AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOMS USED BY BARACK OBAMA AND MUAMMAR GADDAFI IN THEIR VICTORY SPEECH

THESIS

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APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that the thesis of Mohamed Ab Ah Amer, which entitled An Analysis of Idioms used by Barack Obama and Muammar Gaddafi in their victory speech" has approved by the advisor for further approval by the board of Examiners as one of requirements for the degree of sarjana Sastra (S.S).
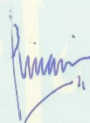
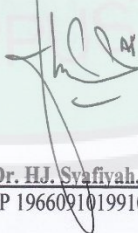Malang 17 July 2019

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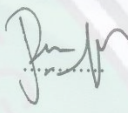**Dr. HJ. Syafiyah, M,A**
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This is to certify that the thesis of Mohamed Ab Ah Amer, which entitled An Analysis of Idioms used by Barack Obama and Muammar Gaddafi in their victory speech" has approved by the board of examiners as one of requirements for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S).

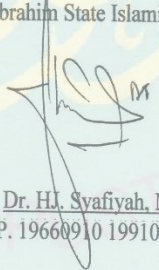The board of examiners   Signatures

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I declare that this thesis I wrote to fulfill the requirement for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in English Language and Letters Department , Faculty of Humanities at Maulana Malik Ibrahim state Islamic University Malang entitled An Analysis of idiomatic expression used by Barack Obama and Muammar Gaddafi in their victory speech is my original work. I didn't operate any material previously written or published by another author or writer except those indicated in quotations, paraphrasing method and bibliography. Due to the fact, I am the only person responsible for this thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

Malang, 17 July 2019

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MOTTO

Push yourself because, no one else is going to do it for you

DEDICATION

- Thanks to Allah SWT.
- This thesis is dedicated to my beloved family and friends.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Assalamu alaikum Wr. Wb

Praise to Allah, Lord of the world for his blessing and guiding to finish this thesis entitle", An analysis of Idiom Used by Barack Obama and Muammar Gaddafi in their Victory speech".

I would like to express my deepest love and gratitude to everyone who has supported and motivated me in the process of completing this thesis. They are:

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4. Ms. Rina Sari, M.PD the Head of, Faculty of Humanities.
5. Dr. HJ. Syafiyah, M,A Dean of Faculty of Humanities.
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ABSTRACT

Idiom is not only part of linguistics but also communications tool in the society. Nowadays, the uniqueness of idiom expression is commonly used by the people in many cases. Idiom itself can be formed as a phrase. According to Ali & Al- Rushaidi (2016) to translate and understand the meaning of idiom, people should have basic knowledge about it. It is clear that idioms are tricky and not all people can guess the meaning of idiom easily. Moreover, the society nowadays has engaged with idiom in their daily life. Even idiom is commonly used by the politicians. In this analysis, the politicians who are using idioms for their victory speech become the subject of the study.

In this research, the researcher uses qualitative design. which is helpful to improve the readers understanding related to idioms. By describing the details of idiom such as it categorizes, literary, figurative meaning, types and classifications, the researcher describes the idioms that find in both speeches systematically. Moreover, qualitative design is focus on describing and explaining the subject in form of words rather than numbers.

This study aims to find and analyze the figurative meaning of idiom in the Gaddafi's and Obama's victory speech. In fact, both idioms are different based on some points such as classification, types and structure. The difference might be influenced by the society. The result of this study shows that most of Arabic idioms use pure idioms whilst in English idioms use semi-idiom. Also, the idioms that find in Arabic is 20 idioms and the English idioms that find is 28 idioms. The theories that help the researcher to analyze the idioms are lexical meaning and contextual meaning theories.

Finally, this research is finished and hopefully this thesis can be beneficial for the readers in order to improve their understanding about idioms. The researcher would also recommend this research as reference for those who study about linguistics generally and idiom as their specific subject. The information that is written in this thesis is complete enough by using both Arabic and English to explain the figurative meaning. The researcher is also recognized that this thesis still far from perfect but it is worth enough to be references.

ABSTRAK

Mohamed AB AH Amer, 2019. **An Analysis of Idioms used by Barack Obama and Muammar Gaddafi in Their victory Speech**. Thesis Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing : Agwin Degaf, MA

Kata Kunci : Idiom, Makna tersirat, Arti kata, Pidato

Idiom bukan hanya hanya bagian dari ilmu Bahasa tapi juga alat untuk berkomunikasi dalam kehidupan sosial. Di jaman millennial ini, keunikan idiom sudah sering digunakan masyarakat umum dalam berbagai hal. Idiom sendiri bias berupa kaliman atapun prase. Menurut Ali dan Al-Rushaidi (2016) untuk mengartikan dan memahami arti dari sebuah idiom seseorang harus memiliki ilmu dasar tentangnya. Ini sangat jelas bahwa idiom cukup sulit untuk dimengerti dan tidak semua orang mengerti arti idiom. Selain itu, banyak orang yang menggunakan idiom dalam keseharian mereka terutama para politisi. Dalam analisis ini para politisi yang menggunakan idiom untuk pidato sebagai subjek dalam penelitian.

Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan kualitatif desain. Kualitatif desain sangat membantu untuk meningkatkan para pembaca dalam memahami idiom. dengan cara menjelaskan idiom secara terperinci seperti kategori, arti kata, makna tersirat, tipe dan klasifikasi. Penulis juga menerangkan idiom yang ditemukan dalam kedua pidato secara sistematis. Selebihnya, kualitatif desain fokus dalam menjelaskan dan mendiskripsikan sebuah kata daripada angka.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan dan menganalisa makna tersirat yang ada dalam idiom yang digunakan oleh Gaddafi dan Obama. Faktanya, kedua idiom yang digunakan kedua politisi tersebut terdapat perbedaan berdasarkan beberapa aspek seperti klarifikasi, tipe dan pola kalimat. Perbedaan mungkin dikarenakan pengaruh dari lingkungan sosial. Hasil dari pembelajaran ini menggambarkan bahwa idiom yang digunkan dalam Bahasa Arab kebanyakn merukapakn idiom murni sedangkan idiom yang digunakan dalam Bahasa Inggris mayoritas adalah semi-idiom. Selain itu, idiom yang ditemukan dalam pidato Bahasa Arab berkisar 20 idiom, sedangkan di dalam Bahasa Inggris idiom yang ditemukan sekitar 28 idiom. Teori yang digunakan untuk membantu penulis adalah kontekstual teori dan arti kata dalam idiom secara tersurat.

Penelitian ini telah berakhir dan diharapkan skripi ini sangat bermanfaat untuk pembaca dalam rangka meningkatkan pemahaman mereka tentang idiom. Penulis merekomendasikan skripsi sebagai referensi bagi mahasiwa dan pembaca yang sedang belajar Ilmu Bahasa secara umum khususnya idiom sebagai sukjek belajar mereka. Informasi yang tertulis dalam skripsi ini cukup lengkap karena menggunakan.

الملخص البحت

محمد ابوالقاسم احمد عامر , ٢٠١٩. تحليل التعابير المستخدمة من قبل باراك أوباما ومعمر القذافي في خطاب النصر. أطروحة قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، جامعة وين الاسلامية مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج

المشرف : اغوين ديغاف

الكلمات الاساسية : المعني المجازي, التعبيرات الاصطلاحية, المعني الادبي, خطاب النصر

المصطلح ليس فقط جزءًا من اللغويات ولكنه أيضًا أداة اتصال في المجتمع. في الوقت الحاضر ، يتم استخدام تفرد التعبير الاصطلاحي بشكل شائع من قبل الناس في كثير من الحالات. المصطلح نفسه يمكن أن يكون الجملة أو العبارة. وفقًا لعلي والرشيدي (٢٠١٦) لترجمة وفهم معنى المصطلح ، يجب أن يكون لدى الناس معرفة أساسية به. من الواضح أن التعابير هي خادعة وليس من السهل على كل الناس تخمين معنى المصطلح. علاوة على ذلك ، انخرط المجتمع في الوقت الحاضر بالتعبير في حياتهم اليومية. حتى المصطلح يستخدم عادة من قبل السياسيين. في هذا التحليل ، السياسي الذي يستخدم المصطلح في خطاب النصر يصبح موضوع الدراسة.

في هذا البحث ، استخدم الباحث التصميم النوعي. التصميم النوعي مفيد لتحسين فهم القراء فيما يتعلق بالتعابير. من خلال وصف تفاصيل المصطلح مثل التصنيف والمعنى الأدبي والمجازي والأنواع والتصنيفات ، يصف الباحث المصطلح الذي وجد في كلتا الخطاب بشكل منهجي. علاوة على ذلك ، يركز التصميم النوعي على وصف وشرح الموضوع في شكل كلمات بدلاً من الأرقام.

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى إيجاد وتحليل المعنى المجازي للكلمة في خطاب النصر الذي ألقاه القذافي وأوباما. في الواقع ، فإن كلا المصطلحين يختلفان على أساس بعض النقاط مثل التصنيف والأنواع والبنية. التفريق قد يتأثر بالمجتمع. تظهر نتيجة هذه الدراسة أن معظم التعابير العربية استخدمت تعبيرات صافية بينما في التعابير الإنجليزية استخدمت شبه المصطلح. أيضا ، فإن التعابير التي عثر عليها باللغة العربية كانت ٢٠ تعبيرات والتعابير الإنجليزية التي وجدت كانت ٢٨ تعبيرات. كانت النظرية التي تساعد الباحث على تحليل المعنى السياقي ونظريات المعجم المعجمية.

أخيرًا ، انتهى هذا البحث ، ونأمل أن تكون هذه الأطروحة مفيدة للقارئ من أجل تحسين فهمه للتعابير. يوصي الباحث أيضًا بهذا البحث كمرجع لأولئك الذين يدرسون حول اللغويات عمومًا والتعبير عن موضوعهم المحدد. المعلومات المكتوبة في هذه الرسالة كاملة بما فيه الكفاية باستخدام اللغتين العربية والإنجليزية لشرح المعنى المجازي. من المسلم به أن هذه الأطروحة لا تزال بعيدة عن الكمال لكنها تستحق أن تكون مراجع.

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter is going to explain the background of study, research design, research instrument, research question, purpose of the study. This stage is important to introduce the foundation of the present study. Each section will be presented below.

1.1 Background of the Study

Political speech is a language skill that uses by politician and becomes part of human life that involves society Wangatiah etc al (2016). Thus, political activities have a big influence on daily life. A politician mostly has skillful of speech. On the other hand, to get support from members of society a politician should influence the way people think. Wangatiah etc al (2016) also state that skillful language use by a politician to draw the attention of communities has a power. It means, politician speech has powerful to persuade, especially if the politician knows how to interact with society and building a relationship between politics and society greatly. In brief, as a political action a politician use speech to affect society.

Because language skill is very important in daily activities, a lot of people use the idiom to express their ideas. According to Dylgjery (2017), lexical item selects to highlight political speech and those words is used to manipulate public opinion, emphasize political attitude and deliver politician idea. Therefore, idiom selects as a variety of lexical item by the politician. Pavlina (2017) states politicians use the idiom to achieve their goals and to get some response from the member of society. It means successful politicians are those who can develop

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their lexical speech. therefore, the idiom has a strong lexical item as a word chosen to persuade a society.

The idiom is a part of linguistics everybody even the political use in their speech for reason. Moreover, the speech in this thesis is about political issues. The leaders that use the idiom in their speech have different mother tongue and country. A lot of idioms in their speech is hard to understand if the reader translates it word by word. Based on Ali & Al- Rushaidi (2016) to translate the idioms expression and get the real meaning is not that kind of simple mission because it needs deep knowledge of both languages to get the real the meaning of the idiom uses in the context. especially the topic is a very sensitive issue. According to Ibrahim etc al (2015), some people may express their points in the speech in an indirect way using an idiom. It means, some people may prefer to choose idiom as a media to express their thinking. Moreover, every learner should understand what is idiom and the way to understand idiom as well.

Based on McCarthy and O'Dell (2017) idioms are words, phrases, and expression that cannot be translated literally. That means idiom combines of words whose meaning is often difficult to guess from the meaning of each word. According to Funtek (2015), an immerse of figurative expression include proverb, idioms, indirect speech, etc. Thus, idioms commonly held to be frozen in a form, which means that their word order cannot normally be changed. On the other hands, words cannot be omitted or replaced with other words, and their grammatical structure cannot be changed unless the user is joking or trying a play on words.

Considering the fact above there is another previous researcher who explains about the relation of semantic and idiom meaning such as Kovacs. Kovacs (2016), there is no relation between semantic and the meaning of the idiom. That means the meaning of the idiom is hard to guess. Some idioms may easily understand by the context. While at a certain level, there are idioms that hard to explain or describe the meaning unless the native. For the example in Arabic (نحن في الهواء سوا) in the literary meaning is (we are together in the air). Therefore, the figurative meaning is that (we are in the same situation). Those who are not Arabic native will be hard to understand to guess the intended meaning. According to Seddiki & Touati (2015) mention Arabic idioms into three categories. The first category Arabic idioms which easy to predict the intended meaning (قلب الدفاع) the center of the defense (in football). The second, Arabic idioms that, as most English idioms are hard to see particularly for the nonnative speaker (اشعر بيك) *my heart goes to you.* The last, Arabic idioms that are very hard to comprehend because they are very culturally specific. For the example يكتبها عليا (التاريخ) something will never happen.

Furthermore, in English is also has their own idiom that only English native the one who easily understand. Such as, "gone banana". According to Elfaki (2017) in the literary meaning people may understand like the banana is gone. furthermore, the meaning is "go crazy". The key to understand an idiom is that never translated it word by word. Nowadays, idioms can be easily found for example in movie, talk show, magazine, song, and etc. Moreover, speech is chosen as the subject in this research because it contains people expressions.

Besides, speech is also becoming one of the best media to express people feelings or issues. The use of idioms in the speech is also chosen because people are rarely use idiom in the speech in order to express the message while in the song lyrics or poetries have become a common thing. Moreover, the listener can make an extra feeling of enjoyable tastes as to achieve perfection in the ears as a listener. Based on Marin (2017), the meaning of idioms sometimes is easy to understand by looking the words up in the dictionary. In the other hands, in certain context, the meaning of phrases or sentences that considered idioms in both speeches might easily find in the dictionary.

There are some strategies to understand the idiom. Firstly, the readers may use a dictionary. The online dictionary is very useful to help the readers to develop their understanding related to an idiom expression. The second, the readers may guess the meaning of the idiom by the context. It means, even though the readers cannot understand, they will get the point according to the context. For instance, "he is my brother from another mother" which has meaning is "he is best my friend". So, even if the readers do not understand, they will get the point based on the context.

As an important part of linguistics, the idiom has some classifications. Based on Funtek (2015), there are three types of idioms classifications, which involve a breach of logic, the concept of emotion described and a breach of grammar or syntax is involved. Moreover, Funtek (2015), states that there are three classes of idiom which are pure idiom (decomposable), non-literal (non-decomposable), and opaque. Further, in Kovac theories, there are three classes

that each class has its own rule. Both theories from Funtek and Kovacs have similarity, which analyzes idioms based on syntax, grammar, context, and logic even though they both have their own classifications.

Besides, the idiom seems like English proverbs, idiomatic phrases are concerned mainly with ordinary life, not with abstract thought or with things intellectual. According to McCarthy and O'Dell (2017), idioms has many categorizes including simile, proverb, and metaphor. Each categorize has their concrete imagery, and they reflect an expression, non-translatable and non-literary which sets great store by worldly success and worldly wisdom; few of them have any relation to things moral or spiritual. However, some idioms are too difficult to guess correctly because they have no association with the original meaning of the individual words

The other things are that the types of idiom according to the type. In McCarthy and O'Dell (2017), idiom has eight types which are similes, binomials, trinomial, proverbs, euphemism, cliché, fixed, and other languages. Moreover, in this thesis, the researcher will write about an analysis of idioms use by Barack Obama and Muammar Gaddafi in their victory speech according to the types, classifications and the figurative meaning.

The reason to choose these politicians to be an object for this thesis because in their political speech especially when they talk about Libya, they use powerful words. The powerful words are not represented by literal words or any words that available everywhere. However, powerful words represent their critical thoughts and their critical thoughts represent idioms.

In brief, because idiom has a lot of function in daily life, the researcher interested to figure out the lexical meaning, figurative meaning, structural framework of the idiom. Besides, the researcher was also comparing the idiom in both Arabic and English are using a qualitative method to explain and describe clearly. Then, an analysis of Idioms used by Barack Obama and Muammar Gaddafi in their victory speech chosen as a title in this research.

1.2   Research Question

From the explanation above, there are two problems in this study. There are:

1. How does Barack Obama use idioms in his speech?

2. How does Muammar Gaddafi use idioms in his speech?

1.3   Objective of the Study

The objective of this study is focused on:

1. To find out the types of idioms used by Barack Obama and Muammar Gaddafi in their speech.

2. To analyze the meaning of idioms found in Barack Obama and Muammar Gaddafi in their speech

1.4   Significant of the study

In this part of the discussion is divided into two parts namely theoretically and practically.

Theoretically, the study of this research gives a contribution to semantic felid which about the lexical and the contextual meaning to give more information

about idioms. Practically, the researcher hopes to give useful knowledge for who may read or use this research as a source for their future study,

1.5   Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study focuses on semantic especially on idioms none literal meaning in order to find the figurative meaning of the use of idioms.   The limitation of this study is only in Barack Obama and Muammar Gaddafi in their political speeches, which is about Libyan issue in 2011 and theories that use are lexical meaning by Djajasudarma (2012), the contextual meaning by Chaer (2012), and the classification by Fernando in Kovacs (2016), and the structure by Hassan and Hamza (2018), and the type by McCarthy and O'Dell (2017).

1.6   Research Method

In this part of the discussion the research design, researcher instrument, data and data source, data collection and data analysis.

1.6.1   Research Design

Research design qualitative research. The qualitative research, which is defined as "an approach for exploring the understanding of the individual, or groups to social or human problems" (Cresswell, 2014:32). Based on researcher understanding and data collection in this study, the researcher uses qualitative research.

According to Sidhu (2017), qualitative has an important contribution to the research. It means qualitative has a particular role in providing an understanding concept. In this research, the function of the qualitative method to explore the

idioms use in the political speech. therefore, the qualitative method is necessary to explore the factors and objectives in this research, which are classification, types and the structure of idioms. Furthermore, the researcher would also like to implement some roles in qualitative to figure out the idioms used by Obama Gaddafi.

The aspects and roles of qualitative research are designed not only to help authors, but also to enrich the reader understanding related to political speech. Besides, the researcher would like to appraise their critical thinking in their qualitative studies to give a clear meaning of idioms. Sidhu (2017) also stated that the aspect of qualitative research authenticity is useful for enabling consideration of the wider context. Thus, the implications of qualitative research beyond publication are essential. In short, the gap of knowledge that related to idioms being addressed needs to be identified based on the mother tongue.

1.6.2 Research Instrument

The research instrument which calls human instrument is the best and only way to get the data of this study is the human instrument. Therefore, the key point of this instrument is the researcher himself because there is no another research instrument which is able to get the data.

1.6.3 Data and Data Sources

The data were taken in the form of words, phrase, and sentences. Also, the data sources in this study were taken directly from Barack Obama and the Muammar Gaddafi in their speeches (2011) from the YouTube

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cVW6jBbD5Q8&t=124s.,and

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VPp9Yf3EFMI&t=42s

1.6.4 Data Collection Method

Data collection approaches for qualitative research usually involves two points ,which are direct interaction with individuals on a one to one basis and direct interaction with individuals in a group setting. Qualitative research data collection methods are time-consuming. Therefore. data is usually collected from a smaller sample than would be the case for quantitative approaches - therefore this makes qualitative research more expensive. The benefits of the qualitative approach are that the information is richer and has a deeper insight into the phenomenon under study.

According to the fact that data collection has many ways to conduct, the researcher chooses to collect the data directly from the source, which is You Tube. Data collection is the procedure uses by the researcher to obtain the necessary data (Cresswell, 2014, p.239). The different researcher may have their own way to collect the data they need. Moreover, data collection is the most essential part of every research which considers as a main part of the research. consequently, in this kind of part I will explain in details about how to collects the data. Thus, to obtain valid information, the procedures of data collection uses by the researcher in qualitative research. Firstly, the video of the speeches is downloaded from YouTube. Secondly, the researcher tries to find the written script of the speech https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2011/03/28/remarks-pre

https://ar.wikisource.org/wiki/%D8%AE%D8%B7%D8%A7%D8%A8_%D9%85

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address-nation-libya,

Thirdly, the researcher reads the script carefully in order to find out every idiom use in the speeches. Finally, the researcher collects the idioms from both speeches.

Moreover, the steps above show how to conduct the data. The data is taken sequentially and analyzed carefully. All the step above follows by the researcher due to get valid data and maximum analysis results. The result of analyzing idiom expressions in political speech becomes a prove that idioms is part of social activity.

1.6.5 Data Analysis

There are two theories chosen as a technique to analyze the data which are lexical meaning and contextual meaning. Both theories are chosen by the researcher as validation of the analyzing point. These theories are essential to get the contextual meaning of each idiomatic expression in both speeches. Djajasudarma (2012) the lexical meaning is meaning that contains literal meaning in dictionary word and deals with grammatically and the only part of the idiom expression in this research. Based on Chaer (2012) the contextual meaning is also known as figurative meaning where the meaning is different than the literary. Moreover, the data has some steps. The steps of analyzing data. First, the

researcher reads the scrips of the speeches carefully to find the idioms expression. Then, the idioms analyze according to their languages which they are Arabic and English. Next, the researcher writes down the literal meaning to every idiom that finds in both speeches to note that idioms cannot translate literally. Moreover, the researcher figures out the figurative meaning based on some points such as the classifications, structure of idiom, and types. Therefore, the result of the analysis puts in the form of table. Meanwhile, make a conclusion based on the discussions and findings.

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzes the data. Data analysis in qualitative research is a process of categorization, description, and synthesis. Data reduction is necessary for the description and interpretation of the phenomenon under study. In short, data analysis systematically processes to analyze data, which have collected. To analyze the data, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative to analyze data.

1.7   Definition of Key Term

1.   Idioms

Idioms are words, phrases use in political speech.

2.   Contextual meaning

Contextual meaning is known as the meaning that their meaning refers to something else.

3.   Literal meaning

The meaning of word or phrase that translate it literary.

4.   Victory speech

        Victory speech is a formal speech conducted by Barack Obama and Muammar Gaddafi that related to power or social status in to amaze the audience.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In chapter two, the researcher presents the theories used in his research. The first is general analyzing about idioms used in the political speech. The items that will be analyzed is about meaning of idioms, classifications of idioms, structure of idioms, types of idioms and the figurative meaning. All theories and review relate to the items above will be described in the section below deeply.

2.1 Semantics

According to Kamp & Bende-Farkas (2019), semantics is a part of linguistics which focuses on linguistics meaning. That means, the meaning of the expression in idiom influences by the semantics. The meaning is also determined by each part of semantics such as lexical, compositional and pragmatics. Further, analyzing idiom expression in the speech should be valid. The theories use by the researcher is also based on semantics theories. Therefore, in this research semantics is an important part as analyzing validity.

According to Dellabani (2019), an investigation of knowledge is needed in order to implemented and verify the information. It means, semantics is needed to confirm the information or knowledge given. For example, understanding the meaning of the statement is very hard if the speaker is using idioms or any kinds of ambiguous sentences. To avoid misunderstanding, in this case, the researcher highlights the benefits of semantics in linguistics study. I this thesis, I would like to analyze the speech of politicians. It seems a common analysis for linguistics students. Nevertheless, strong knowledge of semantics is needed to verify the speech meaning non-literary.

In this point, the researcher tries to improve the reader understanding about victory speech and political speech. Without strong basics of semantics, it is hard to conduct the research related to the idiom. According to Ninan (2018), semantics is part of language nature that directly specify the point of evaluations. It is clear that evaluating data especially related to the idiom, every researcher should understand about semantics deeply. The powerful or powerless of statements or sentences are depends on the writer's perspective. Moreover, the researcher will transfer their understanding into written text or journal. The journal is going to explore the world as references to inspire others. Thus, the researcher understanding is a big deal for the readers. In brief, transfer the information related to idiom expression, both reader and researcher should understand the basic knowledge of the lexical and the contextual meaning.

2.1.1 Lexical Meaning

This research analyzes the idiom used by Obama and Gaddafi. One of them is analyzing the lexical meaning in the idiom expression. According to Djajasudarma (2012) Lexical meaning is the same meaning of the literary meaning that consist in a dictionary, which refers to the formal language without having any contextual meaning. Furthermore, lexical meaning is also known as part of grammar. So, the structural or the grammatical idiom will be presented in finding clearly.

2.1.2 Contextual meaning

Based on Chaer (2012) Contextual meaning is the type of meaning, which is determined by the context in which the word is used. So, the meaning of word or sentences might be changed according to the context. In short, contextual meaning it depends on the situation of the issues or phenomena given. Usually, people in daily life use word or phrase of contextual meaning to give a different meaning of the original one. For instance, this exam is a piece of cake, the phrase of a piece of cake has the contextual meaning which means something is very easy.

2.2   Literal and Non-Literal Meaning

Language plays an important role in human communication. Without language, people cannot communicate each other. Tambunan & Sinambela (2018) states that language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication. Literal meaning uses word only for their actual, basic meaning. In fact, so many originally concrete words or sentence have been given. Expanded meanings that we can hardly utter two or three sentences together without rising figurative language. For illustration, pick out the figuratively used words in the following sentences: *She is a sweet-tempered girl. He is black-hearted* rogue.

The literal language has meaning as it is uttered. Literal language refers to facts without any exaggerations or alterations of the subject. It is important to understand what the figurative language itself is before we make an analysis in the media like in Obama and Gaddafi speech. Figurative language refers to a way of using description to create a special image and bring out one's emotions. It is also closely linked to the senses. Figures of speech are a way to express our mind so

that the listeners or readers can be interested in our expression and those are used to increase shock, novelty, appearance or illustrative consequences.

2.3 Idiom

According to Angel (2016), Idiom is not considered the translatable phrase, it is only a combination of words that has a different meaning with the phrase written. It means people do not recognize the meaning based on the phrase. It means idiomatic expressions conform to no rules or principles. Every idiomatic expression is a rule unto itself. So, it may violate grammar or logic or both and still be acceptable. The words would maybe meaningless, or which by the normal rules of grammar or syntax are quite inexplicable. That means the researcher has to understand and analyze the phrases to know that is considered idiom or normal sentence. therefore, the idiom is a phrase or sentence that has different meaning lexically and contextually.

According to Sureci (2016), an idiom is the difficult item of languages and its meaning is out of the literary. So, this situation makes idiom hard to guess and identify. Besides, if the reader has no background of knowledge related to the idiom, it becomes incomprehensible. Moreover, to define an idiom, people have to guess the meaning based on some points such as the context of the topic, background knowledge in linguistics, socio-culture, etc.

According to Thayb (2016), idioms don't mean what they say, in fact, they do have a hidden meaning. That means every idiom has a kind of figurative meaning, which is far from the literary meaning. In other words, idioms don't have any linked with the literary meaning however, they are figuratively, not literary. For

instance, the idiom expression (piece of cake) this idiom has nothing to do with cake or literary meaning. However, it means something very easy to be done. Thus, this idiom includes figurative meaning instead of the literary one. In short, the figurative meaning cannot be understood because it has hidden meaning behind every idiom. Another idiom in Arabic language (اطلع من راسي) which the literary meaning go out of my head. This idiom has no linked with actual physical action. What the real meaning of this idiom is to leave me alone, as in the previous example both the idioms carry hidden meaning which its figurative meaning that cannot be seen by the literary meaning.

Idioms consist of one word or more words. There are some examples of idioms that use more than one word which as "we are in the hot water". The figurative meaning of "we are in the hot water" is we are in the trouble. So, people should understand that figurative meaning because if they use a dictionary to translate it, the meaning will have no sense. Moreover, Elgobshawi (2018), idiom becomes a controversial issue that is challenging to learn. So, the uniqueness of idiom is interested to identify the figurative meaning.

2.3.1   *Classifications of Idioms*

Based on Funtek (2015), there were two types of idioms classifications which involve a breach of logic and a breach of grammar or syntax is involved. Moreover, Funtek (2015), stated that there are three classes of idiom which are pure idiom (decomposable), non-literal (non-decomposable) and opaque. Decomposable idioms consist of words which related to the hidden meaning and deal with metaphorical way. for instance, break the news.

Non- decomposable idioms are known as non- literal meaning because their meaning does not allow to be translated from their literal meaning or original meaning. Furthermore, as a conclusion people get more used to decomposable idioms rather than non-decomposable for instance, chew the fat. Opaque idiom mostly knows the harder one to interpret the true meaning from the individual words. For instance, kick the bucker.

In Funtek (2015), there are three classes that each class has its own rule. Both theories from Funtek has similarity which is analyzing idioms based on syntax, grammar, context, and logic even though they both has their own classifications.

According to Fernando in Kovacs (2016), the majority of people believe that an idiom has a kind of important message that can give a clear explanation about the point of context or speech, they also have an effective and strong meaning than the literally language. Fernando in Kovacs (2016), pure idioms are the idioms have no literally meaning it calls opaque idiom, on other hand is the idiom that their meaning is far and different from the original meaning and it does not allow to translate literally, because of their meaning as non-literally. For example, (we are in the same boat).

Based on Fernando in Kovacs (2016) Semi idiom is the idiom which contains pure and with literally meaning that can the listener get the meaning from the context. For example (pay a visit) we can understand this idiom which is the meaning to come to visit. This type of idiom is not hard for the listener to know the real meaning even it consists of pure idiom. on the other hand semi-idiom not

difficult to guess of the intense meaning because it can be interpreted based on their context.

2.3.2 Structure of Idioms

According to Hassan & Hamza (2018), the structure framework of the idiom as known as syntactic classification. It means idiom reflects various grammatical categories. Hassan and Hamza (2018) also state that syntactic of idioms divided into five. All those structural grammatical are follows.

1. Syntactic idioms that were not well-performed such as far + away

2. Phrase patterns and they that has four categories such as.

    a. Noun phrase (crashing bore)

    b. Adjective phrase (free with one's money)

    c. Preposition phrase (in the nick of time)

    d. Adverbial phrase (often as not)

3. Clause patterns that followed by components.

    a. Verb + complement (come clean)

    b. Verb + direct object (foot the bill)

    c. Verb + direct object + complement (bled his family dry)

    d. Verb + direct object +adjunct (cast your net wide)

4. Clause/phrase patterns that followed by identifications.

    a. Possessive clause (got a taste of their own medicine)

    b. Noun phrase (common touch)

    c. Adjective phrase (not fit to wash his feet)

    d. Preposition phrase (under your own feet)

e. Adverbial phrase (none too soon)

f. Noun + noun pattern (fair and square)

5. Different grammatically types as illustrated.

a. Subject + predator + object (x buries the hatchet)

b. Subject + predicator + object + adjunct (x keeps tabs on y)

c. Subject + predicator + adjunct (x comes to grief)

Moreover, syntactic idiom accurately convey into the target language center. So, it is reproducing diverse grammatical content. Besides, the structural framework becomes of the object in this study. Because idiomatic expression will influence the result of analysis in this study, thus causing the ambiguous meaning for those who has no knowledge related to the idioms.

2.3.3 Types of Idiom

According to McCarthy and O'Dell (2017), the idiom has six types which are similes, binomials, proverbs, metaphor, cliché, fixed, and other languages. However, they reflect to an expression non- translatable and non- literary, which sets great store by worldly wisdom, a few of them have any relation to things moral or spiritual. However, some idioms have a great difficult to guess correctly because they don't have any association with the original meaning of the individual words. So, in this thesis the researcher writes about analysis of idioms used by Barak Obama and Muammar Gaddafi speech according to the types, classifications and the meaning.

McCarthy and O'Dell (2017), also state that simile is a comparison between two things. The comparison is always using words "as" or "like".

Moreover, the example of an idiom that considers similes are "my brother's as thin as a rake and the figurative meaning is "extremely thin" thin and rake is being compared. Moreover, simile can be found in the daily conversation for instance, "she is as busy as a bee" which means she is totally busy. Busy and bee being compared. Besides, they are mention that binomial is the type of idiom, which combine each other by using conjunction that linking words and the conjunction that they use "and". or "or" For the example "They finished the race **neck and neck**" which the meaning is equal. Another example of binomial he will come sooner or later. The meaning is something will happen however we don't know the exact time when it will happen.

Furthermore, the other types that also mention by McCarthy and O'Dell (2017) is a proverb. A Proverb is a short sentence or phrase that refers to something. Meanwhile, a proverb is an old saying that gives a kind of wisdom or advice which apply to our lives for the example

A: We all want to solve this problem, and I'm sure we'll find a solution.

*B: Yes. **Where there's a will, there's a way**.*

The meaning of proverb above is "if we really want to achieve something, we can"

Another example of the proverb is "People who live in glass houses should not throw stones". Which means don't judge others if you cannot see your mistakes no one is perfect. Moreover, metaphor is the most type of idiom that people usually use it. According to Kendenan (2017), metaphor is a word or phrase which uses for the comparison between two things that often the meaning is hard

to guess because they don't mean what they say they always have non- literary meaning that doesn't allow to translate it by literary. For the example *"I was a dainty ballerina girl standing by the curtain, waiting to hear the music that would send me floating on my tiptoes"*.

Object: I

Image: a dainty ballerina girl

Sense: a beautiful, admiring girl with a perfect body. Another example of the metaphor is he is an angle. This metaphor describes how the person is helpful and kind to help others.

Then, there is another type of idiom called Cliché. A comment that is often used by the people certainly and most people are familiar with and is therefore not original. Moreover, Cliché is the kind of new expression which has used extremely most of times. The example is "There are plenty more fish in the sea" which commonly meaning is "there are plenty more people or possibilities" and often use to cheer up someone who has found one person or opportunity unsuccessful. The next example for this type is a matter of time which means something is going to happen sooner or later. The last types are other languages. It means every country has its own idiom. Such as in Latin "ad hoc", for example "he was paid on an **ad hoc** basis" which the meaning is "not planned but arranged or done when needed". Another example is idiom in French. For example;

A: Are you familiar with our health and safety procedures?

B: No, I'm not really **au fait /au'fe1/** with them yet.

The meaning of that language is "fully knowledgeable about". In brief, idiom has many functions related to human activities. The types of the idiom are also influencing the people who listen to the speech or read the sentences that contain an idiom it.

2.4   Political Speech and Victory speech

Language has used in political activities. According to McClay (2017), language contributes to reinforcing the existing of political speech. Further, the speakers should apply many various of a lexical item to make their speech sounds great in front of societies. Moreover, a lot of politicians choose idiom to express their critical thinking about some issues or express their feeling to get more people attention. For example, in this study, the objects of study is about analyzing Barack Obama and Muammar Gaddafi speech. Both people try to express their idea by using idioms. Even their issues are the same, it talks about the war in Libya but the way they transfer their ideas are unique. People as a listener, it might feel interested the way they explain those issues. Moreover, the politician has the power to control the societies thinking by their speech. Many politicians get supported and won in the elections because of the way the speech is attractive.

Political speech as a social construct has values within a group of people. For instance, the existing of political speech in the daily life as a presidential campaign speech is very beneficial for political activities. An understanding of depth in which political speech use idiom is really essential for human. Therefore, the idioms use in speech indicates an awareness of power structure. Moreover,

Wangatiah etc al (2016), state that the expression of political context uses both verbal and non-verbal language communication. So, idiom expression is commonly use in political speech.

2.5 Idioms Used in the Political Speech

Nowadays a lot of political idioms commonly use in the daily life. The presidential or other campaigns are used political idioms. In political activities, idioms are used as an explanation of statements. In fact, a lot of people feel interesting with some politician according to their speech. The way they speech which contains various lexical quality. The quality of language uses by politicians will make groups of society believe and follow them. According to Džanić & Berberović (2017), the idiomatic expression is very useful to figure out the political framework. That means the understanding of political idioms for each person is different. Moreover, the level of idioms understanding depends on the background of society itself.

In this research, the researcher analyzes the idioms found in the politician speech. Both politicians talk about the same object which is Arab spring. In that video, Obama said that *America has played a unique role as an anchor of global security and as advocate for human freedom*. Those sentences it might be easy to understand for some societies who have background knowledge of the language. Moreover, those who have no knowledge about it, they will get confused. Idiom has a contextual function which has a lot of meaning depends on the situation. consequently, in the Obama statement, some people might do not get the meaning clearly but they will try to figure out the meaning according to the topic.

According to Falkenhayner etc al (2015), idiomatic perspective usually uses to express the speaker feeling and action using language and gesture. Everybody has their own point of view related to the speech that they listen. Some people will try to develop their understanding to get the meaning of the speaker speech. Moreover, the figurative meaning of the idiom sometimes is hard to overcome. For example, the various idiom that Gaddafi uses in his speech. He states that عل بكرة أبيها in his speech. The literary meaning of عل بكرة أبيها is *on her father wheel.* Those who do not understand Arabic will get confused. That kind of idiom only be able to understand by Arabic native. The figurative meaning is *all the people support his revaluation which called al faith revaluation.* Considering the fact that both literary and figurative meaning sometimes has a totally different meaning that is hard to guess, so this study is really challenging to be done.

Based on Falkenhayner etc al (2015), idiomatic moment consists in the creation of continuity and proximity of analytical mode and object of study. So, in this research people analyze the idiom that used in political speech. The item that will be analyzing is including definition, characteristics, and types. All those items are very essential to analyze the idiom in this subject of study.

2.6 Previous Studies

The area of this research has been conducted by the previous researcher. The first research is taken from Jabbari (2016) entitled Idiomatic expressions in translation. The result of his research shows that he categorizes the idiomatic expressions and classification based on their own strategies. For example, the

types of idioms consist of simile, metaphor, or hyperbole while the categorize included pure idiom or semi-idiom.

Then, research is taken from Gabriella Kovacs (2016) entitled the definition, classification and translation strategies of idiom. Then, her research object was translator-training curriculum in some priorities. Moreover, results were found and analyzed thirty idioms from the novel "A Game of Thrones". So, based on their analysis, they believe that the novel is eligible source for authentic teaching material especially for teaching linguistics. The researcher uses Baker theory.

Moreover, another study wrote by Angel (2016) entitle learners' belief about the notion of idiom. The result of the research is non-compositionality and figurativeness have an important impact in idiom identification, that can impact their effective decoding expect to find in idioms. Furthermore, a research wrote by Seddiki and Touati (201°) about translation business idioms from English into Arabic Rudy. The results show that he strategy tried to not support the literally translation and the strategy that meaning it could work for the business transition. The researcher uses a corpus-based study theory.

The last previous study was by Ali and Al- Rushaidi (2016) Translating Idiomatic Expressions from English into Arabic: Difficulties and Strategies. the result show that the translator shouldn't use paraphrasing applications to not get misunderstanding, and they have to practice on the strategy that can help them, and they should not translate word by word the idioms expression because it has figurative meaning.

There were some gaps between this research and previous study. The first is the objectives of the study. In the previous study, the objective was about novel, idiomatic expression in translations and other types of a comparison study. Furthermore, in this research, the researcher analyzes the idioms used by politicians. The politician's speech was chosen by the researcher because of the uniqueness of heir speech. The method for the analysis was using a qualitative method. In brief, the researcher analyzes the speech according to some points which were classification, structure of the idioms and types. Further, the researcher is going to find out the idioms which used in the Gaddafi and Obama speech. Moreover, both speeches have a different language which was Arabic and English. So, the researcher would like to figure out the objectives chosen in both speeches clearly and briefly.

In conclusion, the research conducted by the researcher has its own uniqueness than the previous study. The method and the theme are also different from others. In short, the result of this research will be helpful for students and other people who study linguistics.

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Following previous chapter, in the chapter three present the finding and discussion to find the types of idioms, the figurative meaning for every idioms, classification and structure of idioms used in Barack Obama and Muammar Gaddafi in their speeches. Each section presented below.

3.1 Findings

In this part, researcher would like to figure out the finding of the research clearly using some theories chosen. The theories are lexical meaning and contextual meaning. Moreover, the contextual meaning is the main theory considering the fact that this research aims to figure out the figurative meaning of the idioms. The details of each speech and idioms will be explain as follow.

3.3 Barack Obama's Speech

In the political speech idiom is not extraneous things. A lot of politicians, presidents and other people who have high social status are using idiom in their speech. In this case, the researcher discusses about Obama's speech. This speech is related with Gaddafi's speech. Both Obama and Gaddafi are known as president that have different ideology. They both has their own rules to lead their countries. In fact, the both became enemy. To response Gaddafi's speech, Obama has also made a speech to satire Gaddafi. There are idioms that used by Obama. The analyses of the idioms as follows:

"Datum 1"

"America has played a unique role as an anchor of global security and as advocate for human freedom".

The sentence above consist of idiom which is **a**s *an anchor of global security and as advocate for human freedom*. The structure of the idiom is phrasal verb and the meaning of the idiom is *America brings peaceful in the world and human rights*. The classifications of the idiom consider as semi idiom and the type is simile, that considers simile because there is "as" which is the main point of simile uniqueness.

The second idiom find in Obama speech is about Libya people. He feels miserable because Libyan people lead by Gaddafi, Obama makes a statement to satire Gaddafi and Libyan people in his speech. The sentence as follow:

"Datum "2"

"Libyan people have been ruled by tyrant".

Everybody knows that tyrant is kind of monster in Greece mythology. therefore, Obama equates Gaddafi with tyrant. It means, Gaddafi is the worst president ever for Libyan people. The structure is noun phrase and the meaning is *the leader in Libya is extremely dictator*. Moreover, the clarification of idiom is semi idiom and type of idiom is metaphor. In short, all Libyan people suffer in their own country as long as Gaddafi still has his power to control the country as a president.

The next idiom which find in Obama's speech is about the duration of darkness in Libya. The speech talks about the freedom that Libyan people is going

to have after America and other countries try to force Gaddafi and his army be away from the government. The statement in Obama's speech as follow:

"Datum 3"

"That our nightmare of 40 years will soon be over".

It is clear that Obama means is about freedom for Libyan. He uses that statement in his political speech to impress other people feeling. Everyone amaze his speech because it sounds America will help Libya to get its freedom that everyone over there dreames about for so long. the structure is noun phrase and the meaning **is people suffer for 40 years because of Gaddafi.** Moreover**,** the classification of idiom is semi idiom and the type is metaphor.

Then, a lot of idioms talk about one of Obama action to force Gaddafi. It was about froze some money in the bank. Money is known as one of powerful point in every country. Without good income, impossible the government could lead the country as they want. The detail of the idiom followed below:

"Datum 4"

"We froze more than $33 billion".

Based on the words above, we can organize that structure is noun verb combination and the meaning **we block the access for taking money.** So, if the money is blocked the government will **be** weak and easy to remove to another president. Therefore, the classification of idiom is semi idiom. Besides that, type of the idiom is metaphor

There is also idiom that talks about stopping the government even though they will not give up from threat other countries. The speech talkes about the

decision that Gaddafi made. Gaddafi and his army still keep fighting and they won't stop their power even if America and other countries want him to cut his position as a president. The idiom that Obama said in his speech as follow:

"Datum 5"

"**Rather than stand down, his forces continued"**.

The idiom above is clear enough that Gaddafi will continue to lead Libya. He does not care if other president in the world hate him and ready to make a war with him. the structure is phrasal verb and the meaning **he won't stop his forces.** So, Libya will lead by Gaddafi as long as he still alive. The classification is semi idiom and. Moreover, the type of idiom is metaphor.

The other idioms that find in Obama's speech is about the war. Under his control and power, American army attacks on one biggest city in Libya. That city is known as Gaddafi's hometown. The idiom that related to speech as followed:

"Datum 6"

"Bearing down on the city of Benghazi".

The structure is phrasal verb and the meaning is **push the leader from Benghazi (the name of city in Libya).** It means, American army used their power to attack Gaddafi and his army to not let them enter to the city of Benghazi. So, the president will be changed and Libya gets their freedom. The classification of this idiom is semi idiom and the type is metaphor.

Besides**,** Obama also tries to get the support of other countries to protect those people who indent to change their president when he repeats what Gaddafi threated his people by saying that he will punish all the people who try to do some

riots by looking for them and his army will search in every corner and side in country to catch the people who fight with him. His speech that related to this case as followed:

"Datum 7"

 "Go to door to door to inflict punishment".

It is clear that statement above is considered idiom. Word "**Go to door to door"** is indicate as idiom. the structure is verb noun combination and the figurative meaning is **catch these who make the riots and punish them by looking for them.** This action will rid of the rebels from Libya. The classification of the idiom is semi idiom and the type is binomials.

Obama also states that he will support the opposite. By make a speech that opposite could go outside the country freely. The opposite is known Gaddafi's enemy. They also want Gaddafi rest from his power in Libya. It may, the opposite wants to be the next leader in Libya. By America helps, they may get what they want. The statement as followed:

"Datum 8"

"Allowing the opposite to drive them out".

The phrase above is considered as idiom because contain of phrase that indicate as idiom. Phrase **"drive them out"** is also known as idiom. The structure of the idiom is phrasal verb and the meaning is **help the opposite to kick the enemy out**. Thus, the classification of this idiom is semi idiom and the type is considered as metaphor

The next idiom talks about cutting the source of income. In his speech, Obama said that he will stop the income source of Libya government. The sentence that Obama said as followed below:

"Datum 9"

"**We cut off much of their source of supply**".

The structure is phrasal verb and the meaning is **stop the source**. It means, he stops the sources that support Gaddafi. Moreover, the classification of the idiom is semi idiom and type of idiom is metaphor.

Another Obama's idiom in his speech is about hit the Libyan government power. He wants to make the government of Libya powerless and weak enough to stop his action of controlling Libya. The speech of Obama as followed:

"Datum 10"

"Steeped down from power".

Phrase **"Steeped down "**is indicate as idiom. The structure is phrasal verb and figurative meaning is **powerless.** If the government becomes powerless, the other countries will become easy to control it. So, the point is that America wants to control Libya by making the government immobilized. The classification of the idiom is semi idiom and the type of idiom is metaphor.

Then, there is also idiom that talk about people action in Obama's speech. He said that people have to face brutal government that always make the civilians suffer. The detail of his statement is followed below:

"Datum 11"

"**Innocent civilians face brutal violence at the hand of government".**

The structure of idiom is noun phrase and the meaning is **people try to get their freedom from dictator**. Moreover, Libya civilians try their best to get their freedom from the government. The classification of idiom is semi idiom and the type of the idiom is metaphor.

Next idiom is about the responsibility has America has to take. As the most powerful country in the world, America has big and risky responsibility. The responsibility is not only about to help other countries get their freedom but also to keep its dignity in front of other countries. Obama said that no one can aside America's responsibility. The detail of the statement is followed:

"Datum 12"

"**To brush aside America's responsibility**".

The structure of idiom is phrasal verb and the figurative meaning is **to ignore or underestimate.** Moreover, no one could ignore or underestimate others. The classification of idiom is semi idiom and the type of idiom is metaphor.

Moreover, there is also idiom that satire other countries. In his speech Obama seems like satire some countries that really do not care with humanity issues in Libya. He thinks that the leader of those counties are closing their eyes. The statement details and the analysis will be presented below:

"Datum 13"

"**Some nations may be able to turn blind eye**".

Word **"turn blind eye"** The structure is preposition noun combination and the figurative meaning is **some nations don't care.** It means, there are some

nations that dont care with the Libya people feel. They only care with their countries' own business. The classification of the idiom is semi idiom and the type of idiom is metaphor.

There is also find an idiom that mention about democratic. The speech talks about the important of democratic in every place. It is satire to Libya issue that people over there lose their right to choose anything based on their own choice. It causes by the policy of the president. The detail idiom will be shown below:

"Datum 14"

"**The democratic impulses that are dawning across the region**".

The structure is verb noun combination and the figurative meaning is **to be democratic**. It is clear that, the rule of democratic should be bold in every side of the country. Thus, based on the data the classification of idiom is semi idiom and the type of idiom is metaphor.

There is phrase **"Bring down"** in the Obama's speech. Obama states that word in his speech related to the political issues face by Libya. It may talk about Obama's plan for Libya's government that controlled by Gaddafi. The detail of the analysis will be shown below:

"Datum 15"

"**Bring down**"

Phrase of "**Bring down"**, is idiom too. the structure of idiom is phrasal verb and the figurative meaning is **decrease**. It means, Obama wants the power of the Libya government becomes less and less enough to make their people get

freedom as what they want for so long. According to data the classification of idiom is semi idiom and the type of idiom is metaphor.

Another idiom is found also would be satire about the condition that Libyan people may have without Gaddafi. Obama said that Gaddafi is the main issue for the country. So, he should be out of his power and rest as a president. The aspect of the sentence presented below:

<div align="center">

"Datum 16"

</div>

"**Better off with Qaddafi out of power**".

The word **"Better off"** uses by Obama is considered as idiom. That word used to make his statement boldly in political issue of Libya. the structure is noun adjective phrase and the figurative meaning is **the situation would be much better without Qaddafi' power**. In short, without Gaddafi, the situation of Libya will be conducive and peaceful. The classification of the idiom is semi idiom and the type of the idiom is metaphor.

Then, there is also idiom that talks about the army. Obama mention about the power of army. He thought that he has powerful army that will help Libyan people. The army will take the power of Libya government. The aspect of the idiom will show below clearly:

<div align="center">

"Datum 17"

</div>

"The dangers faced by our men and women in uniform would be far greater".

The structure of the idiom is noun phrase and the phrase **"The danger faced"** is considered as idiom. The meaning of that word refers to the power that

Obama's army have. Besides, there is also "**our men and women in uniform".** The uniform in that statement means army, the meaning is **powerful army**. Moreover, the classification of the idiom is considered as semi idiom and the the type of idiom is metaphor.

Besides, Obama also talk about his success. American army under his control won the war in Iraq. So, he will do the same in Libya. By his army, he will win the war with Gaddafi's army and he is sure about that. The specific information and analysis about Obama's speech related to Iraq will be shown below clearly:

<div align="center">

"Datum 18"

</div>

"We went down that road in Iraq".

The idiom of **"went down"** is refers to the powerless that may get in the war. It also talks about the victory of hitting the Iraq's army. the structure is phrasal verb and the meaning is **we have power in Iraq.** It means, America has power in Iraq and the power will be help people in Libya. So, America will be out as a winner in the battle. The classification of the idiom is semi idiom and. Besides that, the type of the idiom is metaphor.

Obama also states about the name of theories in Iraq. Obama believes that Al-Qaeda is the great theories in some countries. Al-Qaeda also has many members in some countries. So, he will kick all the enemy like what he did to Al-Qaeda in Iraq. Besides, he thought that Al-Qaeda is the source of conflict in many countries. Obama's idea about Al-Qaeda is stated in his speech. The clear information is shown below:

"Datum 19"

"**Al-Qaeda wherever they seek a foothold".**

There was word that known as idiom in the sentence above. The word
"They seek a foothold" is known as idiom. The structure is verb noun
combination and the figurative meaning is **Wherever Al-Qaeda goes they make**
problems. In brief, Al-Qaeda is one of problems source. The classification of the
idiom is semi idiom and the data show that type of the idiom is metaphor.

Moreover, there is also the idiom that mention about grateful people. The
people that loyal enough to protect and fight their country is the greatest person
that other people have to appreciate. The loyalty of the civilians is needed to make
the country gets the freedom as people wish. The aspect of analysis will be
presented below in details:

"Datum 20"

"We are so grateful to those men who are protecting the skies".

The structure is noun verb combination and the figurative meaning is **feel**
proud to people who protect the country. The idiom coalitions for others to step
up as well. The classification of the idiom is semi idiom and the type of the idiom
is metaphor.

"Datum 21"

Coalitions for others to **step up** as well

The structure of idiom is phrase verb and the Meaning is give a chance for
coalition to be leader. The classification of the idiom is semi idiom and the type is
metaphor.

Moreover, the idiom that Obama uses in his political speech is also about the conflict. To make his speech more gorgeous, he chooses a dramatically word to express his idea about the conflict in Libya. The word that he chooses is powerful enough to amaze the audience and make the feel sympathy about Libyan people conditions. The detail of the word will be presented below:

"Datum 22"

"**The dark forces of civil conflict**".

The structure of the idiom is noun verb combination and the figurative meaning is **organization that try to ruin others.** It is clear that idiom has a power to make people feel interest of the speech. The chosen words in the speech also make the speaker idea seems great than the literary and normal speech.
The classification of the idiom is pure idiom and the type of the idiom is metaphor

There is an idiom that state about guidance. There are words **"many storm"** in the Obama's speech is refers to problems and issues that have to finish. The details analysis will explain in details as follow:

"Datum 23"

"**Guided us through many storm"**.

The structure of the idiom is noun verb combination and the meaning is help us a lot to solve many problems. The classification of the idiom is semi idiom and the type of the idiom is metaphor.

Furthermore, Obama uses the idiom which the most powerful one to express his power to the world. The analysis below.

"Datum 24"

Our strength abroad is anchored in our strength here at home

The structure is noun verb combination and the meaning is we have power everywhere inside and outside the country. The classification of this idiom is semi idiom and the type of idiom is metaphor.

Furthermore, Obama also makes a speech that consider as metaphor. The idiom that he uses is powerful enough to amaze people. He wants America inspiring other countries. In fact, north start is the best star that always shine brightly. America wants to be symbol of brighter future for every nations. The detail of his speech as followed below:

"Datum 25"

"Be our North Star".

The phrase **"Be our North Star"** is known as idiom. The structure is noun combination and the meaning is **to motivation to inspire others**. Everybody knows that "star" is a symbol of guidance. So, America will guide others to get what they dreamed of. The classification is pure idiom and. Besides that, the type of the idiom is metaphor

The idiom that also serves is about the power. The power that America has will spring well in many places. The power will be the source of other countries power. It also talks about the power that will increase every time. The details and the analysis of the speech is written below:

"Datum 26"

"That serves as a wellspring for our power".

The structure is phrasal verb and the figurative meaning is **sources of power**. The power that Obama means is not also about the army also financial, economy, politic and stabilization of the country itself. The classification of the idiom is semi idiom and the type of the idiom is simile

The idiom in Obama speech talks about the future. He believes that America can help other people to get better future. So, Obama make a speech to make people interest with him by giving a hope. The hope that gives is about future dream.

<div align="center">**"Datum 27"**</div>

"**Our won future is brighter**".

The structure of idiom is noun adjective combination and the meaning is **get better life in the future**. Everyone wants to have great future. So, Obama tried to amaze people by talking about future that they may get. They will get their freedom, life in the peaceful counties, having great leader and light up their future with humanities policy. The classification of the idiom is semi idiom and the type is metaphor.

<div align="center">**"Datum 28"**</div>

Mankind can live with the bright light of freedom and dignity

The structure of idiom is noun preposition adjective and the meaning People will get their freedom and better future. The classification of idiom semi idiom and the type is metaphor.

3.2   Gaddafi's Speech

The details of data analysis information divided into two classifications. The first classification is analyzing Arabic idiom. The idioms that are found in the Gaddafi's speech is analyzed using lexical and contextual meaning theories. These theories are useful to clarify the idiom based on classifications, literary and figurative meaning. In short, the idiom used by Gaddafi will be described clearly as follow:

The first, idioms is talking a revolution that Gaddafi made before. thus, in his political speech, he tries to convince his people about America's plans. Considering the fact that a lot of countries want to take some beneficial materials in Libya, Gaddafi tries to make Libyan people understand about the game or a plan that America plans for them. The detail of speech related to the issue will be analyzed below:

"Datum 29"

"(Uhayikum sabab al-fatah) الفاتح شباب احيكم"

The structure of idiom is noun phrase in literary means **I greet you young conqueror**. In fact, the word "**young conqueror**" it is not telling about winning from the battle. However it refers to a moment that his people support him and stand by his side. So the figurative meaning is **I greet you al faith revaluation, means the young revaluation of 1 stamper**. In this case, **"young conqueror"** is detected as metaphor because that phase is applied to an object that is not literary applicable. Moreover, and the classification of idiom is semi idiom because this

idiom has linked between the literary and the figurative meaning which called semi idiom. It is clear that type of idiom is considered metaphor.

There is also idiom that talks about the condition of civilians. Gaddafi's speech has powerful meaning. He wants to make his people to support him by amaze them using idiom. Moreover, the idiom and the analysis in details will presented below:

<div align="center">"Datum 30"</div>

<div align="right">"عل بكرة أبيها (ala bigrat abiha)"</div>

The structure of idiom is preposition noun combination. The idiom above literary is written **"on her father wheel"**. The word **"wheel"** is referring to the revolution that may be reply. So, the figurative meaning is **"all the people support his revaluation which called al faith revaluation".** This idiom is classification refers to semi- idiom. Beside that and type of idiom considered as metaphor because it refers to something else. It is clear enough that the word is comparing between two different cases which were **"war"** and **"father wheel".**

In the Arabic political speech there are also other idioms that talk about nationality. As the powerful man in his country, Gaddafi tries to make Libyan people understand that they are one nation. So, they have to hold each other as one body. If part of the body feels paint, all the body will feel that pain as well. The details of the analysis will present as follow:

<div align="center">"Datum 31"</div>

<div align="right">"غرسناها بيدنا، وسقيناها بدماء أجدادنا (garasnaha biaidina wa sakainaha bi dima azdauna)".</div>

The structure of idiom is noun verb combination. The data showed that the literary is "**we planted it in our hands and pored it with the blood of our forefathers",** and the figurative meaning is **we fought for the country and paid the price by our blood of our old generation** This idiom is classification of idiom is pure idiom and the type of idiom expression is considered as metaphor. This idiom is comparing between planted something that related to our blood and nation.

Then, Gaddafi also satires the betrayals in his country. By political speech, he said that there was betrayal that wiould make Libya falling down. The specific analysis shown below:

"Datum 32"

"نحن اجذر بليبيا من تلك الجردان (**Nahnu azdar bilibya min dalika al-jurdan)"**

The structure of idiom is noun phrase. The literary is" **we are more worth of Libya than those rats".** The word **"rat"** is refers to betrayal and the figurative meaning is "**the government wants to catch all the betrayals because Libyan deserves their country more than these betrayals who want to make the country become worst".** It is clear that Gaddafi is comparing between rats and Libya people who want him to stop his power as a president. The president used this kind of idiom in his political speech to say he is worthier for his people than who try to make the country become miscible country. The sentence showed that the classification of idiom is semi-idiom. Even the audience did not really understand, they will guess easily that **"rat"** means people who betray his

country. Moreover, y. Moreover, the type of idiom expression pointed out to type of the idiom that considered as metaphor.

The other idiom that is related to punishment that betrayal has to take. The president makes a speech using some sensitive words such as "cat" and "mice" to satire his people.

"Datum 33"

حفنة من شداد الافاق المأجورين من هؤلاء القطط والفئران" (**Hufna min sudad a**lafaq al-ma'jurin min hula al-kitad wal fi'raun)".

The structure of idiom is Noun verb combination. The literary is written "**a handful of payoffs are rented from these cats and mice**" and the figurative meaning is "**a few of people who got paid to do some riots**". It is clear that speaker satires the people who betrayed him to take him out of his power. The classification of idiom is pure idiom which has non-literary meaning. So, we can conclude that this sentence is not explain about cats and mice however it refers to something else that has another meaning. Besides, the type of idiomatic expression according to data is belong to metaphor.

The next idiom that explains about the war. The battle that people have to face. This speech is clearly talking about the condition of Libya. The explanation of the analysis is shown as follow:

"Datum 34"

من منكم افقص وجه بارود وفجر قنبلة واحدة؟ **(Man minkum fugas wazzah barrud wa fajr kumpula wahida)'.**

The structure of idiom is noun verb combination. The sentence above contains of idiom that literary is "**who among you hatch the face of the gunpowder and detonate one bomb?" and** the figurative meaning is **the speaker talks about the people who do some riots, and told them where were you when we freed the country, fought and dead for it** This idiom has almost the same classification is pure idiom and the sentence shows that this type of idiom is metaphor which often their meaning pointed out to something else and comparing between two things that have different meaning from the literary. However, the literary meaning is not saying the actual meaning of this idiom because it is usually referring to something else that has unobserved meaning.

All those idioms above are considered metaphor, even if they have different classifications and structures of idioms. It is clearly that mostly idioms above are pure idiom which the structure is noun phase as the main. Moreover, the researcher would like also to analyze the other idioms that used by Gaddafi. He also mentions some idioms to express his idea related to Libyan people who want him to cut his position as a president. So, the researcher also finds another idiom in Gaddafi's speech.

Gaddafi also uses other words that considered idioms which express about his feeling. He feels disappointed with some people who do not stand together for their country. He makes a speech using phrase **"the end"**. The details of explanation as follow:

"Datum 35"

" هدي اخرتها (**Hadi ahridha)".**

The structure of idiom is noun phrase. The phrase above literary is written "**this is the end**" the figurative meaning is totally different with the literary one. The real meaning is **"after all the things I did for the country now you want to put me down".** Moreover, the speaker means is after he served and freed the country from foreign colonialism until it became independent country now some Libyans don't want Gaddafi anymore. Thus, the classification of the idiom is pure idiom. Based on this sentence, we could analyze the type of this idiom is metaphor because it refers to another thing which has comparison in it.

In his speech, Libya's president always pointed some people who betray them by calls them as a **"rat"**. He wants to catch all those people who try to kick him down from the government. So, there is another idiom that uses by Gaddafi in his speech. The analysis will explain below:

<div align="center">**"Datum 36"**</div>

<div align="center">" امسكو الجردا (**Emsuku al-jurdan**)".</div>

The structure of idiom is noun phrase. The literary meaning is **"catch the rats"**. In fact, it is not pointed out to anything about rats and the figurative meaning of that phrase is "**catch these people who try to ruin the country**". Moreover, the classification of idiom is a semi-idiom that has relation with the literary and figurative meaning both has a connection to each other. So, the figurative meaning of this idiom could guess easily by the reader. Moreover, according to data the type of this idiom is metaphor.

The next idiom talks about the risk that Libya has to take. The risk of the war that all the betrayal makes in their own country. Moreover, other countries

The leader uses this idiom to express his victory on his enemies when they fight and attack his house by rockets and he do not surrender.

The classification of the idiom expression is considered as a semi idiom. It means this kind of idiom is not hard for the listener to guess the real meaning of it. Besides that, and data shows that, the type of this idiom is metaphor which has another meaning far from the literary one. However, the solid rock is not referring to sharp stone that known as a rock.

Further idiom that finds also about the new generation that will help Libya. President tries to make his people stand together to kick other countries that try to hit Libya. Moreover, the specific analysis will be explained below:
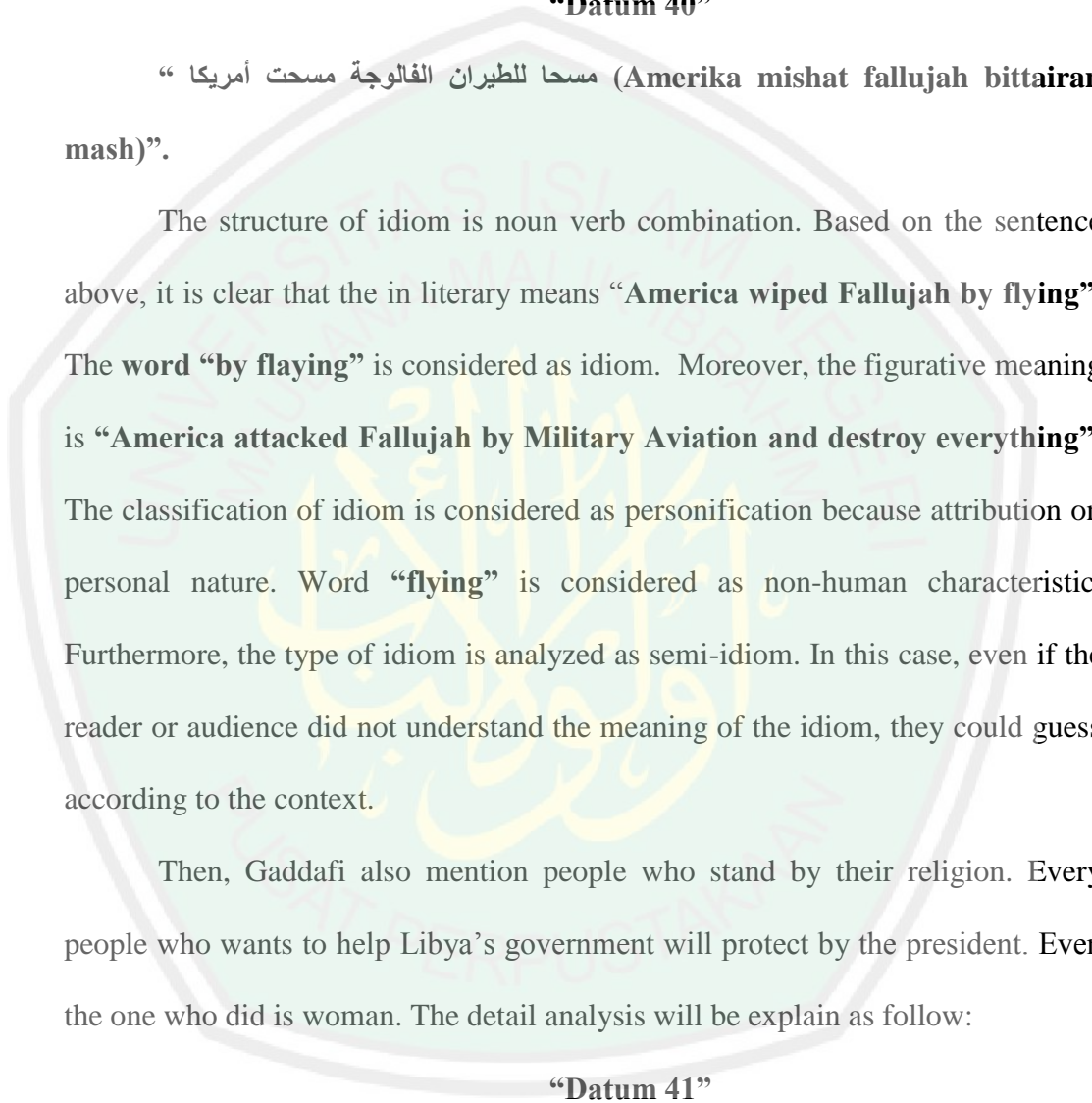
"Datum 39"

" بالروح بالدم نفديك يا قائدن (**Buruh bittam nifdi' ya hayitna**)".

The structure of idiom is noun verb combination. The literary of the idiom is "**by the spirit of blood, we need you, our leader**" and the figurative meaning of this idiom is "**we will die for you when it needs".** Means the people who want him and believe in him will be ready to fight and die for him when he calls them. In additional, usually Libyan use these words when they want to express their love and loyalty to their leader. The classification of idiom is a semi idiom it consists both literary and figurative meaning. Thus, the type of idiom expression is metaphor.

Therefore, there is also idiom that used in Gaddafi's speech that talks about one of place in Iraq named Fallujah. Gaddafi givse a satire to America related to the war that America made in Iraq. Everybody knows that Iraq became

one of worst country in the world since big war happen in its country. The statement that Gaddafi said related to war in Iraq and the analysis will show below:
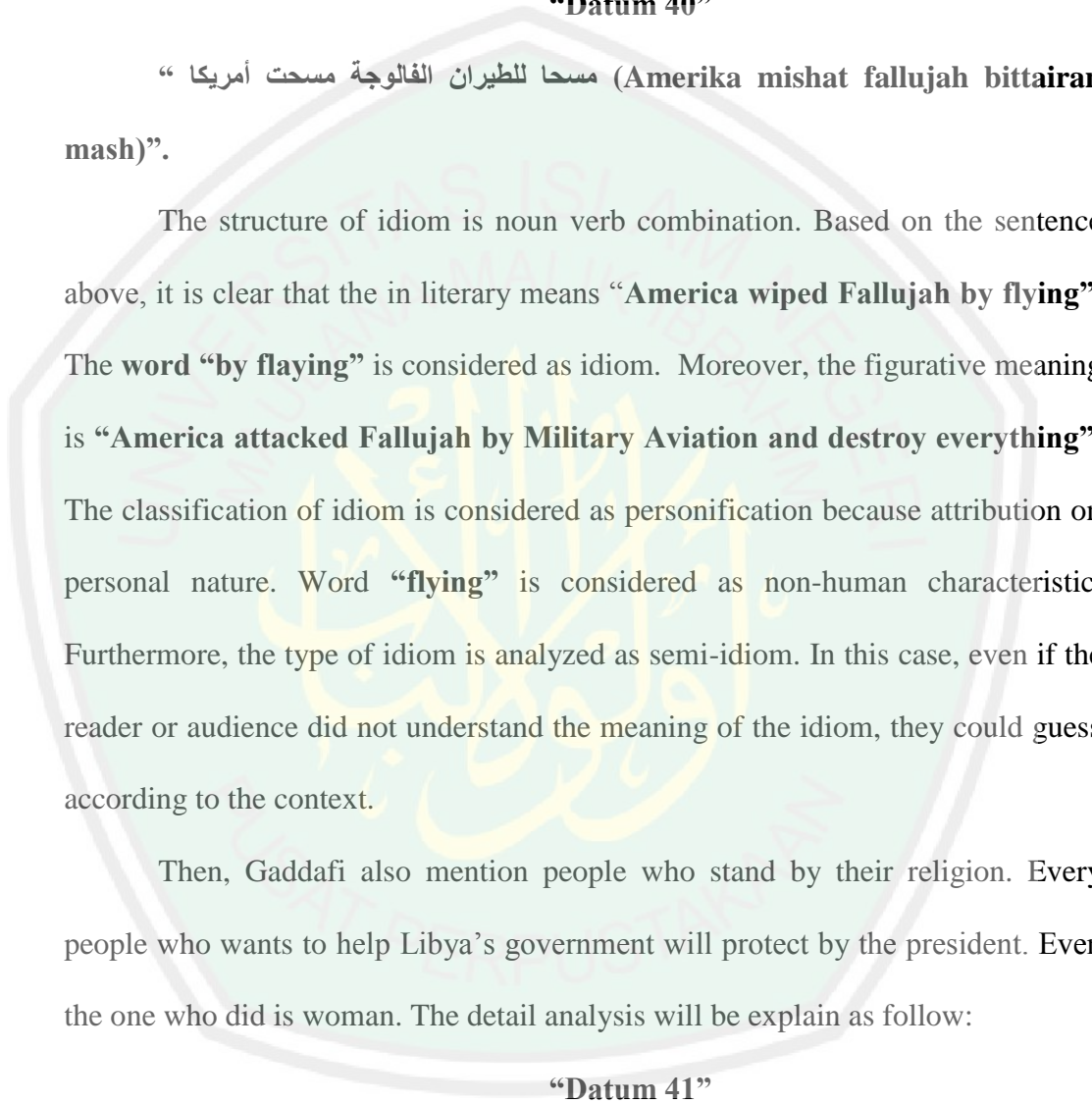
<div align="center">**"Datum 40"**</div>

مسحا للطيران الفالوجة مسحت أمريكا " (**Amerika mishat fallujah bittairan mash)"**.

The structure of idiom is noun verb combination. Based on the sentence above, it is clear that the in literary means "**America wiped Fallujah by flying".** The **word "by flaying"** is considered as idiom. Moreover, the figurative meaning is **"America attacked Fallujah by Military Aviation and destroy everything".** The classification of idiom is considered as personification because attribution on personal nature. Word **"flying"** is considered as non-human characteristic. Furthermore, the type of idiom is analyzed as semi-idiom. In this case, even if the reader or audience did not understand the meaning of the idiom, they could guess according to the context.

Then, Gaddafi also mention people who stand by their religion. Every people who wants to help Libya's government will protect by the president. Even the one who did is woman. The detail analysis will be explain as follow:

<div align="center">**"Datum 41"**</div>

وحتي الي رأسها عربات ،لاخد يعاكسها" (**Uhatta ali rasha irriyan, laa ahad yuaakisuha)"**.

The structure of idiom is noun phrase. The literary is "**even her head is Arian, no one reverses them" and** the real meaning is "**for those who do not**

wear hijab no one has right to flirt them". The speaker used these words to refer to any woman who doesn't wear hijab they will be protected for whom want to join for demonstration to support the leader of Libya.

The data shows that the classification of idiom is a pure idiom that has hidden meaning which totally different from the literary. Moreover, this idiom is pointing to **"arain".** however, it means to something else that the speaker means. According to type of the idiom is metaphor that has non-literary meaning.

Besides that the researcher finds the idiom that talks about Libyan people and government who struggle with the condition of Libya at that time. Many tragedy happens in Libya at the moment. Government should face some betrayal that they belongs to Libya itself. The other enemies that government should face is another country that try to force the government cuts its power. Nevertheless, the government still stand in its position and won't be away from the power. The details of the analysis is show below:

<div align="center">

"Datum 42"

</div>

" كبدها درهت (**Kabitha dirhit)".**

The structure of idiom is noun verb combination. The literary of this idiom is **her liver run away** and the figurative meaning behind this idiom is "**cannot stand what this situation anymore".** In other word, something must change to move this country forward to be better than ever.

The classification is a pure idiom that refers to something else. This kind of idiom is similar to the other previous idioms which the original meaning tells

something totally different with the literary. Therefore, the type of idiomatic expression is Metaphor.

Then, another pure idiom is also highlighting people. Gaddafi uses various idiom in his speech. It makes the reader feel curious and give their intention more to the speech. Moreover, the researcher will inform the details analysis below:

"Datum 43"

"حفنة من الاصابع**(Hufna min al-asabia')")".**

The structure of idiom is noun phrase. The literary of this idiom is "**a bunch of fingers**". Moreover, the figurative meaning is "**a few of people**". In additional, the speaker means a few of people these who try to not make peaceful protest but they attacked the police station and stole guns. He talked about them that they are just a few people that we should all arrest them. It is essential that we have to keep in mind to understand the idioms of this speech is talking about a political issue and most of the idioms that been used by the leader. Therefore, this idiom is classification as a pure idiom beside that, based on the data the type of the idiom is metaphor.

There is also speech that talks about the loyalty of civilians. Some Libyan people who ready to die and stand by the government to lead Libya without other countries that try to control them. The analysis of the idiom is written below:

"Datum 44"

" كل روس فدا لراسك **(Kul rus fidha lirask)".**

The structure of idiom is noun phrase. The literary is "**all the heads are a redeemer for your head**" **and** the figurative meaning is "**we are all ready to**

sacrifice for you" and do whatever it needs to be our leader The classification of this idiom is semi idiom. Thus, this idiom is not pure so everyone could understand the literary meaning even usually is hard to get the right meaning because it has figurative meaning. However, when the idiom is semi idiom it contains both the literary and the hidden meaning but by seeing the literary meaning is we may get the point or the idea of this kind of idiom. So, by understanding the context and analyze the social status of one who gives speech. It is clear that word **"head"** means the risk that people have to take. They have to ready die for their country. The data shows that the type of idiom expression is metaphor.

In his speech, the president seems thankful and appreciate to people who always stand by the government. The loyalty that they gave to their country is bigger than any words could express. The detail analysis is written as follow:

"Datum 45"

(Layumkin lii لا يمكن لأحد عاقل أن يسمح لبلاده **أن تتمزق**،او تضيع **في يد قبضة من المجانين "**
ahad aakil an yasmah libiladih an tatamazzab, aw tadhiah fi yat khabda
mina al-mazanin)" .

The structure of idiom is noun verb combination. The literary of this idiom is "**no sane person can allow his country to be torn, or lost in the hand of a madman"..** Besides that, the figurative meaning **is "we won't allow to destroy the country or lead it by non-responsibility people"**. In other hand, the speaker mean Libyan won't never let their country control it by people who don't have any love or experience to be controlled by them. Meanwhile, the classification of

the idiom is pure idiom because this kind of idiom has no literary meaning the type of this idiom as the data shows is metaphor.

There is also idiom found in Gaddafi's speech content about his plan related to the betrayal. He wants to catch all the betrayal and put them to the jail or give them some punishments. The president wishes that civilian also could help him to make Libya great and no more betrayal. The detail analysis is shown below:

"Datum 46"

"سنزحف انا والملايين (**Sanaz haf anna wal malayin**)".

The structure of idiom is noun verb combination, The literary of this idiom is "**we will crawl and millions**". Besides, and the figurative meaning of the idiom is "**I will go with a million of people to clean the country from the betrayers**". In additional he means that he will call a million of people to help him to get the country controlled again by him. This idiom is classified as pure idiom and the type of this idiom is clearly enough to know as a metaphor which refers to other things.

In his political speech, Gaddafi also satire all the betrayal in Libya. He said that they have to go way or hide their selves before the government with all his supporter catch them. That word sounds dare to the betrayal or government's enemy. The analysis of the idiom will be presented below in details:

"Datum 47"

بسرعة انقدو انفسكم قبل أن نعطي إشارة **الزحف المقدس.**" (**Bisurah unugdo anfusukum kabla an nu'tia isyarat azzahf al-mukadas.**"

The structure of idiom is noun phrase. The literary of the idiom that found was "**quickly save yourselves before we give the sign of holy crawling**". Beside that the figurative meaning of this idiom **is "hurry up save your lives before I give the fighting signal".** The speaker is giving a satire about his enemy when he told them to save their live because we start fighting. Furthermore, the classification of this idiom is pure idiom and the type of this idiom is metaphor.

Gaddafi's political speech also contains of other idioms that talk about history. The history seems like something that will never happened. Moreover, the analysis will be presented as follow:

"Datum 48"

"يكتبها عليا تاريخ (**Iktubuha alaya tariq**)".

The structure of idiom is noun phrase The literary of the idiom is written "**by Alia History**" and the figurative meaning is" **something that will never happened".** Therefore**,** the classification of that idiom is pure which it's different from the literary meaning. Thus, and the type of this idiom is metaphor. It is also clear that the idiom is considered as phrase.

Based on the data above, a lot of Arabic idioms use by Gaddafi considers as metaphor. The researcher can conclude that metaphor is the most type of idiom that used by Gaddafi in his speech. Besides, that present uses a lot of pure idiom to express his ideas and to take the listeners attentions. Moreover, Gaddafi most likely uses metaphor and personification to express his emotional feeling that make his speech more powerful It is clear enough that idiom has a power to

influences the audience. The idiom is one of important part of the society as communication media. On the other hand, all the analysis above, it can conclude that both Arabic and English speech are riches of idiom. The function of those idiom maybe different, considering the fact that every speaker has their own reason why they use idiom in their speech. Thus, we can highlight that idiom is not only part of linguistics but also society. Through active communication, the speakers has an extraordinary ability to attract the audience.

Moreover, based on the findings above, the we can conclude that Obama and Gaddafi have different style to amaze the audience. The fact, both Obama and Gaddafi use idioms in their speech but they both have different style to apply it. Gaddafi most likely metaphor and personification to express his emotional feeling that make his speech more powerful while Obama uses metaphor, binomial and simile. The Classification of idiom in Gaddafi's speech generally using pure idiom while Obama most likely semi-idiom. In brief, the both has their own style to express and amaze the listener but the function of the idiom in their speech is same.

3.4 Discussions

we can conclude that according to the findings above is shown that in the Obama's speech the idiom most likely use metaphor. For example, "**Libyan people have been ruled by tyrant".** This sentence is considered metaphor because comparing two object that have no relation and have different meaning. The object is comparing between Gaddafi and Tyrant. Moreover, that idiom is also considered semi-idiom because it is easy to guess by other. Beside metaphor,

simile is also used by Obama in his political speech. The sentence. In additional, in Barack Obama speech the frequently idioms use semi-idioms for *tweeny six times* compared to pure idioms used *two times*. Therefore, Obama uses the structure of idioms which phrase verb use *twelve times* and verb noun combination use *five times*, noun adjective combination once and noun preposition adjective use *once*. in Obama uses simile *two times* and binomial *once*.

According to the findings of Gaddafi's speech, the researcher can conclude that mostly Gaddafi uses pure idiom which type of the idiom that he practices is metaphor. Some examples of pure idioms that consist of metaphor هدي وحتي الي رأسها عربات ،لاخد يعاكسها and امسكو الجردان ,اخرتها. The literary sentences are **"This is the end", "Catch the rats"** and **"Even her head is Arian, no one reverses them"** respectively while the figurative meaning **"Means after all things that I did for you, now you want to put me down", "Catch these people who try to ruin the country"** and **"for these who don t wear hijab no one Has right to flirt them".** In short, there are two classification of idiom that use by Gaddafi which are semi-idiom and pure while there are also two types of idiom that he uses which they are personification and metaphor as the majority.

3.4.1 The similarities between Obama and Gaddafi speeches.

The similarities between Obama and Gaddafi both use metaphor which is the common idiom that use by both presidents. Metaphor is the familiar idiom that the politician uses in their speech even people usually use it in daily life. This is why people could understand idiom that considers as metaphor easily. Therefore,

based on the explanation above its clear that two speeches have the same form of type of idiom. in the same way the common idioms used In Barak Obama mostly is metaphor used for twenty-five times for example in "Datum 2" while in structure of idioms that in Barak Obama speech used noun phrase four times and noun verb combination five times. AS well, in Muammar Gaddafi the frequently type of idioms used for eighteen times is metaphor for example in "Datuum1". Meanwhile, In Muammar Gaddafi speech based on the data showed that noun phase used eleven times while noun verb combination used for eighteen times.

As a powerful man in their motherland, both Gaddafi and Obama try to amaze the society by their speech. Idioms that they choose is also influence the audience. Moreover, if both presidents choose the idiom that is hard to understand, the speech will be powerless. In fact, audience's understanding and perspective is really important in political field. Thus, Obama and Gaddafi understand the capacity and capability of their audience of their speech. It is the big deal of them as president to improve the listener and avoid misunderstanding in choosing idiom as one of strategy to impress others.

3.4.2 The differences between Obama and Gaddafi speeches

In fact, Obama and Gaddafi are using idioms in their speech but they both have different style. The different style of speech may be influenced by the audiences or societies in that area. For example, Gaddafi made the speech for Libyan people but Obama's audience is American others people in the world who stand and support America to stop Gaddafi's power in Libya. Both societies have different character and background. On the other hand, we can conclude that in

Barack Obama speech the frequently idioms used semi-idioms for *tweeny six times* and pure idioms used *two times*. However, in Muammar Gaddafi speech used semi-idioms only *five times* and pure idioms *fifteen times*. But, Obama used the structure of idioms which phrase verb used *twelve times* and verb noun combination used *five times*, noun adjective combination once and noun preposition adjective used *once*. In contrast to Muammar Gaddafi in his speech that he used structure of idioms like preposition noun combination used *once*. Obama speech have some differs from Gaddafi speech in form of type, in Obama used simile *two times* and binomial *once*. Unlikely, Gaddafi speech used personification *once*.

The differences of Gaddafi and Obama in term of analyzing idiom on political speech is clear enough. . However, other kinds of idiom that also familiar is simile. It is so easy to verify an idiom as simile. The conjunctions which are "as and like" is the main point of analyzing simile. Moreover, they both use pure idiom and semi idiom.

In short, using idiom in the speech especially for current issues is interested to be analyzed. In this case, it is the fact that idiom is part of linguistics that people could use it in the daily life even for different stage of social level. In conclusion, idiom has a power to appeal and pursue people or society than ordinary sentences. This is the end of research discussion; the next chapter will discuss about the conclusion of the research.

CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSSION AND DISCUSSTION

In this research, this chapter explains about conclusion and suggestion which is about the summary of the finding and discussion in the previous chapter would be explained as below.

4.1 Conclusion

Based on data finding and discussion in this research, the researcher finds a lot of idioms in both speeches. The idiom that used by Obama in his speech which talks about political issue of Libya consist of various idioms. Moreover, the idioms collected from the speech of Obama speech is forty-eight. Most of English speech that used by Obama are semi-idioms and metaphor as common idioms found. There are also other types of idioms such as simile and binomial. Besides, the structure of idioms used by both politicians is various. The structure of idioms consists of noun phrase, noun-verb combinations, preposition noun combination and phrasal verb

According to the data analysis, the total amount of idioms found in Gaddafi's speech is twenty idioms and most of idioms in the Arabic speech is pure idioms. Moreover, the type of idioms that found in Gaddafi's were metaphor and personification. Therefore, there structure used noun phrase and noun verb combination as the common one in the speech. Moreover, in brief, idiom has many items to analyze in order to enrich other people knowledge about idiom expressions.

4.2   Suggestions

Metaphor becomes the dominant type in both speakers. Therefore, its suggested for teachers especially on listening skill to give more practice on understanding metaphor because it is generally used in political speech.

In Arabic political speech more pure idiom is used compared to English. Therefore, the researcher hopes that this study gives a positive contribution to students who want to learn idioms in comparative linguistic and can use this thesis as a reference for their study.

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APPENDICES

No.	Idioms	Classifications	Structure of idioms	Types	Meaning
1.	America has played a unique role as **an anchor** of global security and **as advocate** for human freedom	Semi-Idiom	Phrasal Verb	Simile	America brings peaceful in the world and human rights
2.	Libyan people have been ruled **by tyrant**	Semi-Idiom	Noun Phrase	Metaphor	The leader in Libya is extremely dictator
3.	That **our nightmare** of 40 years will soon be over	Semi-Idiom	Noun phrase	Metaphor	People suffer for 40 years
4.	**We froze** more than $33 billion	Semi-Idiom	Noun verb - combination	Metaphor	We block the access for taking money
5.	Rather than **stand down**, his forces continued	Semi idiom	Phrasal Verb	Metaphor	He won't stop his forces
6.	**Bearing down** on the city of Benghazi	Semi idiom	Phrasal Verb	Metaphor	Push the leader from Benghazi
7.	**Go to door to door** to inflict punishment	Semi-Idiom	Verb noun combination	Binomials	Catch these who make the riots and punish them by looking for them
8.	Allowing the opposite to **drive them out**	Semi-Idiom	Phrasal Verb	Metaphor	Help the opposite to kick the enemy out
9.	We **cut off** much of their source of supply	Semi idiom	Phrasal Verb	Metaphor	Stop the source
10.	**Steeped down** from power		Phrasal Verb	Metaphor	Powerless
11.	Innocent **civilians face brutal** violence at **the hand of government**	Semi-Idiom	Verb noun combination	Metaphor	People try to get their freedom from dictator
12.	**To brush** aside America's responsibility	Semi-Idiom	Phrasal Verb	Metaphor	To ignore or underestimate
13.	Some nations may be able to **turn blind eye**	Semi-Idiom	Preposition noun combination	Metaphor	Some nations don't care
14.	The democratic impulses that are **dawning across the region**	Semi-Idiom	verb noun combination	Metaphor	To be democratic
15.	It takes to **bring down**	Semi idiom	Phrasal Verb	Metaphor	Decrease

16.	Would be **better off** with Qaddafi out of power	Semi idiom	Phrasal verb	Metaphor	The situation would be better without Qaddafi power
17.	The dangers faced by **our men and women in uniform** would be far grater	Semi-Idiom	Noun phrase	Metaphor	Powerful army
18.	We **went down** that road in Iraq	Semi idiom	Phrasal Verb	Metaphor	We have power in Iraq
19.	Al- Qaeda wherever **they seek a foothold**	Semi-Idiom	Verb noun combination	Metaphor	Wherever Al-Qaeda goes
20.	We are so grateful to those **men who are protecting the skies**	Semi-Idiom	Noun verb combination	Metaphor	Feel proud to people who protect the country
21.	Coalitions for others to **step up** as well	Semi idiom	Phrasal Verb	Metaphor	Give a chance for coalition to be leader
22.	**The dark forces** of civil conflict	Pure	NV Combination	Metaphor	Organization that try to ruin others
23.	Guided us **through many storm**	Semi-Idiom	NV Combination	Metaphor	Help us a lot to solve many problems
24.	**Our strength** abroad is anchored in our strength here **at home**	Semi-Idiom	NV combination	Metaphor	We have power everywhere
25.	That must always be our **North Star**	Pure	Noun combination	Metaphor	Motivation to inspire others
26.	**That serves as a wellspring** for our power	Semi-Idiom	Phrasal verb	Simile	Sources of power
27.	**Our won future is brighter**	Semi-Idiom	Noun adjective combination	Metaphor	Get better life in the future
28.	**Mankind can live with the bright light of freedom and dignity**	Semi-Idiom	Noun preposition adjective	Metaphor	People will get their freedom and better future

No.	Idioms	Literary	Classifications	Structure of Idioms	Types	Figurative Meaning
1.	احيكم شباب الفاتح Uhayikumsabab al-fatah	I greet your**young conqueror**	Semi idiom	Noun phrase	Metaphor	I greet you alfaithrevaluation, means the young revaluation of 1 stamper
2.	عل بكرة أبيها Ala bigratabiham	**On her father wheel**	pure	Preposition noun combination	Metaphor	All the people support his revaluation which called al faith revaluation
3.	غرسناها بيدنا، وسقيناها بدماء أجدادنا Garasnaha bi aidinawasakainaha bi dima' azdaduna	**We planted it in our hands, and poured it with the blood of our forefathe**	pure	Noun verb combination	Metaphor	We fight for the country and paid the price by our blood or old generation

			rs		
4.	نحن اجذر بليبيا من تللك **الجردان** Nahnuazdarbilibya min dalika al-jurdan	We aremore worthof Libya than **those rats**	Semi idiom	Noun phrase	Metaphor	We deserve our country more than these betrayals who want to make the country become worst
5.	حفنة من شداد الافاق المأجورين من **هؤلاء القطط والفئران** Hufna min sudadalafaq al-ma'jurin min hula al-kitadwalfi'raun	**A handful of payoffs are rented from these cats and mice**	pure	Noun verb combination	Metaphor	A few of people who got paid to do some riots
6.	من منكم افقص وجه بارود وفجر قنبلة واحدة؟ Manminkumfugaswazzahbarrudwafajrkumpula wahida	**Who among you hatch the face of the gunpowder and detonate one bomb?**	pure	Noun verb combination	Metaphor	Talks about the people who do some riots, where were you when we freed the country, fought and dead for it.
7.	هدي اخرتها Hadiahridha	**This is the end**	pure	Noun phrase	Metaphor	Means after all things that I did

						for you, now you want to put me down
8.	امسكو الجردان Umsuku al-jurdan	**Catch the rats**	pure	Noun phrase	Metaphor	Catch these people who try to ruin the country.
9.	انتم تواجهون **صخرة صماء** Antumtuwajihunsaqrahsamma'	You are facing **a deaf rock**	Semi idiom	Noun phrase	metaphor	You are facing a tough leader who never give up
10.	**صخرة صلبة** تحطمت عليها أساطيل أمريكا Saqrasalbahatattmatalaihaassatilamerika	**A solid rock** crashed by the fleets of America	Semi idiom	Noun phrase	metaphor	A rough country who didn't give up when got attacked by America rockets
11.	بالروح بالدم نفديك يا قائدن Buruhbittamnifdi' yahayitna	**By the spirit of blood, we need you, our leader**	Semi idiom	Noun verb combination	metaphor	We will die for you when it needs.
12.	أمريكا **مسحت** الفالوجة للطيران **مسحا** Amerika mishatfalusahbittairan mash	**America wiped** Fallujah by flying	pure	Noun verb combination	personification	America attacked Faloja by Military Aviation and destroy everything
13.	وحتي الي رأسها **عربات** ،لاخد **يعاكسها** Uhattaalirashairriyan, laaahadyuaakisuha	**Even her head is**	pure	Noun phrase	Metaphor	Means, for these who don t wear

No.	Arabic / Transliteration	Literal	Type	Structure	Figure	Meaning
		Arian, no one reverses them				hijab no one Has right to flirt them.
14.	كبدها درهت Kabithadirhit	**Her liver ran away**	pure	Noun verb combination	Personification	Can't stand what this situation anymore
15.	حفنة من الاصابع Hufnamin al-asabia'	**A bunch of fingers**		Noun phrase	Metaphor	A few of people
16.	كل روس فدا لراسك Kul rusfidhalirask	**All the heads are a redeemer for your head**	pure	Noun phrase	Metaphor	We all ready to sacrifice for you
17.	لا يمكن لأحد عاقل أن يسمح لبلاده أن **تتمزق**،او تضيع **في يد قبضة من المجانين** Layumkin lii ahadaakil an yasmahlibiladih an tatamazzab, aw tadhiah fi yatkhabda mina al-mazanin	No sane person can allow his country to be torn, **or lost in the hand of a madman**	pure	Noun verb combination	Metaphor	We won't allow to destroy the country or lead it by non-responsibilitypeople
18.	سنزحف انا والملايين Sanazhaf anna walmalayin	We will crawl and millions	pure	Noun verb combination	Metaphor	I will go with a million of people to clean the country from the

						betrayers
19.	بسرعة انقدو انفسكم قبل أن نعطي إشارة **الزحف المقدس** Bisurahunugdoanfusukumkabla an nu'tiaisyaratazzahf al-mukadas	Quickly save yourselves before we give the sign of **holy crawling**	pure	Noun phrase	Metaphor	Hurry up save your lives before I give the fighting signal
20.	يكتبها عليا تاريخ Iktubuhaalayatariq	**Written by Alia History**	pure	Noun precision combination	Metaphor	Something that will never happened