

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

4.1 Conclusion

This research uses style in Donald Trump's presidential election speech. This research only examined the type of figurative language and the function of figurative language in speech. This study's data include the figurative language types and functions of simile, personification, metaphor, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbole, litotes, and irony. The function of figurative language then included increasing emotional intensity, bringing additional imagery, saying much in brief compass, and giving imaginative pleasure. The data was analyzed using the theory by Laurence Perrine (1969).

In this study, 39 total data containing figurative language were discovered, which included the types and functions of figurative language. In Donald Trump's presidential election address, only nine types of figurative language were used: simile, personification, metaphor, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, paradox, hyperbole, and irony. The researcher also discovered this presidential election speech's most frequently used type. Hyperbole is the most commonly utilized figurative language type in this video speech. It shows that ten occurrences of data contain the expression of hyperbole.

Meanwhile, the least used figurative language types are apostrophe, metonymy, and paradox, with only one occurrence. The dominant use of hyperbole by Trump shows that Trump tried to elicit emotional reactions from the audience. Presidential candidates strive to connect with voters on an emotional level, and exaggeration can be a powerful tool in achieving this. All the functions of figurative language were found in Trump's speech. The most used function of figurative language is increasing emotional intensity with nine occurrences, and the least used function of figurative language is bringing additional imagination and giving imaginative pleasure with one occurrence.

4.2 Limitations

After carefully analyzing and examining the research's limitations, the researcher also recognizes it. These limitations include things including research time and researcher competence. One example is the style, in which the researcher only selected to study the type and function of figurative language used in a political figure's video speech. In this research there are some problems in conducting the research. First, there are lack of research that discusses the use of figurative language in political figures. Therefore, the author of this study had difficulty in finding previous research on the same topic. Not only that, this research takes data from videos that are one hour long, so it takes a long time to retrieve data and analyze it. Another drawback is the researcher's choice of one political person to examine the

types and functions of figurative language employed in the video speech. Also, the speech only lasts for one hour. In taking data, the researcher only takes a few data. It is only one to two data were taken from the sample data.

4.3 Suggestion for Future Researchers

There are several suggestions for further research based on the researcher's experience while conducting the research. It was challenging for the researcher in this study to identify the many varieties of figurative language. This study did not discover various types of figurative language, including allegory, symbol, and litotes. Furthermore, there is also a suggestion to do the research. First, the researcher must comprehend the relationship between the study's objective and the object. The researcher then restricted the study to figurative language type in a video speech of a political figure. There is also a problem that this research has not studied regarding the syntactical and phonological level analysis of Donald Trump's presidential election speech. Thus, it is intended that the unexplored problems will provide study material for future research.