

Study of Language Style in Hillary Clinton's speech

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Abstract

This study aims to gain an understanding and description of the Language Style used by Hillary Clinton are: to describe the Language style used in Hillary Clinton's speech, entitled: "Hillary Clinton makes history speech" and to determine the Language style used by Hillary Clinton in her speech entitled: "Hillary Clinton makes history speech". The goal of this study is a study of the Language Style in a speech on Youtube com with its subtitle, on March 14, 2018 entitled "Learn English Hillary Clinton makes history speech". The data collection method used in this research is by listening, reading, writing and recording Hillary Clinton's speech texts repeatedly and understanding, identifying, and clarifying the style of language used during the speech. This research is qualitative descriptive research because in this research is explored to the whole speech of Hilary Clinton with the aim of analyzing and determining the type of suitable Language Style. The subject of this study is Hillary Clinton's speech entitled: "Hillary Clinton makes history speech". The use of language style in Hillary Clinton's speech can facilitate understanding. Complex ideas may be conveyed more clearly through figurative language and slogan rethorically. Stored messages can help to 'alert' a message. The use of various syntactic patterns or figurative words can help audiences remember an important element in the message. The messages conveyed can increase the persuasion appeal.

Key words: *figurative meanings, speeches, messages*

Introduction

One of the language functions is as a tool to hold social control. Language, a system of conventional spoken, manual, or written symbols by means of which human beings, as members of a social group and participants in its culture, express themselves. Lehen [17] claims that narrative changes people's minds and its persuasion and emotional effect has always been paid attention. The functions of language include communication, the expression of identity, play, imaginative expression, and emotional release. In *Rhetoric*, Aristotle (1991) mentions that rhetoric speech aims to convince the audience, making them form a certain judgment, identify with the speaker and then take some action. He assumes that there are three forms of persuasive appeals: to the speaker's authority (ethos), to emotion (pathos) and to reason (logos). One assessment of Hillary Clinton's successful speech is an assessment of proficiency, the ability to use language. The style of figurative language is a conspicuous departure from what users of a language apprehend as the standard meaning of words, or else the standard order of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect (Abrams, 1999: 96). This account also builds on and develops Croft's (1993) domain highlighting account. The new model can explain similarities and differences between literal and figurative language as well as between metaphor and metonymy.

The writer once made related studies on Hillary Clinton's political speeches and found that due to her identities as a daughter, a wife and a mother, her personal experience, her religious beliefs and her role in politics,

her speeches are different from those by traditional male politicians. To clearly state her points and give publicity of her propositions, she has applied diversified strategies, such as metadiscourse, intertextual devices and metaphor (Chen, 2017). Who Is Hillary Clinton? Hillary Clinton was born on October 26, 1947, in Chicago, Illinois, going on to earn her law degree from Yale University. She married fellow law school graduate Bill Clinton in 1975. She later served as first lady from 1993 to 2001, and then as a U.S. senator from 2001 to 2009. In early 2007, Clinton announced her plans to run for the presidency. During the 2008 Democratic primaries, she conceded the nomination when it became apparent that Barack Obama held a majority of the delegate vote. After winning the national election, Obama appointed Clinton secretary of state. She was sworn in as part of his cabinet in January 2009 and served until 2013. In the spring of 2015, she announced her plans to run again for the U.S. presidency. In 2016, she became the first woman in U.S. history to become the presidential nominee of a major political party. After a polarizing campaign against GOP candidate Donald Trump, Clinton was defeated in the general election that November. Language interacts with every aspect of human life in society, and it can be understood only if it is considered in relation to society. Using language are able to express many ideas such as ordering, requesting, and declaring. Unsuccessful communication can still occur, which brings misunderstanding between conversations (Wardhono & Hadi, 2014). Thompson & Schellenberg (2002, p. 478) observe that not only is there a shortage of "timbre words", but "timbre is notoriously difficult to define," since it often is the only attribute that distinguishes sounds that otherwise are equivalent in pitch, duration and loudness. Yang (2016) proposes that emotional function of speech narrative mainly reflects in the characterization of the speaker's personality and the identification between the speaker and the addressees. Based on the statement, this research problem can be formulated as how are language styles used by Hillary Clinton in her speech entitled: "Hillary Clinton makes history speech" This study aims to gain an understanding and description of the Language Style used by Hillary Clinton are: to describe and to determine Language style used in Hillary Clinton's speech, entitled: "Hillary Clinton makes history speech".

Research Method

The method adopted in this study is to use a qualitative research which means that the data collected in the form of Hillary Clinton's speech texts on the sub-title is not a number, but the data comes from her interviews, field notes, personal documents, memos, and other official documents. So that the purpose of this qualitative research is to describe the empirical reality behind the phenomenon in depth, detailed and thorough (Cresswell, 2014). Therefore, the use of qualitative research in this research is by matching Hillary Clinton's speech with Language Style theory which apply by using descriptive method.

Qualitative research is sometimes defined as *interpretive research*. All research requires interpretations, and, in fact, human behavior requires interpretation minute by minute. But interpretive research is investigation that relies heavily on observers defining and redefining the meanings of what they see and hear (Starke, 2010: 36)

The data collection method used in this research is by listening, reading, writing and recording Hillary Clinton's speech texts repeatedly and understanding, identifying, and clarifying the style of language used during the speech. All research requires interpretations, and, in fact, human behavior requires interpretation minute by minute. But interpretive research is investigation that relies heavily on observers defining and redefining the meanings of what they see and hear. This research is qualitative descriptive research because in this research is explored to the whole speech of Hilary Clinton with the aim of analyzing and determining the type of suitable Language Style. The subject of this study is Hillary Clinton's speech entitled: "Hillary Clinton makes history speech".

Understanding Figurative Language

When people speech they will choose general words or sentences used by a specific group of people when they speak. The style of language is the way of expressing the mind through language in a way that shows the soul and personality of the speaker. These categories can represent either explicit communication or inferred communication (Wardhono & Hadi, 2016: 167)

Figurative language according to Abrams (1999: pp 96-97) Most modern classifications and analyses are based on the treatment of figurative language by Aristotle and later classical rhetoricians; the fullest and most influential treatment is in the Roman Quintilian's *Institutes of Oratory* (first century A.D.), Books VIII and IX. Since that time, figurative language has often been divided into two classes: (1) **Figures of thought, or tropes** (meaning "turns," "conversions"), in which words or phrases are used in a way that effects a conspicuous change in what we take to be their standard meaning.

The standard meaning, as opposed to its meaning in the figurative use, is called the **literal meaning**. (2) **Figures of speech**, or *rhetorical figures*, or **schemes** (from the Greek word for "form"), in which the departure from standard usage is not primarily in the meaning of the words, but in the order or syntactical pattern of the words. This distinction is not a sharp one, nor do all critics agree on its application. For convenience of exposition, however, the most commonly identified tropes are treated here, and the most commonly identified figures of speech are collected in the article *rhetorical figures*.

The term figurative language refers to a whole host of different figures of speech, so it's difficult to provide a single definitive answer to why writers use figurative language. That said, writers use figurative language for a wide variety of reasons:

- **Interest and beauty:** Figurative language allows writers to express descriptions, ideas, and more in ways that are unique and beautiful.
- **Complexity and power:** Because figurative language can create meanings that go beyond the literal, it can capture complex ideas, feelings, descriptions, or truths that cause readers to see things in a new way, or more closely mirror the complex reality of the world.
- **Visceral affect:** Because figurative language can both impact the rhythm and sound of language, and also connect the abstract (say, love) with the concrete (say, a rose), it can help language make an almost physical impact on a reader.
- **Humor:** By allowing a writer to layer additional meanings over literal meanings, or even to imply intended meanings that are the opposite of the literal meaning, figurative language gives writers all sorts of options for creating humor in their writing.
- **Realism:** People speak and even think in terms of the sorts of comparisons that underlie so much figurative language. Rather than being flowery, figurative language allows writers to describe things in ways that match how people really think about them, and to create characters who themselves feel real.

In general, figurative language often makes writing feel at once more accessible and powerful, more colorful, surprising, and deep.

Common Types of Figurative Language

There are many, many types of figures of speech that can be involved in figurative language. Some of the most common are:

- **Metaphor:** A figure of speech that makes a comparison between two unrelated things by stating that one thing is another thing, even though this isn't literally true. For example, the phrase "her lips are a blooming rose" obviously doesn't literally mean what it says—it's a metaphor that makes a comparison between the red beauty and promise of a blooming rose with that of the lips of the woman being described.
- **Simile:** A simile, like a metaphor, makes a comparison between two unrelated things. However, instead of stating that one thing *is* another thing (as in metaphor), a simile states that one thing is *like* another thing. An example of a simile would be to say "they fought like cats and dogs."
- **Oxymoron:** An oxymoron pairs contradictory words in order to express new or complex meanings. In the phrase "parting is such sweet sorrow" from *Romeo and Juliet*, "sweet sorrow" is an oxymoron that captures the complex and simultaneous feelings of pain and pleasure associated with passionate love.
- **Hyperbole:** Hyperbole is an intentional exaggeration of the truth, used to emphasize the importance of something or to create a comic effect. An example of a hyperbole is to say that a backpack "weighs a ton." No backpack literally weighs a ton, but to say "my backpack weighs ten pounds" doesn't effectively communicate how burdensome a heavy backpack feels.
- **Personification:** In personification, non-human things are described as having human attributes, as in the sentence, "The rain poured down on the wedding guests, indifferent to their plans." Describing the rain as "indifferent" is an example of personification, because rain can't be "indifferent," nor can it feel any other human emotion.
- **Idiom:** An idiom is a phrase that, through general usage within a particular group or society, has gained a meaning that is different from the literal meaning of the words. The phrase "it's raining cats and dogs" is known to most Americans to mean that it's raining hard, but an English-speaking foreigner in the United States might find the phrase totally confusing.

- **Onomatopoeia:** Onomatopoeia is a figure of speech in which words evoke the actual sound of the thing they refer to or describe. The “boom” of a firework exploding, the “tick tock” of a clock, and the “ding dong” of a doorbell are all examples of onomatopoeia.
- **Synecdoche:** In synecdoche, a *part* of something is used to refer to its *whole*. For example, "The captain commands one hundred sails" is a synecdoche that uses "sails" to refer to ships—ships being the thing of which a sail is a part.
- **Metonymy:** Metonymy is a figure of speech in which an object or concept is referred to not by its own name, but instead by the name of something closely associated with it. For example, in "Wall Street prefers lower taxes," the New York City street that was the original home of the New York Stock Exchange stands in for (or is a "metonym" for) the entire American financial industry.
- **Alliteration:** In alliteration, the same sound repeats in a group of words, such as the “b” sound in: “Bob brought the box of bricks to the basement.” Alliteration uses repetition to create a musical effect that helps phrases to stand out from the language around them.
- **Assonance:** The repetition of vowel sounds repeat in nearby words, such as the "ee" sound: "the squeaky wheel gets the grease." Like alliteration, assonance uses repeated sounds to create a musical effect in which words echo one another.

Study of Language Style in Hillary Clinton's Speech

The Sub-title of Hillary Clinton makes history speech” as follow:

I am so grateful to you. It is wonderful to be back in Brooklyn, here in this beautiful building, and it may be hard to see tonight, but we are all standing under a glass ceiling right now.

But don't worry; we're not smashing this one. Thanks to you, we've reached a milestone

| | Types of Figurative Speech | Additional Notes: |
|--|--|--------------------------|
| <u>we are all standing under a glass ceiling</u> | Litotes: a comparative language style that expresses something by using words contrary to the truth. It is meant to be humble. As in the sentence: “we are all standing under a glass ceiling” also shows that “equality” and “togetherness” are shown that there is no discrimination | As in the sentence: |

2. The first time in our nation's history that a woman will be a major party's nominee...

Tonight's victory is not about one person. It belongs to generations of women and men who struggled and sacrificed and made this moment possible.

| | Types of Figurative Speech | Additional Notes |
|---|--|---|
| Tonight's victory is not about one person. It belongs to generations of women and men who struggled and sacrificed and made this moment possible. | As in the sentence : “we are all standing under a glass ceiling, this also shows “equality” and “togetherness” in his life and the sentence has to do with the following sentence: ...victory is not about one person. It belongs to generations of women and men who struggled and sacrificed. | The erotesis or rhetorical question is a kind of question used in a speech with the aim of achieving deeper effects and reasonable emphasis and not at all expecting an answer. |

3. In our country, it started right here in New York, a place called Seneca Falls, in 1848.

When a small but determined group of women, and men, came together with the idea that women deserved equal rights, and they set it forth in something called the Declaration of Sentiments, and it was the first time in human history that that kind of declaration occurred. So we all owe so much to those who came before, and tonight belong to all of you.

| | Types of Figurative Speech | Additional Notes: |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| They <u>set it forth in</u> something called the Declaration of Sentiments, and it was the first time in human history that that kind of declaration occurred. So we all owe so much to those who came before, and <u>tonight belong to all of you.</u> | Idiomatic expression : Set forth Tonight belong to all of you = persuasion and equality | |

4. I want to thank all the volunteers, community leaders, the activists, and organizers who supported our campaign in every state and territory.

And thanks especially to our friends in New Jersey for such a resounding victory tonight. Thanks for talking to your neighbors, for making contributions.

5. Your efforts have produced a strong majority the popular vote, victories in a majority of the contents, and after tonight, a majority of pledged delegates.

I want to thank all the people across our country who has taken the time to talk with me.

I've learned a lot about you and I've learned about those persistent problems and the unfinished promise of America that you are living with.

6. So many of you feel like you are out there on your own, that no one has your back. (no one can look after you) Well, I do. I hear you. I see you. And as your president, I will always have your back.

I want to congratulate Senator Sanders for the extraordinary campaign he has run.

| | Types of Figurative Speech | Additional Notes: |
|--|---|--|
| So many of you feel like you are out there on your own, that <u>no one has your back. (no one can look after you)</u> Well, I do. I hear you. I see you. And as your president, I will always have your back. | Idiom <u>I. no one has your back. (no one can look after you)</u> <u>Hillary Clinton is ready to back up and defend the people if she is elected as president later. Then he went on to say:</u> | *A phrase which means something different from the meanings of the separate words *The way of expression typical of a person or people in their use of language |
| | <u>Well, I do. I hear you. I see you</u> | |

7. He has spent his long career in public service fighting for progressive causes and principles, and he's excited millions of voters, especially young people.

And let there be no mistake: Senator Sanders, his campaign, and the vigorous debate that we've had about how to raise incomes, reduce inequality.

Increase upward mobility has been very good for the Democratic Party and for America.

| | Types of Figurative Speech | Additional Notes: |
|--|---|---|
| He has spent his long career in public service fighting for progressive causes and principles, and he's excited millions of voters, especially young people. | Persuasion : "He has spent his long career in public service fighting for progressive causes and principles...." | The Action or fact or persuading someone or of being persuaded to do or believe something. In this sentence Hillary Clinton shows that she has got a lot of experiences in politics and public service and hard-fighter. |

8. This has been a hard-fought, deeply-felt campaign. But whether you supported me, or Senator Sanders, or one of the Republicans, we all need to keep working toward a better, fairer, stronger America. Now, I know it never feels good to put your heart into a cause or a candidate you believe in – and to come up short.

| | Types of Figurative Speech | Additional Notes: |
|--|---|---|
| Now, I know it never feels good to put your heart into a cause or a candidate you believe in – and to come up short. | Idiom : 1. To put your heart into = idiomatic expression | 1. To put your heart into = idiomatic expression which means she really feels 2. To come up short. = In a short time |

9. I know that feeling well. But as we look ahead to the battle that awaits, let's remember all that unites us.

We all want an economy with more opportunity and less inequality, where Wall Street can never wreck Main Street again.

| | Types of Figurative Speech | Additional Notes: |
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| I know that feeling well. But as we look ahead to the battle that awaits, let's remember all that unites us. We all want an economy with more opportunity and less inequality, where Wall Street can never wreck Main Street again. | Prospective Persuasion : "we look ahead to the battle that awaits" = prospective in struggling | We look forward to the battle that awaits "= candidates in the struggle |

10. We all want a government that listens to the people, not the power brokers, which means getting unaccountable money out of politics.

And we all want a society that is tolerant, inclusive, and fair. We all believe that America succeeds when more people share in our prosperity; when more people have a voice in our political system; when more people can contribute to their communities.

| | Types of Figurative Speech | Additional Notes: |
|---|--|---|
| We all believe that America succeeds when more people share in our prosperity; when more people have a voice in our political system; when more people can contribute to their communities. | Climax : ".....more people have a voice in our political system; ".....more people can contribute to their communities. | The Language Style of The climax is derived from a periodic sentence. The style of the language contains a sequence of thoughts that each time increases its importance from previous ideas. |

11. We believe that cooperation is better than conflict, unity is better than division, empowerment is better than resentment, and bridges are better than walls.

It is a simple but powerful idea. We believe that we are stronger together. And the stakes in this election are high. And the choice is clear. Donald Trump is temperamentally unfit to be president and commander-in-chief. And he's not just trying to build a wall between America and Mexico. He's trying to wall off Americans from each other. When he says, 'let's make America great again,' that is code for, 'let's make America great again,' that is code for, "Let's take America backwards'.

Back to a time when opportunity and dignity were reserved for some, not all, promising his supporters an economy he cannot recreate.

| | Types of Figurative Speech | Additional Notes: |
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| We believe that cooperation is better than conflict, unity is better than division, empowerment is better than resentment, and bridges are better than walls. | <p>Repetition : We believe that cooperation is better than conflict, unity is better than division, empowerment is better than resentment, and bridges are better than walls.</p> | <p>Recurrence of sounds, syllables, words or parts of sentences that are considered important to put pressure in an appropriate context.</p> <p>Repetition</p> <p>is the language that repeats the words in prose. As an example: We've tried, we've won, we've succeeded.</p> |
| Donald Trump is temperamentally unfit to be president and commander-in-chief. And he's not just trying to build a wall between America and Mexico. He's trying to wall off Americans from each other. When she says, 'let's make America great again,' that is code for, 'let's make America great again,' that is code for, "Let's take America backwards'. | <p>Sarcasm: Donald Trump is temperamentally unfit to be president and commander-in-chief.</p> <p>Symbolic: ... he's not just trying to build a wall between America and Mexico. He's trying to wall off Americans from each other</p> <p>Irony: When she says, 'let's make America great again,' that is code for, 'let's make America great again,' that is code for, "Let's take America backwards'.</p> | <p>c. Sarcasm</p> <p>Sarcasm is a very rough language sarcasm, sometimes can be hurtful for those who are criticized or offended. It can be normal in energetic and vivid speeches.</p> <p>Like the following sentence:</p> <p>Donald Trump is temperamentally unfit to be president and commander-in-chief.</p> <p>This sentence shows that she gave Trump direct criticism.</p> <p>Symbolic</p> <p>Symbolic is a style of language which describes something by using objects, animals and plants as a symbol.</p> <p>Like the following sentence:</p> <p>...and he's not just trying to build a wall between America and Mexico.</p> <p>Irony</p> <p>The irony is the style of language which states that contrary to the intentions used to insult a person but in a subtle way. As the following sentence : When he says, 'let's make America great again,' that is code for, 'let's make America great again,' that is code for, "Let's take America backwards'.</p> |

12. We, however, we want to write the next chapter in American greatness, with a 21st century prosperity that lifts everyone who's been left out and left behind, including those who may not vote for us but who deserve their chance to make a new beginning.

When Donald Trump says a distinguished judge born in Indiana can't do his job because of his Mexican heritage-or he mocks a reporter with disabilities-or calls women 'pigs'-it goes against everything we stand for. Because we want an America where everyone is treated with respect and where their work is valued. It's clear that Donald Trump doesn't believe we are stronger together. He has abused his primary opponents and their families, attacked the press for asking tough questions, denigrated Muslims and immigrants.

| | Types of Figurative Speech | Additional Notes: |
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| We, however, we want to write the next chapter in American greatness, with a 21 st century prosperity that lifts everyone who's been left out and left behind, including those who may not vote for us but who deserve their chance to make a new beginning. | Simile : we want to write the next chapter in American greatness, | Simile: This language style is formed by comparison or equation. Compare something to something else. The next chapter means the next "Life to politics, then to deserve her life to make a new beginning. |
| | ...with a 21 st century prosperity that lifts everyone who's been left out and left behind, including those who may not vote for us but who deserve their chance to make a new beginning. | |

13. He wants to win by stoking fear and rubbing salt in wounds. And reminding us daily just how great he is. Well, we believe we should lift each other up, not to tear each other down. We believe we need to give Americans a raise- not complain that hardworking people's wages are too high. We believe we need to help young people struggling with student debt- not pile more on to our national debt will giveaways to the super-wealthy. We believe we need to make America the clean energy superpower of the 21st century- not insist that climate change is a hoax.

| | Types of Figurative Speech | Additional Notes: |
|---|--|---|
| He wants to win by stoking fear and rubbing salt in wounds. And reminding us daily just how great he is. Well, we believe we should lift each other up, not to tear each other down | Irony: He wants to win by stoking fear and rubbing salt in wounds. And reminding us daily just how great he is. | Irony: use of words which are clearly opposite to one's meaning, example: X gives you nuts when you have not teeth. Irony can also be called Cemooh-an subtly by saying the opposite of what is actually meant, like the following sentence: He wants to win by stoking fear and rubbing salt in woulds.....how great he is. This is according to the writer's analysis |
| We believe we need to give Americans a raise- not complain that hardworking people's wages are too high. We believe we need | Repetition is a repetition of sounds, syllables, words or parts of a sentence that are considered important to put pressure in an | |

to help young people struggling with student debt- not pile more on to our national debt will giveaways to the super-wealthy. We believe we need to make America the clean energy superpower of the 21st century- not insist that climate change is a hoax.

appropriate context as in the words: believe, believe, believe in the sentence:

“We believe we need to give Americans a raise- not complain.....”

“We believe we need to help young people struggling.....”

“We believe we need to make America the clean energy superpower of the 21st century-.....”

14. To be great, we can't be small. We have to be as big as the values that define America. And we are a big-hearted, fair-minded country. We teach our children that this is one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all. Not just for people who look a certain way or worship a certain way or love a certain way. For all, indivisible this selection is not, however, about the same old fights between Democrats and Republicans. This election is different. It really is about who we are as a nation. It's about millions of Americans coming together to say; we are better than this. We won't let this happen in America. And if you agree- whether you're a Democrat, Republican or independent- I hope you'll join us. In just a few weeks, we will meet in Philadelphia, which gave birth to our nation-back in that hot summer of 1776. Those early patriots knew they would all rise or fall together.

| | Types of Figurative Speech | Additional Notes: |
|---|--|--|
| To be great, we can't be small. We have to be as big as the values that define America. And we are a big-hearted, fair-minded country. We teach our children that this is one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all. Not just for people who look a certain way or worship a certain way or love a certain way. For all, indivisible this selection is not, however, about the same old fights between Democrats and Republicans. This election is different. | <p>Simile: To be great, we can't be small. We have to be as big as the values that define America.</p> <p>Idiomatic Expression: And we are a big-hearted, fair-minded country.</p> | <p>Simile</p> <p>Simile is a style of language that compares a thing with other things by using a hyphen or comparator in the sentence where 2 (two) things are different but have the same characteristics. Usually the connecting word: like, like, like, like, like and others. For example: You "like" light in the dark / They "like" lovers.</p> <p>Idiom</p> <p>A phrase which means something different from the meanings of the separate words</p> <p>The way of expression typical of a person or people in their use of language.</p> <p>Idiomatic Expression: as the following sentence: And we are a big-hearted, fair-minded country.</p> |

15. Well, today that's truer than ever. Our campaign will take this message to every corner of our country. We're stronger when our economy works for everyone, not just those at the top, with good-paying jobs and good schools in every ZIP code, and a real commitment to all families and all religions of our nation. We're stronger when we work with our allies around the world to keep us safe. And we are stronger when we respect each other. Listen to each other, and act with a sense of common purpose.

| | Types of Figurative Speech | Additional Notes: |
|---|--|--|
| Our campaign will take this message to every corner of our country. We're stronger when our economy works for everyone, not just those at the top, with good-paying jobs and good schools in every ZIP code, and a real commitment to all families and all religions of our nation. | Idiom: to every corner of our country | Idiom: A phrase which means something different from the meanings of the separate words; as the following sentence:to every corner of our country. |

16. We're stronger when every family in every community knows they're not on their own, because we are in this together. It really does 'take a village' to raise a child and to build a stronger future for us all. I learned this a long time ago, from the biggest influence in my life; my mother. She was my rock, from the day I was born till the day she left us. She overcame a childhood marked by abandonment and mistreatment, and somehow managed not to become bitter or broken. My mother believed that life is about serving others. And she taught me never to back down from a bully, which it turns out, was pretty good advice.

| | Types of Figurative Speech | Additional Notes: |
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| I learned this a long time ago, from the biggest influence in my life; my mother. She was my rock , from the day I was born till the day she left us. She overcame a childhood marked by abandonment and mistreatment, and somehow managed not to become bitter or broken. | Metaphore: She was my rock a figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable. a thing regarded as representative or symbolic of something else, especially something abstract. | Metaphore : a figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable. As the following sentence: I learned this a long time ago, from the biggest influence in my life; my mother. She was my rock , from the day I was born till the day she left us |

17. This past Saturday would have been her 97th birthday, because she was born on June 4th, 1919. And some of you may know the significance of that date. On the very day my mother was born in Chicago, Congress was passing the 19th Amendment to the Constitution. That amendment finally gave women the right to vote. And I really wish my mother could be here tonight. I wish she could see what a wonderful mother Chelsea has become, and could meet our beautiful granddaughter Charlotte. And of course, I wish she could see her daughter become the Democratic Party's nominee.

18. So yes, yes, there are still ceilings to break for women and men, for all of us. But don't let anyone tell you that great things can't happen in America. Barriers can come down. Justice and equality can win. Our history has moved in that direction-slowly at times, but unmistakably- thanks to generations of Americans who refused to give up or back down. Now you are writing a new chapter of that story. This campaign is about making sure there are no ceilings-no limits – on any of us.

| | Types of Figurative Speech | Additional Notes: |
|---|---|---|
| , there are still ceilings to break for women and men, for all of us. But don't let anyone tell you that great things can't happen in America. Barriers can come down. Justice and equality can win. Our history has moved in that direction-slowly | Metaphore: There are still ceilings to break for women and men. Now you are writing a new chapter of that story. | Metaphore Metaphor is a style of language in which the way express phrase expression is done directly in the form of an analogical comparison. |

at times, but unmistakably- thanks to generations of Americans who refused to give up or back down. Now you are writing a new chapter of that story. This campaign is about making sure there are no ceilings-no limits – on any of us.

The use of words or groups of words in sentences is not a real meaning, but as a painting based on comparison or equality only. **As the following sentence:** There are still ceilings to break for women and men.

Now you are writing a new chapter of that story.

19. This is our moment to come together. So please, join our campaign. Volunteer. Go to hillaryclinton.com. Contribute what you can. Text Join, J-O-I-N to 4-7-2-4-6. Help us organize in all 50 states. Every phone call you make, every door you knock on will move us forward. Now, I'm going to take a moment later tonight and the days ahead to fully absorb the history we've made here. But what I care about most is the history our country has yet to write. Our children and grandchildren will look back at this time.

| | Types of Figurative Speech | Additional Notes: |
|--|--|--------------------------|
| Every phone call you make, every door you knock on will move us forward. | Metaphore: Every phone call you make, every door you knock on will move us forward. | |

20. At the choices we are about to make, the goals we will strive for, the principles we will live by. And we need to make sure that they can be proud of us. The end of the primaries is only the beginning of the work we're called to do. But if we stand together, we will rise together, because we are stronger together. Let's go out and make that case to America. Thank you, God bless you, and God bless America.

| | Types of Figurative Speech | Additional Notes: |
|---|--|--------------------------|
| But if we stand together, we will rise together, because we are stronger together | Repetition: But if we stand together, we will rise together, because we are stronger together | |

IV. Conclusion and Suggestion

Conclusion:

Based on the results of language studies in Hillary Clinton's speech, it can be concluded, among others:

1. The Language Style used by Hillary Clinton on each paragraph is: Litotes, Idiom, Persuasion, Prospective Persuasion, Climax, Repetition, Simile, Irony, Symbolic, Sarcasm and Metaphore.
2. The style of language used by Hillary Clinton can provide a positive understanding and prospects for the effectiveness of the audience as well as the listener in this case can be seen from her speech that the audience often give big applause in each language style (can be seen on Hillary Clinton makes a history speech " at Brooklyn New York) A message that is celebrated can be 'gained more attention' because the elements of surprise and novelty are always elements of style. Stored messages can attract and retain audience interest.

Stored messages can enhance 'understanding' or 'message comprehension'. The use of language style in Hillary Clinton's speech can facilitate understanding. Complex ideas may be conveyed more clearly through figurative language and slogan (slogan). Stored messages can help to 'alert' a message. The use of various syntactic patterns or figurative words can help audiences remember an important element in the message. The message conveyed can increase the persuasion appeal. Suspension puts the keyword at the end of a phrase or sentence to make an impact. Antithesis develops parallel structures that balance a part or a clause of a sentence with other parts or clauses. Repetition repeats ideas and keywords repeatedly exert influence and pressure.

Suggestion

Furthermore, it is also necessary to consider the suggestions for using an effective language style, namely: Avoid excessive use of language styles, etc. Rude attitude, verbal abuse, with inappropriate words that seem arrogant and feel oneself the most correct in the delivery of speech will actually bring a bad impact to the success of the speech itself.

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