

**FIGURATIVE MEANING IN INAUGURAL SPEECH OF JOE BIDEN**



**THESIS**

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree  
at Letters Faculty of Bosowa University**

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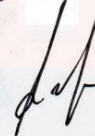
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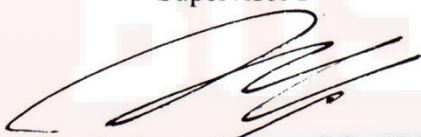
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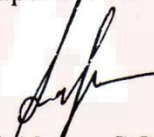
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## STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

The writer hereby declares that the content in this thesis **FIGURATIVE MENING IN INAUGURAL SPEECH OF JOE BIDEN** is the absolute work of the writer and has never been used in any institution or for any purpose before. The writer guarantees that the content of this thesis is the result of the writer's own thoughts. The guidance received in the preparation of writing this thesis and the resources used really exist and are recognized.

Makassar, 26 Juli 2021



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The writer realized that there are imperceptions and weaknesses in this thesis because of the limitation of knowledge, funds, times and capability. The writer is pleased to receive critics, corrections, and advices from the other people in order to make a better writing in future for the writer herself and any other person who is interested in making the same kind of writing.

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## ABSTRACT

**Nenny Kartika Dewi.** 2021. *Figurative Meaning in Inaugural Speech of Joe Biden.* (Supervised by Sudirman Maca and Andi Tenri Abeng)

This study aimed to discover and explain all the types, lexical and contextual meaning of figurative languages used in Joe Biden's Inaugural speech and this study is hoped to be utilized by further researcher.

The data sources used in this study was the inaugural speech of Joe Biden. In analyzing the data, the writer used descriptive qualitative research method through semantic approach. Data were obtained by using the techniques of reading, noting, and analyzing. While in classifying the data, the writer used Keraf's theory of figurative language.

In this study, the writer analyzed the inaugural speech of Joe Biden in order to find and classify the figurative language and the meaning. The results of this study indicate that there were 13 figurative language used by Joe Biden. There were 6 types figurative language found in the speech consists of six metonym, one synecdoche, two simile, one epithet, two metaphor and one allusion. There were 13 meanings of the data consists of contextual meanings of the data which the meanings based from the context where the language is used. And lexical meanings of the data were the meanings found in online dictionary.

**Key words;** Types, Meaning, Figurative Language, Speech



## ABSTRAK

**Nenny Kartika Dewi.** 2021. *Figurative Meaning in Inaugural Speech of Joe Biden.* (Dibimbing oleh Sudirman Maca dan Andi Tenri Abeng)

Penelitian ini untuk menemukan dan menjelaskan jenis, makna leksikal dan makna konteks bahasa kiasan yang digunakan dalam pidato pelantikan Joe Biden dan penelitian ini diharapkan dapat dimanfaatkan oleh peneliti selanjutnya.

Sumber data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah pidato pengukuhan Joe Biden. Dalam menganalisis data, penulis menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif melalui pendekatan semantik. Data diperoleh dengan menggunakan teknik membaca, mencatat, dan menganalisis. Sedangkan dalam mengklasifikasikan data, penulis menggunakan teori bahasa kiasan Keraf.

Dalam penelitian ini, penulis menganalisis pidato pengukuhan Joe Biden untuk menemukan dan mengklasifikasikan bahasa kiasan dan maknanya. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada 13 bahasa kiasan yang digunakan oleh Joe Biden. Ada enam jenis majas yang ditemukan dalam pidato Joe Biden yang terdiri dari enam metonim, satu sinekdoke, dua simile, satu epitet, dua metafora dan satu alusion. Ada 13 makna data yang terdiri dari makna konteks yang maknanya didasarkan pada konteks dimana bahasa tersebut digunakan dan makna leksikal dari data tersebut yang maknanya ditemukan dalam kamus online.

**Kata kunci;** Jenis, Makna, Bahasa Kiasan, Pidato



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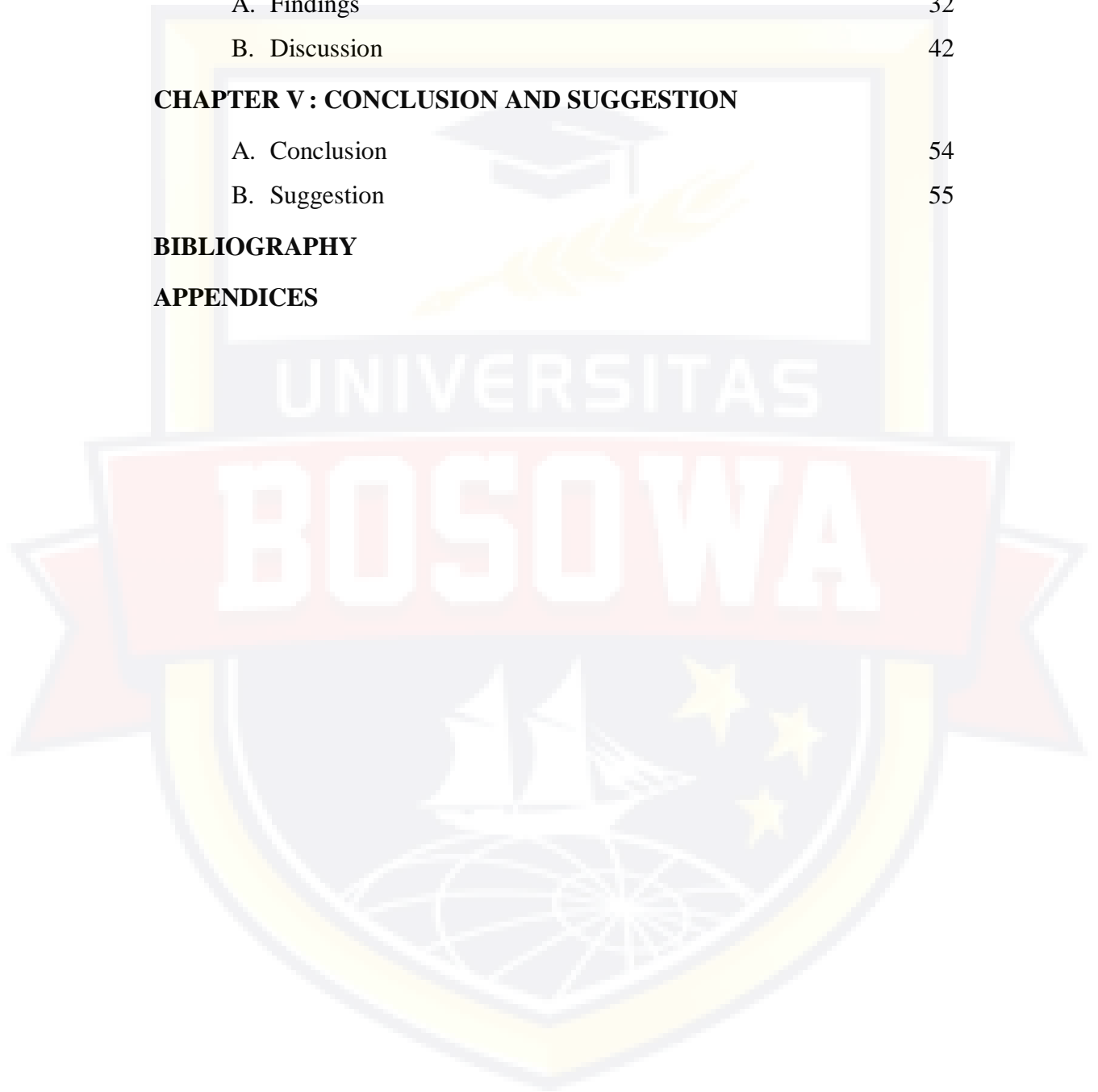
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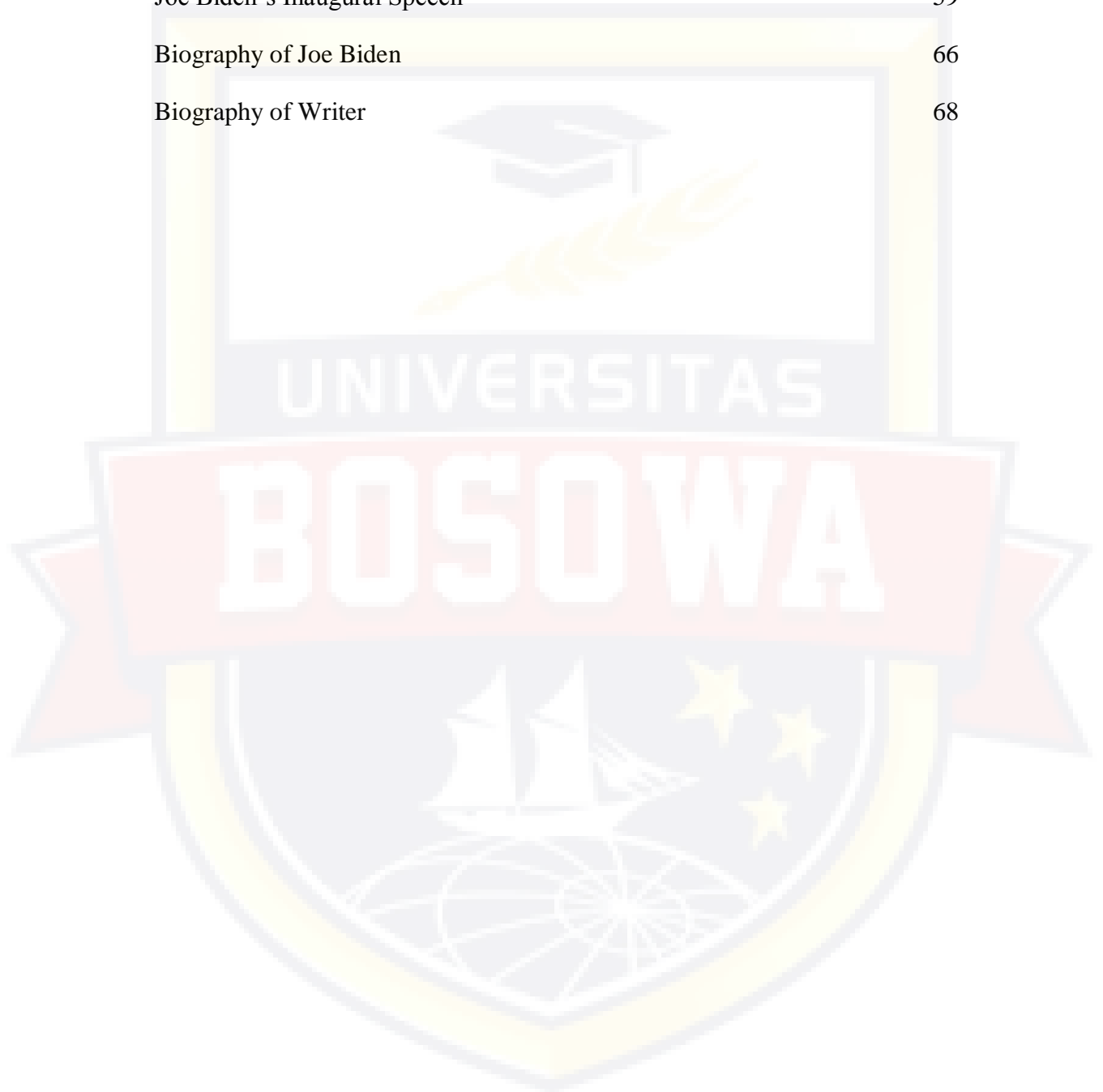
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## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

In chapter one, the writer presented seven sub chapter which were relevant to the topic of this research. It consist of background, reason for choosing title, problems of the research, scope of the research, questions of the research, objectives of the research and significance of the research.

#### **A. Background**

Language is the main medium for human communication. Language is something that everyone must know for their life. Owens (2006:1), describes that language can be defined as a conventional system or code which represent concepts using arbitrary symbols. Fasold (2013:9), define language as a limited system of aspects that make it possible for speakers to build sentences to do particular communicative tasks. Furthermore, Brinton (2010:1) defines language as a system of flexible vocal signs.

Human language can be studied through linguistics. Richards and Schmidt (2002:283) defines linguistics as a scientific study of human language and its function as communication tool. They also added that linguistics consists of many different branches to the study of language and many different sectors to be analyzed such as sound systems (phonetics phonology), sentence structure (syntax), relationships between language and cognition (cognitive linguistics), meaning systems (semantics, pragmatics, functions of language), as well as language and its factors in social (sociolinguistics).

Human language and its meaning can not be isolated. In etymology, semantics is the subfield that is committed to the think about meaning, as born on the syntactic levels of words, expressions, and sentences. Inside this see, sounds, facial expressions, body dialect, and proxemics have semantic (important) substance, and each comprises a few branches of think about. Meaning of dialect can be examined through semantics. Semantics could be a sub teach of phonetics which centers on the consideration of the meaning. Semantics refers to an understanding and appropriate use of meaning in single words, phrases, sentences and even longer units. Fasold (2013:137) explain more that semantics focuses on the contextual meanings of words, phrases, and sentences. It is concerned with how grammatical processes build meanings from the simple ones.

Figurative language is a form of language use whose meaning deviates from ordinary language usage, standard language, or word order in language for the purpose of obtaining a certain effect, is the effect of beauty (Nurgiyantoro, 2014:211). The deviation is a deviation of meaning which implies that the meaning of language use is classified as unusual because it is not the real meaning or denotative meaning, but rather inclined to connotation. However, figurative language is not always in the sector of literature, but can be found in other languages. Figurative or figure of speech is not only used in the literary works, such as drama, poetry, or prose but they are also alive in linguistics study or common usage in writing lyrics on song and daily speech. However, most people will directly consider figure of speech as the term of

literary study because it is mostly used as stylistic tools in analyzing literary work.

In delivering a speech, a person must have some messages or known as coda that they wanted to tell to the audience. Figurative language is a device to make a language sound more beautiful and it is often used in speech in order to make it more interesting for the audience, to tell something in polite way, to make the language simple, to bring out emotions and help the listener form images in their mind and so on. The use of figurative language in speech is very important because through figurative language people will be able to express their intention with more style with beautiful language and clear so the listener will easily remember and understand the messages from the speech.

Based on the review of current progress above, the writer obviously interested to investigate the linguistic side of Joe Biden's inaugural speech using semantic approach and investigate the types and meaning of figurative language found in Joe Biden's inaugural speech. For some people figurative language is not something familiar and not easy for them to interpret it therefore the writer decided to conduct this research and expected it to give benefits for everyone who is interested in learning figurative language and its theories.

## **B. Reason For Choosing Tittle**

The writer chooses Joe Biden's speech due to the promised that he made to the American citizen through his speech. He convinced the audience even after the chaotic situation in America before Biden was elected.

Figurative language must be an important part of a speech. It would help people to deliver their messages efficiently but not everyone is aware of figurative language that was why the writer decided to conduct this research.

### **C. Problems of The Research**

The problems of this research were the figurative languages found in Joe Biden's inaugural speech and what were the types and the meaning of the figurative language found in Joe Biden's inaugural speech. By knowing the types of figurative language, it would be easier to understand their meaning. There were two meanings that can be analyzed in figurative language they were lexical and contextual meaning. By knowing the meaning of figurative language word by word or lexical the reader would be able to determine whether it was a kind of figurative language or not and the most important part for a reader to understand a language is by knowing the context where, when, and what the language was used for.

### **D. Scope of The Research**

This research would be limited into the meaning of figurative language both contextual and lexical, and the types of the figurative language in Joe Biden's Inaugural Speech.

### **E. Questions of the Research**

In accordance with the problems of the research, the writer formulated two research questions they were:



1. What were the types of the figurative language found in Joe Biden's Inaugural Speech?
2. What were the figurative meanings found in Joe Biden's Inaugural Speech?

#### **F. Objectives of the Research**

1. To classify the types of the figurative languages used in Joe Biden's Inaugural Speech.
2. To identify the figurative meaning found in Joe Biden's Inaugural Speech.

#### **G. Significance of the Research**

This research was expected to give some theoretical and practical benefits to the reader, they are as follows:

1. Theoretically, the writer expected this research to give a significant contribution in semantic analyzing figurative language in speech or any other literary works and would give inspiration for other students in conducting a research.
2. Practically, this research was expected to be utilized by other scholars with the same intentions. Firstly, this research could improve the writer's and the reader's interpretation ability. Secondly, this research could provide inputs or suggestions for the writer in order to conduct a better research. Thirdly, this research would be used for further study as an additional source or reference for those who were interested in the same field. Fourth, this research could attract the reader's attention in understanding the classification and the meaning of figurative meaning semantically and

become an inspiration to others who wants to improve their knowledge and lastly in delivering a speech, the speaker must be clever in choosing the language used by understanding figurative language, it would be very helpful to deliver speech effectively.



## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### A. Previous Studies

In conducting this research, the writer selected five related previous study as references for this research. The first was Nurhaida, (2017) who studied *Figurative languages that contained in Online Padang Ekspres Newspaper*. The reason behind this research was because of interesting issues in terms of figurative languages that contained in Online Padang Ekspres Newspaper. Figurative language uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the lexical meaning. Figurative language is used in any form of communication, such as in rarely used in daily conversations, opinion in newspaper, advertisements, novels, poems, etc. Moreover, figurative language is the use of words that go beyond their ordinary meaning. It requires the readers to use his/her imagination to figure out the meaning. The use of these figurative languages sometimes makes the reader difficult to know the meaning of the sentence, because the form of figurative languages can not be known the meaning literally.

The paper focuses on the types of figurative language in Opinion Column of Online Padang Ekspres Newspaper, because the writer finds many sentences in form of figurative language in that column. The writer collected data by downloading opinion column of online Padang Ekspres Newspaper. In analyzing the data, the writer groups the data into specific types based on the

theory Keraf (2009). Then the writer translated it in English and discussed based on the theory.

The result of this research, the writer only found three types of figurative language; they are metaphor, simile, and personification. First, metaphor in online opinion column at Padang Ekspres newspaper is an implied comparison between two things of unlike nature that yet something in common. Second, simile in online opinion column at Padang Ekspres newspaper is compare between two items directly by used of word such as *like* or *as*. Third, personification in online opinion column in Padang Ekspres newspaper is a figure of speech describing inanimate objects is giving human traits.

The second was Haryanto (2017) who studied the figurative language used in the lyric of firework by Katy Perry. The aims of this research are to find out the figurative languages used in the lyric of firework and to analyze the contextual meaning of figurative language used in that song. It is expected the result of this study useful for the reader especially in knowing what figurative language is and what kinds of figurative language are. The design of this research is descriptive qualitative research. The data of song is got from [kapanlagi.com](http://kapanlagi.com) entitled firework. The result found that there are some kinds of figurative language used in Katy perry's song entitle firework, such as simile, metaphor, hyperbole, affiliation, symbolic, paradox, and personification. The contextual meaning of each figurative language is also stated clearly. The

conclusion of this research is there are some kinds of figurative language use by Katy Perry in her song entitle firework.

The third was Rohani (2018) who studied *Semantic Analysis of Figurative Language Expressions in "Feature" of the Jakarta Post*. In this study the writer used descriptive qualitative research method. From the data analysis of figurative lexicons found in "feature", this study uncovered that the most type of figurative language used was simile at the frequency of use close to thirty five percent (35%). It can be said that many writers who contributed in "feature" of The Jakarta Post tend to use simile to deliver the messages they want to convey. From the types of meaning of figurative lexicons found in "feature", the study revealed that fifty percent (50%) of types of meanings of figurative lexicons was conceptual meaning. Even though most words use in metaphorical expressions are non-literal and imaginative, however, the study indicates that the writers in "feature" still used literal words as the primary words to deliver the messages on issues they brought to the writings in "feature" of The Jakarta Post. This study finds that simile was the most frequently used type of figurative language in "feature" and conceptual meaning was the most frequently used type of meanings in "feature" of The Jakarta Post. However, this study covers only both of the language aspects mentioned above in one of the rubrics in The Jakarta Post.

The fourth was Trisna (2016) the study was conducted by collecting any relevant data and information about the topic or problem of the study from novels and internet that are available for the analysis. The data collection used

the following steps: reading the novel, and then selecting the data that used the types of figurative language. While the steps to analyze the data are identifying the types of figurative language according to Leech, identifying the contextual meaning of the figurative language, and the last is interpreting the data. After determining, identifying, classifying and analyzing all the data the writer concludes that the novel entitled "*The Alchemist*" written by Paulo Coelho that used figurative language. Thus, the analysis has two objectives; first, to identify the types of figurative language that occurs in the novel, and the last is to explain the meaning of figurative language that occurs in the novel.

The result of the research shows sentence that has figurative language in the novel entitled "*The Alchemist*" written by Paulo Coelho are 30 or 42,9% of simile, 27 or 38,6% of personification, 12 or 17,1% of methapor, and 1 or 1,4% of hyperbole. It can be said that the dominant types of figurative language in the novel is simile. By using simile in the novel, it means that the novel entitled "*The Alchemist*" written by Paulo Coelho contains of delineation to the objects or circumstances. In this novel the author tries to describe something by comparing the objects to the something that we have already known. The author uses simile to explain circumstances, to describe the characters, to express emotion of the characters, and to make their writing more vivid and entertaining. The second dominant clause was personification. The novel also uses hyperbole metaphor and hyperbole. In the novel, the author mostly used figurative language to describe what the character looks,

the character's feeling, the character's actions, and to describe internal conflict that happens to the characters.

From the analysis, it can be concluded that figurative language has important roles in this novel. That was why the author used sentences that have figurative language in the novel. It made the novel more interesting to read, and also helps the readers to imagine the story, to imagine the character based on the illustration that the author has already given in the story. So that the imagination created by the reader is still in context of the story.

The fifth was Marlinton (2018) conduct a research to describe kinds and meanings of figurative language used in Edgar Allan Poe's poems. 8 Edgar Allan Poe's poems were —Annabel Lee, The Sleeper, A Dream Within A Dream, To One in Paradise, Alone, Spirit of the Death, The Lake and Evening Stars. Descriptive qualitative method was used to classify and analyze the data. The technique used in collecting the data was library research. Meanwhile, in analyzing the data, the writer applied qualitative descriptive. After investigating the kinds and meanings in 8 Edgar Allan Poe's poems, the writer found 96 figurative languages. The figurative language in Edgar Allan Poe's poems have been analyzed in kinds; there were 25 personifications, 6 similes, 16 metaphors, 11 hyperboles, 2 ironies, 9 paradoxes, 6 metonymies, and 21 symbols. The meanings of figurative languages found in Edgar Allan Poe's poem were classified into 42 connotative meanings, 30 social meanings, 16 reflected and 8 collocative meanings. The conclusion of this research was Edgar Allan Poe's poems are



important to be read because the poems were rich with the using of figurative language which can attract the readers' attention and evoke readers' imagination.

From the previous studies above, the writer still eager to conduct research in order to dig more about figurative languages especially from formal text such as speech.

## **B. Semantics**

Riemer (2010:2) states efforts to understand the roots of language must try to explain the meaning of linguistic expressions. An important job of linguistic semantics is to put a difference between these different types of meaning, and to make it clear where they should be placed in the using of language. Chaer (2012:284) states that semantics is a branch of linguistic that focused on the analysis words or sentence meaning.

The word Semantics comes from Greek Sema (noun) 'sign': or from the verb Samaino 'to mark', 'to mean'. The term is used by linguists to refer to the part of linguistics that studies meaning. Semantics is part of the three levels of language which include phonology, grammar (morphology-syntax) and semantics. The term semantics only appeared in 1984 and became known through the American Philological Association in an article entitled *Reflected Meanings: A point in Semantics*. The term semantics itself has existed since the 17th century when considered through the phrase semantics philosophy. The history of semantics can be read in the article "An Account of the Word Semantics" Walker (1948:78-97). Breal through his article entitled "Le Lois

*Intellectuelles du Language*" expresses the term semantics as a new field of science, in French the term is a purely historical science (historical semantics)

Historical semantics aimed to study semantics related to aspects outside of language, for example changes in meaning with logic, personality, and so on. Reisch (1825:17) introduced a new concept of grammar which includes three main elements, etymology, the study of the origin of words in connection with changes in form and meaning known as syntax, sentence structure in semasiology, scientific study of sign in language (meaning). Semasiology as a new science was known as semantics. The term semasiology itself was published by Reisch.

Based on Reisch's thought, semantic development can be divided into three periods of growth:

1. The first period, covering half a century including Reisch activities; hence this is what Ullman calls the "underground" period.
2. The second period, namely semantics as a purely historical science, the existence of a historical semantics, with the appearance of "*Essai de Semantiskue*". Breal (1897:13)
3. The third development period, the study of meaning was marked by the emergence of the work of the Swedish philologist Stern (1931:31) entitled "*Meaning and Change of Meaning With Special Reference to the English Language Stern*", which conducted an empirical study of meaning.

Semantics was firmly stated as a science of meaning, in the 19<sup>th</sup> with the emergence of Breal's "*Essai de semantikue*", which was followed in the

next period by Stern's work. Near to the birth of the Stern work, in Geneva the material was published, a collection of lectures from a language teacher who largely determined the next linguistic development, namely Ferdinand de Saussure, entitled "*Cours de Linguistique General*". Saussure's view became the viewpoint of structuralism. According to de Saussure's structuralism view, language is a system consisting of elements that are interconnected and constitute one unit (the whole unified). This view was then used as a starting point for research, which strongly influenced various fields of research, especially in Europe. The semantic view then differs from the previous view, after de Saussure's work appeared. The differences in views include:

1. Historical views are starting to be abandoned.
2. Attention begins to be paid to the structure in the vocabulary.
3. Semantics began to be influenced by stylistics.
4. Semantic studies focused on a particular language (not general anymore).

In 1923, the book "*The Meaning of Meaning*" by Ogden & Richards appeared which emphasized the relationship of three basic elements, namely 'thought of reference' (mind) as an element that represents a certain meaning that has a significant relationship with the referent. Thoughts have a direct relationship with symbols (symbols). The symbol has no direct relationship with the symbol (symbol). The symbols do not have an arbitrary relationship. With regard to meaning, semantic experts usually determine the fact that the origin of the word meaning (noun) from to mean (verb), in which it contains many different meanings. Leech (1974:45) states that semantics often do not

think about the real meaning of meaning which is needed for the introduction of semantic. They actually tend to explain semantics in relation to other sciences, the experts themselves still argue that the meaning of language cannot be understood or cannot be developed except in a nonlinguistic meaning.

The issue of meaning is not only studied in semantics but also in philosophy, logic and psychology. In other words, there is a relationship between linguistics that studies meaning and other disciplines above. This relationship was stated by Yule (1964:24) as follows: Humans communicate through sentences (but some are communicating non-verbally). Sentence is a syntactic study, while sentences spoken by humans contain meaning. So it can be seen that there is a relationship between the linguistic from syntax and semantics level. Furthermore, Yule (1964:35) states that in addition to the relationship between linguistics, psychology, logic and philosophy, beside those aspects there was also pragmatics. Then there is also a relationship between linguistics, psychology, logic and philosophy, there is also a linguistic philosophy. The limits of the approaches of linguists, philosophers, psychologists, and people engaged in logic in semantics are difficult to explain.

Semantic viewed as science, studies meaning in language and is limited to human experience. So, semantic ontologism limits the problem to the experience it studies on problems that are within the aim of the range of human experience. Besides that, semantic talks about what is marked. This

was stated by Morris (1946:20) states that if a dog reacts to the expectation of food when it hears a bell, then the bell is a sign of food. The plurality of language often creates semantic confusion, for example, two people are communicating using the same word for different meanings, or vice versa. However, semantic chaos can be avoided with the cooperative principle. However, Kempson (1997:6) states that the cooperative root relates to the number of words, the number of speech, the relationship between speech and clear delivery. Conclusion Language is a means of human communication that cannot be separated from the meaning or meaning of every word spoken. Semantics is a branch of science studied in linguistic studies. In semantics people recognize meaning classification, meaning relations, meaning changes, meaning analysis, and the meaning of language use. Semantics is a sub-discipline of linguistics that talks about meaning, namely the meaning of words and the meaning of sentences.

### **1. Semantic Theory**

Herbert Paul Grice was a British philosopher and linguist, and one of the pivotal figures in philosophy during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Grice argued for an intention-based theory of meaning, and he was the first to illustrate the distinction between what came to be known as semantic and pragmatic meaning, that is, between what a speaker's utterance (or its types) means in the abstract, and what else a speaker can possibly mean by uttering it in a particular context.

## 2. Figurative Language

Figurative language is a language that is used imaginatively and not literary because the use of the words diverging from its usual meaning. Figure of speech introduces an ambiguity between literal and figurative interpretation. Thus, when having to understand it people have to think deeply. The statement occurred when people are looking at figurative language obviously has an ambiguity meaning in it. In addition to that, Figurative language is not intended to be interpreted in a literal sense but it appeals on to the imagination. It is also supported by Gluckberg (2001:4) that figures of speech is an action or object made from descriptive word or phrase

Wibisono (2019:156) states figurative language is language which uses figures of speech (a way of saying one thing and meeting another). In other words, it can not be taken literally (or should not be taken literally only) because it employs to heighten and improve an effect by introducing and comparing one certain thing to another more general thing but without figures of speech, the power of language to communicate would be crippled, like a dog without bark or bite. Quinn (1982:6) states that Contextual meaning comes from the use of figures of speech. These figures of speech have been named and collected because they are used for properly, extremely helpful in learning and teaching how to write, speak, read, listen, better. The figures of speech also take a part to help people even students to see the words choices that are available in a given context which is able to give critic or judge value

in its content. Picken (2007:2) declared that figurative language needs to be interpreted in detail.

In this research, the writer analyzed the figurative language based on Keraf's perception. Keraf (2009:138) mentioned 16 kinds of figurative language, they were: simile, metaphor, allegory, personification, allusion, eponym, epithet, synecdoche, metonym, antonomasia, hipflask or hipalase, irony, satire, innuendo, antiphrasis, and paronomasia.

a. Simile

Simile is the comparison which has explicit nature. The explicit meaning is to say something directly which is same with other things. So, it needs the way explicitly that showed similarity, by the word or phrase such as like, as, than, similar, resemble or seems. Simile is the simplest kind of figurative language to certain something. Keraf (2009:140).

example of simile from Lazar: "My life is like empty room without your coming". The kind of figurative language is simile, it is obviously seen that the data uses simile as a kind of figurative language because the statement above use like as a characteristic of simile. By using simile, the word like empty room is an utterance of somebody who declares his life becomes zero without his girlfriend.

b. Metaphor

Metaphor is a part of figurative language using an analogy or close comparison between two things that are not normally treated as if they had anything in common. Metaphor is common means of extending the uses and



references of words. Metaphors are common in language use, and ordinarily it does not seem to require any particular effort to construct and understand them. Metaphor is a kind of figurative language to think something analogy. Keraf (2009:140).

Example of metaphor: “You are the beautiful wealth sent by God to me”. The example above can be said as a metaphor because it is constructed on the spot by the author to give an illustration of his feeling that his girlfriend is compared with beautiful wealth which is related to his imagination only. It is one which is understood only after paying special attention to the comparison between wealth in real context as noun and in its context is his girlfriend. There is comparison meaning between you and wealth, but in this context compare that you as human with wealth as noun.

c. Allegory

Allegory is narrative or description that has meaning beneath the surface one. Allegory is description that has another meaning. The meaning beneath is different from its description. Keraf (2009:141).

Example: “He threw a pine cones at a jovial squirrel and he ran with chattering fear”. The example is allegory because the meaning in the sentence is definitely different from its description. Based on the context, the sentence means a man does not feel guilty as leaving his regiment to get his own salvation. He thinks that his act is wise and true things. More over, as he sees a squirrel save itself, he thinks that everything in nature operates upon the principle of self preservation.

#### d. Personification

Personification is a part of figurative language that is giving the attribute of human beings to animal, an object or a concept. It is sub type of metaphor, an implied comparison in which the figurative term of the comparison is always human being. Keraf (2009:141) defines personification as a kind of figurative language which describes lifeless thing as if has human being nature.

The example: “How poor are words in conveying the heights of splendor”. The example above can be said as a personification because in the real context the word conveying always refers to the human action which is used anatomy such as mouth to speak an utterance to somebody. But by looking the data above that it is used a personification because the word poor as if a human being which has a nature such able to describe a human action in conveying something. But it is totally a thing which can be a human being as called personification.

#### e. Allusion

Allusion is a part of figurative language which likes a hint to try suggesting the similarity between people, places, and events. Basically, it is a reference which explicit and implicit to the events, figures, or places in real life. Keraf (2009:141).

Some examples are: “Bandung is Paris Java and Kartini is also took a part to struggle her similar rights”. In the examples above can be said as allusion because Bandung is a name of city which has a hint to show Paris

Java. Kartini is a name of a figure from a strong woman to struggle her rights and for the others woman rights.

f. Eponym

Eponym is a part of figurative language which likes a name of people always connected with specific nature, so the names is used for declaring its nature. Include Hercules and Spiderman. Keraf (2009:141).

Here are the examples: “Adinda (used to say beautiful and gentle woman), Darling (used to say boy or girlfriend)”. The examples above can be identified as eponym because it uses a name of people which always connected with nature. In the real context the word Adinda related to the girl specific nature that has beautiful face and soft feeling, mind to behave with somebody. In other side, Darling is to describe a name for a boy or girlfriend that someone’s love very much.

g. Epithet

Epithet is a part of figurative language which likes a hint to declare a specific nature or characteristic of the people or things. That explanation is a descriptive phrase which explains or replaces the name of person or things. Keraf (2009:141).

example of allusion: “Bali is used to say (world heaven), Puteri malam is used for moon”. The examples can be identified as epithet because it uses a name of places which always connected with nature. Which is as a hint to describe its place from its nature, by saying world heaven in tourism spot in

Indonesia people can be guessed easily it is Bali and also Puteri malam can be known easily by people to declare from its nature is moon.

#### h. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is the uses of the part for the whole divides synecdoche into two parts they are pars pro toto and totem pro parte. Pars pro toto is a part for the whole and totem pro parte is when the whole things stand for its part. Keraf (2009:142).

Example of synecdoche: “Indonesia got gold medals in the championship”. The example above it can be identified as synecdoche (totem pro parte) because it as a hint to describe Indonesia in the sentence. Which is meant some persons who become winner in a competition and it is not all population in Indonesia take a part in that competition.

#### i. Metonym

Metonym is the use of something closely related to the thing actually meant. It can be considered that metonymy is the substitution of a word naming an object for another word closely. Keraf (2009:142) declared that Metonym is a figurative language which used a word to declare other things, because it has relationship closely.

Example of metonym: “He is addicted to the bottle”. The example above can be identified as metonym because it is as a hint to describe addicted to the bottle has function to show object bottle has a closely to word addicted. It is another way of saying that he drinks too much whiskey, so it is called using metonymy.

j. Antonomasia

Antonomasia is also a specific form of synecdoche which is formed as using epithets for replacing names, official, profession and so on. Keraf (2009:142).

The examples: “My sweet little darling Prince, I presented the beautiful jacket only for you”. The examples above can be identified as Antonomasia because the word Darling and Prince always refers to the human who formed as using an Epithet for replacing names and profession. But by looking the data above that he or she hope that his or her boy or girlfriend called him or herself not use his real name but called himself Prince.

k. Hipflask or Hivalase

Hipflask or Hivalase is a kind of figurative language where a specific word used to explain that word, which should be affected with another word. Keraf (2009:142).

The examples: “He is lying on a worry pillow”. The example is hipflask or hivalase which is worry that affected by the word pillow. Basically worry is human being, not pillow. And the word worry is not suitable combined with pillow. Worry is suitable affected by man. It can be combined such as worry man.

l. Irony

Irony is the opposite of what one means. Irony is a hint that wants to say something with other meaning on what it contains in the words. Keraf (2009:142).

The examples: “I know you’re a beautiful girl in this world that able to have this position, not to worry of your capability anymore that you are the people who are able to finish this task in a day well”. The examples above can be identified as Irony because the both sentences are said in other meaning on what it contains of the words in reality I know you’re a beautiful girl in this world that able to have this position, not to worry of your capability anymore that you are the people who are able to finish this task in a day well is always refers to say something true for the human when the position is owned with suitable performances.

m. Satire

Satire is an expression which rejects someone or something. This formed is not needed should have irony nature. Satire contains a critic about the weakness of human being. Its main purpose is there will be improvement esthetically. Keraf (2009:142).

The examples: “Your voice isn’t suitable to be a winner, your capacity is not able to do this task”. The examples above can be identified as Satire which has almost same nature with irony because the both sentences are said in other meaning to reject and critic to the other persons “your voice isn’t suitable to be a winner, your capacity is not able to do this task” is always refers to say critic and rejection for the human when the position is owned with not suitable performances.

n. Innuendo

Innuendo is like betray with decrease or smaller someone. It declared a critic with indirect suggestion, and often seem not to hurt heart if we see clearly. Keraf (2009:142).

The examples are innuendo which is to clarify a critic with indirect suggestion but not to hurt people heart. “When the parties always be held, his face often seen clearly” from this statement it is to critic someone who always come in all parties be held, he or she comes to party is invited or uninvited by the owner of party. “You become a rich man because you did a bit an official commercial” from the statement it is like to betray someone who gets a position without knowing clearly status.

o. Antiphrasis

Antiphrasis is like irony which formed of using a word with contrary meaning, which is able regarded as irony or the words used for denying a criminal and bad spirit. Keraf (2009:142).

Here are the examples: “Look! a giant has already come, you are an honorable and respected man for waiting longer in this meeting”. The examples above can be identified as antiphrasis which has same nature with irony because the both sentences are said incontrary meaning in its contain which is to deny and criminal or bad spirit to the other persons Look! a giant has already come, you are an honorable and respected man for waiting longer in this meeting. Giant is always refers to say thin or smallest people in reality but used the word giant is to deny the criminal and it rejects for the human

when the position is owned with not suitable performances to be honorable and respected man.

p. Pun or Paronomasia

Pun is a kind of figurative language which uses similar sounds, it is a playing word based on the similarity of its sounds but it has much differential in a meaning. Keraf (2009:142).

The examples above are pun or paronomasia which uses similar sounds but it has totally different meaning such as *can* and *can* has different meaning. It can be translated into two parts namely: *being able to* and *thing to fill something in* it is also different meaning in two words *see* and *sea*. *See* can be translated capturing something by eye sight, *sea* is the expanse of salt water that covers most of the earth's surface and surrounds its landmasses and etc.

### 3. Lexical and Contextual Meaning

Chaer (1990:62) describe lexical meanings as an adjunctive form derived from the form of a noun lexicon. The unit of the lexicon is leksem which is a meaningful unit of language. If we compare the lexicon with vocabulary or vocabulary, then we can equate lexeme with word. Thus lexical meaning can be interpreted a lexicon, lexeme, or word. A lexical word or meaning is the meaning that corresponds to its referent, meaning that is in accordance with the results of observation of the senses, or meaning that is truly real in our lives, in other words, a lexical meaning of a word is a real picture of a concept as the word symbolizes it.



Lexical meanings can be searched in the dictionary. Chaer (2012:289), describes lexical meaning as a meaning that is owned or existed in lexeme even without any context. The following will discuss some examples of words in sentences that have lexical meanings. The phrase "*the mouse got killed by the cat*" contains the word mouse that has the lexical meaning of a rodent that can cause typhus. The word mouse in the sentence above refers to the animal mouse and not to others. We can see these mice in dirty places and usually roam inside the house especially in hidden places. If you are not aware, these mice can damage foods and can cause disease when touched / eaten by humans.

Holmes (1992:22) states that contextual meaning is a linguistic meaning in context. For example the meaning of a word is in a sentence or a sentence is in a paragraph. The sentence "do you know the meaning of war?" Has two different contextual meanings. The first contextual meaning in the question sentence, "do you know the meaning of the word war is?" The question sentence changes if expressed by a teacher to the students in the class. While the second contextual meaning is "war produces death, injury, and suffering", if expressed by a war-wounded soldier to politicians who support the war. Kadmon (2001: 9) expressed his opinion about contextual meanings as follows: "Besides that, we talk about the" context of utterance. "Each utterance occurs in a context. This context includes all sorts of things. It includes previous utterances. The speech situation, including the location, the speakers, addressees, various salient objects, and more. It includes various

topics in the conversation, about the world in general and about the subject matter of the conversation in particular. It includes assumptions that interlocutors make about the beliefs and intentions of each other.

### **C. Speech**

Sapir (1921:23) said that Speech is a feature of daily life that we rarely pause to define it. It seems as natural to man as walking, and only less so than breathing. Yet it needs but a moment's reflection to convince us that this naturalness of speech is but an illusory feeling. The process of acquiring speech is, in sober fact, an utterly different sort of thing from the process of learning to walk. In the case of the latter function, culture, in other words, the traditional body of social usage, is not seriously brought into play. The child is individually equipped, by the complex set of factors that we term biological heredity, to make all the needed muscular and nervous adjustments that result in walking. Indeed, the very conformation of these muscles and of the appropriate parts of the nervous system may be said to be primarily adapted to the movements made in walking and in similar activities. In a very real sense the normal human being is predestined to walk, not because his elders will assist him to learn the art, but because his organism is prepared from birth, or even from the moment of conception, to take on all those expenditures of nervous energy and all those muscular adaptations that result in walking.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter presented the method used in this research. There were four sub-chapters in this chapter which were type of research, the data sources, method of collecting data and method analyzing data.

#### **A. Type of the Research**

Type of the research is qualitative research. The qualitative research is procedure which results in descriptive data including written and oral word from the research objectives whether it was from society or books. The writer studied the meaning and classification of figurative meaning. The method would help the writer to describe the data in the form of words and then use the text of Joe Biden's speech as the object of analysis. Therefore, this research used qualitative method. Bogdan (1998:77) say that qualitative is a method in which the data were in form of words sentences or paragraph rather than number or statistic.

Moreover, Silverman (1997:77) say that in qualitative research, small number of text and documents may be analyzed flexible for every different purpose. The aim of this research is to understand the participant categories and to see how this research is used in concrete activities.

Based from the explanations above, the writer conclude that qualitative is a method of describing the data from small number of the documents may

be analyzed for every different purposes for understanding the participants categories and sees how this research is used in concrete activities.

## **B. The Data Sources**

The data sources of this research was from Joe Biden's Inaugural Speech which was delivered in 20<sup>th</sup> January 2021. There are two data sources in this research. The primary data will be selected from Joe Biden's Inaugural Speech which is a video with twenty two minutes and thirty two seconds long, then secondary data is the relevant information which related to the topic of the research such as thesis (the previous study), books, and articles to support the primary data.

## **C. Collecting Data Procedures**

The speech of Joe Biden was read by the writer and then, the words that were related to figurative language would be identified. In identifying the data, the writer used Keraf's theory about 16 kinds of figurative language they are simile, metaphor, allegory, personification, allusion, eponym, epithet, synecdoche, metonym, antonomasia, hipflask or hipalase, irony, satire, innuendo, antiphrasis, and paronomasia. The words that identified as figurative language were bolded then finally identified the types of the figurative languages found in the speech.

## **D. Method of Analyzing Data**

After the data were collected, the writer analyzed the data into three steps as follows:

1. The writer comprehend and list the data found in the speech by using Keraf's theory which states that figurative language were divided into simile, metaphor, allegory, personification, allusion, eponym, epithet, synecdoche, metonym, antonomasia, hipflask or hipalase, irony, satire, innuendo, antiphrasis, and paronomasia.
2. The data were presented in form of table.
3. The data were explained the data through qualitative descriptive method and finally the writer draw a conclusion about the result of the research.

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## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter consists of two sub chapter that answers the statement of research problems in chapter one. The first is findings which presents all the data found from the speech and the second is discussions which explains all the data.

#### **A. Findings**

This sub chapter presents the data analysis of figurative language found in Joe Biden's Inaugural speech. The data were identified by using Keraf's theory about the types of figurative language and the data are presented in form of tables and paragraph. After the writer analyzed and identified data from Joe Biden's speech researcher found thirteen figurative language in the speech consisting of six types.

##### **1. Types of Figurative Language In Joe Biden's Inaugural Speech**

In accordance with the objective of this study, the writer divides the data findings into two parts. the first is the types of figurative language found in Joe Biden's inaugural speech. The following is a list of the types of figurative language:

No	Types of Figurative Language	Data of Figurative Language
1	Metonym	<i>Democracy is fragile</i> (Minute 1:50)
2		<i>Transfer of power</i> (Minute 2:17)
3		<i>Restore the soul</i> (Minute 5:19)
4		<i>Ugly reality</i> (Minute 7:31)
5		<i>Red against blue</i> (Minute 14:30)
6		<i>We need a hand</i> (Minute 15:12)
7	Synecdoce (Totem pro parte)	<i>Comes from the planet itself</i> (Minute 4:58)
8	Simile	<i>Like a foolish fantasy</i> (Minute 7:10)
9		<i>Something like a song</i> (Minute 19:26)
10	Epithet	<i>Better angels</i> (Minute 7:53)

11	Metaphor	<i>Lower the temperature</i> (Minute 8:27)
12		<i>Be a raging fire</i> (Minute 9:29)
13	Allusion	<i>A broken land</i> (Minute 20:21)

From the table above it can be concluded that there were six types of figurative language used in Joe Biden's speech. The president only used six types consists of six metonym, one synecdoche, two simile, one epithet, two metaphor and one allusion

## 2. Meaning of the Figurative Language In Joe Biden's Inaugural Speech

This part presented the list of the data meaning which divided into lexical meaning and contextual meaning as follows:

No	Data of Figurative Language	Meaning
1	<i>Democracy is fragile</i> (Minute 1:50)	Lexical: <b>Democracy</b> a noun that means a system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives.



		<p><b>Fragile</b> an adjective means easily broken or damaged.</p> <p>Contextual: Democracy is something sensitive and could easily be broken</p>
2	<p><b><i>Transfer of power</i></b> (Minute 2:17)</p>	<p>Lexical:</p> <p><b>Transfer</b> which is a noun means move from one place to another then the word <b>of</b> Which is a preposition and the word <b>power</b> Which is a noun that means the ability to do something or act in a particular way, especially as a faculty or quality.</p> <p>Contextual: Change of a position</p>
3	<p><b><i>Restore the soul</i></b> (Minute 5:19)</p>	<p>Lexical:</p> <p><b>Restore</b> Which is a verb that means bringing something back and the</p>

		<p>second is <b>Soul</b> a noun means the spiritual or immaterial part of a human being or animal, regarded as immortal.</p> <p>Contextual: To fix what is wrong</p>
4	<p><i>Ugly reality</i> (Minute 7:31)</p>	<p>Lexical:</p> <p><b>Ugly</b> which is an adjective that means unpleasant or repulsive, especially in appearance and the second is <b>Reality</b> a noun that means the world or the state of things as they actually exist, as opposed to an idealistic or notional idea of them</p> <p>Contextual: Bad reality</p>
5	<p><i>Red against blue</i> (Minutes 14:30)</p>	<p>Lexical:</p> <p><b>Red</b> an adjective means a color at the end of the spectrum next to orange and</p>

		<p>opposite violet, as of blood, fire, or rubies. The second is <b>Against</b> which is a preposition means in opposition to and the third is <b>Blue</b> an adjective means of a color intermediate between green and violet, as of the sky or sea on a sunny day. This color also sometimes represents sadness.</p> <p>Contextual:</p> <p>Civil war between two different race of American citizens.</p>
<p>6</p>	<p><i>We need a hand</i> (Minute 15:12)</p>	<p>Lexical:</p> <p><b>We</b> which is a pronoun used by a speaker to refer to himself or herself and one or more other people considered together. The second is <b>Need</b> a verb means require (something) because it is essential or very important and the third is <b>Hand</b> a noun means the end part of a person's arm beyond the wrist, including the palm, fingers, and</p>

		thumb.  Contextual: We need a help
7	<i>Comes from the planet itself</i> (Minute 4:58)	Lexical:  This data consists of four words the first is <b>Comes</b> a verb that means move or travel toward or into a place thought of as near or familiar to the speaker. The second is <b>from</b> a preposition that means indicating the point in space at which a journey, motion, or action starts. The third is <b>Planet</b> a noun means a celestial body moving in an elliptical orbit around a star and the fourth is <b>itself</b> a pronoun that means he object of a verb or preposition to refer to a thing or animal previously mentioned as the subject of the clause  Contextual : From the nation itself

<p>8</p> <p><i>Like a foolish fantasy</i></p> <p>(Minute 7:10)</p>		<p>Lexical:</p> <p><b>Like</b> a preposition that means having the same characteristics or qualities or similar to. The second is <b>Foolish</b> which is an adjective means lacking good sense or judgment and the third word is <b>Fantasy</b> Which is a noun means the faculty or activity of imagining things, especially things that are impossible or improbable.</p> <p>Contextual:</p> <p>Something impossible</p>
<p>9</p> <p><i>Something like a song</i></p> <p>(Minute 19:26)</p>		<p>Lexical:</p> <p><b>Something</b> which is a pronoun means a thing that unspecified or unknown. The second is <b>Like</b> a preposition that means having the same characteristics or qualities or similar to and the third is <b>Song</b> a noun means a short poem or</p>

		<p>other set of words set to music or meant to be sung.</p> <p>Contextual:</p> <p>Something similar to</p>
10	<p><b><i>Better angels</i></b> (Minute 7:53)</p>	<p>Lexical:</p> <p><b>Better</b> an adjective means of a more excellent or effective type or quality and the second is <b>Angels</b> Which is a noun means a spiritual being believed to act as an attendant, agent, or messenger of God, conventionally represented in human form with wings and a long robe</p> <p>Contextual:</p> <p>Better Behaviour</p>
11	<p><b><i>Lower the temperature</i></b> (Minute 8:27)</p>	<p>Lexical:</p> <p><b>Lower</b> Which is an adjective means less high In position and the second</p>

		<p>word is <b>Temperature</b> which is a noun means the degree or intensity of heat present in a substance or object, especially as expressed according to a comparative scale and shown by a thermometer or perceived by touch</p> <p>Contextual:</p> <p>To make the situation more calm</p>
<p>12</p>	<p><i>Be a raging fire</i> (Minute 9:29)</p>	<p>Lexical:</p> <p><b>Raging</b> an adjective means showing violent uncontrollable anger and the second is <b>Fire</b> a noun that means combustion or burning, in which substances combine chemically with oxygen from the air and typically give out bright light, heat, and smoke.</p> <p>Contextual:</p> <p>Be violent</p>

<p>13</p>	<p><i>A broken land</i> (Minute 20:21)</p>	<p>Lexical:</p> <p><b>Broken</b> a verb means having been fractured or damaged and no longer in one piece or in working order. The second is <b>Land</b> a noun means the part of the earth's surface that is not covered by water, as opposed to the sea or the air.</p> <p>Contextual:</p> <p>Poor land</p>
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Based on the table above, the data were found that delivering his speech, Joe Biden used 13 figurative language in order to make his speech more polite. It can be seen from how he changed some rude words with other words similar to it.

## B. Discussions

The data findings which covered lexical meaning, contextual meaning and types of the figurative language were discussed as following figurative language items:



### a. Metonym

There are six data of metonym found from the object of this research which is the inaugural speech of Joe Biden. The data are as follows:

#### **Data 1: Democracy is fragile**

This figurative language is metonym because the word **Fragile** in this phrase means contextually different from the meaning in dictionary appropriate to the definition of metonym which using other word similar to what the writer discussed. In this case the writer used the word **Fragile** to illustrate the condition of democracy in America. This phrase consists of two main words the first is **Democracy** a noun that means a system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives. The second is **Fragile** an adjective means easily broken or damaged.

Usually the word **fragile** is used for things that made of glass but in this phrase, this word were used to explain how sensitive democracy is and this is what makes it metonym. Contextually this phrase means that **Democracy is something sensitive and could easily be broken**. The writer came up with this conclusion due to what happen in America right before the election of the new president. It shows how horrible democracy can be.

#### **Data 2: Transfer of power**

This data is a metonym because the word **Power** is a closely associated with authority that is given to someone. The writer concludes

this data as a metonym because the definition of metonym is a figurative language that used word closely related to its real word. In this case the word **Power** is the word that makes this data a metonym. This phrase consist of three words the first is **Transfer** which is a noun means move from one place to another then the word **of** Which is a preposition and the word **Power** Which is a noun that means the ability to do something or act in a particular way, especially as a faculty or quality.

The contextual meaning of this data is **Change of a position** and the **power** mentioned is a position as president of America. The word **power** is the metonym of position. The writer concludes this because after reading and understanding the context that this speech is the initial speech for the new presidency which has replaced the previous president.

### **Data 3: Restore the soul**

This figurative language is a metonym because the word **Soul** is closely related to something inside or internal. In this case, the word **Soul** refers to the internal of America. The writer concludes this data as a metonym because the definition of metonym is a figurative language that used word closely related to its real word. In this case the word **Soul** replaced the real word and often used to replace the word. This phrase consists of two main words the first is **Restore** Which is a verb that means bringing something back and the second is **Soul** a noun means the spiritual or immaterial part of a human being or animal, regarded as immortal. The word that makes this data a metonym is **Soul**.

This figurative language means **To fix what is wrong** logically a country or a nation is not a living creature so it does not have a soul. Soul here means the internal of America and the whole meaning is to restore the messy internal of United States of America

#### **Data 4: Ugly reality**

This figurative language is metonym because this phrase uses the word **Ugly** to explain a bad reality. In accordance to the characteristic of allegory which used other word similar to what the writer was trying to tell. Ugly usually used to explain a physical appearance of a person but in this phrase it is used to picture a bad situation. This figurative language consists of two words. The first is **Ugly** which is an adjective that means unpleasant or repulsive, especially in appearance and the second is **Reality** a noun that means the world or the state of things as they actually exist, as opposed to an idealistic or notional idea of them. The word that makes this data a metonym is **Ugly**

The contextual meaning of this phrase is **Bad reality** because the president mentioned racism after this phrase which indicates that the reality is about racism.

#### **Data 5: Red against blue**

This figurative language is metonym because the word **Red** and **Blue** represent two different sides in a civil war. The writer concludes this data as a metonym because the definition of metonym is a figurative

language that used word closely related to its real word. This figurative language consists of three words the first is **Red** an adjective means a color at the end of the spectrum next to orange and opposite violet, as of blood, fire, or rubies. The second is **Against** which is a preposition means in opposition to and the third is **Blue** an adjective means of a color intermediate between green and violet, as of the sky or sea on a sunny day. The words that makes this data a metonym are **Red** and **Blue**.

This figurative language means **Civil war between two sides of American citizens** it can be racial, or any other sensitive aspects that could cause a civil war.

#### **Data 6: We need a hand**

This figurative language is a metonym because this phrase use the word **Hand** to replace **Help**. The writer concludes this data as a metonym because the definition of metonym is a figurative language that used word closely related to its real word. Hand here means help from the other. This phrase consists of three words the first is **We** which is a pronoun used by a speaker to refer to himself or herself and one or more other people considered together. The second is **Need** a verb means require (something) because it is essential or very important and the third is **Hand** a noun means the end part of a person's arm beyond the wrist, including the palm, fingers, and thumb. The word that makes this data metonym is **Hand**.

As a whole this phrase means **We need a help**. As what Biden said that there will be days when we need other person and others will need us.

## b. Synecdoche

There are one data of Synecdoche found from the object of this research. The data is as follows:

### **Data 7: Comes from planet itself**

This data is a synecdoche totem pro parte because the word **Planet**, represents America. The word planet here only refers to whole America not the whole earth as a planet that's why this data is synecdoche. The writer concluded so because the context where this data appears, Biden talks about the struggle that America faced through time. Lexically this data consists of four words the first is **Comes** a verb that means move or travel toward or into a place thought of as near or familiar to the speaker. The second is **From** a preposition that means indicating the point in space at which a journey, motion, or action starts. The third is **Planet** a noun means a celestial body moving in an elliptical orbit around a star and the fourth is **Itself** a pronoun that means the object of a verb or preposition to refer to a thing or animal previously mentioned as the subject of the clause. The word that makes this data a synecdoche is **Planet**.

It can be said that The contextual meaning of this data is **From the nation itself**.

## c. Simile

There are two data of simile found from the object of the research. The data are as follows:

### **Data 8: Like a foolish fantasy**

This data falls into the simile category. Simile is a figurative language that compares two things. In this case the writer compared something impossible as a foolish fantasy. There are three main words in this phrase the first is **Like** a preposition that means having the same characteristics or qualities or similar to. The second is **Foolish** which is an adjective means lacking good sense or judgment and the third word is **Fantasy** which is a noun means the faculty or activity of imagining things, especially things that are impossible or improbable. In this data, the president Biden talks about unity. Association is a hot issue in America. The word that makes this data a simile is **Like**.

Like a foolish fantasy means **Something impossible** or a foolish thought so the president Biden gives a contrasting comparison for those who believe and do not believe that he will reunite America. So it can be concluded that the meaning of this phrase is "something impossible to do"

### **Data 9: Something like a song**

The type of this figurative language is simile because there is a comparison of two different things in this phrase. The word **like** was used to compare two things in this data. This phrase consists of three words the first is **Something** which is a pronoun means a thing that unspecified or unknown. The second is **Like** a preposition that means having the same characteristics or qualities or similar to and the third is **Song** a noun means

a short poem or other set of words set to music or meant to be sung. The word that makes this data a simile is **Like**.

The contextual meaning of this phrase is **Something similar to**.

The meaning of this phrase can be seen clearly because the surface meaning is what the narrator is trying to deliver.

#### d. Ephitet

There is one data of ephitet found from the object of this research. The data is as follows:

##### **Data 10: Better angels**

This figurative language is an epithet because the word **Angels** represents human kindness. An epithet used words that related to the characteristic of an object. In this case it represents human kindness. Angels known for their kindness that is why this word is used to represent human kindness. There are two words on this phrase the first is **Better** an adjective means of a more excellent or effective type or quality and the second is **Angels** Which is a noun means a spiritual being believed to act as an attendant, agent, or messenger of God, conventionally represented in human form with wings and a long robe. The word that makes this data an epithet is **Angel**.

The contextual meaning of this figurative language is **Better behaviour**. The president were talking about humanity and how it always won when he mentioned this figurative language and after elaborating the meaning with the context, the writer come up with such a conclusion.

### e. Metaphor

There are two data of metaphor found from the object of this study they are as follows:

#### **Data 11: Lower the temperature**

This figurative language is a metaphor because the word **Temperature** represent the condition of America's chaotic democracy right before president biden got elected. The writer concluded so because the word **Temperature** here was used to replace another similar word which is appropriate with the definition of metaphor. This figurative consists of two words the first is **Lower** Which is an adjective means less high In position and the second word is **Temperature** which is a noun means the degree or intensity of heat present in a substance or object, especially as expressed according to a comparative scale and shown by a thermometer or perceived by touch. The word that makes this data is **Temperature**.

The contextual meaning of this phrase is **To Make the situation more calm**. It can be proves by what easily because the figurative meaning can be interpreted easily from the lexicall meaning

#### **Data 12: Be a raging fire**

This type of figurative language is a metaphor because this figurative language illustrates how dangerous politics can be just like a raging fire which can burn anything that is how dangerous politics is and thats the characteristic of metaphor which used words that were not closely



related to the real meaning. This figurative language consists of two main words the first is **Raging** an adjective means showing violent uncontrollable anger and the second is **Fire** a noun that means combustion or burning, in which substances combine chemically with oxygen from the air and typically give out bright light, heat, and smoke. The words that makes this data a metaphor are **Raging** and **Fire**.

The contextual meaning of this figurative language is **Violent**. President Biden explains that politics should not be something dangerous and destroying everything on its path and illustrating it with the phrase **Raging fire**

#### f. Allusion

There is only one data of allusion found in this research. The data is as follows:

##### **Data 13: Broken land**

The type of this figurative language is an allusion because an allusion used other word with similar conditions to the real word. In this data, the word **Broken** is the word that made the data allusion. The use of the word **Broken** here is to replace the word **poor**. This figurative language consists of two words the first is **Broken**, a verb means having been fractured or damaged and no longer in one piece or in working order. The second is **Land** a noun means the part of the earth's surface that is not covered by water, as opposed to the sea or the air. The word that makes this data an allusion is **Broken**. After analyzing the data and read the

context, the writer concludes that the contextual meaning of this phrase is

**Poor Land.**

Based on the data discussion above, it shows that there were 6 types of figurative language from 13 data. The writer found that metonymy was the most dominant data that appear in Joe Biden's inaugural speech with 6 data which are: *Democracy is fragile, Transfer of power, Restore the soul, Ugly reality, Red against blue, We need a hand.* Joe Biden used this figurative language to substitute some words with related words in order to illustrate things that are not supposed to be mentioned such as racial and explain situations in America.

Synecdoche (totem pro parte) with 1 data, the data is: *Comes from planet itself.* This figurative language used as explanation of a specific place which was America. According to the definition of synecdoche, this word represents a place as a whole which is the nation of America.

Simile followed with 2 data which are: *Like a foolish fantasy, something like a song.* This figurative language were used as a comparison of two different things. Joe Biden made some comparisons which illustrate how was his feelings to convince the audience about unity and to explain something similar to a song that he heard.

Epithet with 1 data which is: *Better angels.* This figurative language was used to illustrate human attitude. Joe Biden used this figurative language to make it sound more polite not to offend the audience because Biden were talking about attitude which is a sensitive thing.

Metaphor followed with 2 data: *Lower the temperature, Be a raging fire*. These figurative languages were used to describe rude things such as violence and bad situation by using the words that sound more polite.

And followed by allusion with 1 data which is: *A broken land*. This figurative language was used to substitute and explain the condition of America with its internal problems by using other word. This figurative language was used in order to show how Joe Biden felt and sees the condition of America.

Joe Biden used 6 types of figurative language for some intentions such as making his speech sounds polite, to describe things, to show feelings and to convince the audience. Metonym was dominant among the six types of figurative language found in the inaugural speech of Joe Biden.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents two sub chapters the conclusion and suggestion from the result of the data analysis

#### A. Conclusion

After reading and analyzing the inaugural speech of Joe Biden, the writer found 13 data of figurative language from the speech consists of 6 metonym, 1 synecdoche (totem pro parte) , 2 simile, 1 Epithet, 3 metaphor. The writer concludes that some of the figurative meaning can be seen from the constituent words or the surface meaning but some needs a deeper understanding about the characteristics of the figurative language itself and understanding the context where the language is used.

In accordance with what has been discussed in the previous chapters in determining a figurative language, it needs to first understand the characteristics of figurative language and the context of the sentence where the figurative language appears. The writer concludes that sometimes the meaning of figurative language relate to the sense or feeling and make a logical analysis. In delivering his speech, Joe Biden used some particular figurative language in order to make his speech more polite. It can be seen from how he changed some rude words with other words similar to it.

## **B. Suggestions**

This part stated several points that could be used as recommendation, they were as follows;

For the readers who were interested in studying the figurative language, especially in the literary work, they were expected to define the meaning of figurative language not only based on the literally or lexically stated, but they have to consider based on the context where the figurative language are used, therefore they could achieve a good comprehension in understanding the figurative language whether it was spoken or written, especially in the literature. It would help them avoid misinterpretation, especially in determining the meaning of figurative language.

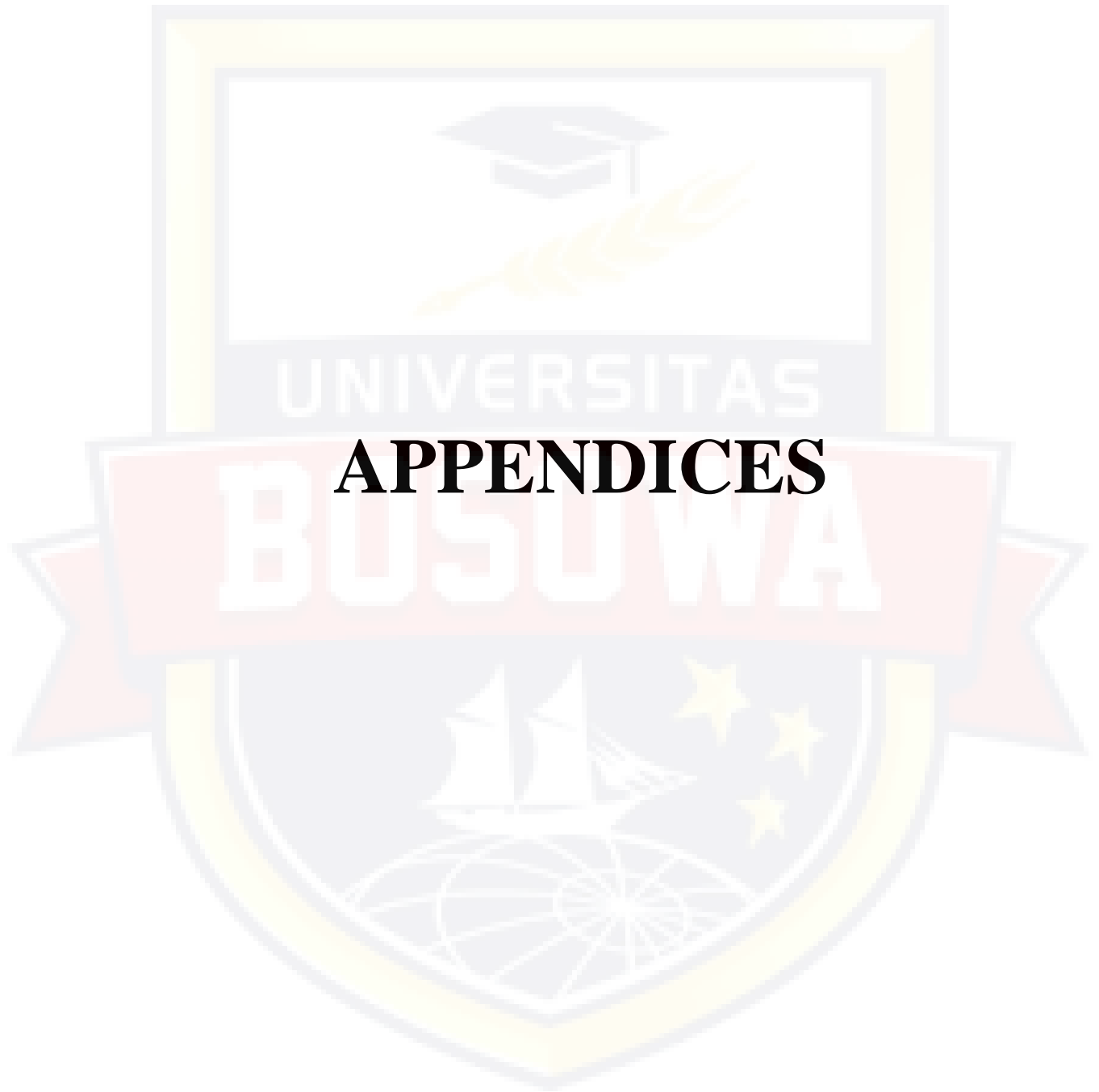
Meanwhile, for students who were learning vocabulary, semantics and figurative language, this study can be an alternative reference because this study presents various kinds of figurative language. In addition, it was also recommended for the next researchers who were interested in doing further researches in the same field to use these findings as a starting point in conducting research. There are some other theories which covers more types of figurative language that can be used for further research.

There are many figurative language found in Joe Biden's inaugural speech but in this research it was limited only to Keraf's theory. Other theory can be used to identify more types of figurative language. There were also some idioms found in the speech that might need a deeper research.

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# **APPENDICES**



## Joe Biden's Inaugural Speech

THE PRESIDENT: Chief Justice Roberts, Vice President Harris, Speaker Pelosi, Leader Schumer, Leader McConnell, Vice President Pence, distinguished guests, and my fellow Americans.

This is America's day.

This is democracy's day.

A day of history and hope.

Of renewal and resolve.

Through a crucible for the ages America has been tested a new and America has risen to the challenge.

Today, we celebrate the triumph not of a candidate, but of a cause, the cause of democracy.

The people, The will of the people has been heard and the will of the people has been heeded.

We have learned again that democracy is precious.

**Democracy is fragile.**

And at this hour, my friends, democracy has prevailed.

So now, on this hallowed ground where just few days ago violence sought to shake this Capitol's very foundation, we come together as one nation, under God, indivisible, to carry out the peaceful **transfer of power** as we have for more than two centuries.

As we look ahead in our uniquely American way – restless, bold, optimistic – and set our sights on the nation we know we can be and we must be.

I thank my predecessors of both parties for their presence here.

I thank them from the bottom of my heart.

And I know the resilience of our Constitution and the strength of our nation.

As does President Carter, who I spoke to last night but who cannot be with us today, but whom we salute for his lifetime of service.

I have just taken the sacred oath each of those patriots have taken — an oath first sworn by George Washington.

But the American story depends not on any one of us, not on some of us, but on all of us.

On “We the People” who seek a more perfect Union.

This is a great nation and we are a good people.

Over the centuries through storm and strife, in peace and in war, we have come so far. But we still have far to go.

We will press forward with speed and urgency, for we have much to do in this winter of peril and significant possibility.

Much to repair.

Much to restore.

Much to heal.

Much to build.

And much to gain.

Few people in our nation's history have been more challenged or found the time more challenging or difficult than the one we're in now.

A once-in-a-century virus silently stalks the country.

It's taken as many lives in one year as America lost in all of World War II.

Millions of jobs have been lost.

Hundreds of thousands of businesses closed.

A cry for racial justice some 400 years in the making moves us. The dream of justice for all will be deferred no longer.

A cry for survival **comes from the planet itself**. A cry that can't be any more desperate or any more clear.

And now, a rise in political extremism, white supremacy, domestic terrorism that we must confront and we will defeat.

To overcome these challenges – to **restore the soul** and to secure the future of America – requires more than words.

It requires that most elusive of things in a democracy:

Unity.

Unity.

In another January in Washington, on New Year's Day 1863, Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation.

When he put pen to paper, the President said in that crowd, "If my name ever goes down into history it will be for this act and my whole soul is in it."

My whole soul is in it.

Today, on this January day, my whole soul is in this:

Bringing America together.

Uniting our people.

Uniting our nation.

And I ask every American to join me in this cause.

Uniting to fight the common foes we face:

Anger, resentment, hatred.

Extremism, lawlessness, violence.

Disease, joblessness, hopelessness.

With unity we can do great things. Important things.

We can right wrongs.

We can put people to work in good jobs.

We can teach our children in safe schools.

We can overcome this deadly virus.

We can reward work, rebuild the middle class, and make health care secure for all.

We can deliver racial justice.

We can make America, once again, the leading force for good in the world.

I know speaking of unity can sound to some **like a foolish fantasy** these days.

I know the forces that divide us are deep and they are real.

But I also know they are not new.

Our history has been a constant struggle between the American ideal that we are all created equal and the harsh, **ugly reality** that racism, nativism, fear, and demonization have long torn us apart.

The battle is perennial.  
And victory is never assured.  
Through the Civil War, the Great Depression, World War, 9/11, through struggle, sacrifice, and setbacks, our **“better angels”** have always prevailed.  
In each of these moments, enough of us came together to carry all of us forward.  
And, we can do so now.  
History, faith, and reason show the way, the way of unity.  
We can see each other not as adversaries but as neighbors.  
We can treat each other with dignity and respect.  
We can join forces, stop the shouting, and **lower the temperature**.  
For without unity, there is no peace, only bitterness and fury.  
No progress, only exhausting outrage.  
No nation, only a state of chaos.  
This is our historic moment of crisis and challenge, and unity is the path forward.  
And, we must meet this moment as the United States of America.  
If we do that, I guarantee you, we will not fail.  
We have never, ever, ever failed in America when we have acted together.  
And so today, at this time and in this place, let us start afresh.  
All of us.  
Let’s begin and listen to one another.  
Hear one another.  
See one another.  
Show respect to one another.  
Politics need not **be a raging fire** destroying everything in its path.  
Every disagreement doesn’t have to be a cause for total war.  
And, we must reject a culture in which facts themselves are manipulated and even manufactured.  
My fellow Americans, we have to be different than this.  
America has to be better than this.  
And, I believe America is better than this.  
Just look around.  
Here we stand, in the shadow of a Capitol dome as what mentioned earlier completed amid the Civil War, when the Union itself was literally hung in the balance.  
Yet we endured and we prevailed.  
Here we stand looking out to the great Mall where Dr. King spoke of his dream.  
Here we stand, where 108 years ago at another inaugural, thousands of protestors tried to block brave women from marching for the right to vote.  
Today, we mark the swearing-in of the first woman in American history elected to national office – Vice President Kamala Harris.  
Don’t tell me things can’t change.  
Here we stand across the Potomac from Arlington National Cemetery, where heroes who gave the last full measure of devotion rest in eternal peace.  
And here we stand, just days after a riotous mob thought they could use violence to silence the will of the people, to stop the work of our democracy, and to drive us from this sacred ground.

That did not happen.

It will never happen.

Not today.

Not tomorrow.

Not ever.

Not ever.

To all those who supported our campaign I am humbled by the faith you have placed in us.

To all those who did not support us, let me say this: Hear me out as we move forward. Take a measure of me and my heart.

And if you still disagree, so be it.

That's democracy. That's America. The right to dissent peaceably, within the guardrails of our Republic, is perhaps our nation's greatest strength.

Yet hear me clearly: Disagreement must not lead to disunion.

And I pledge this to you: I will be a President for all Americans.. all Americans..

And I promise you I will fight as hard for those who did not support me as for those who did.

Many centuries ago, Saint Augustine, a saint of my church, wrote that a people was a multitude defined by the common objects of their love.

Defined by the common objects of their love.

What are the common objects we as American love that define us as Americans?

I think we know.

Opportunity.

Security.

Liberty.

Dignity.

Respect.

Honor.

And, yes, the truth.

Recent weeks and months have taught us a painful lesson.

There is truth and there are lies.

Lies told for power and for profit.

And each of us has a duty and responsibility, as citizens, as Americans, and especially as leaders – leaders who have pledged to honor our Constitution and protect our nation — to defend the truth and to defeat the lies.

Look ..

I understand that many Americans view the future with some fear and trepidation.

I understand they worry about their jobs,

I understand like my dad that lay a bed starting at the night staring at the ceiling wondering can I keep my health care, can I pay my mortgage?

Thinking about their families, about what comes next.

I promise you I get it.

But the answer is not to turn inward, to retreat into competing factions, distrusting those who don't look like you do, or worship the way you do, or don't get their news from the same sources you do.

We must end this uncivil war that pits **red against blue**, rural versus urban, conservative versus liberal.  
We can do this if we open our souls instead of hardening our hearts.  
If we show a little tolerance and humility.  
And if we're willing to stand in the other person's shoes as my mom would say just for a moment.  
Because here is the thing about life: There is no accounting for what fate will deal you.  
There are some days when **we need a hand**.  
There are other days when we're called on to lend a hand.  
That's how it has to be.  
It's what we do for one another.  
And, if we are this way, our country will be stronger, more prosperous, more ready for the future.  
And we can still disagree.  
My fellow Americans, in the work ahead of us, we're gonna need each other.  
We need all our strength to persevere through this dark winter.  
We are entering what may well be the toughest and deadliest period of the virus.  
We must set aside the politics and finally face this pandemic as one nation.  
And I promise you this: as the Bible says weeping may endure for a night but joy cometh in the morning.  
We will get through this, together..together..  
Look folks, all my colleagues I serve with in the house and the senate up here.  
We all understand the world is watching.  
Watching all of us today.  
So here is my message to those beyond our borders: America has been tested and we have come out stronger for it.  
We will repair our alliances and engage with the world once again.  
Not to meet yesterday's challenges, but today's and tomorrow's challenges.  
And will lead not merely by the example of our power but by the power of our example.  
We will be a strong and trusted partner for peace, progress, and security.  
Look, you all know we have been through so much in this nation.  
And, in my first act as President, I would like to ask you to join me in a moment of silent prayer to remember all those we lost this past year to the pandemic.  
To those 400,000 fellow Americans – mothers and fathers, husbands and wives, sons and daughters, friends, neighbors, and co-workers.  
We will honor them by becoming the people and nation we know we can and should be.

So I ask you,  
Let us say a silent prayer for those who lost their lives, for those they left behind,  
and for our country.

*(pray)*

Amen.

Folks, this is a time of testing.

We face an attack on democracy and on truth.  
A raging virus.  
Growing inequity.  
The sting of systemic racism.  
A climate in crisis.  
America's role in the world.  
Any one of these would be enough to challenge us in profound ways.  
But the fact is we face them all at once, presenting this nation with the gravest of responsibilities we've had.  
Now we are gonna be tested.  
Are we gonna step up.  
All of us.  
It is a time for boldness, for there is so much to do.  
And, this is certain.  
I promise you.  
We will be judged, you and I, for how we resolve the cascading crises of our era.  
Will we rise to the occasion? Is the question.  
Will we master this rare and difficult hour?  
Will we meet our obligations and pass along a new and better world for our children?  
I believe we must, I'm sure you do as well.  
I believe we will.  
And when we do, we will write the next great chapter in the history of the united states of America, the American story.  
It's a story that might sound **something like a song** that means a lot to me.  
It's called "American Anthem" and there is one verse stands out for me:  
"The work and prayers  
of centuries have brought us to this day  
What shall be our legacy?  
What will our children say?...  
Let me know in my heart  
When my days are through  
America  
America  
I gave my best to you."  
Let's add..  
Let us add our own work and prayers to the unfolding story of our nation.  
If we do this then when our days are through our children and our children's children will save us they gave their best.  
They did their duty.  
They healed **a broken land**.  
My fellow Americans, I close today where I began, with a sacred oath.  
Before God and all of you I give you my word.  
I will always level with you.  
I will defend the Constitution.  
I will defend our democracy.



I will defend America.  
And I will give all, all of you.. keep everything I do in your service thinking not of power, but of possibilities.  
Not of personal interest, but of the public good.  
And together, we shall write an American story of hope, not fear.  
Of unity, not division.  
Of light, not darkness.  
A story of decency and dignity.  
Of love and of healing.  
Of greatness and of goodness.  
May this be the story that guides us.  
The story that inspires us.  
And the story that tells ages yet to come that we answered the call of history.  
We met the moment.  
That democracy and hope, truth and justice, did not die on our watch but thrived.  
That America secured liberty at home and stood once again as a beacon to the world.  
That is what we owe our forebearers, one another, and generations to follow.  
So, with purpose and resolve we turn to the tasks of our time.  
Sustained by faith.  
Driven by conviction.  
And, devoted to one another and to this country we love with all our hearts.  
May God bless America and may God protect our troops.  
Thank you, America.  
*(Applause)*

END

## Biography of Joe Biden



Joseph Robinette Biden, Jr. was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, the first of four children of Catherine Eugenia Finnegan Biden and Joseph Robinette Biden, Sr. In 1953, the Biden family moved to Claymont, Delaware. President Biden graduated from the University of Delaware and Syracuse Law School and served on the New Castle County Council.

At age 29, President Biden became one of the youngest people ever elected to the United States Senate. Just weeks after his Senate election, tragedy struck the Biden family when his wife Neilia and daughter Naomi were killed, and sons Hunter and Beau were critically injured, in an auto accident.

Biden was sworn into the U.S. Senate at his sons' hospital bedsides and began commuting from Wilmington to Washington every day, first by car, and then by train, in order to be with his family. He would continue to do so throughout his time in the Senate.

Biden married Jill Jacobs in 1977, and in 1980, their family was complete with the birth of Ashley Blazer Biden. A lifelong educator, Jill earned her doctorate in education and returned to teaching as an English professor at a community college in Virginia.

Beau Biden, Attorney General of Delaware and Joe Biden's eldest son, passed away in 2015 after battling brain cancer with the same integrity, courage, and strength he demonstrated every day of his life. Beau's fight with cancer inspires the mission of President Biden's life ending cancer as we know it.

As a Senator from Delaware for 36 years, President Biden established himself as a leader in facing some of our nation's most important domestic and international challenges. As Chairman or Ranking Member of the Senate Judiciary Committee for 16 years, Biden is widely recognized for his work writing and spearheading the Violence Against Women Act the landmark legislation that strengthens penalties for violence against women, creates unprecedented resources for survivors of assault, and changes the national dialogue on domestic and sexual assault.

As Chairman or Ranking Member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for 12 years, Biden played a pivotal role in shaping U.S. foreign policy. He was at the forefront of issues and legislation related to terrorism, weapons of mass destruction, post-Cold War Europe, the Middle East, Southwest Asia, and ending apartheid.

"America is an idea. An idea that is stronger than any army, bigger than any ocean, more powerful than any dictator or tyrant. It gives hope to the most desperate people on earth, it guarantees that everyone is treated with dignity and gives hate no safe harbor. It instills in every person in this country the belief that



no matter where you start in life, there's nothing you can't achieve if you work at it. That's what we believe.”

As Vice President, Biden continued his leadership on important issues facing the nation and represented our country abroad. Vice President Biden convened sessions of the President's Cabinet, led interagency efforts, and worked with Congress in his fight to raise the living standards of middle-class Americans, reduce gun violence, address violence against women, and end cancer as we know it.

Biden helped President Obama pass and then oversaw the implementation of the Recovery Act — the biggest economic recovery plan in the history of the nation and our biggest and strongest commitment to clean energy. The President's plan prevented another Great Depression, created and saved millions of jobs, and led to 75 uninterrupted months of job growth by the end of the administration. And Biden did it all with less than 1% in waste, abuse, or fraud — the most efficient government program in our country's history.

President Obama and Vice President Biden also secured the passage of the Affordable Care Act, which reduced the number of uninsured Americans by 20 million by the time they left office and banned insurance companies from denying coverage due to pre-existing conditions.

He served as the point person for U.S. diplomacy throughout the Western Hemisphere, strengthened relationships with our allies both in Europe and the Asia-Pacific, and led the effort to bring 150,000 troops home from Iraq.

In a ceremony at the White House, President Obama awarded Biden the Presidential Medal of Freedom with Distinction — the nation's highest civilian honor.

After leaving the White House, the Bidens continued their efforts to expand opportunity for every American with the creation of the Biden Foundation, the Biden Cancer Initiative, the Penn Biden Center for Diplomacy and Global Engagement, and the Biden Institute at the University of Delaware.

On April 25, 2019, Biden announced his candidacy for President of the United States. Biden's candidacy was built from the beginning around 3 pillars: the battle for the soul of our nation, the need to rebuild our middle class — the backbone of our country, and a call for unity, to act as One America. It was a message that would only gain more resonance in 2020 as we confront a pandemic, an economic crisis, urgent calls for racial justice, and the existential threat of climate change.

## BIOGRAPHY OF WRITER



The writer's name is Nenny Kartika Dewi. She was born in 18 September 1997 in Ujung Pandang but she grew up in land of Java on Kediri city at Plosoklaten village but at the age of 18 she moved to Palopo city. Her Father's name is Suryadi, he worked as a police officer and her mother's name is Delpi Maryati and she is a house wife. In her family, she is the youngest child among the two children. She has an older brother named Denny Prayoga Warsadi who lives and worked in Kalimantan.

During the time when she was a student at Bosowa University she joined an internal organization of her faculty called BEM or Student Executive Board. She served as coordinator of literature division in 2020. Other than college, she also worked as Barista in a coffee shop during that time. For her life is an opportunity we should take because we'll never know where fate will bring us someday.

Thank you.