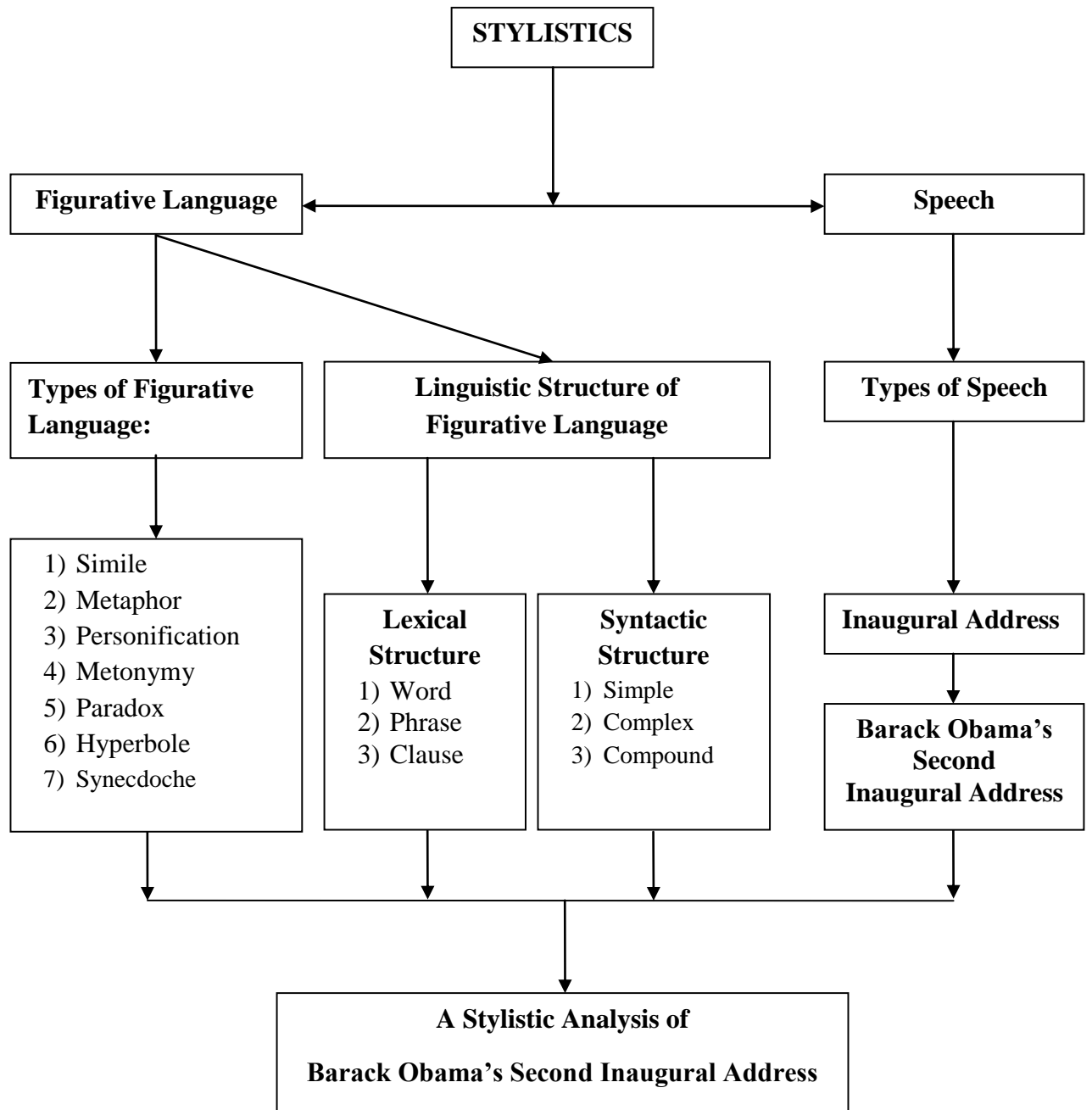


Figure 1. Analytical Construct

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter explains the technical method of the research. It includes the type of the study and the instruments used in the research. It also presents the data and source of data used in this research. Then, the researcher explains the techniques of data collection and data analysis. Finally, this chapter is ended up with the explanation of the triangulation.

A. The Type of Study

This research was a descriptive study using the qualitative research design. According to Bogdan and Biklen (1982: 28) qualitative research is descriptive. The data which are collected are in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers. The written research results contain quotations from the data which are used to illustrate and substantiate the presentation. Meanwhile, Selinger and Shohamy (1989: 124) propose that descriptive research involves a collection of techniques used to specify, delineate or describe naturally occurring phenomenon without experimental manipulation.

In addition, Bogdan and Biklen (1982: 39-48) suggest that a qualitative research is a research procedure bringing about the descriptive data in the form of written or oral data from the subjects of the research being observed. In other words, qualitative research is actually concerned with the data that are described in words instead of in numbers or in measures. As a result, the nature of

qualitative research is to describe particular phenomena or situations that become the focus of the research.

In this research, the phenomenon or situation being described was the second inaugural address by Barack Obama. Using the descriptive qualitative research design, this research aimed to reveal the use of figurative language employed in Barack Obama's second inaugural address. Then, it also aimed to describe the lexical and syntactic structures in which the figurative language is used.

B. Research Instruments

Since it was a qualitative research, the primary instrument was the researcher himself. It is in line with Bogdan and Biklen's statement (1982: 27) proposing that qualitative research has the natural setting as the direct source of data and the researcher is the key instrument. Meanwhile, Moleong (2001: 121) states that in qualitative research, a researcher is a planner, data collector, analyst, data interpreter, and reporter of the research result. It can be inferred that the researcher in qualitative research is the human instrument. Secondary instruments used in this study to help the researcher collecting and analyzing data were the data sheet, video player, and the official script of Barack Obama's second inaugural address.

C. The Form and Source of Data

Bogdan and Biklen (1982: 73) state that data refer to the rough materials researchers collect from the world or field they are studying. They are the particular objects that form the basis of analysis. Furthermore, Lofland (in

Moleong, 2001: 157) explains that the main data of qualitative research are language and action or behavior. Because this research applied qualitative approach, the data were in the form of lingual unit. Specifically, the data in this research were in the form of sentences in which figurative language is used. Then, the source of data in this research was Barack Obama's second inaugural address.

D. The Technique of Data Collection

According to Bogdan and Biklen (1982: 67), in collecting the data, the researcher chooses particular subjects to include in his study since those subjects are believed to facilitate the expansion of the developing theory. The technique of data collection in this research was note-taking. The data were gathered from the sentences employed in Barack Obama's second inaugural address. Then, the research procedures are presented as follows:

1. reading the script of Barack Obama's second inaugural address;
2. watching the video to match the script;
3. identifying the sentences in which figurative language is used;
4. identifying the types of figurative language which are used; and
5. describing the lexical and syntactic structure of the sentence in which figurative language is used.

E. The Technique of Data Analysis

Wiersma (1995: 281) states that data analysis is a process of categorizing, describing, and synthesizing. According to Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009: 199) there are five research methods to analyze the data in qualitative research.

They are ethnography, phenomenology, case study, textual analysis, and applied research. In this research, the researcher applied textual analysis since he referred to the theories which were presented in the previous chapter to analyze the data. Thus, the theories played as the guidance in analyzing the data. Then, the techniques of data analysis are presented as follows:

1. after being collected, the data were categorized into several types of figurative language;
2. the researcher described the lexical and syntactic structures of each datum;
3. the researcher analyzed and interpreted each datum to answer the research questions;
4. the researcher reported the findings of the research through textual description; and
5. finally the researcher drew the conclusion.

Table 1. The Sample of Data Sheet of Figurative Language, Lexical Structure, and Syntactic Structure in Barack Obama's Second Inaugural Address

No.	Sentence	Figurative Language							Lexical Structure			Syntactic Structure			Explanation
		Si m	M tp	Pe r	M tn	Pa r	H yp	Sy n	W rd	Ph r	Cl s	S m p	C m x	C m p	
1.	We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal.							√		N P			√		It is synecdoche because the word “all men” actually refers to not only men, but also all human beings (men and women)

Note:

Sim	: Simile	Wrd	: Word	Smp	: Simple
Mtp	: Metaphor	Phr	: Phrase	Cmx	: Complex
Per	: Personification	Cls	: Clause	Cmp	: Compound
Mtn	: Metonymy				
Par	: Paradox				
Hyp	: Hyperbole				
Syn	: Synecdoce				

F. The Trustworthiness of Data

To achieve the trustworthiness of the data, the researcher applied triangulation. Moleong (2001: 178) says that triangulation is a technique to check the trustworthiness of the data using something outside the data for checking or comparing the data. According to Denzim (in Moleong, 2001: 178) there are four main types of triangulation, they are by sources, by methods, by observers, and by theories.

This research used one of those four types of triangulation which was done by observers. In other words, in applying triangulation, the researcher asked three students as the other observers to verify the data. Besides, during triangulation the researcher had repeated the observations several times and consulted the result to his two consultants.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the research findings based on the research objectives. This research has two objectives; they are to reveal and explain the use of figurative language in Obama's second inaugural address, and to identify the lexical and syntactic structures of the sentences in which the figurative language is used. The result of this research is explained in details in the discussion section.

A. Findings

In this section, the researcher provides a table showing the frequency related to the types of figurative language as well as the lexical and syntactic structures. The frequency provides the information of how often each type of figurative language is used in Obama's second inaugural address. It also shows how the types of figurative language are employed, whether in the form of words, phrases or clauses. It can also be seen from the table that the figurative language is employed in simple, complex, and compound sentences.

Table 2. The Frequency of Types of Figurative Language, Lexical Structure, and Syntactic Structure of Barack Obama's Second Inaugural Address

No.	Types of Figurative Language	Lexical Structure			TOTAL	Syntactic Structure			TOTAL
		Word	Phrase	Clause		Simple	Complex	Compound	
1.	Simile	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
2.	Metaphor	1	10	5	16	4	11	1	16
3.	Personification	-	1	7	8	2	5	1	8
4.	Metonymy	-	3	1	4	-	4	-	4
5.	Paradox	-	-	3	3	-	3	-	3
6.	Hyperbole	2	7	-	9	2	7	-	9
7.	Synecdoche	3	7	-	10	1	7	2	10
TOTAL		6	29	16	51	9	38	4	51

From the table above, it can be seen that although the frequency of the occurrences is never the same from one type to another, Obama employs all types of figurative language. The most frequent type of figurative language is metaphor. There are 16 occurrences out of the total 51 data. On the other hand, simile constitutes the least frequent type of figurative language. Obama only employs one simile in his second inaugural address. As for the other types of figurative language, they occur about 3-10 times in Obama's second inaugural address.

The frequency of the lexical structure shows that there are 6 data in the form of word, 29 data in the form of phrase, and 16 data in the form of clause. From the 6 data which are in the form of word, there are 4 nouns and 2 adjectives. Then, the 29 data in the form of phrase are employed in 2 types of phrase. They are noun phrase and prepositional phrase. Specifically, there are 24 data in the form of

noun phrase and 5 data in the form of prepositional phrase. Finally, from the total 16 data in the form of clause, there are 3 types of clause. They are noun clause, adverbial clause, and adjective clause. The specification is 10 noun clauses, 4 adverbial clauses and 2 adjective clauses.

The analysis of syntactic structure shows that Barack Obama employs figurative language in simple, complex and compound sentences. The frequency shows that the most frequent type of sentence employed by Barack Obama is the complex sentence. It constitutes 38 sentences out of the total 51 sentences. The second most frequent is the simple sentence. Obama employs 9 simple sentences in creating the figurative language in his second inaugural address. Finally, the compound sentence ranks the lowest one. There are only 4 occurrences from the total number of sentences to be analyzed.

B. Discussion

This section is different from the findings section of this chapter which only answers the research questions by presenting a table and giving brief descriptions. It provides the deep explanation of the findings. The detail information is presented to clarify both objectives of the research covering the discussion of types of figurative language as well as the lexical and syntactic structures of the sentences in which the figurative language is employed in Obama's second inaugural address.

1. Figurative Language

The first discussion is about the types of figurative language found in Obama's second inaugural address. The figurative language is revealed in 51 data. Those data are classified into 7 types of figurative language. They are simile, metaphor, personification, metonymy, paradox, hyperbole, and synecdoche.

The most frequent type of figurative language is metaphor and the least one is simile. It is interesting since both types of figurative language basically compare two things. Both types explain the resemblance of two objects. The difference is that metaphor indirectly states the similarity of the objects, however simile directly explains the two objects with connectors such as *like*, *as*, *similar to*, etc. Thus, in this case Obama prefers to compare two things indirectly using metaphoric language. The detail explanation of each type is presented below.

a. Metaphor

Metaphor ranks the most frequent type of figurative language in Obama's second inaugural address. From the whole data obtained, it can be seen that he prefers to make indirect comparisons of two things or objects. Both objects being compared are seemingly unrelated. Therefore, Obama uses metaphor to realize a new and different meaning. By employing metaphor, Obama makes variations of stating a thing. As a result, he can avoid monotony and give a new enjoyment of listening to language expression.

In employing metaphor, Obama does not always state the two objects being compared. Sometimes he only states one object which actually refers to another

object which is basically not related but still has resemblance. Barack Obama also uses certain “verbs” that support him to employ metaphor in his speech. An example of metaphor in Obama’s second inaugural address is presented below.

Today we continue **a never-ending journey** to bridge the meaning of those words with the realities of our time.

Datum No. 02

In the example above, Obama states the word “journey” which does not mean literally. It does not refer to the act of travelling from one place to another. However, it refers to the struggle in running the government. By saying such metaphor, Obama seems to give an impression that all Americans are travellers who are having a journey to certain destinations. The destination here may be defined as the vision of all Americans.

Obama mentions the metaphor of journey six times in his second inaugural address. In the last five employments of this metaphor, he reveals the destinations of the journey which becomes the visions of all Americans. Those are the men and women equality, the equality for gay and lesbian, the right to vote, the best way to welcome immigrants, and the total protection for all American children.

Another way of expressing metaphor by Obama shows an interesting concept. Obama employs the concept of family. He considers that all Americans belong to a family. This concept is revealed in the example below.

Our journey is not complete until **our gay brothers and sisters** are treated like anyone else under the law.

Datum No. 39

As a metaphor, the above example compares the words “brothers” and “sisters” to all Americans. “Brothers” and “sisters” actually mean boys and girls with the

same parents in a family. However, Obama believes that “brothers” and “sisters” have resemblance with all Americans in general. Here, Obama gives the impression that all Americans belong to a family with the same parents.

The metaphor of family in Obama’s second inaugural address is also shown in other occurrences. In another part of his address, Obama states that they (Americans) are heirs to those who won the peace. Here, he shows that they (Americans) are the members of the same family. In addition, he also mentions “our wives, our mothers and daughters” which refer to all American women. In fact, the terms wives, mothers and daughters are those to call female members in a family.

Another way of expressing metaphor is by using certain verbs which support in comparing the two objects. The employed verbs are actually associated with certain objects which are not mentioned in his sentences. However, he mentions other objects to make the comparison. To make it clear, the example is presented below.

Our brave men and women in uniform, **tempered by the flames of battle**,
are unmatched in skill and courage.

Datum No. 22

In the above example, Obama employs the verb “temper” in the passive form. The verb temper is actually associated with metal. It means to heat and then cool a metal in order to make it hard. However, in this case Obama states “our brave men and women in uniform” instead of stating metal. In fact, the verb temper actually has nothing to do with those men and women in uniform.

The term “our brave men and women in uniform” is to call the American soldiers. Hence, it gives an impression that American soldiers have resemblance with metal. Here, Obama wants to show that American soldiers have the same characteristic of metal which is strong. He believes that American soldiers are very strong, even the strongest soldiers ever. It is seen in his further explanation that the American soldiers are unmatched in skill and courage.

In short, Barack Obama employs metaphor in his second inaugural address in some different ways. Sometimes he compares two objects obviously. However, mostly he only mentions one object which actually refers to another object. The mentioned objects are seemingly not related to the politic or government of America, but Obama actually means some ideas which are related to the political life of America.

b. Synecdoche

The second most frequent type of figurative language in Barack Obama’s second inaugural address is synecdoche. There are 10 data out of the total 51 data. It still shows that Obama likes to mention something indirectly which also happens in the previous discussion of metaphor. By employing synecdoche, Obama can mention a part of something to designate the whole or vice versa.

Obama must have some reasons to employ figurative language, including synecdoche. When he states a part of something to represent the whole, he wants to emphasize the function of the specific part being mentioned. On the other hand, when he mentions the whole to designate a part of a thing, he has the intention to

achieve brevity. To make the discussion clear, an example of synecdoche is presented below.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that **all men** are created equal.

Datum No. 01

In the above example, Barack Obama quotes a line from Martin Luther King's speech "I Have a Dream." The phrase "all men" in that sentence actually means all human beings who are not only men, but also women. Thus, the word "men" has a broader meaning than it should be. It is in line with the idea that in figurative language, the word being mentioned has a broader meaning than its literal meaning.

By employing such synecdoche, Obama emphasizes the meaning of "men." It happens because in the past when someone mentioned "men" or "mankind", people would automatically interpret it as human beings (men and women). Therefore, it is not necessary to state "all men and women" or "all human beings" since people or the audience already understand that it actually represents all human beings. Moreover, the line which is quoted by Obama is about the equality, the equality for men and women, for black and white people, etc. The following example is another synecdoche found in Obama's second inaugural address.

But we reject the belief that **America** must choose between caring for the generation that built this country and investing in the generation that will build its future.

Datum No. 17

The word "America" in the above sentence does not mean all Americans, but it only refers to the government of America, even only a part of the government. By employing this synecdoche, Obama gives the impression that all Americans are

engaged in all activities of the government. It is to strengthen the idea that people who run the government of America are the representatives of all Americans.

Barack Obama achieves the brevity by using this synecdoche in his second inaugural address. He does not need to state “the government of America” because only by mentioning “America”, the audience already catch the point that Obama actually means the government of America. Thus, this synecdoche shortens the expression of the idea being talked about. Another example is presented below.

Our brave men and women in uniform, tempered by the flames of battle, are unmatched in skill and courage.

Datum No. 21

The above sentence is containing synecdoche since the phrase “our brave men and women in uniform” does not literally mean all people who wear uniform. It only refers to American soldiers. The idea of American soldiers is strengthened by the verb phrase “are unmatched.” It obviously shows that people in uniform who are usually described as unmatched are the soldiers.

Barack Obama does not directly mention the American soldiers because he wants to show that the responsibility to protect the nation belongs to not only the soldiers, but also all people especially who wear wear uniform. In this case, people who wear uniform are to describe those people who have courage to work although not all jobs require them to wear uniform.

In conclusion, Barack Obama employs both types of synecdoche in his second inaugural address, the one stating a part to represent the whole and the one mentioning the whole to designate the part. Both types have each function. They

are to emphasize a particular function of a part being mentioned and to achieve brevity in delivering certain ideas.

c. Hyperbole

Hyperbole ranks the third most frequent type of figurative language in Barack Obama's second inaugural address. It occurs 9 times in the address. Obama employs hyperbole in his address to exaggerate something. The exaggeration is actually to emphasize the idea being talked about. Hence, he can convince the audiences to believe in what he delivers.

In Obama's second inaugural address, the interpretation of hyperbole cannot always be true, but the exaggeration serves to emphasize a certain point. By employing hyperbole, Obama can describe a remarkable action. However, usually it is not meant to be taken literally. To make the explanation clearer, the researcher provides some examples.

Today we continue **a never-ending journey** to bridge the meaning of those words with the realities of our time.

Datum No. 03

The above sentence does contain hyperbole. It is seen in the phrase "a never-ending journey." The phrase exaggerates the idea of a journey which seems very long and has no ending. However, in a common sense when people are having a journey, they must have a destination which becomes the end of the journey.

Obama uses that hyperbole to emphasize that all Americans always keep moving forward. They will not stop travelling to arrive at their destination. The destination can be defined as their vision or goal. Thus, the hyperbole is employed

by him to create a strong impression of their struggle to achieve their goals, although it is not meant to be taken literally.

Our brave men and women in uniform, tempered by the flames of battle, are **unmatched** in skill and courage.

Datum No. 23

In the above example, the word “unmatched” indicates the hyperbole. It literally means having no equal: better than any other of the same type. In this case the word “unmatched” is to describe that the Americans soldiers are very strong. However, it only remains an exaggeration because there is still possibility that they can be beaten by others.

Obama’s intention to employ such hyperbole is to emphasize that American soldiers are very strong. He wants to exhibit their strength to everyone. Furthermore, he may want to show that it is not useless at all to spend a big amount of money to train them. He shows the result of how America trains the soldiers.

America will remain the anchor of strong alliances **in every corner of the globe**.

Datum No. 29

The adverbial phrase “in every corner of the globe” shows that it is a hyperbole. The reason is the globe has no corner. The corner itself literally means the point, area or line which is formed by the meeting of two lines, surfaces, roads, etc. The adverbial phrase employed by Obama is actually to describe every region around the world.

By employing the hyperbole, Obama has the purpose to evoke the strong description of every region around the world. He wants to emphasize that the

existence of Americans can give effect to everyone around the world. The hyperbole also helps Obama to make a noticeable expression of the idea being talked about.

As the conclusion, Barack Obama employs hyperbole in some ways to emphasize the point under discussion. The hyperbole exaggerates his statements. The exaggeration is used in order to achieve a grander and more noticeable description of a particular point. By achieving the noticeable description, it is expected that Obama can convince the audience to believe in what he is delivering.

d. Personification

The next discussion explains about personification. There are eight occurrences of personification in Barack Obama's second inaugural address. By employing personification, Obama gives human characteristics to a non-human object or idea. Through the use of personification, Obama helps the audience to develop a connection between an object and the feeling of sympathy or empathy for the object.

Furthermore, by giving human characteristics to an object, Obama gives a more complete understanding of an object or a concept which is difficult to comprehend. Another purpose of using personification is to explain something and give vivid examples or images for the audience. Personification also expands the audience's knowledge about the idea that Obama tries to deliver. The example of personification is explained below.

For history tells us that while these truths may be self-evident, they've never been self-executing.

Datum No. 04

The above example is personification since the word “history” is given a human trait. It is obvious that history is not human; even it is only an abstract word. However, in the above sentence, history can tell something to “us” (Americans). Obama shows that history seemingly can communicate with people.

The above personification serves to explain that the history is like a human who can tell about what happened in the past. Thus, Obama's purpose of employing such personification is to explain that all Americans should learn from the past or the history. He wants all Americans to remember the struggle of founding creed in the past. Another example is in the following explanation.

This generation of Americans has been tested by crises that steeled our resolve and proved our resilience.

Datum No. 09

The clause “this generation of Americans has been tested by crises” indicates that the above example is a personification. In that sentence, the word “crises” is given a human quality. It seems that crises can test the generation of Americans. In fact, the word “crises” is only an abstract word which can do nothing.

Obama's intention of using such personification is to explain that the crises, which once happened in America, give many effects to all Americans. The effects are considered as a test to elevate all Americans to the next level. Instead of weakening Americans' courage, the crises strengthen their resolve. Furthermore, Americans can prove their resilience when crises happen.

We will respond to the threat of climate change, knowing **that the failure to do so would betray our children** and future generations.

Datum No. 18

The above example is considered as personification since the word “failure” is given a human quality. It is clearly understood that failure is not human. It is only an abstract word which means to describe a condition when someone does not succeed. However, Obama gives the description that the failure is like human who can betray American children.

By employing such personification, Obama has the purpose to explain that when they fail to respond to the threat of climate change, it means they betray their generations. They are guilty for they fail to respond to the threat of climate change. In fact, the one which actually betrays the American children is not the failure, but the Americans themselves.

In short, Barack Obama employs personification in his second inaugural address to explain a certain concept which is difficult to comprehend. In explaining it, Obama provides vivid examples or images by giving human qualities to non-human objects. The employment of personification in his inaugural address makes it interesting for the audience. As a result, it can increase the audience's interest and keep their attention to the speech.

e. Metonymy

Metonymy ranks the fifth most frequent type of figurative language employed in Barack Obama's second inaugural address. There are 4 occurrences of metonymy in the address. By employing metonymy in his second inaugural address, it means that Barack Obama states an object to designate another object

which is still associated. Through the use of metonymy, he gives more profound meanings to common ideas or objects.

In using metonymy, Obama exhibits a deeper or even hidden meaning of an object, and thus attracting audience's attention. Furthermore, metonymy is employed by Obama to achieve conciseness. It also helps him to avoid monotony in expressing a certain idea. The researcher provides some examples below.

Through blood drawn by lash and blood drawn by sword, we learned that no union founded on the principles of liberty and equality could survive half-slave and half-free.

Datum No. 06

The adverb clause "through blood drawn by lash and blood drawn by sword" indicates that it is a metonymy. The clause does not mean literally; it is employed to stand for another idea. The meaning of the clause is still associated with a war. The war here refers to the American Civil War. The war itself has the origin in the fractious issue of slavery.

Obama's purpose of employing such metonymy is to add flavor to his address. The employed clause has hidden meanings to attract the audience's attention. Thus, it can be inferred that Obama wants to remind all Americans about the war by stating that clause. In so doing, he can give a tragic impression of the war. However, he cannot do that when he just mentions American Civil War directly.

We determined that **a modern economy** requires railroads and highways to speed travel and commerce, schools and colleges to train our workers.

Datum No. 07

The above example is a metonymy since the phrase "a modern economy" has a hidden meaning behind it. The phrase stands for an idea beyond its literal

meaning. The phrase “a modern economy” is substituted for people in the modern economy era. The reason is the one who needs railroads, schools and colleges is the person or people, not the modern economy.

Obama’s intention to employ such metonymy is to achieve conciseness. Obama only needs a brief description to express an idea which is usually delivered in a longer form. Although the expression is shorter than it should be, it does not affect to audience’s understanding. The audience already understands that Obama refers to the people in the modern economy era when he only states the phrase “a modern economy” in his address.

My oath is not so different from the pledge we all make to **the flag** that waves above and that fills our hearts with pride.

Datum No. 47

In the above example, the phrase “the flag” indicates that it is a metonymy. The flag does not literally mean a piece of cloth, usually rectangular and fixed to a pole at one edge that has a pattern which shows it represents a country or a group. However, the flag means the country where it belongs to. In this case, the flag represents the United States of America.

Obama employs such metonymy to develop symbolism. He states “the flag” as the symbol of the country to refer to the country itself. Therefore, he gives more profound meanings to the phrase “the flag.” Moreover, Obama makes his address more interesting by changing the wording. In short, he employs the metonymy to exhibit deeper and hidden meanings and thus attracting the audience’s attention.

As the conclusion, Obama has some purposes in employing metonymy in his second inaugural address. Firstly, Obama wants to add flavor to his address in order to attract the audience's attention. Then, he also has the intention to achieve conciseness. Finally, he has the purpose to develop symbolism as it can exhibit hidden meanings of his expressions.

f. Paradox

Paradox is one of the types of figurative language employed in Barack Obama's second inaugural address. The use of paradox ranks the sixth most frequent out of seven types of figurative language. It occurs 3 times in the address. In employing a paradox in his address, Obama states a statement that is apparently self-contradictory, but it may contain an insight truth. Therefore, the audience needs careful scrutiny to reveal the hidden meaning of the statement which is considered as paradox.

Obama may have some reasons to employ paradox in his second inaugural address. Firstly, his intention of employing paradox is to arrest audience's attention and provoke a fresh thought. The paradox lets the audience think about the implied meaning of the statement. In addition, his purpose is also to make his address remarkable. By employing paradox, Obama creates an unusual thought in an unusual combination of words. The example of paradox in Obama's second inaugural address is presented below.

Together, we discovered **that a free market only thrives when there are rules** to ensure competition and fair play.

Datum No. 08

The above statement is considered as a paradox. It is seen in the clause “that a free market only thrives when there are rules.” In that clause, the phrase “a free market” contradicts the word “rules.” Free means not being controlled by anyone or anything. On the other hand, rule means the accepted principle to control the way things should be done.

Obama’s intention to use such paradox in his address is to provoke a fresh thought. He lets the audience redefine the idea of free market. He wants to remind that a free market is not really free from any rules. Further in his statement, Obama explains that people still need rules in a free market to ensure the competition and fair play. Thus, Obama reveals the hidden truth of a free market in his employment of paradox.

For we, the people, understand that our country cannot succeed **when a shrinking few do very well and a growing many barely make it.**

Datum No. 13

Barack Obama also employs paradox in the above statement. The paradox is indicated in the clause “when a shrinking few do very well and a growing many barely make it.” The above clause is self-contradictory. The meaning of the clause does not seem to follow the rules of logic or accepted truth. Logically, a few shrinking people barely make it and many growing people do very well.

Barack Obama creates the paradox through an unusual combination of words. He must have a reason to employ such paradox. The possible reason is that he wants to emphasize something which its hidden meaning is implied in his statement. Obama lets the audience think about the idea of unity. He intends to

warn the American people to unite and to work together to achieve what are being the visions of the country.

But we are also heirs to those who won the peace and not just the war; **who turned sworn enemies into the surest of friends.**

Datum No. 25

The above statement is paradox since the clause “who turned sworn enemies into the surest of friends” is self-contradictory. The phrase “sworn enemies” contradicts the following phrase “the surest of friends.” Literally, sworn enemies mean people who will always hate each other. It is logically not accepted that people who always hate each other become the surest of friends.

By employing this paradox, Barack Obama has at least two intentions. Firstly, Obama wants to appreciate the founding creed for what they have done to the country. Secondly, he intends to remind all Americans how hard the founding creed’s struggle to win the war in the past. He wants to show that their struggle is as hard as to turn sworn enemies into the surest of friends which seems impossible.

In short, Barack Obama uses paradox three times in his second inaugural address. He employs three self-contradictory statements in his address. His reasons of employing the paradox are to provoke a fresh thought, to emphasize a certain idea, and to attract the audience’s attention. Through the use of paradox, Obama lets the audience think that there must be insight truths in those self-contradictory statements.

g. Simile

The least frequent type of figurative language in Obama's second inaugural address is simile. There is only one occurrence in the address. It means that Obama rarely explains the resemblance of two objects directly. He rarely compares two things directly by using a connector such as "like" or "as." On the other hand, he likes to compare two things indirectly by employing metaphor which has been discussed in the first part of this section.

Although Barack Obama only employs one simile in his address, he must have a reasonable intention to do so. Obama uses simile to attract the audience's attention and encourage their imagination to comprehend what is being communicated. The comparison in simile is helpful since it can relate meanings by framing certain aspects of the objects being compared. Thus, by employing the simile, Obama helps to create the mental image of something in the audience's mind. The only one example of simile in Barack Obama's second inaugural address is presented below.

Our journey is not complete until we find a better way to welcome the striving, hopeful immigrants who still see **America as a land of opportunity.**

Datum No. 42

In the above example, the phrase "America as a land of opportunity" indicates that it is a simile. Here, Obama compares "America" to "a land of opportunity." It means he believes that America has the resemblance with a land of opportunity although they are two unlike objects. In comparing the two objects, Obama uses the connector "as" which specifically shows that it is a simile, not a metaphor.

Barack Obama employs the simile to help the audience to relate meanings by framing certain aspects of America and a land of opportunity. By using that simile, Obama wants to explain that America, as the country of destination for many immigrants, provides many occasions which make it possible for them to do everything. In this case, the occasions are for those immigrants to work and earn money for their livings.

As the conclusion, Barack Obama employs only one simile in his second inaugural address. In that simile, Obama compares America and a land of opportunity. His intention is to explain that America becomes the destination country for many immigrants, and America provides them many possibilities to earn money for their livings.

2. Linguistic Structures

As mentioned in the chapter 1, the second objective of this research is to identify the lexical and syntactic structures of the sentences in which the figurative language is used. In the analysis of lexical structure, the researcher explains whether the type of figurative language is employed in the form of words, phrases or clauses. Besides, the analysis of syntactic structure discusses about the sentence complexity of the sentences in which the figurative language is employed.

In his second inaugural address, Obama employs seven types of figurative language in some different ways. Those types of figurative language can be indicated in the form of words, phrases or clauses. He also employs those types of

figurative language in a simple, a complex or a compound sentence. Thus, Barack Obama uses certain types of figurative language in certain ways of expression.

a. Lexical Structure

The analysis of lexical structure covers the explanation about someone's word choice, in this case Obama's word choice in employing figurative language in his second inaugural address. In stylistics, one of the most important things is the way some lexical items are organized in the word stock. Thus, this analysis shows the way Obama organizes the lexical items in employing the figurative language.

A lexical item is generally understood to represent a single meaning. The structure of it can be in the form of words, phrases, or even clauses. To convey a single meaning of figurative language, Obama employs words, phrases and also clauses. The explanations of each notion are presented in the following discussion.

1) Word

One of Barack Obama's ways to express certain figurative language in his second inaugural address is through the employment of a single word. Unlike a morpheme which may convey a meaning but does not necessarily stand on its own, a word is the smallest element which may be uttered to represent a single meaning. In this case, the word represents an idea which is considered as figurative language since the word possesses a larger meaning than its literal meaning.

In general, words are categorized into some parts of speech such as noun, verb, adjective, etc. However, the data which were obtained from Barack Obama's second inaugural address show that he only uses two out of the overall parts of speech in employing figurative language. They are noun and adjective. Specifically, Obama employs four nouns and two adjectives to express the figurative language.

America's possibilities are **limitless**; for we possess all the qualities that this world without boundaries demands: youth and drive; diversity and openness; an endless capacity for risk and a gift for reinvention.

Datum No. 11

From the above datum, the single word "limitless" indicates that it is hyperbole. Obama uses the adjective "limitless" to describe many possibilities possessed by America. Although it is only one single adjective, it contains a deeper meaning than its literal meaning. The audience needs to think the implied meaning to really understand what is being communicated by Obama.

Obama's intention to employ only one single adjective to create the hyperbole is to make his speech interesting. He does not intend to make his speech concise since after the word "limitless" he explores what he means. He explains many possibilities possessed by America which he firstly exaggerates as being limitless.

But we are also **heirs** to those who won the peace and not just the war; who turned sworn enemies into the surest of friends.

Datum No. 24

Obama employs the single word "heirs" to show that he creates a metaphor in his statement. He only needs a noun to let the audience think what he wants to deliver. The noun "heirs" makes the audience think whose family that Barack

Obama is discussing about. The audience has to be able to infer that Obama considers all Americans belong to the same family.

The purpose to employ only one single noun to create the metaphor is to achieve conciseness. Barack Obama does not need to employ a longer description to deliver the message. He does not need to explain the word “heirs” to the audience since it is a common word. Thus, Obama wants the audience to infer the meaning of the metaphor although there is only one single noun which indicates the existence of the metaphor.

2) Phrase

Besides employing only one single word to indicate the figurative language, Barack Obama also expresses it through the use of phrases. The structure of a phrase is larger than a word; it is constructed by combining some words to convey a single meaning. Although the structure of the phrase is larger than a word, it does not mean that the phrase already explains what is intended to deliver. The phrase still contains hidden meaning behind it.

As mentioned in the chapter 2, there are several types of phrase such as noun phrase, verb phrase, prepositional phrase, etc. In expressing the figurative language, Barack Obama employs only two types of phrase. They are noun phrase (NP) and prepositional phrase (PrepP). To be more specific, Obama uses 24 noun phrases and 5 prepositional phrases.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that **all men** are created equal.

Datum No. 01

The above example shows that Barack Obama employs the phrase “all men” to create a synecdoche. The phrase is constructed by two words. The first word is

“all” as determiner and the second one is “men” as the head of the phrase. The phrase is considered as a noun phrase since the word “men” as the head is a noun. In the above statement, the noun phrase plays the role as a subject of the subordinate clause.

America will remain the anchor of strong alliances **in every corner of the globe.**

Datum No. 29

To create a hyperbole in the above statement, Barack Obama uses a prepositional phrase. It is a prepositional phrase since the phrase is constructed by a preposition “in” as the head and followed by a noun phrase “every corner of the globe.” In the above example, the prepositional phrase plays the role as adverb of place, but it is exaggerated. The above phrase possibly means every region of the world.

For our journey is not complete until **our wives, our mothers and daughters** can earn a living equal to their efforts.

Datum No. 37

Obama employs metaphor in the above statement by using the noun phrase “our wives, our mothers and daughters.” The phrase is considered as noun phrase since the noun heads are nouns; they are wives, mothers, and daughters. The noun phrase in the above statement plays the role as the subject for the subordinate clause.

3) Clause

Besides in the form of words and phrases, the figurative language is also expressed in the form of clause. Unlike words and phrases, a clause has a more complicated structure. It already has a subject and a verb although it does not always stand on its own as a sentence. By employing a clause to create figurative

language, it means that Obama already helps the audience to easily catch the meaning. It happens because he provides more details in a clause rather than in a word or a phrase.

In general, there are three kinds of clause. They are noun clause, adjective clause, and adverb clause. Barack Obama employs those three kinds of clause to create figurative language in his second inaugural address. The specification is 10 noun clauses, 4 adverb clauses and 2 adjective clauses. The example of each is presented as follows.

Together, we discovered **that a free market only thrives when there are rules to ensure competition and fair play.**

Datum No. 8

The above statement contains a clause which is considered as a paradox. The clause itself is a noun clause. It is a noun clause since it begins with the word “that.” In this case, the noun clause is used as the object of the sentence. Since the noun clause is an object, it is essential to the sentence. Without that noun clause, Obama’s statement cannot express the complete thought.

Through blood drawn by lash and blood drawn by sword, we learned that no union founded on the principles of liberty and equality could survive half-slave and half-free.

Datum No. 06

In the above example, the clause “Through blood drawn by lash and blood drawn by sword” is considered as a metonymy. The clause itself is an adverb clause. It is an adverb clause of manner. It explains the way Americans learn about the union with the principle of liberty and equality. The adverb clause is a dependent clause since it cannot stand on its own.

Our brave men and women in uniform, **tempered by the flames of battle**, are unmatched in skill and courage.

Datum No. 22

The statement contains a clause which indicates a metaphor. The clause is an adjective clause since it modifies the subject “Our brave men and women in uniform.” It gives more information about the subject. Actually, the complete clause is “(who are) tempered by the flames of battle,” but Obama did an ellipsis to the two words “who” and “are”. Although some parts are deleted, the sentence still makes sense and can be understood by the audience.

b. Syntactic Structure

Besides to identify the lexical structure, the second objective also aims to identify the syntactic structure of the sentences in which the figurative language is used. In the analysis of syntactic structure, the researcher categorizes the sentences into three sentence structures; they are simple, complex, and compound sentences.

From the total 51 data, 38 of them are employed in complex sentences. Then, there are 9 data employed in simple sentences. Finally, 4 data are employed in compound sentences. Actually there are only 37 sentences to be analyzed in this research although the types of figurative language reach 51 data. It happens because there are 11 sentences contain more than one datum in each sentence. The example of each sentence is presented below.

1) Simple Sentence

In his second inaugural address, Barack Obama employs 6 simple sentences to create 4 types of figurative language, namely metaphor, hyperbole, synecdoche, and personification. It means that one of the ways to create those types of figurative language is through a sentence which has only one full predication in the form of independent clause. The examples are provided below.

Today we continue **a never-ending journey** to bridge the meaning of those words with the realities of our time.

Datum No. 02

The above statement contains two types of figurative language, metaphor and hyperbole. The statement has the structure as a simple sentence. Although the sentence is long and has compound predicate, it still remains as a simple sentence. The compound predicate is shown in the employment of the verbs “continue” and “to bridge.” The compound predicate forms the only one clause in that sentence.

America will remain the anchor of strong alliances in every corner of the globe.

Datum No. 27

By employing the above simple sentence, Obama creates three types of figurative language, namely synecdoche, metaphor and hyperbole. Since it is a simple sentence, it only has one subject and one predicate. In this case, the predicate is a verb phrase “will remain.” The other parts of the sentence play the role as an object and an adverb of place.

You and I, as citizens, have the power to set **this country’s course**.

Datum No. 49

Obama creates a metaphor through the use of the above sentence. The sentence has the structure of a simple sentence. Although it has compound subject and

compound predicate, it still remains a simple sentence. First, the compound subject is “you and I.” Then, the verbs “have” and “to set” are the compound predicate.

2) Complex Sentence

In creating figurative language in his second inaugural address, Obama mostly employs complex sentences. He expresses those types of figurative language through a sentence that contains an independent clause and at least one dependent clause. To make the explanation clearer, the researcher provides some example below.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that **all men** are created equal.

Datum No. 01

In the above example, Obama employs a complex sentence to create a synecdoche. It is a complex sentence since it consists of an independent clause and a dependent clause. The clause “we hold these truths to be self-evident” is the independent clause which serves as the main clause, and the clause “that all men are created equal” is the dependent clause which plays the role as the subordinate clause.

We determined that **a modern economy** requires railroads and highways to speed travel and commerce, schools and colleges to train our workers.

Datum No. 07

Obama employs the above sentence to create a metonymy. The sentence is a complex sentence since it has an independent clause and a dependent clause. The independent clause is “we determined”, then followed by the dependent clause as the object. The dependent clause is a noun clause since it begins with the word “that.”

This generation of Americans has been tested by crises that steeled our resolve and proved our resilience.

Datum No. 09

In the above example, Obama employs a complex sentence to create a personification and a metaphor. In the main clause, “this generation of Americans” is the subject; the predicate is a verb phrase “has been tested by.” As the subordinate clause, Obama employs an adjective clause which explains the word “crises.”

3) Compound Sentence

Besides simple and complex sentences, Barack Obama also uses compound sentences to create figurative language in his second inaugural address. It means he employs sentences which have more than one independent clause in those sentences. To make the explanation clearer, the researcher provides some examples below.

But **America** cannot resist this transition, we must lead it.

Datum No.19

The above sentence is a compound sentence in which a synecdoche occurs. It has two independent clauses, but it does not have any dependent clause. The two independent clauses are joined by a coordinator “but.” The sentence may be shorter than a simple sentence, but it still remains a compound sentence since it has two full predications.

We will defend our people and uphold our values through **strength of arms** and rule of law.

Datum No. 26

The statement is the datum for synecdoche. It is a compound sentence since it has two independent clauses. The two clauses are joined by the connector “and.” If the

two clauses are separated, each of them still can stand on its own. The first independent clause is “We will defend our people.” Then, the second independent clause shares the same subject with the first one. Thus, the second clause is “We will uphold our values through strength of arms and rule of law.”

With common effort and common purpose, with passion and dedication, let us answer **the call of history** and carry into an uncertain future that precious light of freedom.

Datum No. 50

Personification and metaphor occur in the above example. They are employed in a compound sentence. The sentence above has two independent clauses; they are joined by a connector “and.” The first independent clause is “let us answer the call of history.” Then, the second one is “let us carry into an uncertain future that precious light of freedom.”

3. The Effectiveness of the Use of Figurative Language in Barack Obama’s Second Inaugural Address

In his second inaugural address, Barack Obama employs seven types of figurative language. The seven types of figurative language occur in the form of words, phrases and also clauses. Moreover, Barack Obama employs simple, complex and compound sentences to create those types of figurative language.

Metaphor which ranks the most frequent type of figurative language is employed mostly in the form of noun phrases and in complex sentences. It also happens to synecdoche. Synecdoche is also employed mostly in the form of noun phrases and in complex sentences. In addition, simile, which only occurs once, is also employed in the form of noun phrase and in a complex sentence. Thus, it can

be inferred that most types of figurative language are employed in the form of noun phrases and in complex sentences.

By employing those types of figurative language with such lexical and syntactic structures, Barack Obama may achieve the effectiveness to attract the audience's attention. Barack Obama can easily attract the audience's attention by employing some words which do not mean literally. The example is presented as follows.

Today we continue **a never-ending journey** to bridge the meaning of those words with the realities of our time.

Datum No. 02

The audience may assume that the word "journey" does not mean literally traveling to a certain destination. The audience may interpret it as the struggle in running the government. By doing so, Obama lets the audience think the implied meanings of the word. The audience may question themselves about the meanings. Thus, Barack Obama makes the audience active, at least to think.

In creating the figurative language, Barack Obama employs common words so that the audience does not get confused. Although the words in figurative language do not mean literally, the audience are still able to guess the meaning. In delivering a certain idea, Barack Obama does not employ technical words which are hard to comprehend. For example, to create metaphors in his second inaugural address, Obama employs common words such as "**journey**" in datum no. 02, "**brothers**" in datum no. 39, and "**wives**" in datum no. 37.

Through the use of figurative language, Barack Obama is able to emphasize the idea he wants to deliver. He shows the important points to the audience. As a

result, the audience know the points being talked about and it helps them to understand the speech easily.

“Our brave men and women in uniform, tempered by the flames of battle, are **unmatched** in skill and courage.”

Datum no. 23

Obama states the word “**unmatched**” to emphasize the quality of American soldiers. He wants to emphasize how strong American soldiers are. Therefore, the emphasized point is the clue to understand the meaning of the whole speech.

Another effectiveness of employing those types of figurative language with such lexical and syntactic structures is that Barack Obama can avoid monotony. His second inaugural address does not sound monotonous since he employs the seven types of figurative language in some different lexical and syntactic structures. He may create a type of figurative language in the form of words, phrases or clauses. Moreover, he constructs simple, complex, and compound sentences in which he employs figurative language. For example, Barack Obama employs some different terms to refer to American women such as “**sisters**” in datum no. 39, “**wives**” in datum no. 37, and “**daughters**” in datum no. 37.

Finally, Barack Obama can make his inaugural address memorable by employing the seven types of figurative language with such lexical and syntactic structures. Obama does not deliver some points explicitly because he wants them to be worth remembering. When an idea is delivered in a special way, it must be memorable to the audience. The example is presented as follows.

Together, we discovered **that a free market only thrives when there are rules to ensure competition and fair play.**

Datum no. 08

It is memorable when Obama says “**a free market only thrives when there are rules.**” The audience may think again and redefine the idea of free market. Barack Obama reminds them that a free market is not truly free since there are still rules in it. If he delivers his speech explicitly, the audience may directly understand but the speech may not be memorable in their minds.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter is divided into two sections. The first section is conclusions which provide the summary of the research findings. The researcher draws the conclusions based on the findings of the two research objectives. In the second section, the researcher presents several suggestions for students majoring in linguistics as well as future researchers, and readers in general.

A. Conclusions

Although this research has only two objectives, there are three main conclusions which can be drawn. The first conclusion is concerned with the types of figurative language employed in Barack Obama's second inaugural address. Then, the second one deals with the lexical and syntactic structures of the sentences in which the figurative language is used. Finally, the researcher also makes a conclusion about the effectiveness of the use of figurative language in Obama's second inaugural address.

1. In his second inaugural address, Obama employs seven types of figurative language. They are simile, metaphor, personification, metonymy, paradox, hyperbole, and synecdoche. Those types of figurative language are found in 51 data. The most frequent type of figurative language is metaphor which occurs 16 times. It means that Obama prefers to make an indirect comparison of two unrelated objects. The way metaphor is expressed in his inaugural address is by

stating two unrelated objects being compared, by mentioning an object which actually refers to another object and by employing certain verbs which are associated with certain objects. Through the use of metaphor in his inaugural address, Obama is able to realize a new and different meaning of an object or idea.

As the second most frequent type, synecdoche occurs 10 times. Through the use of synecdoche, Obama can mention a part of something to designate the whole or vice versa. When he only mentions a part of something, he wants to emphasize the function of the specific part being mentioned. On the other hand, he intends to achieve brevity when he states the whole to designate a part of something. Following synecdoche, there is hyperbole in the third position which occurs 9 times. In employing hyperbole, Barack Obama exaggerates something to emphasize a certain idea being talked about. As a result, Obama is able to convince the audience to believe in what he delivers. After that, personification ranks the fourth most frequent type which occurs 8 times. By employing personification in his inaugural address, Obama gives a human characteristic to a non-human object. The aim is to help audience in understanding the idea that Obama tries to deliver. The personification gives the audience a more complete understanding of a concept which is difficult to comprehend.

In the fifth position, there is metonymy with 4 occurrences. In metonymy, Obama mentions an object to designate another object which is still associated. The aim is to give more profound meaning to the object being mentioned. Since metonymy contains hidden meanings, it attracts audience's attention. The use of metonymy also develops symbolism in Obama's second inaugural address. Then,

paradox ranks in the sixth position with 3 occurrences. Obama employs paradox in a statement which is apparently self-contradictory to arrest audience's attention and to provoke a fresh thought. He creates paradox through the use of an unusual thought in an unusual combination of words. Thus, paradox makes Obama's second inaugural address memorable. Finally, the least frequent type is simile which occurs only once. By using simile, Barack Obama compares two things directly. The comparison in simile is helpful since it can relate meanings by framing certain aspects of the objects being compared. Simile helps the audience to create the mental image of the objects being compared.

2. The second conclusion is related to the lexical and syntactic structures of the sentences in which figurative language is used in Obama's second inaugural address. In the analysis of lexical structure, the findings show that Obama employs figurative language in the form of words, phrases, and clauses. In Obama's second inaugural address, one of the ways to express the figurative language is by employing a word. A single word can represent figurative language since it has a larger meaning than its literal meaning. There are 6 data which show that the figurative language is employed in the form of words. Then, Obama also expresses the figurative language through the use of phrases. In his second inaugural address, Obama employs 29 phrases in creating the figurative language. Finally, he employs clauses in expressing the figurative language. The types of clause used in expressing the figurative language are noun clause, adjective clause, and adverb clause. By using clauses, Obama helps the audience to easily

understand the meaning of his address since he provides more details in a clause rather than in a word or a phrase.

The analysis of syntactic structure shows that the types of figurative language are employed in simple, complex, and compound sentences. Most types of figurative language are employed in complex sentences. There are 38 data of figurative language which are employed in complex sentences. In complex sentences, Obama provides more details in the subordinate clauses to express the figurative language. Thus, it helps the audience to understand the meaning of his second inaugural address. On the other hand, he expresses the figurative language briefly in simple sentences to achieve conciseness. There are 9 data of figurative language which are employed in simple sentences. By employing simple sentences, he wants to be straight to the point. Hence, the audience can figure out the points being talked about. Finally, Barack Obama creates figurative language by stating some ideas in compound sentences. In his second inaugural address, there are 4 data of figurative language which are employed in compound sentences.

3. Barack Obama can achieve effectiveness by employing figurative language in his second inaugural address. Firstly, the use of figurative language helps him to attract the audience's attention. It happens because the words he employs to create figurative language do not mean literally. Then, he can also avoid monotony by creating figurative language in his second inaugural address. The different lexical and syntactic structures also help him to avoid monotony. Finally, Barack Obama is able to make his second inaugural address memorable

since he chooses to employ figurative language. It surely makes his second inaugural address worth remembering.

B. Suggestions

Considering the conclusions drawn above, the researcher proposes some suggestions as follows.

1. To students majoring in linguistics

The researcher suggests that students who are majoring in linguistics have to learn stylistics seriously since every text, discourse or speech has its own style. They have to be able to reveal the style by employing stylistic approach. Moreover, there are still many possibilities to conduct research in stylistics.

2. To future researchers

Since a speech shows stylistic dexterity, it is expected that future researchers can conduct another stylistic analysis of a speech. The topic may not be only about the figurative language, but also about the rhetorical techniques. Moreover, it is also a good chance for future researchers to analyze other types of speech such as campaign speech and other ceremonial speeches.

3. To readers in general

After reading this research, the readers are expected to acknowledge the language phenomena, especially the phenomenon of figurative language in an inaugural address. Hopefully the readers can recognize that figurative language is not only employed in literary works, but also in a speech. Moreover, the researcher suggests that the readers should be careful when constructing a sentence in which he or she employs figurative language.

REFERENCES

A. Printed Sources

- Abrams, M. H. 1983. *Glossary of Literary Terms: Fourth Edition*. New York: Carnell University.
- Azar, B. S. 1992. *Fundamentals of English Grammar - Second Edition*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
- Barrett, H. 1973. *Practical Methods in Speech*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
- Barry, P. 1995. *Beginning Theory*. Manchester: Manchester University Press.
- Bell, L. C., J. L. Conners, and T. F. Sheckels. 2008. *Perspectives on Political Communication – a Case Approach*. Essex: Pearson Education.
- Bogdan, R.C., and S. K. Biklen. 1982. *Qualitative Research for Education: An Introduction to Theory and Methods*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon, Inc.
- Burton-Roberts, N. 1986. *Analysing Sentences: An Introduction to English Syntax*. Essex: Longman Group Ltd.
- Bussmann, H. 1996. *Routledge Dictionary of Language and Linguistics*. London: Routledge.
- Chapman, R. 1973. *Linguistics and Literature: An Introduction to Literary Stylistics*. London: Edward Arnold Ltd.
- Coyle, et.al. 1993. *Literary Terms and Criticism*. London: Macmillan Press Ltd.
- Crume, G. O. 1925. *College English Grammar*. Richmond Virginia: Johnson Publishing Company.
- DiYanni, R and P. C. Hoy II. 2001. *Scribner Handbook for Writers*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
- Dorcas, Balogun Oluwafunmilayo. 2011. A Stylistic Analysis of a Selected Campaign Speech of President Goodluck Jonathan. *A Thesis*. Ilorin: the Department of English, Faculty of Arts, University of Ilorin.
- Frank, M. 1972. *Modern English: A Practical Reference Guide*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall, Inc.
- Frederik, J. T. 1988. *English Poetry, An Introduction to Indonesian Students*. Jakarta: P2LPTK.
- Galperin, I. R. 2010. *English Stylistics*. Moscow: URSS Publisher.

- Gill, R. 1995. *Mastering English Literature*. London: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Goatly, A. 1997. *The Language of Metaphors*. London: Routledge.
- Greenbaum, S and G. Nelson, *An Introduction to English Grammar*, 3rd ed. London: Pearson Ltd.
- Hacker, D. and B. Renshaw. 1989. *Writing With a Voice: A Rhetoric And Handbook*. Glenview: Scott, Foresman.
- Holman, C. H., and W. Harmon. 1986. *A Handbook to Literature*. 5th ed. New York: Macmillan.
- Hughes, R. 1996. *English in Speech and Writing: Investigating Language and Literature*. London: Routledge.
- Ito, R. 2012. "Stylistic Analysis of Barack H. Obama's Inaugural Address 2009" in *The Official Conference Proceedings of the Asian Conference on Education*. Tokyo: Keio University Press.
- Katamba, F. 1993. *Morphology*. Houndmills: Macmillan.
- Kennedy, X. J. 1979. *Literature: an Introduction to Fiction, Poetry, and Drama*. New York: Little Brown and company.
- Kennon, D. R. & Boller Jr. 2004. *White House History – Presidential Inaugurations number 15*. Washington D.C.: The White House Historical Association.
- Langan, J. 2003. *Sentence Skills: A Workbook for Writers, Form B*. Boston: McGraw-Hill.
- Leech, G. 2006. *A Glossary of English Grammar*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
- Leech, G. and J. Svartvik. 1975. *A Communicative Grammar of English*. London: Longman.
- Leech, G. and Short, M. 1981. *Style in Fiction*. New York: Longman Group Limited.
- Lehman, P.W. 1996. *Descriptive Linguistics: An Introduction*. New York: Random House, Inc.
- Lutz, G and D. Stevenson. 2005. *The Writer's Digest Grammar Desk Reference*. Cincinnati: Writer's Digest Book.
- Matthews, P. 2005. *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics*. New York: Oxford University Press.

- McArthur, T. 1992. *The Oxford Companion to the English Language*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- McClelland and Marcotte. 2003. *Writing Matters! Introduction to Writing and Grammar*. New York: McGrawHill.
- McCroskey, J. C. 2006. *An Introduction to Rhetorical Communication – a Western Rhetorical Perspective*. Essex: Pearson Education, Inc.
- Moleong, J. L. 2001. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif*. Bandung: PT Remaja Rosodakarya.
- Murray, D. E and M. A. Christison. 2011. *What English Language Teachers Need to Know*. New York: Routledge.
- Nation, P. 2001. *Learning Vocabulary in Another Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- O'Grady, W, and Videia P. de Guzman. 1997 "Morphology: The Analysis of Words Structure." In *Contemporary Linguistics: An Introduction*. Harlow: Addison Wesley Longman.
- Oshima, A., and A. Hogue. 1991. *Writing Academic English: A Writing and Sentence Structure Handbook*. Boston: Addison Wesley Publishing Company.
- Parrott, M. 2000. *Grammar for English Language Teachers*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- Perrine, L. 1984. *Literature: Structure, Sound, and Sense*. 6th ed. Fort Worth: Harcourt Brace College Publications.
- Richards, J., et.al. 1985. *Longman Dictionary of Applied Linguistics*. London: Longman.
- Rozakis, L. 2003. *English Grammar for the Utterly Confused*. New York: McGraw Hill.
- Selinger, H., and E. Shohamy. 1989. *Second Language Research Methods*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Shaw, H. 1985. *Concise Dictionary of Literary Terms*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Short, M. 1996. *Exploring the Language of Poems, Plays and Prose*. London: Addison. Wesley Longman Limited.
- Simpson, P. 2004. *Stylistics: A Resource Book for Students*. London: Routledge.
- Thorne, S. 2008. *Mastering Advanced English Language*. Basingstoke: Palgrave.

- Vanderstoep, W., and D. Jhonston. 2008. *Research Method for Everyday Life: Blending Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*. San Fransisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Wales, K. 2001. *A Dictionary of Stylistics*. London: Longman.
- Widdowson, H.G. 1975. *Stylistics and the Teaching of Literature*. London: Longman.
- Wiersma, W. 1995. *Research Methods in Education: An Introduction. Sixth ed.* Needham Heights, Massachusetts: A Simon and Schuster Company.
- Wren and Martin. 1990. *High School English Grammar and Composition*. New Delhi: S.Chand and Co Ltd.

B. Electronic Sources

- Press Secretary. 2009. President Barack Obama.
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/president-obama>. Retrieved on September 14, 2013.
- Press Secretary. 2013. Inaugural Address by President Barack Obama.
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2013/01/21/inaugural-address-president-barack-obama>. Retrieved on September 14, 2013.

Appendix 1. Types of Figurative Language, Lexical Structure, and Syntactic Structure in Barack Obama's Second Inaugural Address

Sim : Simile	Wrđ : Word	N : Noun	IC : Independent Clause
Mtp : Metaphor	Phr : Phrase	Adv : Adverb	
Per : Personification	Cls : Clause	Adj : Adjective	
Mtn : Metonymy	Smp : Simple	NP : Noun Phrase	
: Paradox	Cmx : Complex	PrepP : Prepositional Phrase	
Hyp : Hyperbole	Cmp : Compound	NC : Noun Clause	
Syn : Synecdoche		AdvC : Adverbial Clause	
		AdjC : Adjective Clause	

No.	Sentence	Figurative Language							Lexical Structure			Syntactic Structure			Explanation
		Sim	Mtp	Per	Mtn	Par	Hyp	Syn	Wrđ	Phr	Cls	Smp	Cmx	Cmp	
1	We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal.							√		NP			√		It is synecdoche because the word “all men” actually refers to not only men, but also all human beings (men and women)
2	Today we continue a never-ending journey to bridge the meaning of those words with the realities of our time.		√							NP		√			The phrase "a never-ending journey" indicates that it is a metaphor since journey here actually means the struggle in running the government. Thus, the journey is believed to have resemblance to the struggle in running the government.

No.	Sentence	Figurative Language							Lexical Structure			Syntactic Structure			Explanation
		Sim	Mtp	Per	Mtn	Par	Hyp	Syn	Wrd	Phr	Cls	Smp	Cmx	Cmp	
3	Today we continue a never-ending journey to bridge the meaning of those words with the realities of our time.						√			NP		√			The phrase “a never-ending journey” is categorized as hyperbole since it exaggerates a journey which seems very long and has no ending.
4	For history tells us that while these truths may be self-evident, they’ve never been self-executing.			√							AdvC		√		The clause "for history tells us" indicates that it is personification since history is not human being who can tell something; even history is an abstract word.
5	While freedom is a gift from God , it must be secured by His people here on Earth.		√								AdvC		√		The clause "while freedom is a gift from God" is classified as metaphor because "freedom" is compared to and believed to have resemblance to "a gift from God".
6	Through blood drawn by lash and blood drawn by sword , we learned that no union founded on the principles of liberty and equality could survive half-slave and half-free.				√						AdvC		√		The clause "Through blood drawn by lash and blood drawn by sword" is metonymy because it is substituted for the tragic experience of slavery and/or war.

No.	Sentence	Figurative Language							Lexical Structure			Syntactic Structure			Explanation
		Sim	Mtp	Per	Mtn	Par	Hyp	Syn	Wrd	Phr	Cls	Smp	Cmx	Cmp	
7	We determined that a modern economy requires railroads and highways to speed travel and commerce, schools and colleges to train our workers.				√					NP			√		"a modern economy" is considered as metonymy since it is substituted for people in the modern economy era.
8	Together, we discovered that a free market only thrives when there are rules to ensure competition and fair play.					√					NC		√		The clause in bold is paradox because it contains the word "free" which contradicts the word "rules".
9	This generation of Americans has been tested by crises that steeled our resolve and proved our resilience.			√							IC		√		It is personification because "crises" is not human who can test someone.
10	This generation of Americans has been tested by crises that steeled our resolve and proved our resilience.		√								AdjC		√		The clause in bold is metaphor since it contains the word "steeled" which is usually used to describe the process of being strong as metal. Thus, "our resolve" is believed to have resemblance to metal.

No.	Sentence	Figurative Language							Lexical Structure			Syntactic Structure			Explanation
		Sim	Mtp	Per	Mtn	Par	Hyp	Syn	Wrd	Phr	Cls	Smp	Cmx	Cmp	
11	America's possibilities are limitless ; for we possess all the qualities that this world without boundaries demands: youth and drive; diversity and openness; an endless capacity for risk and a gift for reinvention.						√		Adj				√		It is hyperbole since "limitless" is the exaggeration of "many", in this case many possibilities possessed by America.
12	America's possibilities are limitless; for we possess all the qualities that this world without boundaries demands: youth and drive; diversity and openness; an endless capacity for risk and a gift for reinvention.						√			NP			√		The phrase "an endless capacity" is classified as hyperbole since it is the exaggeration of a very large capacity.
13	For we, the people, understand that our country cannot succeed when a shrinking few do very well and a growing many barely make it.					√					AdvC		√		The clause in bold is paradox since it contains the word "shrinking" which contradicts the word "very well" and the word "growing" that contradicts "barely".
14	We believe that America's prosperity must rest upon the broad shoulders of a rising middle class.				√					PrepP			√		It is metonymy because the phrase "broad shoulders" is substituted for the power to prop up the burden.

No.	Sentence	Figurative Language							Lexical Structure			Syntactic Structure			Explanation
		Sim	Mtp	Per	Mtn	Par	Hyp	Syn	Wrd	Phr	Cls	Smp	Cmx	Cmp	
15	We are true to our creed when a little girl born into the bleakest poverty knows that she has the same chance to succeed as anybody else, because she is American.						√			NP			√		The phrase "the bleakest poverty" is categorized as hyperbole since it is the exaggeration of a very terrible poverty, moreover there is no exact standard of being bleak.
16	But while the means will change, our purpose endures: a nation that rewards the effort and determination of every single American.							√		NP			√		It is synecdoche since the word "a nation" does not mean the whole citizens, it only designates the government, even only a part of the government.
17	But we reject the belief that America must choose between caring for the generation that built this country and investing in the generation that will build its future.							√	N				√		The word "America" can be classified as synecdoche because it does not mean all Americans, but it only means the government of America.
18	We will respond to the threat of climate change, knowing that the failure to do so would betray our children and future generations.			√							NC		√		The clause in bold is personification since in that clause the failure is like human who can betray someone.

No.	Sentence	Figurative Language							Lexical Structure			Syntactic Structure			Explanation
		Sim	Mtp	Per	Mtn	Par	Hyp	Syn	Wrd	Phr	Cls	Smp	Cmx	Cmp	
19	But America cannot resist this transition, we must lead it.							√	N					√	It is synecdoche because America here means all Americans, not only the government.
20	That is how we will preserve our planet , commanded to our care by God.							√		NP			√		The phrase "our planet" is categorized as synecdoche since it does not mean the whole planet, it only designates the region (land and ocean) of America.
21	Our brave men and women in uniform , tempered by the flames of battle, are unmatched in skill and courage.							√		NP			√		It is synecdoche since "men and women in uniform" here does not mean all people who wear uniform, it only designates the soldiers.
22	Our brave men and women in uniform, tempered by the flames of battle , are unmatched in skill and courage.		√								AdjC		√		The clause "tempered by the flames of battle" is classified as metaphor since the one which is usually tempered by the flames is metal, not men and women in uniform.

No.	Sentence	Figurative Language							Lexical Structure			Syntactic Structure			Explanation
		Sim	Mtp	Per	Mtn	Par	Hyp	Syn	Wrd	Phr	Cls	Smp	Cmx	Cmp	
23	Our brave men and women in uniform, tempered by the flames of battle, are unmatched in skill and courage.						√		Adj				√		It is hyperbole because the word "unmatched" is the exaggeration of "very strong", in fact there is still possibility to be beaten.
24	But we are also heirs to those who won the peace and not just the war; who turned sworn enemies into the surest of friends.		√						N				√		The word "heirs" is categorized as metaphor because it is believed to have resemblance to "we" or Americans. In fact, heirs mean family. Thus, in this case all Americans are said to be family although in real world they may not be family or relative.
25	But we are also heirs to those who won the peace and not just the war; who turned sworn enemies into the surest of friends.					√					AdjC		√		The clause in bold is paradox because "sworn enemies" contradicts "the surest of friends".

No.	Sentence	Figurative Language							Lexical Structure			Syntactic Structure			Explanation
		Sim	Mtp	Per	Mtn	Par	Hyp	Syn	Wrd	Phr	Cls	Smp	Cmx	Cmp	
26	We will defend our people and uphold our values through strength of arms and rule of law.							√		NP				√	The phrase "strength of arms" is classified as synecdoche because actually it is not only the strength of arms, but also the strength of the whole body.
27	America will remain the anchor of strong alliances in every corner of the globe.							√	N			√			It is synecdoche because here America means the whole citizens of the U.S, not only the government.
28	America will remain the anchor of strong alliances in every corner of the globe.		√								IC	√			It is metaphor because America is believed to have resemblance to the anchor of strong alliances.
29	America will remain the anchor of strong alliances in every corner of the globe .						√			PrepP		√			The phrase "in every corner of the globe" is hyperbole since it is the exaggeration of "worldwide", even the globe has no corner.

No.	Sentence	Figurative Language							Lexical Structure			Syntactic Structure			Explanation
		Sim	Mtp	Per	Mtn	Par	Hyp	Syn	Wrd	Phr	Cls	Smp	Cmx	Cmp	
30	We will support democracy from Asia to Africa, from the Americas to the Middle East , because our interests and our conscience compel us to act on behalf of those who long for freedom.						√			PrepP			√		It is hyperbole because those words are actually describing the word “around the world” but those are exaggerated.
31	And we must be a source of hope to the poor, the sick, the marginalized, the victims of prejudice.		√								IC	√			It is metaphor since the word "we" (in this case America) is believed to have resemblance to a source of hope.
32	We, the people, declare today that the most evident of truths — that all of us are created equal — is the star that guides us still.			√							IC		√		The clause in bold can be classified as personification because the star is not human who can guide someone.
33	as it (the star) guided our forebears through Seneca Falls, and Selma, and Stonewall.			√							IC	√			It is personification because the star is not human who can guide "our forebears".
34	as it (the star) guided all those men and women.			√							IC	√			It is personification because the star is not human who can guide "all those mean and women".

No.	Sentence	Figurative Language							Lexical Structure			Syntactic Structure			Explanation
		Sim	Mtp	Per	Mtn	Par	Hyp	Syn	Wrd	Phr	Cls	Smp	Cmx	Cmp	
35	For our journey is not complete until our wives, our mothers and daughters can earn a living equal to their efforts.		√							NP			√		The phrase "our journey" is metaphor since it means the struggle in running the government. Thus, the journey is believed to have resemblance to the struggle in running the government.
36	For our journey is not complete until our wives, our mothers and daughters can earn a living equal to their efforts.							√		NP			√		It is synecdoche since the phrase "our wives, our mothers and daughters" actually refers to all American women.
37	For our journey is not complete until our wives, our mothers and daughters can earn a living equal to their efforts.		√							NP			√		Not only synecdoche, but the phrase in bold is also metaphor because our wives, mothers and daughters are the female members of a family. Therefore, all Americans are family although in real world they do not belong to the same family.

No.	Sentence	Figurative Language							Lexical Structure			Syntactic Structure			Explanation
		Sim	Mtp	Per	Mtn	Par	Hyp	Syn	Wrd	Phr	Cls	Smp	Cmx	Cmp	
38	Our journey is not complete until our gay brothers and sisters are treated like anyone else under the law.		√							NP			√		The phrase "our journey" is metaphor since it means the struggle in running the government. Thus, the journey is believed to have resemblance to the struggle in running the government.
39	Our journey is not complete until our gay brothers and sisters are treated like anyone else under the law.		√							NP			√		It is metaphor because brothers and sisters are the members of a family. Hence, in this case all Americans are family although in real world they do not belong to the same family.
40	Our journey is not complete until no citizen is forced to wait for hours to exercise the right to vote.		√							NP			√		The phrase "our journey" is metaphor since it means the struggle in running the government. Thus, the journey is believed to have resemblance to the struggle in running the government.

No.	Sentence	Figurative Language							Lexical Structure			Syntactic Structure			Explanation
		Sim	Mtp	Per	Mtn	Par	Hyp	Syn	Wrd	Phr	Cls	Smp	Cmx	Cmp	
41	Our journey is not complete until we find a better way to welcome the striving, hopeful immigrants who still see America as a land of opportunity.		√							NP			√		The phrase "our journey" is metaphor since it means the struggle in running the government. Thus, the journey is believed to have resemblance to the struggle in running the government.
42	Our journey is not complete until we find a better way to welcome the striving, hopeful immigrants who still see America as a land of opportunity.	√								NP			√		It is simile since America is directly compared to a land of opportunity by the connector "as".
43	(our Journey is not complete) until bright young students and engineers are enlisted in our workforce rather than expelled from our country.							√		NP			√		The phrase "bright young students and engineers" is considered as synecdoche because it actually refers to all potential great workers.

No.	Sentence	Figurative Language							Lexical Structure			Syntactic Structure			Explanation
		Sim	Mtp	Per	Mtn	Par	Hyp	Syn	Wrd	Phr	Cls	Smp	Cmx	Cmp	
44	Our journey is not complete until all our children, from the streets of Detroit to the hills of Appalachia, to the quiet lanes of Newtown, know that they are cared for and cherished and always safe from harm.		√							NP			√		The phrase "our journey" is metaphor since it means the struggle in running the government. Thus, the journey is believed to have resemblance to the struggle in running the government.
45	Our journey is not complete until all our children, from the streets of Detroit to the hills of Appalachia, to the quiet lanes of Newtown , know that they are cared for and cherished and always safe from harm.						√			PrepP			√		It is hyperbole since that long phrase in bold only means entire region of America.
46	We must act, knowing that today's victories will be only partial and that it will be up to those who stand here in four years and 40 years and 400 years hence to advance the timeless spirit once conferred to us in a spare Philadelphia hall.						√			PrepP			√		It is hyperbole since that long phrase only means the next period.

No.	Sentence	Figurative Language							Lexical Structure			Syntactic Structure			Explanation
		Sim	Mtp	Per	Mtn	Par	Hyp	Syn	Wrd	Phr	Cls	Smp	Cmx	Cmp	
47	My oath is not so different from the pledge we all make to the flag that waves above and that fills our hearts with pride.				√					NP			√		"the flag" can be classified as synecdoche since it is substituted for the country.
48	My oath is not so different from the pledge we all make to the flag that waves above and that fills our hearts with pride.			√							AdjC		√		It is personification because the flag cannot really fill the heart with pride.
49	You and I, as citizens, have the power to set this country's course.		√							NP		√			The phrase "this country's course" is classified as metaphor because the word "course" means the direction in which a ship moves. Thus, in this case "country" is compared to and believed to have resemblance to "ship".
50	With common effort and common purpose, with passion and dedication, let us answer the call of history and carry into an uncertain future that precious light of freedom.			√						NP				√	It is personification since the history is not human being, it cannot call someone.

No.	Sentence	Figurative Language							Lexical Structure			Syntactic Structure			Explanation
		Sim	Mtp	Per	Mtn	Par	Hyp	Syn	Wrd	Phr	Cls	Smp	Cmx	Cmp	
51	With common effort and common purpose, with passion and dedication, let us answer the call of history and carry into an uncertain future that precious light of freedom.		√							NP				√	The phrase "that precious light of freedom" is categorized as metaphor because the word "light" here does not mean real light or something associated with it, but it means hope. Therefore, light is indirectly compared to hope in this metaphor.
TOTAL		1	16	8	4	3	9	10	6	29	16	9	38	4	

SURAT PERNYATAAN TRIANGULASI

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini, saya:

Nama : Hilyatus Sa'adah

NIM : 10211141006

Program Studi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

menyatakan bahwa saya telah melakukan triangulasi data pada karya ilmiah (skripsi) dari mahasiswa:

Nama : Ahmad Munir

NIM : 10211141012

Program Studi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

Judul : A Stylistic Analysis of Barack Obama's Second Inaugural Address

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya buat, semoga dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Yogyakarta, 15 Juli 2014

Triangulator,

Hilyatus Sa'adah

SURAT PERNYATAAN TRIANGULASI

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini, saya:

Nama : Juani Vinafari

NIM : 10211141011

Program Studi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

menyatakan bahwa saya telah melakukan triangulasi data pada karya ilmiah (skripsi) dari mahasiswa:

Nama : Ahmad Munir

NIM : 10211141012

Program Studi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

Judul : A Stylistic Analysis of Barack Obama's Second Inaugural Address

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya buat, semoga dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Yogyakarta, 15 Juli 2014

Triangulator,

Juani Vinafari

SURAT PERNYATAAN TRIANGULASI

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini, saya:

Nama : Sabar Artiyono

NIM : 10211141015

Program Studi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

menyatakan bahwa saya telah melakukan triangulasi data pada karya ilmiah (skripsi) dari mahasiswa:

Nama : Ahmad Munir

NIM : 10211141012

Program Studi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

Judul : A Stylistic Analysis of Barack Obama's Second Inaugural Address

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya buat, semoga dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Yogyakarta, 15 Juli 2014

Triangulator,

Sabar Artiyono