

**EUPHEMISM AND DYSPEMISM ON DONALD TRUMP'S
POLITICAL SPEECH : STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS
2020**

THESIS

Presented to

Universitas Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

In Partial Fulfillment of Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S)

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MALANG
2020**

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled **“Euphemism and Dysphemism on Donald Trump’s Political Speech : State of the Union Address 2020”** is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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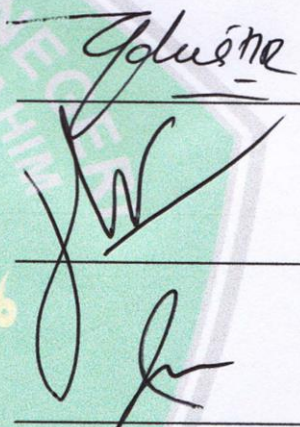
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MOTTO

“As societies grow decadent, the language grows decadent, too. Words are used to disguise, not to illuminate, action: you liberate a city by destroying it. Words are to confuse, so that at election time people will solemnly vote against their own interests.”

— Gore Vidal

DEDICATION

I specially dedicate this thesis to:

Me myself; My beloved father and mother, Nurhadi and Mustipah; my sisters, Nanik Nur Agustin and Nur Fitria Khoirussyifa; My grandmother Japini and Rukini; my grandfather Muadji, thank you for all the support and prayers that always accompany me. Because of you all I finally finished my thesis.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Praise be to the presence of Allah SWT for the abundance of mercy, *taufiq*, and guidance, which has provided sustenance and health, so that I can complete my undergraduate thesis with the title Euphemism and Dysphemism on Donald Trump's Political Speech: State of the Union Address 2020. Secondly, *shalawat* and *salam*, may always be poured by Allah to the presence of the Prophet Muhammad, who brings us from silliness to goodness. Hopefully, we can receive the intercession on the Day of Resurrection, amen.

I am deeply indebted to all who have helped in the process of completing this thesis, both moral and material. Hopefully, what they have given to me will get a reward in kind from Allah SWT. Amen. Therefore, I am very grateful to my thesis supervisor, Mr. Agwin Degaf, M. A, who has been patiently directing, giving suggestions, and always correcting my mistakes in this thesis's work. The second time, I thank my academic supervisor, Dr. Hj. Rohmani Nur Indah, who also always guided me while I was a student at English Literature, Faculty of Humanities.

Not forgetting, my thanks to my parents who have never been tired of giving support to me, thank you to my brothers and sisters who always support me, thanks to my friend, Dyta Dian Nirmala, who has patiently helped me and listen to my complaints, thank you to my closest friends in the English Literature department, thanks to friends from organizations and friends across departments, and thanks to all those who have supported me until finally, I can finish this thesis.

This thesis is expected to contribute to the development of linguistics, particularly on the study of euphemisms and dysphemisms. Hopefully, it can also be useful for other similar tasks. Given the many limitations and shortcomings in this study, I expect constructive criticism and readers' suggestion to make this thesis better.

The Author

Lutvia Nurul Kafi

ABSTRACT

Kafi, Lutvia Nurul. 2020. *Euphemism and Dysphemism on Donald Trump's Political Speech : State of the Union Address 2020*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor : Agwin Degaf, M. A.

Keywords : Euphemism, Dysphemism, Political speech

Politics is something that cannot be separated from social life. As is currently happening, many people and the news media are competing to find the truth of a political actor's statement. Political actors themselves certainly have ways in which their words can influence their audience without having to show the hidden truth behind them. Here is where the use of expressions of euphemism and dysphemism in political discourse plays an essential role in giving a subtle impression or a wrong impression of the speaker in his speech.

Based on this, the researcher is interested in analyzing the use of expressions of euphemism and dysphemism in President Donald Trump's annual speech, State of the Union Address 2020. With Trump's controversial background and many of his statements attracting attention, researchers assume that Trump uses many expressions in his speech. Euphemism and dysphemism, considering that political discourse is closely related to the influence of power and ideology.

In this study, the researcher aims to explain the types and functions of euphemism and dysphemism expressions. This study uses Allan and Burrige's theoretical framework on euphemism and dysphemism as the basis for data analysis. To provide maximum results, the researcher also uses several other relevant references. This study's data were taken from Trump's utterances in his speech, using a qualitative descriptive research method, then classified according to their type and function, and finally carried out in-depth analysis.

The results of this study indicate that there are eight types of euphemistic expressions, including circumlocution, hyperbole, figurative phrases, abbreviations, one to replace the one, acronyms, synesthesia, and condescending statements. Then there are five types of dysphemisms: hyperbole, jargon, idiom, one to replace the one, and circumlocution. There are also eight functions of euphemisms, namely conveying information, insinuating, exaggerating, showing respect, criticizing, avoiding words that cause panic, giving advice, and showing concern or sympathy. Finally, there are six functions of using dysphemism: exaggerating, criticizing, conveying information, insinuating, showing dislike, and insulting, ridicule, or sharpening insults.

ABSTRAK

Kafi, Lutvia Nurul. 2020. Eufemisme dan Disfemisme Dalam Pidato Politik Donald Trump : *State of the Union Address 2020*. Skripsi. Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing : Agwin Degaf, M. A.
Kata Kunci : Eufemisme, Disfemisme, Pidato Politik

Politik merupakan hal yang tidak bisa lepas dari kehidupan bermasyarakat. Seperti yang saat ini terjadi, banyak orang dan media pemberitaan berlomba-lomba mencari kebenaran dari pernyataan yang disampaikan oleh seorang pelaku politik. Pelaku politik sendiri tentunya memiliki cara bagaimana pernyataannya bisa memberikan pengaruh kepada audiensnya tanpa harus menunjukkan kebenaran yang tersembunyi dibalikinya. Dari sinilah penggunaan ekspresi eufemisme dan disfemisme dalam wacana politik memberikan peran yang penting dalam memberikan kesan halus ataupun kesan buruk dari penutur dalam ujarannya.

Berdasarkan hal tersebut, peneliti tertarik untuk menganalisa penggunaan ekspresi eufemisme dan disfemisme dalam pidato tahunan presiden Donald Trump, *State of the Union Address 2020*. Dengan latar belakang Trump yang cukup kontroversial serta banyak dari pernyataannya mengundang perhatian, peneliti berasumsi bahwa dalam pidatonya Trump banyak memakai ekspresi eufemisme maupun disfemisme mengingat dalam wacana politik erat kaitannya dengan pengaruh kekuasaan dan ideologi.

Dalam penelitian ini peneliti bertujuan untuk menjelaskan tipe serta fungsi penggunaan ekspresi eufemisme dan disfemisme. Penelitian ini menggunakan kerangka teori Allan and Burridge tentang eufemisme dan disfemisme sebagai dasar analisis data, namun untuk memberikan hasil yang lebih maksimal peneliti juga memakai beberapa referensi lain yang masih relevan. Dengan memakai metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif, data dalam penelitian ini diambil dari ujaran Trump dalam pidatonya, lalu di klasifikasi berdasarkan tipe dan fungsinya dan akhirnya dilakukan analisis mendalam.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan ada delapan tipe ekspresi eufemisme diantaranya sirkumlokusi, hiperbola, ekspresi figuratif, singkatan, satu untuk mengganti yang satu, akronim, sinestesia dan pernyataan merendahkan. Lalu ada lima tipe disfemisme yaitu hiperbola, jargon, idiom, satu untuk mengganti yang satu, dan sirkumlokusi. Ditemukan juga ada delapan fungsi eufemisme yaitu menyampaikan informasi, menyindir, melebih-lebihkan, menunjukkan rasa hormat, mengkritik, penghindari kata yang menimbulkan kepanikan, memberi saran, dan menunjukkan kepedulian atau simpati. Yang terakhir ditemukan ada enam fungsi penggunaan disfemisme yaitu melebih-lebihkan, mengkritik, menyampaikan informasi, menyindir, menunjukkan ketidaksukaan serta menghina, menjelekkan atau mempertajam penghinaan.

المستخلص

الكافي، لطفي نور. ٢٠٢٠. الكناية والاكتئاب في الخطاب السياسي لدونالد ترامب "وجهة حالة التوحيد ٢٠٢٠". بحث جامعي. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج.

المشرف : أجوين ديجاف، الماجستير

الكلمات المفتاحية : الكناية، الاكتئاب، الخطاب السياسي

إن السياسة لا تستطيع أن تنفصل من حياة المجتمع. كما وقعت اليوم، كم من أناس في وسائل الإخبارية يتنافسون في البحث عن الحقيقة الأمر من القول للسياسي. بالتأكيد أن السياسي نفسه يستحق الطريقة ليكون قوله مؤثرا في أذن المستمعين دون تبرز الحقيقة المخفئة خلفها. ومن هنا يلعب التعبير الكناية والاكتئاب في الخطاب السياسة دورا هاما في إعطاء الانطباع الخفي أو الانطباع السيئ من القائل في خطابه. انطلاقا من ذلك، اهتمت الباحثة لتحليل استخدام الكناية والاكتئاب في الخطاب السنوي لرئيس الجمهورية دةنالد ترامب، حالة وجهة التوحيد ٢٠٢٠. بالخلفية ترامب المليئ بالمشية عديد من خطاباته مثيرة للانتباه، تري الباحثة أن ترامب استخدم الاكتئاب كثيرا في خطابه أيضا الكناية مه الذكر أن الخطاب السياسي له علاقة قوية مع السلطة والإيديولوجية.

يهدف هذا البحث إلى بيان أنواع ودور استخدام التعبير الكناية والاكتئاب. استخدمت الباحثة بنية النظرية ألان وبوريدج عن الكناية والاكتئاب كأسس التحليل البيانات، لكن للحصول على النتيجة الأحسن استخدمت الباحثة المصادر الأخرى المناسبة. باستخدام منهج البحث الوصفي الكيفي، البيانات في هذا البحث مأخوذ من خطاب ترامب، ثم تصنف حسب النوع والدور وفي النهاية تحلل بالتعمق.

تبرز نتيجة البحث ٨ أنواع التعبير الكناية منها التطواف، المبالغة، التعبيرات التصويرية، الاختصارات، واحد ليحل محل واحد، المختصرات، الحس المواكب والعبارات المتعالية. وستة أنواع من عسر الكراهية وهي المبالغة، المصطلحات، المصطلحات، واحد

ليحل الواحد، التلميح، الإطفاف. كما وجد أن هناك ثنائي وظائف للتعبير الملطف، هي نقل المعلومات، التلميح، المبالغة، الاحترام، النقد، تجنب الكلمات التي المذعر، إعطاء النصيحة، إبداء الاهتمام أو التعاطف. والآخر وجد ست وظائف لاستخدام عسر الكلام هي المبالغة، النقد، نقل المعلومات، التلميح، إظهار الكراهية والإهانة، الاستهزاء بالشتائم.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher explains the study's background, the study's problem, the study's objective, the study's significance, scope and limitation, the definition of critical terms, previous study, and research method. In this section, the orientation of the research which consists of the things that related to this research before discussing the result.

A. Background of the Study

Politics today may have become a hot topic discussed by many circles and also the media. Indeed, it happens because every person's actions can be motivated by specific political influences. Political figures themselves often become the spotlight of citizens and journalists for their activities and discourses. In particular, their statement has been the subject of intense discussion by linguists. It is used as research to reveal the latest linguistic facts. Discourse itself means a set of sentences or harmonious utterances that connect proportions, one sentence to another, and refer to a specific goal. (Bahri, 2009)

In the utterance of a discourse, a person usually determines the choice of words he or she will use. It is what makes discourse very closely related to the terms euphemism and dysphemism. These two terms are commonly used in conversation to heed or even to harsh words, phrases, or sentences for specific purposes. Euphemism is a term to describe the use of certain beautiful words to give a subtle impression in a text context as a substitute for harsh or unpleasant expressions. (KBBI, 2001) From a political point of view, Fernandez (in Meilasari, 2016) defines euphemisms as following:

(Euphemism is) the process whereby a distasteful concept is stripped of its most inappropriate or offensive overtones, providing thus a "safe" way to deal with certain embarrassing topics without being politically incorrect or breaking a social convention.(p.339)

Based on the definition of euphemisms that Fernandez expressed, euphemisms are described as removing harsh and offensive expressions with a more "safe" feeling when it comes to sticky topics so that it will not cause a violation of social norms. In his explanation, Fernandez shows that euphemisms are very useful in use in the field of politics. The nature of euphemisms that disguise the real meaning that is harsh in tone with subtle expressions making euphemisms the style of choice 341 politicians in presenting their arguments. Using euphemisms, the speaker can criticize and convey his opinion to the interlocutor safely and without offending. In this sense, euphemisms are closely related to the principle of politeness in language.

In previous history, the use of euphemisms only stopped at the standard level (Bahri, 2009). However, now it is more closely used by politicians with different aims and objectives. Language for political elites is not only used to convey important information about the running of government. However, it is also used in the political process with specific discourse themes to achieve individual goals (Vedung, 1982; Bahri, 2009). Compared to dysphemism, euphemism is often used by politicians and the general public. That is because it refines words in a speech and gives the speaker a preferred impression. Especially for politicians who generally have specific political goals and demand partiality from many parties, they need something that can influence citizens to sympathize with them.

Move to the use of dysphemism, which is a disturbing expression about a thing or someone or both. According to Allan and Burridge (in Laili, 2012), dysphemism itself is a word or phrase with a painful or disturbing connotation for someone being spoken to and the person speaking and listening to the conversation. Also, Allan and Burridge (in Heryana, 2019) state that dysphemism is an expression that has a semantic connotation chosen by the speaker to show his negative judgment on a thing or someone so that negative nuances appear. In Zolner's opinion, he defines dysphemism as an expression used to denote something taboo, coarse, inappropriate, or of low value. Because of its negative connotations, most uses of dysphemism are founded in propaganda and opposition discourses.

The utterances presented contain many insinuations to certain parties, as shown in the research of Korupsi novel by Pramoedya Ananta Toer (in Saputri, 2019). There, an analysis of dysphemism is more dominant than a euphemism. It cannot be denied because writers have their characteristics in expressing their imagination in literary works that may be motivated by specific ideologies. They have their own goals in writing particular literary works.

Returning to politicians concerning ideology, usually, political officials' discourse is motivated by each doctrine's background. These are what makes the researcher interested in examining euphemism and dysphemism in the political discourse of state leaders or presidents whose incidental dialogue is often in the public spotlight. Therefore, the researcher chooses the focal point of research on state speech by the United States president, Donald Trump. The reason for selecting this figure is because of the controversy that is often done by him. Many

studies examine Trump's discourse, especially in uncovering his ideology to gain support and sympathy from his citizens. Lately, many types of linguistic research use Trump's utterances as objects of study, such as semantic, pragmatic, etc. Nevertheless, it is not necessarily the author's research without being based on prior research. It is motivated by previous studies, which finally provide a gap for researchers to examine the latest things about euphemism and dysphemism.

In this research, the researcher chooses to analyze the text of Donald Trump's speech in his annual address in early February 2020. One example here is the use of euphemisms that exists in his remarks. In his speech, Trump uses many elements of euphemism and dysphemism. For example, seen in the address that says, "one of these American heroes was Army Staff Sergeant Christopher Hake." Here, he mentions that Hake is a hero rather than referring to him as an army member, captain, etc. The use of the word hero indicates that Trump gives a high appreciation for that person's services. It was proven when Trump said, "... he made the ultimate sacrifice for our country." Even in this sentence, Trump also uses the element of euphemism with the phrase ultimate sacrifice. A hyperbole to assert that Hake is a hero who sacrificed his life for America.

Furthermore, an example of using the element of dysphemism in Trump's speeches appears in the fragment of his statement, which reads, "Soleiman was the Iranian regime's most ruthless butcher..." In this sentence, Trump uses the word 'butcher,' whose primary meaning is a person who slaughters animals or dresses their flesh. 'Butcher' here has a rougher meaning than the killer or executor because 'butcher' is more identical to mention the person who slaughtered the

animal. However, Trump chooses to use this word to add to the wicked and cruel impression of a Soleiman in killing a person or enemy, such as cutting cattle.

In this description, previous research will be explained and categorized according to its similarities, such as research subjects, theories, or topics studied, and others. In several previous studies, some researchers examined the use of euphemisms and dysphemisms to focus on political speech research. As the research conducted by Zang and Lei (2019) about the use of euphemism in Donald Trump speeches from 2018 to 2019. Here they use the conceptual metonymy theory and conceptual metaphor. In the results, it is stated that there are three things behind the use of euphemisms, namely concealment, avoidance, and politeness.

Furthermore, Olimat (2020) researched the expression of the dysphemism Trump used in his speech about Covid-19. In his research, he combines three theories, namely Critical Discourse Analysis by Van Dijk (1997), Allan and Burridge's theory (2006) with his concept of dysphemism, and the conceptual metaphor theory by Lakoff and Johnson (1980). In the results of his research, he stated that Trump is someone who has linguistic reliability in persuading, influencing, and even turning the listener's mind with his utterances when making political speeches.

The following studies use the same theory based on Allan and Burridge's theories. The research includes are the research by Heryana (2019), who examines euphemisms and dysphemisms in the news media with a focal point to uncover their form, meaning, and function. Furthermore, by Laili (2012) with her eco-linguistic research, which also focuses on finding ways, types, and functions.

Other previous studies examine euphemism and dysphemism, which are not mentioned. However, one study similar to future studies has been conducted under Rachman's research (2016). He examines the use of euphemism by President Jokowi with a focal point discussing type and style. The theory used is the same as that used by the latest researchers, Allan and Burrridge's theory.

The Allan and Burrridge theory selection in this study is because this theory explains the types of euphemisms and dysphemisms more thoroughly and systematically. From the explanation above, this study will conduct further analysis and is different from previous studies. This research will analyze the use of euphemism and dysphemism expressions used by President Donald Trump, especially in terms of types and functions. According to the researcher, selecting objects and topics is exciting and different from previous research. This state address was held not long after the tragedy of the overthrow of Iranian general Qasem Soleimani by a US military strike at President's direction Donald Trump. Assuming that this speech is also motivated by the ideology and power of Donald Trump, as his address is related to politics and social matters, this research will use Allan and Burrridge's theory and will be touched on a little with the CDA theory by Van Dijk in the interpretation of its function to obtain analysis results more critical.

Several assumptions bring the researcher into the questions that formulate the problem in this study. The first assumption is that researchers believe in the text of Donald Trump's speech, especially on 4th February 2020, there are many uses of diction and utterances, which contain elements of euphemism and dysphemism as mentioned above about some examples that picked definitely from

his speeches. This assumption is also reinforced because Donald Trump's background is famous for his narcissism and grandiosity. (McAdams, 2016) The next assumption is that diction that contains euphemism and dysphemism here does have a particular function as by the context of the text used in state speech. The last assumption is that in the book of this speech, several types of euphemisms and dysphemisms exist in the version. This assumption also goes from Rahardjo's (2002: p42) statement, which states that the use of elements of euphemism and dysphemism by political figures may have particular objectives beyond reality.

Therefore, the researcher aims to conduct this research to uncover the type and function of euphemism and dysphemism that Donald Trump uttered in his speech and pointed out the facts that might be contained in his utterances.

B. Problem of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, the researcher would like to formulate the research's problem, which are:

1. What are the types of euphemism and dysphemism that Donald Trump used in his speech?
2. What are the functions of euphemism and dysphemism in Donald Trump's speech?

C. Objective of the Study

The aims that the researcher would like to gain from the problem of the study are:

1. To find out what types of euphemism and dysphemism that Donald Trump uses in his speech.

2. To find out what are the functions of euphemism and dysphemism in Donald Trump's speech.

D. Significance of the Study

The goal of this study is to enrich knowledge about euphemism and dysphemism, both theoretical and practical. Theoretically, this research's results are expected to give more information about the types and functions of euphemism and dysphemism. It has also been scheduled to be a quality reference for future studies with the latest and more exciting innovations as there will be many new studies in the future with more varied topics and research objects.

Practically, after this research is completed, it is hoped that the results will make the reader more sensitive to the elements of euphemism and dysphemism used by the public and political elites, in particular. For UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim student, especially from the English Letter Department, the researcher hopes that the result can give them a useful suggestion to do future research. Hence, they can be wiser in responding to political and government issues.

E. Scope and Limitation

In this study, to make the discussion's focus is not too broad, the researcher will provide certain limitations. In this study, the researcher only discusses the types and functions of euphemisms and dysphemisms used by Donald Trump in his speech "State of Union Address" on February 4, 2020. This research will take data as much as she can and analyze it based on the classification, which will be done after data categorizing. This research may also add arguments from different theories that are still relevant.

F. Definition of Key Terms

1. Euphemism in political discourse refers to subtle expressions uttered by political actors to avoid words that are considered harsh, taboo, harmful, or unpleasant based on individual goals.
2. Dysphemism is a language use term that refers to the use of harsher words to hide the true meaning by giving a more negative impression so that the original meaning of the speaker can be shifted.
3. Political speech is political discourse (word, utterance) produced or directed by someone to obtain, use, maintain, and or control power.
4. The State of the Union Address (SOTU) is a yearly speech conveyed by the President of the United States to a joint session of the United States Congress toward the start of each schedule year in office.

F. Previous Studies

Several studies have been conducted by researchers previously relevant to this research. In this current study, the researcher moved on from several previous studies to find new gaps that previous studies had not researched. As previously mentioned in the background, here will be explained again several previous studies that have been completed and which are almost the same as the latest research. These studies are intended to be used as a benchmark for the researcher to determine this research.

The first research was conducted by Zang and Lei (2019) about the use of euphemism in Donald Trump's speeches from 2018 to 2019. Here they use the conceptual metonymy theory and conceptual metaphor. In the results, it is stated that there are three things behind the use of euphemisms, namely concealment, avoidance, and politeness. Furthermore, Olimat (2020) researched the expression

of the dysphemism Trump used in his speech about Covid-19. In his research, he combines three theories, namely Critical Discourse Analysis by Van Dijk (1997), Allan and Burridge's theory (2006) with his concept of dysphemism, and the conceptual metaphor theory by Lakoff and Johnson (1980). In the results of his research, he stated that Trump is someone who has linguistic reliability in persuading, influencing, and even turning the listener's mind with his utterances when making political speeches.

Saputri, Ramadhan, and Asri (2019) have conducted further research on the use of euphemisms and dysphemisms. Their research focuses on the form and function of euphemisms and dysphemism in the novel by Pramoedya Ananta Toer, entitled *Korupsi*. The results showed that the classification was classified into words, phrases, and sentences, and they found the background of the use of euphemism and dysphemism. Subsequent research was completed by Heryana (2018) to focus on identifying, classifying, describing, and analyzing the use of euphemisms and dysphemisms of the online news media *Republika* Case Development of Setya Novanto, January 2018 edition.

The previous research with the object of study on *Spiegel Online* was carried out by Kurniawati (2016) to describe the form of the grammatical units of euphemisms and dysphemisms and the background for the use of euphemisms and dysphemisms in these objects. In her research, Kurniawati found that the forms of using euphemisms and dysphemisms in *Spiegel Online* are words, phrases, and sentences. Then she found eight kinds of functions for using euphemisms and ten types of dysphemism functions in the online *spiegel*. Further research was conducted by Laili (2012) on ecolinguistic discourse. This study aims to

determine the forms, references, types, and functions of the units of expression of euphemisms and dysphemisms in environmental discourse in Indonesia's mass media.

From the explanation above, here, this study will have further analysis from previous studies. This research will analyze the use of euphemism and dysphemism expressions used by President Donald Trump, especially regarding the type and function. In a state speech, a memorable speech, the researcher assumes that there are many topics from economic, political, military, and other issues closely related to Donald Trump's leadership's progress during his presidency. Besides, the researcher finds the selection of objects and topics exciting and different from previous studies because this state speech was held not long after the tragedy of the overthrow of Iranian general Qasem Soleimani by the US military attack at the direction of President Donald Trump.

G. Research Method

1. Research Design

This research on euphemisms and dysphemisms will use qualitative descriptive research methods. Shown to analyze and describe data so that the results obtained are more emphasis on meaning. Using a qualitative descriptive method because the data used will be in the form of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and utterances. Afterward, the researcher will explain the instruments, data sources, and data collection.

2. Instrument

A research instrument is a tool that is selected and used by researchers in collecting data so that the analysis becomes systematic and facilitated by it. In

this research, the instrument of collecting data would be the researcher herself since the data can be obtained from observation, which will be done by the researcher itself.

3. Data And Data Source

The data is in the form of utterances, can be words or phrases or clauses or sentences which take place at the speech text on the inaugural speech State of the Union 2020. The script of the speech is in an article that was taken from a website on the *Google* named **Time** (<https://time.com/5777857/state-of-the-union-transcript-2020/>). Whereas, the speaker of this speech is Donald Trump, the 45th President of the United States of America.

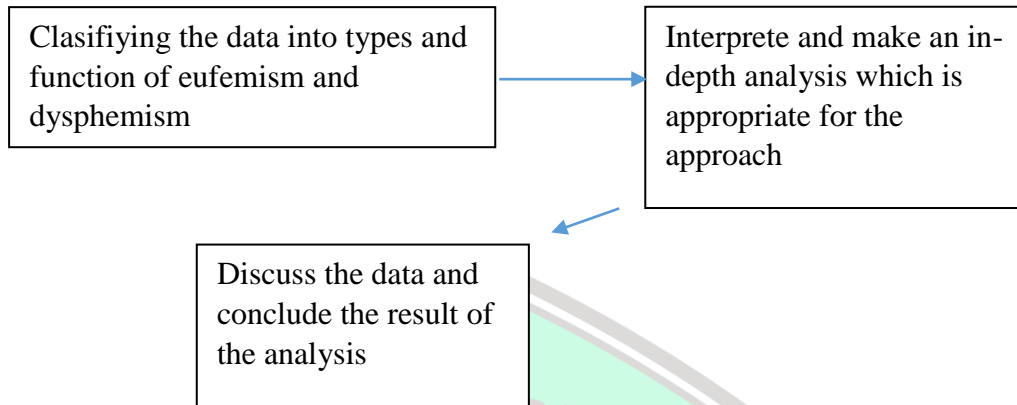
4. Data Collection

The data which will be used in this research comes from Trump's speech as American president. In the way of collecting the data, the researcher uses some steps which are firstly, the researcher looks for the video and after getting the video the researcher downloads the script to help the researcher to have more deep understanding of the utterances of President Trump. Secondly, the researcher chooses the words, phrases, or sentences which are indicated to contain euphemism and dysphemism. The last, the researcher classifies, identifies, and analyzes the data using the theory of Allan and Burridge (1991) of euphemism and dysphemism.

5. Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher uses some steps according to the theory of Allan and Burridge, which are described in short, dense, and in sequence

from beginning to the end so it will be understood easily by the readers. These steps are as follows:



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this section, in exploring the euphemisms and dysphemisms in the presidential speech of Donald Trump, this final project will focus on theories, applications, and methods taken from three different but interrelated disciplines: semantics, discourse analysis, and pragmatics. This discipline will provide the researcher with an analytical framework that she will use to identify the types and functions of the elements of euphemisms and dysphemisms in the speech text. This chapter will explain theoretical concepts such as discourse analysis, semantics, and pragmatics, and select the essential tools she will use in analyzing Donald Trump's speech.

A. Discourse

The word discourse comes from the Latin *discursus* (running here and there) or (running back and forth). This word is derived from *dis* (and / in different directions) and *surrere* (run). Thus, discourse means 'running from a different direction.' The meaning of the term develops further so that it then has the purpose of 'the meeting of the parts that form unity' (Oetomo, 1993; Mulyana, 2006). Webster (in Mulyana, 2006: 130) expands the meaning of discourse as follows: (1) communication of words, (2) expression of ideas, (3) conversation, (4) written treatises: speeches, lectures, and other. Hence, discourse is related to communicative words, sentences, or expressions, both spoken and written.

Furthermore, Moeliono et al. (1988) stated that discourse is a series of related sentences connecting one proportion to another in the unity of meaning. The speech also means a complete language unit; it is the highest and largest

grammatical unit in the grammatical hierarchy. Discourse can be realized in the form of words, sentences, paragraphs, or whole essays (books), which contain a complete mandate (Kridalaksana, 1984; Mulyana, 2006). More clearly, HG Tarigan (1987) adds the notion of discourse as the complete language unit, higher than clauses and sentences. Discourse has fair cohesion and coherence, has a clear beginning and ending, is continuous, and can be conveyed orally or in writing.

Discourse is a language element that is relatively the most complex and the most complete. The linguistic support units include phonemes, morphemes, words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs, and whole essays. However, discourse is also basically a pragmatic element of language. Moreover, the use and understanding of addresses in communication require quite a lot of tools. Therefore, the study of discourse becomes "mandatory" in the language learning process. The aim is none other than to equip language users to understand and use language correctly and adequately. Soenjono Dardjowidoyo (in Mulyana, 2005) hints at the broad scope of which must be explored in discourse studies. He said it since discourse is related to understanding human actions carried out with language (verbal) and not language (nonverbal).

Based on the definitions and opinions above, discourse can be formulated as follows: 1) utterances, words, utterances, 2) the whole speech, which is one unit, 3) a complete language unit, whose realization appears in the form of a complete essay such as novels, books, articles, speeches, sermons, and others. If the meaning of discourse is returned, and its essence is sought, it will become clear that discourse is a language unit that is broader than a sentence, containing a complete and intact message.

1. The Discourse's Classifications

Classification is needed to understand, process, and analyze discourse appropriately. When the analysis is carried out, it is necessary to know the type of discourse being faced in advance. This understanding is fundamental so that the study process, approach, and discourse analysis techniques used are not wrong. In this case, based on Mulyana (2006:47), discourse can at least be chosen from several aspects, namely: form, the medium of delivery, number of speakers, nature, and content.

Robert E. Longacre (in Mulyana, 2006) divides discourse into six types, namely narrative, procedural, expository, hortatory, epistolary, and dramatic discourse. Since this research object is speech text, based on its form, and this research text is included in the form of a hortatory discourse. The reason is that, in several parts of Trump's speech, Trump expressed the progress he had made during his tenure as president. Like the text fragment below:

In just 3 short years. We have shattered the mentality of American decline, and we have rejected the downsizing of America's destiny. We have moving forward at a pace that was unimaginable just a short time ago, and we are never going back!

The vision I will lay out this evening demonstrates how we are building the world's most prosperous and inclusive society—one where every citizen can join in America's unparalleled success, and where every community can take part in America's extraordinary rise.

In other statements, Trump several times stressed that the things he has done have worked and are better than the previous administration. It can be seen from there that Trump aims to influence his listeners to agree and join in supporting the plans he proclaims.

Based on the medium of delivery, discourse can be divided into oral discourse and written discourse. In this study, the speech used was included in the

oral discourse because it was delivered directly by Donald Trump. Based on the number of speakers, discourse can be grouped into two, namely, monologue discourse and dialogue discourse. So it can be concluded that the text of Trump's speech in this study is included in the type of monologue discourse because there is no interaction between the source and the listener.

Based on its nature, discourse can be classified into two, namely fiction and non-fiction discourse. Trump's speech can be categorized as a non-fiction discourse because it provides information about what happened, and the truth can be justified. Based on its content, discourse is divided into political discourse, social discourse, economic discourse, cultural discourse, military discourse, legal discourse, and criminal discourse.

The type of discourse here is straightforward to recognize because the material and content presented will discuss what areas like the speech delivered by Donald Trump in this year's State of the Union Address, as it is known that every opportunity to make a speech at this event, the head of state or president will explain his governance matters. That is what strengthens the writer's assumption that the contents of Trump's speech include discourse ranging from political to socio-cultural discourse. Like the snippet of the speech Trump mentioned below:

The unemployment rate for disabled Americans has reached an all-time low.

My budget also contains an exciting vision for our nation's high schools. Tonight, I ask the congress to support our students and back my plan to offer vocational and technical education in every single high school in America.

The first sentence contains things related to social aspects because it discusses the reduced number of unemployed people with limitations.

Furthermore, the second sentence discusses Trump's education sector plan by asking for support from the audience at the meeting.

In conclusion, this classification is essential for the author to describe in the theoretical framework because it serves as a springboard for analysis and discussion in the next session. By knowing the type of speech used, this can contribute to the writer is analyzing the types and functions of euphemism and dysphemism used in the discourse so that the interpretations described can be following the original intentions of the sources studied

2. Discourse Analysis

Discourse investigation is the order that reviews language being used. Discourse analysis endeavors to flagging shared traits past the content's unit, so it centers around more extensive subjects, such as text typologies and types, creators, fields, belief systems, or themes (Schäffner, 2013). In this task, discourse analysis will discover euphemism and dysphemism in Donald Trump's discourse. Notwithstanding etymological viewpoints, discourse analysis centers around investigating the members and the setting in which the talk happens. Discourse analysis is a multidisciplinary discipline in which the examination techniques differ "contingent upon the destinations of the examination" (Escribano, 2017).

At first, examined and created inside the fields of phonetics, human studies, and reasoning, talk investigation was before long evolved in different trains, for example, history, correspondence, brain research, social science, and man-made brainpower; subsequently, talk examination joined scientific strategies from these new areas (Schiffrin, Tannen and Hamilton, 2001). Three of the fundamental methodologies that are utilized while examining political talk are critical

discourse analysis (CDA), functional discourse analysis (FDA), and political discourse analysis (PDA).

a) Functional Discourse Analysis

Functionalism and its few branches (functional grammar, systemic functional grammar, and functional lexical linguistics) organize language capacities (use and motivation behind language) over language structure (synthesis and association of printed components) (Escibano, 2017). Functionalism has a carefully etymological part that reviews "syntactic and other functional relations of literary structures or systems" and a cross-disciplinary segment that "breaks down the practical relations between these printed structures and different structures of the unique situation" (Van Dijk, n.d.; Escibano, 2017). A few components of practical investigation, for example, those identified with semantics, pragmatics, and way of talking, will demonstrate valuable in the examination of doublespeak and dysphemism Donald Trump's discourse.

b) Critical Discourse Analysis

Critical talk investigation (CDA) is an order that views talk as a social practice and spotlights on examining the portrayal of intensity and social disparity in discourse (Schäffner, 2013; Escibano, 2017). Hence, critical discourse investigation dissects the sign of specific subjects and thoughts (for example, populism, women's liberation, bigotry, force, or battle) in discourse. The motivation behind the hypothesis is extraordinary, as well. As per Wodak and Meyer (2008), critical talk investigation is "situated towards scrutinizing and changing society overall, rather than

conventional hypothesis arranged exclusively to comprehension or clarifying it."

c) Political Discourse Analysis

Wilson (2001) states that political talk investigation is an order that is worried about talks that happen inside political settings and which are articulated by political entertainers, for example, "legislators, political foundations, governments, political media, and political supporters working in worlds of politics to accomplish political objectives" (Escribano, 2017). One of the essential objectives of political talk examination is to discover which semantic and expository procedures are utilized and how the language decisions are made to accomplish Wilson's specific political impact (Escribano, 2017). Political talk analysis investigates explicitly at the lexical decision (implication, doublespeak, and stacked words), utilization of practical frameworks in various philosophies, utilization of pronouns and how they are utilized to depict the duty of political entertainers, and some other verbose components, for example, similitudes and discourse act (Escribano, 2017).

3. Context in Discourse

Critical discourse analysis considers the context of the discourse, such as settings, situations, events, and conditions. Discourse is also produced, understood, and analyzed in a particular context. According to Cook in Eriyanto (2001), discourse analysis also examines the context of communication: who communicates with whom and why; in what types of audiences and situations;

through what medium; how different types of communication develop; and the relationship for each party (Laili, 2012: p. 24).

Cook in Eriyanto (2001: 9) mentions three essential things in discourse analysis, namely text, context, and discourse. Text is all forms of language, not just words printed on a sheet of paper, but also all kinds of communication expressions, speech, music, pictures, sound effects, images, and others. Context includes all situations and things that are out of context and affects languages, such as participants in the language, the situation in which the text is produced, the intended function, and others. The discourse here is then interpreted as text and context together.

B. Definition of Euphemism and Dysphemism

Language style cannot be separated from everyday life. The language style is a tool to express poetic-imaginative and rhetorical words (Lakoff, 2003; Sulistyono, 2016). The use of language styles in everyday life can be found in printed newspapers, speeches, literary works, and other discourses. The discourse in the text of Trump's speech in this research includes political and legal discourse, military discourse, educational and cultural discourse, economic discourse, science and technology discourse, and environmental and health discourse. It can be seen from the speech's content, which is complicated and full of things that being discussed. That is why it raises the researcher's assumption that the use of euphemism and dysphemism in them is quite diverse to be used as an object of research.

Euphemisms and dysphemisms are changes in the form of meaning in language. In addition to euphemisms (word refinement) and dysphemism (word

coarsening), changes in language may occur in order to accommodate socio-cultural and technological developments in the community (Meilasari, 2016). Gomez (2012) begins his writing with a statement regarding euphemisms and dysphemisms as follows:

Euphemism and dysphemism are two cognitive processes of conceptualization, with countervailing effects (having the same base and resources but different aims and purposes), of a certain forbidden reality.

According to Gomez, both are used to express a reality that is considered taboo in society. Euphemisms are used to smooth language taboos and dysphemism to sharpen language taboos with a specific purpose.

Etymologically, the word euphemism comes from the Greek word Euphemizein, the word *eu*, which means good, and *phemeoo*, which means to speak (Mulyana, 2006; Degaf, 2016). Euphemism or doublespeak are words and articulations used to dissolve or lessen reality to the thought conveyed to the content's beneficiary (Degaf, 2016). Euphemism is an imperative and general component to the utilization and use of language: individuals from various societies and social orders utilize the term 'metaphorical' to talk or expound on the wonder that appears to be humiliating (for example, words that are identified with sex), frightening (for example demise, war, illness, debacle, ailment flare-up), and taboo (for example religion).

Theoretically, Allan and Burridge (1991) define euphemism as the use of terms to initiate inappropriate expressions to avoid the possibility of losing face, both the person being spoken to and the third party (who is listening). According to Keraf (in Kurniawati, 2011), Saputri et al. (2019), Meilasari (2016), euphemisms are expressions that do not offend people, are subtle, and are used to replace references that might be deemed offensive offend people or suggest

something which is no fun. From this, it can be concluded that the essence of the use of euphemisms is to avoid taboo things that are rude, disrespectful, and displeasing and to give a beautiful impression of language usage.

Dysphemism lexically implies debasing, indicating disrespect, condemning, demonizing, and considering others to be a mediocre gathering (Degaf. 2016). Thusly, dysphemism has a similar capacity as degatory. Kurniawati (2011), Heryana (2012), Jayanti et al. (2019) defines dysphemism as an expression that is biased, hurtful, offensive, expresses taboo, using swear words or curses and words that are vulgar. This statement is in line with Allan and Burrdige's (1991) statement, which states the following:

A dysphemism is an expression with connotations that are offensive either about the denotatum or to the audience, or both, and it is substituted for a neutral or euphemistic expression for just that reason.

In their statement above, Allan and Burrridge cannot separate dysphemism from euphemism and neutral expression (orthopedist). They reveal that dysphemism is an expression that has a gross connotation of something or about someone, or both and is a substitute for neutral expressions and expressions of euphemism for some reason. Allan and Burrridge define this connotation itself as a semantic effect that arises because of the encyclopedic knowledge of the meaning of word denotation and experiences, beliefs, and the context in which the expression is used. In other words, speakers choose dysphemism to show negative judgments about something or someone and create negative nuances through the language they use (Heryana, 2018).

According to Allan and Burrridge (1991), dysphemism in general, can be obtained from the following things (Laili, 2012):

1. A taboo term that is used as an insult, a nickname, and an interjection. The term taboo originates from the following: sexual organs and activity, religion, sects and beliefs, body defecation, death, physical and mental disabilities, prostitution, narcotics and crime, and so on.
2. Profanity or curse.
3. Comparing humans with animals that are considered to have similar vices.
4. Give a nickname that uses the characteristics of a person's physical abnormality.
5. Swearing and nicknames that indicate mental deficiencies of someone.
6. Sexist, classist, racist, speciesist, ageist, chauvinist, and another dysphemism.
7. A term or expression that shows contempt and disrespect aimed at a person's character and nature.

C. Types of Euphemism and Dysphemism

According to a linguist from Indonesia, Sutarno (in Bahri, 2011), he stated that euphemisms could be divided into three categories, namely the excellent category (euphemisms are used for something related to courtesy), the lousy category (used to politicize an actual meaning/character political), and the latter category manipulates reality. Other linguist, Sebkova (in Nuzula, 2020) states that there are a few different ways to shape euphemism. These are:

- a. Acquiring the utilization of unknown dialect (English, Latin, France, and others) is for changing the untouchable word to make them sound polite. In Latin words, the aspect of the body will call as teachers. The word from French is taken to identify with clinical terms. For instance, *au naturel* rather than *stripped* and *lingerie* for ladies' clothing.

b. Semantic change

- 1) Circumlocution methods are communicating term in the involutes way. It utilizes the more extended articulation. Roundly communicating the term about roaming. For instance, 'tooting' for flatulating; 'sweat' for 'sweat'; 'young lady's room' signifies 'latrine' and 'slow-witted' for 'hindered.'
- 2) Widening, expanding the level status. For instance, 'strong human waste' for 'excrement'; 'garbage man' for 'city worker'; and 'before I go' alludes to 'before I bite the dust.'
- 3) A similitude utilized for contrasting things that is unmistakable, not normal for, one thing to something else. For instance, the rangers' sought I have a period.

c. Phonetic bending,

- 1) Clipping and shortened form they make the word to get shorter. Decreasing the long sentences to turn into the shorter ones. For instance, women for the woman's rooms. In the interim, in truncation, BO for the personal stench.
- 2) Reduplication is communicating for rehashing all or part of a word—for instance, jeepers Creeper for Jesus Christ.
- 3) Distortion elocution, for example, 'shoot', or 'shite', for 'crap'; 'fudge' for 'fuck'; 'doggone' or 'dry' for 'christ'

Laili (2012) on her thesis, states the formation of euphemisms and dysphemisms, according to Allan and Burridge (1991) are as follows:

1. **Figurative expressions** are expressions that are symbolic, like, or figurative. Figurative meaning arises from figurative language. Abrams (in

Laili, 2011) define figurative language as a deviation from everyday language, a deviation from standard or standard language, a deviation in meaning, and a deviation from the arrangement (series) of words effect or special meaning. Expressions that can be included in the figurative language can be the use of metaphor (the comparison of an object with another object because the two objects being compared have the same properties), simile (comparing a state with another which is marked by a comparative marker word), irony (a satire that is said to the contrary from what is actually to insult people and expressed subtly), personification (expressions were containing comparing or attaching human characteristics to inanimate objects), and others.

2. **Flippancy.** This type of euphemism is used to smooth a word, but the meaning of the word is usually produced outside the refined word's expression. Example, the phrase *asked for an explanation* in a sentence means that someone is stating something discussed as additional information. However, the meaning of the phrase being asked for information is synonymous with being glanced at or interrogated. The word glanced at or interrogated feels less euphemistic than being asked for information.
3. **Remodeling.** It means remodel an already well-known expression into a new term, such as words, phrases, idioms, or proverbs. For example, *basket* to remodel *bastard* or *baggrit* for *bugger it*.
4. **Circumlocution** means the use of several longer and indirect words. Circumlocution usually takes the form of using the word in a circle, not

directly to the subject, and by adding a few words or other terms to make them longer. Example, the phrase *reduce children's intelligence* to replace the word *stupid*.

5. **Clipping** means cutting or making it short. Allan and Burridge simplify it by giving example such as *bra* (brassiere), *jeeze* for Jesus Christ and other. From this, it can be interpreted that clipping is removing several words from a longer word to provide a shorter word but still has the same meaning.
6. **The acronym** means an abbreviation of several words into one word, which is pronounceable. For example, the word ASEAN comes from Association of South East Asia Nation.
7. **Abbreviations** stand for shortening words into several letters, which do not form a proper word but acceptable when used in public because it is pronounced as a new word. By using this term, a particular purpose can be gained without necessarily mentioning the whole sentence or phrase. The example of this expression are, FYI to refer For Your Information, BCA for Bank Central Asia, and others.
8. **Omission** means removes one or several phonemes from taboo words after the introductory or the initial. For example fuc---- instead of fucking, s--- rather than shit, and many other.
9. **Replacement (one for one substitution)** means one word to replace one word for another. In other definition means one word that has the same meaning, but is more subtle, can substitute for another coarser word. Example, the word emissions to replace pollution, and others.

10. *Synecdoche totum pro parte* (**general for specific**), an expression that states the whole thing to express only a part of it, like the phrase 'going to bed' to mention having sex.
11. *Synecdoche pars pro toto* (**part for whole**), is the opposite of general to specific, which means an expression that states part of a thing to express its entirety. The example of it, such as running eyes, stuffed up nose, and postnasal drip to say I've got a cough.
12. **Hyperbole** or overstatement means an exaggerating expression to state a real situation that emphasizes or gives a particular effect, but the meaning is not taken literally. For example, today the hoax news spreads faster than the speed of light, and many other.
13. Meaning outside the statement (**understatement**) is one-word meaning independent of the meaning of the word. The understatement is used by replacing the shape with its negative side to show a contradictory expression so that a humble or rhetorical effect appears. The example is the word *sleep* refers to die.
14. Use technical terms or **jargon**, are words that have the same meaning but different forms. For example, the term access is a term in communication, which is used to replace the word using facilities.
15. Use of general or **colloquial terms**, is expressions used in daily life, the example is *period* refers to menstruation.
16. Use of loan terms or **borrowing** from other languages. The use of loan terms from other languages can come from a foreign language adopted or adapted into the speaker's language. However, some loans come from

regional languages. Of course, the loan from other languages is expected to refine the meaning of the speaker further.

Following the researcher's original purpose, in this study, the researcher used Allan and Burridge's theory (1991) as the basis for the analysis in this study. The choice of this theory itself is due to the division of types of euphemisms and dysphemisms that are described as more complex and more complete, making it easier for researchers to analyze research data.

D. Function of Euphemism and Dysphemism

In terms of the background of its use, euphemism and dysphemism are used for specific reasons. Based on Allan' opinions (in Kurniawati, 2011; Saputri et al., 2019), the function of using euphemisms is (1) to avoid using words that can cause panic or fear; (2) not to offend and insult or humiliate someone; (3) reduce or not offend painful things or tragedies; (4) diplomacy or rhetorical purposes; (5) replace words that are prohibited, taboo, vulgar or harmful; (6) to respect or appreciate others; and (7) to insinuate or criticize. According to Schmidt (in Kurniawati, 2011), the function of using euphemism is (1) to state taboo things, which cannot be mentioned directly, (2) to replace words that are prohibited so that they are easier to understand, (3) try to avoid expressions that contain taboo objects because these taboo objects can contaminate language expressions.

In another opinion, Wilpert (in Kurniawati, 2011) provides several reasons why euphemism is used, among others; (1) to avoid taboo words or things; (2) to cover shame; (3) to avoid words -words that cause danger; (4) to show that he or she is an educated person; (5) for reasons related to religion and belief; (6) to

avoid words that sound less good; and (7) for- rhetorical purpose. The last opinion was conveyed by Wijana and Rohmadi (in Kurniawati, 2011). they mention there are five reasons for using euphemisms, namely (1) to be more pleasant, not offensive so that it does not cause social conflict, (2) as a tool to keep something secret, (3) as a means of diplomacy so as not to cause unwanted access, (4) as a means of education mainly carried out by parents to their children, and (5) as a means of repelling danger, to gain peace or safety.

From the opinions above, there are many similarities with each other. From this, it can be concluded that the proper use of euphemisms is for things that have a positive connotation that can be beneficial for both the speaker and the person spoken. In politics itself, the use of euphemisms is crucial because the factors of the speakers' background and their goals can influence the audience's thinking, so the use of euphemisms is an appropriate action for the security of themselves and others.

In addition to the use of euphemisms, which have several functions described above, dysphemism expressions also have specific functions in their use. Saville-Troike (in Degaf, 2016) states that there are eight the functions of dysphemism which are (1) annoying or prodding conversationalists; (2) denouncing or accusing the other individual; (3) will not or denying conversationalists; (4) scrutinizing conversationalists; (5) addressing questioners; (6) censuring conversationalists; (7) persuading questioners; and (8) communicating in consistence. According to Allan and Burrige (in Kurniawati, 2011), dysphemism can be used to talk about opponents, show someone's

disagreement, talk about something that is seen as something inferior, and insult someone.

In line with this, in other journals, it is stated that there are ten functions to use dysphemism, among others, (1) stating things that are taboo, indecent, or immoral; (2) shows dislike or disapproval of someone or something; (3) negative depiction of someone or something; (4) expressing anger or irritation; (5) to condemn; (6) shows disrespect or humiliates someone; (7) ridicule, criticize, insult; (8) exaggerating something; (9) blaspheme or criticize; (10) indicates something of low value.

As explained above, in general, it can be concluded that the function of dysphemism is none other than used to show critical opinions of others, to insult, humiliate the interlocutor, form anger, feelings of disappointment or dislike, and something that is not pleasing to the heart of the speaker resulting in adverse effects against the other party to whom it is addressed.

E. Euphemism, Dysphemism, and Political Discourse

Political discourse has a vital role in managing, developing, and regulating society. Political discourse means building and maintaining social relationships, expressing feelings, and selling political ideas, policies, and projects in any society (Olimat, 2020: 20). Crespo-Fernández (2013: 286) states that political discourse is a form of political action that legitimizes power in a socio-political context, uses social control, and does ideological work. The discourse is full of linguistic strategies and figurative expressions that are used for a specific purpose. In general, politicians have the goal of persuading the general public and reshaping their thinking about certain events or situations. Here, Crespo-

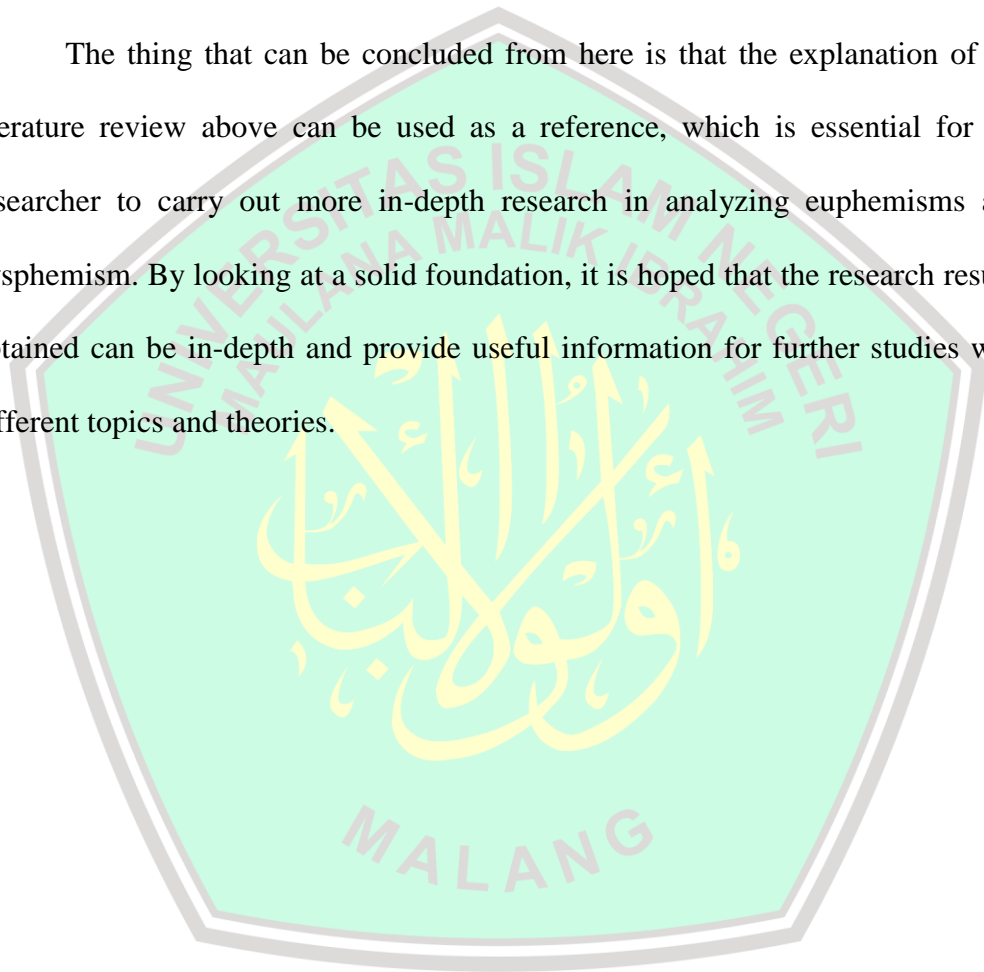
Fernández (2013) shows that politicians often use strong words in their speeches as weapons to achieve ideological goals and make the public believe something in an exaggerated way (p. 311).

Dysphemism and euphemism are standard linguistic features in political discourse used by politicians to hide things they feel are not known to the public, deal with controversial issues, or indirectly criticize a speaker opponent. Ruiz (2017: 8) states that euphemistic language is employed in political discourse as a linguistic make-up that leads to distortion and deception of reality; therefore, euphemisms are also called *doublespeak*. Crespo-Fernández stated that dysphemism is a persuasive approach to manipulating ideological attitudes and social control in political discourse. (Olimat, 2020: 22) In short, dysphemism aimed at politicians often refers to offensive or violent expressions in their speeches to fulfill several political goals, such as blaming, accusing, and influencing. On the other hand, Ruiz (2017: 8) adds that these two expressions are essential in politics because they contribute to providing positive portrayals for oneself and negative portrayals to other person or party. After all, political communication is a breeding ground for euphemism and dysphemism.

CDA deals with aspects that deal with power and domination, social problems, political problems in oral and written communicative situations. Crespo-Fernández (2013) shows that this approach investigates the strategic use of linguistic patterns or keywords to achieve specific political goals "(Olimat, 2020: 21). Thus, Political-Critical Discourse Analysis is used to analyze persuasive and communicative expressions by speakers. At the micro-level, current research tries to reveal how Donald Trump uses expressions of

euphemism and dysphemism in persuading or influencing his audience about work progress during his tenure and how to express his dysphemism expression in response to the issue of Qasem Soleimani's death. This research explores how euphemism and dysphemism are expressed intentionally by Trump to legitimize political views, emphasizing political attitudes, manipulate opposing perspectives, or create public approval.

The thing that can be concluded from here is that the explanation of the literature review above can be used as a reference, which is essential for the researcher to carry out more in-depth research in analyzing euphemisms and dysphemism. By looking at a solid foundation, it is hoped that the research results obtained can be in-depth and provide useful information for further studies with different topics and theories.



CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the author explains the finding and discussion related to chapter one's research questions. Finding this section is data taken from Donald Trump's speech on February 5th in the State of the Union address 2020, which is related to the types and functions of euphemisms and dysphemisms. The data then be analyzed under the theory described in chapter two, followed by discussions afterward. This chapter will be divided into several sub-chapters to provide a more detailed explanation.

A. Types and Functions of Euphemism

In this study, the researcher found eight types of expressions using euphemisms: circumlocution, hyperbole, figurative expression, abbreviation, one for one substitution, understatement, jargon, and synesthesia. Trump's use of euphemism expressions in his speech is divided into several functions: delivering information, quip, exaggerate, show respect, criticize, avoid words that stir up panic or anxiety, give advice, avoid taboo things, and show concern or sympathy. The full explanation is below, along with examples of the data.

a. Circumlocution

Circumlocution is the use of several words that are longer and more indirect. Circumlocution usually takes the form of using the word in a circle, not getting to the point of the conversation and adding a few words or other terms to make it longer. The following is an example of a unit of euphemism in the form of circumlocution found in the data.

Datum 1

*Under the **last administration**, more than 10 million people were added to the food stamps rolls. Under my administration, 7 million Americans have come off of food stamps, and 10 million people have been lifted off of welfare. In 8 years under the **last administration**, over 300.000 working-age people dropped out of the workforce. In just 3 years of my administration, 3,5 million working-age people have joined the workforce.*

In this expression, Trump uses the phrase last administration which refers to Obama's administration. The choice of the last administration phrase is deemed more refined and can be understood by listeners even though it only implies the meaning. In this context, this expression serves as a satire because the statement contains a comparison of Trump's achievements during his presidency. The second sentence reinforces this reason in the statement above, which states, "in 8 years under the last administration," which directly shows that the "last administration" here is intended to insult Barack Obama's achievements in the previous administration, whose achievements were much lower than Trump's. Trump tried to make small talk by indirectly mentioning the satirical party so that the expression he made could sound smoother and nicer.

b. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is an expression that exaggerates to express a real situation. This expression is commonly used in everyday life to emphasize and exaggerate a statement. Aims to illustrate a particular situation to the listener. The following are some examples of a hyperbolic euphemistic expression unit found in the data.

Datum 2

*I am thrilled to report to you tonight that our economy is the best it has ever been. Our military is completely rebuilt, **with its power being unmatched anywhere in the world, and it is not even close.** Our borders are secure. Our families are flourishing. Our values are renewed. Our pride is restored. And for*

all these reasons, I say to the people of our great country, and to the Members of Congress before me : the State of our Union is stronger than ever before!

Hyperbolic expressions intend to exaggerate a situation to refine the speaker's meaning. For example, in the first expression, with its power being unmatched anywhere in the world, and it is not even close, here is an exaggeration in the American military's context occupying the highest position in the world with the most muscular military power. Trump is trying to emphasize that no other country can match American power. This expression's function is also to exaggerate because seen from its use in that context, and Trump is trying to suggest that America is truly a powerful country. He chose not to directly express it with the phrase "powerful military" or "strongest military" but made small talk by giving more emphases to make his expression stronger.

Datum 3

*My administration has undertaken an **unprecedented effort** to secure the southern border of the United States.*

An expression of genuine effort is a form of euphemistic expression which further exaggerates. This expression expresses a meaning that Trump has made efforts to protect the southern border that the previous leadership had never done before. In context, this expression's function was to insinuate the previous administration, which Trump felt had made no effort to protect the southern border of the United States. Trump chose the word "authentic," which gave the impression that no real efforts had been able to protect the southern border in the previous administration. By using this word, Trump

shows by his power; he has succeeded in achieving this goal and closes any other assumptions that would refer to the previous administration.

Datum 4

*One of these American heroes was Army Staff Sergeant Christopher Hake. On his second deployment to Iraq in 2008, Sergeant Hake wrote a letter to his 1-year-old son, Gage: "I will be with you again," he wrote to Gage. "I will teach you how to ride your first bike, build your first sand box, watch you play sports and see you have kids also. I love you son, take care of your mother. I am always with you, Dad." On Easter Sunday of 2008, Chris was out on patrol in Baghdad when his Bradley Fighting Vehicle was hit by a roadside bomb. That night, he made the ultimate sacrifice for our country. Sergeant Hake now **rest in eternal glory** in Arlington, and his wife Kelli is in the gallery tonight, joined by their son, who is 13 years old. To Kelli and Gage: Chris will live in our hearts forever.*

The phrase rest in eternal glory is also an exaggeration of Sergeant Hake, who died during his military operation in Baghdad, which is considered a form of service to America. In reality, Hake's death was since he and his entourage accidentally stepped on a roadside bomb set up by American forces during the Iraqi-American riots while on patrol. From this incident, as an expression of his respect for Hake, Trump used the expression rest in eternal glory instead of passed away or die, because it was a form of final respect for Hake, who died while on duty. The expression rest in eternal glory itself has a more subtle meaning than passed away and die.

c. Figurative Expression

A figurative expression is a form of expression by symbolizing, likening, or decorating something with another form. Some forms of euphemisms in Donald Trump's speech that use figurative expressions are as follows.

Datum 5

*Almost every American family knows the pain when a loved one is diagnosed with a serious illness. Here tonight is a special man, someone beloved by millions of Americans who just received a stage 4 advanced cancer diagnosis. This is not good news, but what is good news is that he is the **greatest fighter and winner***

that you will ever meet. Rush Limbaugh: thank you for your decades of tireless devotion to our country. Rush, in recognition of all that you have done for our nation, the millions of people a day that you speak to and inspire, and all of the incredible work that you have done for charity, I am proud to announce tonight that you will be receiving our country's highest civilian honor, the Presidential Medal of Freedom. I will now ask the First Lady of the United States to please stand and present you with the honor. Rush, Kathryn, congratulations.

The expression greatest fighter and winner here is an example of using euphemism in the form of a metaphor. Trump chose to use the word fighter, which is synonymous with fighters sent to fight or fight crime, and the word winner, which is synonymous with the person who wins the competition, refers to Rush Limbaugh, who managed to recover from terminal cancer. This context's expression serves to provide sympathy and show the speaker's respect for the intended person. Trump chose to use the expression greatest fighter and winner instead of a man who has successfully recovered his cancer because the words fighter and winner here have a more subtle meaning and impression for Trump to show his appreciation for Rush, who has struggled hard against his disease and which ultimately resulted in healing for him.

Datum 6

Opportunity Zones are helping Americans like Army Veteran Tony Rankins from Cincinnati, Ohio. After struggling with drug addiction, Tony lost his job, his house, and his family, he was homeless. But then Tony found a construction company that invests in Opportunity zones. He is now a top tradesman, drug-free, reunited with his family, and he is here tonight. Tony: keep up the great work.

The expression in the data above, namely army veteran, is an expression of euphemism in the form of an idiomatic expression. The meaning of idiomatic expression itself means an expression in the form of a unit and cannot produce meaning if separated. The phrase army veteran is aimed at people who have retired and left the military because of age or have finished working (usually for those who have long experience). In the above context, *army veterans*

inform that Tony is one of the former military corporations who left the Army in 1986 after serving as combat engineering for America in Germany. He came out after contracting post-traumatic-stress-disorder. Here the speaker wants to inform in a subtle way about Tony's life history after leaving the Army and showing his respect for him.

Datum 7

*Since my election, the net worth of the bottom half of wage-earners has increased by 47 percent, 3 times faster than the increase for the top 1 percent. After decades of flat and falling incomes, wages are rising fast and, wonderfully, they are rising fastest for low-income workers, who have seen a 16 percent pay-increase since my election. This is a **blue-collar** boom.*

The blue-collar expression in the data above is an expression of euphemism in the form of idiomatic expression. Blue-collar is a term used to describe workers engaged in manual and manual workers whose wages are hourly or daily or can be interpreted as lowly workers whose wages are lower than office workers. Compared to using the lowly expression worker, blue-collar gives a smoother impression, even though this term has been known for a long time in America since the 90s. This expression's function in context is to inform that the speaker has made a significant achievement where the income rate for low-wage workers has increased, so he calls this a blue-collar explosion..

d. Abbreviation

An abbreviation is a shortening of a word to several shorter letters but not a whole word. The abbreviations in the units of expression of euphemisms are meant to protect the feelings of others. The following is an example of a euphemism unit in the form of an abbreviation in the data.

Datum 8

*We have launched ambitious new initiatives to substantially improve care for Americans with kidney disease, Alzheimer's and those struggling with mental health challenges. And because the Congress funded my request, we are pursuing new cures for childhood cancer, and we will eradicate the **AIDS** epidemic in Amerika by the end of the decade.*

The phrase AIDS abbreviation above is a form of euphemism expression.

Nevertheless, the word AIDS here is also included in an acronym because it is in the form of a complete word which comes from the combination of the initials of several words, namely Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (the final stage of HIV disease which is a disease that attacks the immune system and until now there has been no cure for it). AIDS itself is one of the deadliest diseases in America; as Trump stated, this disease has become an epidemic in America. Trump chose to name the disease in an acronym to avoid being taboo and intimidating for listeners. Therefore, the function of euphemistic expressions in this context is to avoid words that cause a scare, fear, or disgust.

Datum 9

*Three years ago, the barbarians of **ISIS** held over 20.000 square miles of territory in Iraq and Syria. Today, the **ISIS** territorial caliphate has been 100 percent destroyed, and the founder and leader of **ISIS**, the bloodthirsty killer Al Baghdadi is dead.*

Next is ISIS, an abbreviation of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, known for its terrorism issues and other not good things. Here, Trump minimizes its cruel and evil impression by using abbreviations. Instead of choosing to use the phrase radical Islamic terrorist or something else, Trump decided to use ISIS, which does not immediately give a terrible impression behind the word. It is understood that America is very sensitive to things based on Islam,

especially because of the many incidents of terrorism that have occurred in America and mostly carried out by radical Islamic parties who criticize everything about America. In other words, here, Trump uses the expression of euphemism to avoid taboo things (violence, action theory), and that causes anxiety.

e. One for One Substitution

One word that has the same meaning, but is more subtle, can replace one other word that is coarser. The following is an example of a unit of euphemism in the form of one word to replace one other word (one for one substitution) found in the data.

Datum 10

*As we restore American leadership throughout the world, we are once again standing up for freedom in our **hemisphere**. That is why my administration reserved the falling policies of the previous administration on Cuba. We are supporting the hopes of Cuban, Nicaraguans, and Venezuelans to restore democracy. The United States is leading a 59-nation diplomatic coalition against the socialist dictator of Venezuela, Nicholas Maduro.*

Substituting one word for another is intended to smooth the speaker's words. The hemisphere here is used to refine the words nation or countries. In this context, the word hemisphere refers to the countries under the leadership of the United States, especially countries in the hemisphere of the American continent. In that sentence, Trump tried to provide information that the American leadership had returned and had brought back independence to the countries he led. On the other hand, this expression is used to hide the fact that there are still some areas in America which, according to Trump, are not yet independent like Venezuela because a dictator leads them. Nevertheless, to

cover this fact, Trump gives a subtle impression with 'we are once again standing up for freedom in our hemisphere.

Datum 11

*The american patient should never be **blindsided** by medical bills. That is why I signed an Executive Order requiring price transparency. Many experts believe that transparency, which will go into full effect at the beginning of next year, will be even bigger than healthcare reform. It will save families massive amount of money for substantially better care.*

Then the word blindsided refers to things that can harm. Blinded here is not the eye that cannot see but refer to the patient's ignorance of hospital bills regulation, which may be detrimental. In another sense, it could be interpreted as a substitute for expressing the losses incurred by families by medical bills. From this, it can be said that blindside is an expression of euphemism in the form of one for one substitution because it has a more subtle meaning than using the word cheated or harmed. The expression of euphemism here serves to advise listeners that they should not be deceived or harmed by medical billing reports because Trump has agreed to transparency in healthcare to reduce expenses that can burden the patient's family.

f. Understatement

Understatement is a word meaning that is separated from the meaning of the original word to be humble. The following are examples of euphemistic expressions in the form of understatement found in the data.

Datum 10

*As we restore American **leadership** throughout the world, we are once again standing up for freedom in our hemisphere. That is why my administration reserved the falling policies of the previous administration on Cuba. We are supporting the hopes of Cuban, Nicaraguans, and Venezuelans to restore democracy. The United States is leading a 59-nation diplomatic coalition againsts the socialist dictator of Venezuela, Nicholas Maduro.*

The meaning of leadership is leading a group or organization, but here it implies domination. It means that Trump has indirectly stated that America's domination of countries in the world has returned. It could happen because Trump's background, who was previously a businessman, often intersects with the term leadership because this term itself is more closely related to the world of economy and business. This expression's function in context is to hide the fact that the real point of leadership here is that America's domination is recovering. Not to overtly state this, Trump chose to be humble and use the word leadership to avoid his ambitious impression.

g. Synesthesia

Synesthesia is a change in meaning caused by an exchange of responses between two different senses. The following is an example of a dysphemistic expression unit in synesthesia found in the data.

Datum 12

*Days later, the criminal alien went on a gruesome spree of deadly violence. He viciously shot one man going about his daily work, he approached woman sitting in her car and shot her in the arm and the chest. He walked into a convenience store and wildly fires his weapon. He hijacked a truck and smashed into vehicles, critically injuring innocent victims. One of his bloody rampage was a 51-year-old American named Rocky Jones. Rocky was at a gas station when this vile criminal fired eight bullets at him from close range, murdering him in cold blood. Rocky left behind a devoted family, including his brothers who loved him more anything. One of his grieving brothers is here with us tonight. Jody, would you please stand? Jody, **our hearts weep for your loss** , and we will not rest until you have justice.*

The use of the synesthesia expression is shown by the expression our hearts weep for your loss. The word weep here is used for the sense of the eye, but Trump puts it on the heart, which incidentally cannot cry. It is intended to provide a sympathetic effect on the sadness felt by the shooting victims' families. It is an example of euphemistic expressions that serve to

show sympathy and concern. Using the word 'weep' to heart instead of eyes means that they are saddened and condolent for the incident. So it does not have to show that the eyes are crying to show sadness. From this, it proves that Trump uses euphemistic expressions to show sympathy and sorrow.

h. Jargon

Istilah teknis atau jargon adalah penggunaan kata yang memiliki makna yang sama tetapi beda bentuk. Contohnya seperti pada data dibawah ini.

Datum 13

*My administration is also strongly defending our national security and combating radical Islamic terrorism. Last week, I announced a groundbreaking plan for peace between Israel and the Palestinians. Recognizing that all past attempts have failed, we must be determined and creative in order to **stabilize** the region and give millions of young people the change to realize a better future.*

In this context, Trump uses the word stabilize to express that he plans to maintain state security and fight radical terrorists, with a peace plan between Israel and Palestine. The use of the word stabilize itself here serves to hide the facts. It is because, before this speech, Trump stated that Hamas, an Islamic defense organization to liberate Palestine from Israel's shackles, is a terrorist group, and the United States itself is known to be allied with Israel. Moreover, the Trump administration has withdrawn all forms of assistance to the Palestinian state and its citizens due to Trump's frustration because Palestine refuses peace dialogue with Israel. From this, it can be seen that Trump is only siding with one side, and he is trying to look good by using the word stabilize rather than reconcile. In other words, it could be that stabilization here actually means stabilizing Israel's victory over Palestine.

B. The Types and Functions of Dysphemism

In this study, the researcher found five types of dysphemism: hyperbole, jargon, idiom, one for one substitution, and circumlocution. It proves that in his speech, Trump uses expressions of dysphemism to voice things that are not pleasing to his heart. In his speech, Trump's use of dysphemistic expressions is divided into several functions, including exaggerating; criticizing; giving information; insulting, ridicule or sharpening the insult, quipping, showing disagreement and denoting dislike. A full description is set out below.

a. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is an expression that contains exaggerated statements with a specific purpose. The following is an example of a hyperbolic dysphemistic expression unit found in the data.

Datum 14

*One of the single biggest promises I made to American people was to replace the **disastrous NAFTA trade deal**. In fact, unfair trade is perhaps the single biggest reason that I decided run for President. Following NAFTA's adoption, our Nation lost one in four manucfaturing jobs. Many politicians came and went, pledging to change or to replace NAFTA, only to do absolutely nothing. But unlike so many who came before me, I keep my promises. Six days ago, I replaced NAFTA and signed the brand new United-States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (UMSCA) into law.*

The context in this example is that Trump shows his disappointment with the NAFTA agreement system, which is no longer profitable for the United States. He expressed his dislike of using the phrase "disastrous NAFTA trade deal." Trump is trying to exert pressure that the agreement is indeed catastrophic for America. It is exaggerated because Trump has chosen to use a harsher word, namely disastrous, instead of using more subtle expressions such as adverse agreement or irrelevant agreements. This expression shows displeasure because Trump directly shows his feelings towards the agreement

system, which he feels is more beneficial to other countries. For such reasons, it is no wonder that Trump has criticized the pursuit of new reforms by forging new agreements. With his success in making this new agreement, Trump indirectly shows that he has great power in his power.

Datum 15

*The terrorist responsible for killing Sergeant Hake was Qasem Soleimani, who provide the deadly roadside bomb that took Chris's life. Soleimani was the Iranian Regime's most ruthless butcher, a monster who murdered or wounded thousands of American service members in Iraq. As the **world's top terrorist**, Soleimani orchestrated the deaths of counless men, women, and chlidren. He directed the December assault on United States Forces in Iraq, and was actively planning new attacks. That is why, last month, at my direction, the United States Military executed a flawless precisiuous strike that killed Soleimani and terminated his evil reign of terror forever.*

Then the expression world's top terrorist is an exaggeration because it is known to the public that the most dangerous terrorists in the world are ISIS, Al Qaeda, and several others. He called Soleimani a terrorist because of the long-standing problems between Iran and America that he considered Soleimani to be a big enemy of the U.S. Seen from this, Trump tried to put a negative emphasis on Soleimani by giving some harsh words such as terrorist, monster, and butcher. In other words, this expression's function in this context is to show Trump's dislike for Soleimani. Besides, there are other functions, such as exaggerating, insulting, vilifying, and sharpening the insult to Soleimani.

b. Jargon

The use of technical terms (jargon) is a word that has the same meaning but has different forms. The following is an example of a unit of dysphemistic expression in the form of the use of technical terms (jargon) found in the data.

Datum 16

*The united states is leading a 59-nation diplomatic coalition against the **socialist dictator** of Venezuela, Nicolas Maduro. Maduro is an **illegitimate ruler**, a tyrant who brutalizes his people. Cut Maduro's grip of tyranny will be smashed and broken.*

The second example is the illegitimate ruler, where the ruler should give a positive impression because he has a position as a country's leader. In this context, it is stated that Maduro is no longer the legitimate president of Venezuela because Juan Guaido has legally and legally replaced him. Nevertheless, Maduro won the presidential election for the second time, but Trump disagrees more and recognizes the legislative member Guaido as the official leader. From this, it can be concluded that the function of the expression of dysphemism in this context is to show dislike and disapproval for something that is not pleasing to the speaker's heart.

c. One for One Substitution

One word with the same meaning but is coarser can substitute for another word, which is more subtle. Replacement of harsher expressions is done to sharpen the meaning of the speaker. The following is an example of a one-for-one substitution expression unit found in the data.

Datum 16

*The united states is leading a 59-nation diplomatic coalition against the socialist dictator of Venezuela, Nicolas Maduro. Maduro is an illegitimate ruler, a **tyrant** who brutalizes his people. But Maduro's grip of tyranny will be smashed and broken.*

A speaker commonly uses the replacement of one word with another to the abrasiveness of an utterance. As in the example datum 16, there is the word tyrant. Tyrant means a leader who has full power to humiliate his people cruelly. Trump gave Maduro the title to give the impression of being more ruthless than the dictator. Furthermore, the expression of dysphemism in the

tyrant expression serves to show dislike. Tyrant is a term that refers to a country leader who has full power over its people to rule viciously and cruelly. In hindsight, Maduro was Venezuela's legitimate leader in the presidential election, and he has served for his second term since 2019. However, because in his leadership, Maduro was judged incompetent for bringing his country into decline; perhaps, Trump showed his displeasure by calling him a tyrant. Moreover, this is a form of insulting, vilifying, and sharpening the insult towards Maduro. Trump has previously called Maduro a dictator, but he has sharpened his insults by choosing the word tyrant.

Datum 15

*The terrorist responsible for killing Sergeant Hake was Qasem Soleimani, who provide the deadly roadside bomb that took Chris's life. Soleimani was the Iranian Regime's most ruthless butcher, a monster who murdered or wounded thousands of American service members in Iraq. As the world's top terrorist, Soleimani orchestrated the deaths of counless men, women, and chlidren. He directed the December assault on United States Forces in Iraq, and was actively planning new attacks. That is why, last month, at my direction, the United States Military executed a flawless precisiuous strike that killed Soleimani and terminated his **evil** reign of terror forever.*

The second is the expression of evil, which means something wicked and destructive. This expression is synonymous with things that smell like hell, Satan, and others, but Trump uses it to mention that the Soleimani regime's influence is not much different from bad and evil demons. Evil here has a harsher impression than bad or wicked. As for the second term, evil is also dysphemism, which functions to convey information about Trump's success in leading the execution of Soleimani, who is considered a spreader of terror for the American people. This expression's function is to insult and sharpen Trump's contempt for Soleimani because several times, Trump showed an

emphasis on several words that indicated Trump's intention to insult Soleimani.

d. Idiom

An idiom is an expression that functions as a unit whose meaning will be lost if the phrase is separated. Below is an example of data using idioms.

Datum 12

*Days later, the criminal alien went on a gruesome spree of deadly violence. He viciously shot one man going about his daily work, he approached woman sitting in her car and shot her in the arm and the chest. He walked into a convenience store and wildly fires his weapon. He hijacked a truck and smashed into vehicles, critically injuring innocent victims. One of his bloody rampage was a 51-year-old American named Rocky Jones. Rocky was at a gas station when this vile criminal fired eight bullets at him from close range, murdering him in **cold blood**. Rocky left behind a devoted family, including his brothers who loved him more anything. One of his grieving brothers is here with us tonight. Jody, would you please stand? Jody, our hearts weep for your loss , and we will not rest until you have justice.*

The first use of idiom expressions in the data above is cold blood. Its literal meaning cannot take as it phrase because it will give a different meaning from the speaker's meaning. In this context, Trump mentioned that the foreign shooter had killed Rocky cruelly and heartlessly. By using the idiomatic expression coldblood, Trump gave an even bigger negative impression. Trump did not choose to use another idiom because this idiom is closely related to heinous things like murder. The function of this dysphemism expression is to convey information about the chronology of how the crime occurred. By adding idiomatic spices, Trump wanted to give a more dramatic impression with what he said.

Datum 9

Three years ago, the barbarians of ISIS held over 20.000 square miles of territory in Iraq and Syria. Today, the ISIS territorial caliphate has been 100

*percent destroyed, and the founder and leader of ISIS, the **bloodthirsty** killer Al Baghdadi is dead*

The second expression is bloodthirsty, which means ruthless. In using this, Trump's point is not to say that Baghdadi was a murderer who drank the blood of his victim, but as a sign that he was a murderer who was known to kill many people and had killed many victims. Trump used this expression to give a more dramatic impression of what Baghdadi had done. For its function, this expression in context provides information and convinces listeners that the parable that Trump shows with his expression is a real fact..

e. Circumlocution

Circumlocution is the use of several words that are longer and more indirect. Circumlocution usually takes the form of using the word in a circle, not getting to the point of the conversation and adding a few words or other terms to make it longer. The following are examples of the unit of expression for dysphemism in the form of circumlocution found in the data.

Datum 14

*One of the single biggest promises I made to American people was to replace the disastrous NAFTA trade deal. In fact, unfair trade is perhaps the single biggest reason that I decided run for President. Following NAFTA's adoption, our Nation lost one in four manucfaturing jobs. **Many politicians came and went, pledging to change or to replace NAFTA, only to do absolutely nothing.** But unlike so many who came before me, I keep my promises. Six days ago, I replaced NAFTA and signed the brand new United-States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (UMSCA) into law.*

The expression dysphemism in the form of circumlocution in the above expression essentially shows that many politicians have failed to fix NAFTA. Trump uses this expression to make small talk and a form of criticism of the politician's performance. The sentence stated that 'many politicians came and went, pledging to change or replace NAFTA, only to do absolutely nothing' to sharply criticize the NAFTA agreement's problem, which was no longer profitable. Speakers criticized the performance of politicians who failed in fixing them, and the speakers also gave the impression that they emphasized the criticism more by 'only to do absolutely nothing,' which means that they had no progress in performance.

C. **Discussion**

After obtaining the data and analysis related to the research questions in this study, in this session, the researcher will describe a more in-depth discussion of the findings on the theories used in this study to provide more in-depth explanations to strengthen the answers to the research questions. Besides that, the researcher will also explain the interpretation of the relationship between the use of expressions of euphemism and dysphemism with Donald Trump's political speech in this study.

In this study, as mentioned in chapters 1 and 2, the theory used in this study is the theory of euphemism and dysphemism by Allan and Burridge, which states that there are sixteen types of expressions of the two terms. After analyzing, the researchers finally found eight types of euphemistic expressions used in Donald Trump's speech this time: circumlocution, hyperbole, figurative expressions, abbreviations, one for one substitution, understatement, jargon, and

synesthesia. From the results of this study, the researcher got a new expression, namely synesthesia, from the sixteen types of Allan and Burrridge's theory, but it was found in Elisa's 2012 study. After that, for the findings of the type of dysphemism expression, the researcher found six types of dysphemism, namely hyperbole, jargon, idiom, one by one substitution, insinuation, and convoluted. These belong to the sixteen types of euphemisms and dysphemisms of the leading theory.

After conducting this research, the researcher concluded that the results of the current study have several similarities and differences with the theory and previous research that became the reference in this study. As stated in the theory of Allan and Burrridge, which is the basis of this research theory, there are sixteen types of euphemisms and dysphemisms. After doing research, the results here were only found as many as eight species. The same thing happened in several previous studies whose results did not mention sixteen species. In this regard, there are two studies that both examine types of euphemisms and dysphemisms. Like Elisa's (2012) research, her research found 13 types of euphemisms and 13 types of dysphemisms in the topic of her environmental discourse. Rachman's (2016) research on euphemisms only found six types of the sixteen types mentioned in theory. It is proven that the research objects are different, so the results obtained are also different.

Furthermore, regarding the function of using euphemism and dysphemism expressions, according to Allan and Burrridge's theory, there are seven types of euphemism functions, and there are four functions of dysphemism (in Kurniawati, 2016: p53). This study found eight euphemism expression functions and six

dysphemistic expression functions. Of course, these results are different compared to the results of previous studies. Some of it is due to the diversity of theories and approaches used, resulting in varied research results.

Then, further discussion will discuss the relationship between the use of expressions of euphemism and dysphemism with the political speech made by Donald Trump at the State of the United Address 2020. As mentioned above, eight types of euphemisms and six types of dysphemism have been found. Of the eight types of euphemisms used, Donald Trump tends to use the hyperbole type often. In its context, this euphemism is often used when Donald Trump discusses his performance and achievements. Besides that, it is also used in discussing matters relating to America and its people.

Furthermore, of the five types of dysphemism found, in their use, it was found that Trump used more one for one substitution. This usage is often found when Trump discusses political opponents or parties that it considers not supporting and is labeled as enemies. The intensity of using words that impress badly shows that Trump is the type of person who is easy to tease and shows his dislike openly through his utterances.

In conclusion, the researcher can conclude that several previous studies with the latest research have many differences and similarities. The use of the same theory can also affect the similarity of the researchers' interpretation in examining each object. However, with different approaches and different objectivity, it also causes various results but is related and complements each other's shortcomings. After conducting this research, the researcher can determine

why the speakers use euphemism and dysphemism expressions in their speech and statements.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

This chapter will discuss the conclusions and suggestions obtained after conducting in-depth research and studying the euphemisms and dysphemisms in Donald Trump's speech at the State of the Union Address 2020. Decisions are the answers to the questions posed in the formulation of the problem after analyzing the data, based on relevant theories. At the same time, suggestions are the opinions put forward by the author for future research. Conclusions will be discussed in the first section, while recommendations will be addressed in the second section of this chapter.

A. Conclusion

After analyzing the text of Donald Trump's speech at the State of the Union Address 2020, which was held on February 4, the researcher can conclude several essential points related to the use of euphemism and dysphemism expressions. In this study, the researcher found eight types of expressions using euphemisms: circumlocution, hyperbole, figurative expression, abbreviation, one for one substitution, understatement, jargon, and synesthesia. Then, the researcher found five types of dysphemism: hyperbole, jargon, idiom, one for one substitution, and circumlocution. It proves that in his speech, Trump uses elements of euphemism to smooth his speech and uses expressions of dysphemism to voice things that are not pleasing to his heart.

Trump's use of euphemism expressions in his speech is divided into several functions: delivering information, quip, exaggerate, show respect, criticize, avoid words that stir up panic, give advice, avoid taboo, and show concern or sympathy.

In his speech, Trump's use of dysphemistic expressions is divided into several functions, including exaggerating, criticizing, giving information, insulting, ridicule or sharpening the insult, showing disagreement, and denoting dislike.

From this, it can be seen that the results of the study show that the intensity of using euphemism expressions is more used than the expression of dysphemism. Referring to the context, which is a state speech, it is a commonplace for speakers to use more euphemistic expressions to give a positive and more subtle impression to the listener. Whereas the intensity of the use of the expression of dysphemism, which is less used, is more to insinuate certain parties, which after further investigation by the researcher, there is the influence of the speaker's background who is controversial and often shows his dislike for certain parties.

B. Suggestion

This thesis is recognized to have many deficiencies related to the in-depth discussion in several units of analysis. The shortcomings of this research can be an idea for further research. Based on the research results, the researcher will provide suggestions regarding the resulting analysis. Firstly, it is suggested that further research needs may be able to examine different research topics that are still less researched by other researchers and perhaps a more varied selection of research subjects.

Secondly, given the limitations and shortcomings of this study, the author strongly recommends that readers also study books and references that are related to this thesis to deepen more accurate research results. Thirdly, because this study only focused on one speech text, maybe the next researcher could use different

techniques such as researching euphemism and dysphemism with a comparison of two subjects and another kind of research or with other approaches.



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APPENDIX

Madam Speaker, Mr. Vice President, Members of Congress, the First Lady of the United States, and my fellow citizens:

Three years ago, we launched the great American comeback. Tonight, I stand before you to share the incredible results. Jobs are booming, incomes are soaring, poverty is plummeting, crime is falling, confidence is surging, and our country is thriving and highly respected again! America's enemies are on the run, America's fortunes are on the rise, and America's future is blazing bright.

The years of economic decay are over. The days of our country being used, taken advantage of, and even scorned by other nations are long behind us. Gone too are the broken promises, jobless recoveries, tired platitudes, and constant excuses for the depletion of American wealth, power, and prestige.

In just 3 short years, we have shattered the mentality of American decline, and we have rejected the downsizing of America's destiny. We are moving forward at a pace that was unimaginable just a short time ago, and we are never going back!

I am thrilled to report to you tonight that our economy is the best it has ever been. Our military is completely rebuilt, with its power being unmatched anywhere in the world — and it is not even close. Our borders are secure. Our families are flourishing. Our values are renewed. Our pride is restored. And for all these reasons, I say to the people of our great country, and to the Members of Congress before me: The State of our Union is stronger than ever before!

The vision I will lay out this evening demonstrates how we are building the world's most prosperous and inclusive society — one where every citizen can join in America's unparalleled success, and where every community can take part in America's extraordinary rise.

From the instant I took office, I moved rapidly to revive the United States economy — slashing a record number of job-killing regulations, enacting historic and record-setting tax cuts, and fighting for fair and reciprocal trade agreements. Our agenda is relentlessly pro-worker, pro-family, pro-growth, and, most of all, pro-American. We are advancing with unbridled optimism and lifting high our citizens of every race, color, religion, and creed.

Since my election, we have created 7 million new jobs — 5 million more than Government experts projected during the previous administration.

The unemployment rate is the lowest in over half a century.

Incredibly, the average unemployment rate under my Administration is lower than any administration in the history of our country. If we had not reversed the failed economic policies of the previous administration, the world would not now be witness to America's great economic success.

The unemployment rates for African-Americans, Hispanic-Americans, and Asian-Americans have reached the lowest levels in history. African-American youth unemployment has reached an all-time low.

African-American poverty has declined to the lowest rate ever recorded.

The unemployment rate for women reached the lowest level in almost 70 years — and last year, women filled 72 percent of all new jobs added.

The veterans' unemployment rate dropped to a record low.

The unemployment rate for disabled Americans has reached an all-time low.

Workers without a high school diploma have achieved the lowest unemployment rate recorded in United States history.

A record number of young Americans are now employed.

Under the last administration, more than 10 million people were added to the food stamp rolls. Under my Administration, 7 million Americans have come off of food stamps, and 10 million people have been lifted off of welfare.

In 8 years under the last administration, over 300,000 working-age people dropped out of the workforce. In just 3 years of my Administration, 3.5 million working-age people have joined the workforce.

Since my election, the net worth of the bottom half of wage-earners has increased by 47 percent — 3 times faster than the increase for the top 1 percent. After decades of flat and falling incomes, wages are rising fast — and, wonderfully, they are rising fastest for low-income workers, who have seen a 16 percent pay-increase since my election. This is a blue collar boom.

Real median household income is now at the highest level ever recorded!

Since my election, United States stock markets have soared 70 percent, adding more than \$12 trillion to our Nation's wealth, transcending anything anyone believed was possible — this, as other countries are not doing well. Consumer confidence has reached amazing new heights.

All of those millions of people with 401(k)s and pensions are doing far better than they have ever done before with increases of 60, 70, 80, 90, and even 100 percent.

Jobs and investment are pouring into 9,000 previously-neglected neighborhoods thanks to Opportunity Zones, a plan spearheaded by Senator Tim Scott as part of our great Republican tax cuts. In other words, wealthy people and companies are pouring money into poor neighborhoods or areas that have not seen investment in many decades, creating jobs, energy, and excitement. This is the first time that these deserving communities have seen anything like this. It is all working!

Opportunity Zones are helping Americans like Army Veteran Tony Rankins from Cincinnati, Ohio. After struggling with drug addiction, Tony lost his job, his house, and his family — he was homeless. But then Tony found a construction

company that invests in Opportunity Zones. He is now a top tradesman, drug-free, reunited with his family, and he is here tonight. Tony: Keep up the great work.

Our roaring economy has, for the first time ever, given many former prisoners the ability to get a great job and a fresh start. This second chance at life is made possible because we passed landmark Criminal Justice Reform into law. Everybody said that Criminal Justice Reform could not be done, but I got it done, and the people in this room got it done.

Thanks to our bold regulatory reduction campaign, the United States has become the number one producer of oil and natural gas in the world, by far. With the tremendous progress we have made over the past 3 years, America is now energy independent, and energy jobs, like so many elements of our country, are at a record high. We are doing numbers that no one would have thought possible just 3 years ago.

Likewise, we are restoring our Nation's manufacturing might, even though predictions were that this could never be done. After losing 60,000 factories under the previous two administrations, America has now gained 12,000 new factories under my Administration with thousands upon thousands of plants and factories being planned or built. We have created over half a million new manufacturing jobs. Companies are not leaving; they are coming back. Everybody wants to be where the action is, and the United States of America is, indeed, where the action is.

One of the single biggest promises I made to the American people was to replace the disastrous NAFTA trade deal. In fact, unfair trade is perhaps the single biggest reason that I decided to run for President. Following NAFTA's adoption, our Nation lost one in four manufacturing jobs. Many politicians came and went, pledging to change or replace NAFTA — only to do absolutely nothing. But unlike so many who came before me, I keep my promises. Six days ago, I replaced NAFTA and signed the brand new United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) into law.

The USMCA will create nearly 100,000 new high-paying American auto jobs, and massively boost exports for our farmers, ranchers, and factory workers. It will also bring trade with Mexico and Canada to a much higher degree, but also to a much greater level of fairness and reciprocity. This is the first major trade deal in many years to earn the strong backing of America's labor unions.

I also promised our citizens that I would impose tariffs to confront China's massive theft of American jobs. Our strategy worked. Days ago, we signed the groundbreaking new agreement with China that will defend our workers, protect our intellectual property, bring billions of dollars into our treasury, and open vast new markets for products made and grown right here in the United States of America. For decades, China has taken advantage of the United States, now we have changed that but, at the same time, we have perhaps the best relationship we have ever had with China, including with President Xi. They respect what we have done because, quite frankly, they could never believe what they were able to get away with year after year, decade after decade, without someone in our

country stepping up and saying: Enough. Now, we want to rebuild our country, and that is what we are doing.

As we restore American leadership throughout the world, we are once again standing up for freedom in our hemisphere. That is why my Administration reversed the failing policies of the previous administration on Cuba. We are supporting the hopes of Cubans, Nicaraguans, and Venezuelans to restore democracy. The United States is leading a 59-nation diplomatic coalition against the socialist dictator of Venezuela, Nicolás Maduro. Maduro is an illegitimate ruler, a tyrant who brutalizes his people. But Maduro's grip of tyranny will be smashed and broken. Here this evening is a man who carries with him the hopes, dreams, and aspirations of all Venezuelans. Joining us in the gallery is the true and legitimate President of Venezuela, Juan Guaidó. Mr. President, please take this message back to your homeland. All Americans are united with the Venezuelan people in their righteous struggle for freedom! Socialism destroys nations. But always remember, freedom unifies the soul.

To safeguard American Liberty, we have invested a record-breaking \$2.2 trillion in the United States Military. We have purchased the finest planes, missiles, rockets, ships, and every other form of military equipment — all made in the United States of America. We are also finally getting our allies to help pay their fair share. I have raised contributions from the other NATO members by more than \$400 billion, and the number of allies meeting their minimum obligations has more than doubled.

And just weeks ago, for the first time since President Truman established the Air Force more than 70 years earlier, we created a new branch of the United States Armed Forces, the Space Force.

In the gallery tonight, we have one of the Space Force's youngest potential recruits: 13-year-old Iain Lanphier, an eighth grader from Arizona. Iain has always dreamed of going to space. He was first in his class and among the youngest at an aviation academy. He aspires to go to the Air Force Academy, and then, he has his eye on the Space Force. As Iain says, "most people look up at space, I want to look down on the world."

Sitting beside Iain tonight is his great hero. Charles McGee was born in Cleveland, Ohio, one century ago. Charles is one of the last surviving Tuskegee Airmen — the first black fighter pilots — and he also happens to be Iain's great-grandfather. After more than 130 combat missions in World War II, he came back to a country still struggling for Civil Rights and went on to serve America in Korea and Vietnam. On December 7th, Charles celebrated his 100th birthday. A few weeks ago, I signed a bill promoting Charles McGee to Brigadier General. And earlier today, I pinned the stars on his shoulders in the Oval Office. General McGee: Our Nation salutes you.

From the pilgrims to our Founders, from the soldiers at Valley Forge to the marchers at Selma, and from President Lincoln to the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Americans have always rejected limits on our children's future.

Members of Congress, we must never forget that the only victories that matter in Washington are victories that deliver for the American people. The people are the heart of our country, their dreams are the soul of our country, and their love is what powers and sustains our country. We must always remember that our job is to put America first!

The next step forward in building an inclusive society is making sure that every young American gets a great education and the opportunity to achieve the American Dream. Yet, for too long, countless American children have been trapped in failing government schools. To rescue these students, 18 States have created school choice in the form of Opportunity Scholarships. The programs are so popular, that tens of thousands of students remain on waiting lists. One of those students is Janiyah Davis, a fourth grader from Philadelphia. Janiyah's mom Stephanie is a single parent. She would do anything to give her daughter a better future. But last year, that future was put further out of reach when Pennsylvania's Governor vetoed legislation to expand school choice for 50,000 children.

Janiyah and Stephanie are in the gallery this evening. But there is more to their story. Janiyah, I am pleased to inform you that your long wait is over. I can proudly announce tonight that an Opportunity Scholarship has become available, it is going to you, and you will soon be heading to the school of your choice!

Now, I call on the Congress to give 1 million American children the same opportunity Janiyah has just received. Pass the Education Freedom Scholarships and Opportunity Act — because no parent should be forced to send their child to a failing government school.

Every young person should have a safe and secure environment in which to learn and grow. For this reason, our magnificent First Lady has launched the “Be Best” initiative — to advance a safe, healthy, supportive, and drug-free life for the next generation, online, in school, and in our communities. Thank you, Melania, for your extraordinary love and profound care for America's children.

My Administration is determined to give our citizens the opportunities they need regardless of age or background. Through our Pledge to American Workers, over 400 companies will also provide new jobs and education opportunities to almost 15 million Americans.

My Budget also contains an exciting vision for our Nation's high schools. Tonight, I ask the Congress to support our students and back my plan to offer vocational and technical education in every single high school in America.

To expand equal opportunity, I am also proud that we achieved record and permanent funding for our Nation's Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

A good life for American families also requires the most affordable, innovative, and high-quality healthcare system on Earth. Before I took office, health insurance premiums had more than doubled in just 5 years. I moved quickly to provide affordable alternatives. Our new plans are up to 60 percent less expensive. I have also made an ironclad pledge to American families: We will always protect

patients with pre-existing conditions — that is a guarantee. And we will always protect your Medicare and your Social Security.

The American patient should never be blindsided by medical bills. That is why I signed an Executive Order requiring price transparency. Many experts believe that transparency, which will go into full effect at the beginning of next year, will be even bigger than healthcare reform. It will save families massive amounts of money for substantially better care.

But as we work to improve Americans' healthcare, there are those who want to take away your healthcare, take away your doctor, and abolish private insurance entirely. One hundred thirty-two lawmakers in this room have endorsed legislation to impose a socialist takeover of our healthcare system, wiping out the private health insurance plans of 180 million Americans. To those watching at home tonight, I want you to know: We will never let socialism destroy American healthcare!

Over 130 legislators in this chamber have endorsed legislation that would bankrupt our Nation by providing free taxpayer-funded healthcare to millions of illegal aliens, forcing taxpayers to subsidize free care for anyone in the world who unlawfully crosses our borders. These proposals would raid the Medicare benefits our seniors depend on, while acting as a powerful lure for illegal immigration. This is what is happening in California and other States — their systems are totally out of control, costing taxpayers vast and unaffordable amounts of money. If forcing American taxpayers to provide unlimited free healthcare to illegal aliens sounds fair to you, then stand with the radical left. But if you believe that we should defend American patients and American seniors, then stand with me and pass legislation to prohibit free Government healthcare for illegal aliens!

This will be a tremendous boon to our already very-strongly guarded southern border where, as we speak, a long, tall, and very powerful wall is being built. We have now completed over 100 miles and will have over 500 miles fully completed by early next year.

My Administration is also taking on the big pharmaceutical companies. We have approved a record number of affordable generic drugs, and medicines are being approved by the FDA at a faster clip than ever before. I was pleased to announce last year that, for the first time in 51 years, the cost of prescription drugs actually went down.

And working together, the Congress can reduce drug prices substantially from current levels. I have been speaking to Senator Chuck Grassley of Iowa and others in the Congress in order to get something on drug pricing done, and done properly. I am calling for bipartisan legislation that achieves the goal of dramatically lowering prescription drug prices. Get a bill to my desk, and I will sign it into law without delay.

With unyielding commitment, we are curbing the opioid epidemic — drug overdose deaths declined for the first time in nearly 30 years. Among the States hardest hit, Ohio is down 22 percent, Pennsylvania is down 18 percent, Wisconsin

is down 10 percent — and we will not quit until we have beaten the opioid epidemic once and for all.

Protecting Americans' health also means fighting infectious diseases. We are coordinating with the Chinese government and working closely together on the Coronavirus outbreak in China. My Administration will take all necessary steps to safeguard our citizens from this threat.

We have launched ambitious new initiatives to substantially improve care for Americans with kidney disease, Alzheimer's, and those struggling with mental health challenges. And because the Congress funded my request, we are pursuing new cures for childhood cancer, and we will eradicate the AIDS epidemic in America by the end of the decade.

Almost every American family knows the pain when a loved one is diagnosed with a serious illness. Here tonight is a special man, someone beloved by millions of Americans who just received a Stage 4 advanced cancer diagnosis. This is not good news, but what is good news is that he is the greatest fighter and winner that you will ever meet. Rush Limbaugh: Thank you for your decades of tireless devotion to our country. Rush, in recognition of all that you have done for our Nation, the millions of people a day that you speak to and inspire, and all of the incredible work that you have done for charity, I am proud to announce tonight that you will be receiving our country's highest civilian honor, the Presidential Medal of Freedom. I will now ask the First Lady of the United States to please stand and present you with the honor. Rush, Kathryn, congratulations!

As we pray for all who are sick, we know that America is constantly achieving new medical breakthroughs. In 2017, doctors at St. Luke's hospital in Kansas City delivered one of the earliest premature babies ever to survive. Born at just 21 weeks and 6 days, and weighing less than a pound, Ellie Schneider was born a fighter. Through the skill of her doctors — and the prayers of her parents — little Ellie kept on winning the battle for life. Today, Ellie is a strong, healthy 2-year-old girl sitting with her amazing mother Robin in the gallery. Ellie and Robin: We are so glad you are here.

Ellie reminds us that every child is a miracle of life. Thanks to modern medical wonders, 50 percent of very premature babies delivered at the hospital where Ellie was born now survive. Our goal should be to ensure that every baby has the best chance to thrive and grow just like Ellie. That is why I am asking the Congress to provide an additional \$50 million to fund neo-natal research for America's youngest patients. That is also why I am calling upon the Members of Congress here tonight to pass legislation finally banning the late-term abortion of babies.

Whether we are Republican, Democrat, or Independent, surely we must all agree that every human life is a sacred gift from God!

As we support America's moms and dads, I was recently proud to sign the law providing new parents in the Federal workforce paid family leave, serving as a model for the rest of the country. Now, I call on the Congress to pass the bipartisan Advancing Support for Working Families Act, extending family leave to mothers and fathers all across the Nation.

Forty million American families have an average \$2,200 extra thanks to our child tax credit. I have also overseen historic funding increases for high-quality child care, enabling 17 States to serve more children, many of which have reduced or eliminated their waitlists altogether. And I sent the Congress a plan with a vision to further expand access to high-quality childcare and urge you to act immediately.

To protect the environment, days ago, I announced that the United States will join the One Trillion Trees Initiative, an ambitious effort to bring together Government and the private sector to plant new trees in America and around the world.

We must also rebuild America's infrastructure. I ask you to pass Senator Barrasso's highway bill — to invest in new roads, bridges, and tunnels across our land.

I am also committed to ensuring that every citizen can have access to high-speed internet, including rural America.

A better tomorrow for all Americans also requires us to keep America safe. That means supporting the men and women of law enforcement at every level, including our Nation's heroic ICE officers.

Last year, our brave ICE officers arrested more than 120,000 criminal aliens charged with nearly 10,000 burglaries, 5,000 sexual assaults, 45,000 violent assaults, and 2,000 murders.

Tragically, there are many cities in America where radical politicians have chosen to provide sanctuary for these criminal illegal aliens. In Sanctuary Cities, local officials order police to release dangerous criminal aliens to prey upon the public, instead of handing them over to ICE to be safely removed.

Just 29 days ago, a criminal alien freed by the Sanctuary City of New York was charged with the brutal rape and murder of a 92-year-old woman. The killer had been previously arrested for assault, but under New York's sanctuary policies, he was set free. If the city had honored ICE's detainer request, his victim would be alive today.

The State of California passed an outrageous law declaring their whole State to be a sanctuary for criminal illegal immigrants — with catastrophic results.

Here is just one tragic example. In December 2018, California police detained an illegal alien with five prior arrests, including convictions for robbery and assault. But as required by California's Sanctuary Law, local authorities released him.

Days later, the criminal alien went on a gruesome spree of deadly violence. He viciously shot one man going about his daily work; he approached a woman sitting in her car and shot her in the arm and the chest. He walked into a convenience store and wildly fired his weapon. He hijacked a truck and smashed into vehicles, critically injuring innocent victims. One of the victims of his bloody rampage was a 51-year-old American named Rocky Jones. Rocky was at a gas station when this vile criminal fired eight bullets at him from close range, murdering him in cold blood. Rocky left behind a devoted family, including his

brothers who loved him more than anything. One of his grieving brothers is here with us tonight. Jody, would you please stand? Jody, our hearts weep for your loss — and we will not rest until you have justice.

Senator Thom Tillis has introduced legislation to allow Americans like Jody to sue Sanctuary Cities and States when a loved one is hurt or killed as a result of these deadly policies. I ask the Congress to pass the Justice for Victims of Sanctuary Cities Act immediately. The United States of America should be a sanctuary for law-abiding Americans — not criminal aliens!

In the last 3 years, ICE has arrested over 5,000 wicked human traffickers — and I have signed 9 pieces of legislation to stamp out the menace of human trafficking, domestically and around the globe.

My Administration has undertaken an unprecedented effort to secure the southern border of the United States.

Before I came into office, if you showed up illegally on our southern border and were arrested, you were simply released and allowed into our country, never to be seen again. My Administration has ended Catch-and-Release. If you come illegally, you will now be promptly removed. We entered into historic cooperation agreements with the Governments of Mexico, Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala. As a result of our unprecedented efforts, illegal crossings are down 75 percent since May — dropping 8 straight months in a row. And as the wall goes up, drug seizures rise, and border crossings go down.

Last year, I traveled to the border in Texas and met Chief Patrol Agent Raul Ortiz. Over the last 24 months, Agent Ortiz and his team have seized more than 200,000 pounds of poisonous narcotics, arrested more than 3,000 human smugglers, and rescued more than 2,000 migrants. Days ago, Agent Ortiz was promoted to Deputy Chief of Border Patrol — and he joins us tonight. Chief Ortiz: Please stand — a grateful Nation thanks you and all the heroes of Border Patrol.

To build on these historic gains, we are working on legislation to replace our outdated and randomized immigration system with one based on merit, welcoming those who follow the rules, contribute to our economy, support themselves financially, and uphold our values.

With every action, my Administration is restoring the rule of law and re-asserting the culture of American freedom. Working with Senate Majority Leader McConnell and his colleagues in the Senate, we have confirmed a record number of 187 new Federal judges to uphold our Constitution as written. This includes two brilliant new Supreme Court Justices, Neil Gorsuch, and Brett Kavanaugh.

My Administration is also defending religious liberty, and that includes the Constitutional right to pray in public schools. In America, we do not punish prayer. We do not tear down crosses. We do not ban symbols of faith. We do not muzzle preachers and pastors. In America, we celebrate faith. We cherish religion. We lift our voices in prayer, and we raise our sights to the Glory of God!

Just as we believe in the First Amendment, we also believe in another Constitutional right that is under siege all across our country. So long as I am President I will always protect your Second Amendment right to keep and bear arms.

In reaffirming our heritage as a free Nation, we must remember that America has always been a frontier nation. Now we must embrace the next frontier, America's manifest destiny in the stars. I am asking the Congress to fully fund the Artemis program to ensure that the next man and the first woman on the moon will be American astronauts — using this as a launching pad to ensure that America is the first nation to plant its flag on Mars.

My Administration is also strongly defending our national security and combating radical Islamic terrorism. Last week, I announced a groundbreaking plan for peace between Israel and the Palestinians. Recognizing that all past attempts have failed, we must be determined and creative in order to stabilize the region and give millions of young people the change to realize a better future.

Three years ago, the barbarians of ISIS held over 20,000 square miles of territory in Iraq and Syria. Today, the ISIS territorial caliphate has been 100 percent destroyed, and the founder and leader of ISIS — the bloodthirsty killer Al-Baghdadi — is dead!

We are joined this evening by Carl and Marsha Mueller. After graduating from college, their beautiful daughter Kayla became a humanitarian aid worker. Kayla once wrote, "Some people find God in church. Some people find God in nature. Some people find God in love; I find God in suffering. I've known for some time what my life's work is, using my hands as tools to relieve suffering." In 2013, while caring for suffering civilians in Syria, Kayla was kidnapped, tortured, and enslaved by ISIS, and kept as a prisoner of Al-Baghdadi himself. After more than 500 horrifying days of captivity, Al-Baghdadi murdered young Kayla. She was just 26 years old.

On the night that United States Special Forces Operators ended Al-Baghdadi's miserable life, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Mark Milley, received a call in the Situation Room. He was told that the brave men of the elite Special Forces team, that so perfectly carried out the operation, had given their mission a name — "Task Force 8-14." It was a reference to a special day: August 14th — Kayla's birthday. Carl and Marsha, America's warriors never forgot Kayla — and neither will we.

Every day, America's men and women in uniform demonstrate the infinite depths of love that dwells in the human heart.

One of these American heroes was Army Staff Sergeant Christopher Hake. On his second deployment to Iraq in 2008, Sergeant Hake wrote a letter to his 1-year-old son, Gage: "I will be with you again," he wrote to Gage. "I will teach you to ride your first bike, build your first sand box, watch you play sports and see you have kids also. I love you son, take care of your mother. I am always with you. Dad." On Easter Sunday of 2008, Chris was out on patrol in Baghdad when his Bradley Fighting Vehicle was hit by a roadside bomb. That night, he made the ultimate

sacrifice for our country. Sergeant Hake now rests in eternal glory in Arlington, and his wife Kelli is in the gallery tonight, joined by their son, who is now 13 years old. To Kelli and Gage: Chris will live in our hearts forever.

The terrorist responsible for killing Sergeant Hake was Qasem Soleimani, who provided the deadly roadside bomb that took Chris's life. Soleimani was the Iranian Regime's most ruthless butcher, a monster who murdered or wounded thousands of American service members in Iraq. As the world's top terrorist, Soleimani orchestrated the deaths of countless men, women, and children. He directed the December assault on United States Forces in Iraq, and was actively planning new attacks. That is why, last month, at my direction, the United States Military executed a flawless precision strike that killed Soleimani and terminated his evil reign of terror forever.

Our message to the terrorists is clear: You will never escape American justice. If you attack our citizens, you forfeit your life!

In recent months, we have seen proud Iranians raise their voices against their oppressive rulers. The Iranian regime must abandon its pursuit of nuclear weapons, stop spreading terror, death, and destruction, and start working for the good of its own people. Because of our powerful sanctions, the Iranian economy is doing very poorly. We can help them make it very good in a short period of time, but perhaps they are too proud or too foolish to ask for that help. We are here. Let's see which road they choose. It is totally up to them.

As we defend American lives, we are working to end America's wars in the Middle East.

In Afghanistan, the determination and valor of our warfighters has allowed us to make tremendous progress, and peace talks are underway. I am not looking to kill hundreds of thousands of people in Afghanistan, many of them innocent. It is also not our function to serve other nations as a law enforcement agency. These are warfighters, the best in the world, and they either want to fight to win or not fight at all. We are working to finally end America's longest war and bring our troops back home!

War places a heavy burden on our Nation's extraordinary military families, especially spouses like Amy Williams from Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and her 2 children — 6-year-old Elliana and 3-year-old Rowan. Amy works full time, and volunteers countless hours helping other military families. For the past 7 months, she has done it all while her husband, Sergeant First Class Townsend Williams, is in Afghanistan on his fourth deployment to the Middle East. Amy's kids have not seen their father's face in many months. Amy, your family's sacrifice makes it possible for all of our families to live in safety and peace — we thank you.

As the world bears witness tonight, America is a land of heroes. This is the place where greatness is born, where destinies are forged, and where legends come to life. This is the home of Thomas Edison and Teddy Roosevelt, of many great Generals, including Washington, Pershing, Patton, and MacArthur. This is the home of Abraham Lincoln, Frederick Douglass, Amelia Earhart, Harriet Tubman,

the Wright Brothers, Neil Armstrong, and so many more. This is the country where children learn names like Wyatt Earp, Davy Crockett, and Annie Oakley. This is the place where the pilgrims landed at Plymouth and where Texas patriots made their last stand at the Alamo.

The American Nation was carved out of the vast frontier by the toughest, strongest, fiercest, and most determined men and women ever to walk the face of the Earth. Our ancestors braved the unknown; tamed the wilderness; settled the Wild West; lifted millions from poverty, disease, and hunger; vanquished tyranny and fascism; ushered the world to new heights of science and medicine; laid down the railroads, dug out canals, raised up the skyscrapers — and, ladies and gentlemen, our ancestors built the most exceptional Republic ever to exist in all of human history. And we are making it greater than ever before!

This is our glorious and magnificent inheritance.

We are Americans. We are the pioneers. We are the pathfinders. We settled the new world, we built the modern world, and we changed history forever by embracing the eternal truth that everyone is made equal by the hand of Almighty God.

America is the place where anything can happen! America is the place where anyone can rise. And here, on this land, on this soil, on this continent, the most incredible dreams come true!

This Nation is our canvas, and this country is our masterpiece. We look at tomorrow and see unlimited frontiers just waiting to be explored. Our brightest discoveries are not yet known. Our most thrilling stories are not yet told. Our grandest journeys are not yet made. The American Age, the American Epic, the American Adventure, has only just begun!

Our spirit is still young; the sun is still rising; God's grace is still shining; and my fellow Americans, the best is yet to come!

Thank you. God Bless You. God Bless America.

CURRICULUM VITAE



Lutvia Nurul Kafi was born in Trenggalek, 26 April 1998. She graduated from SMAN 1 Durenan in 2016. She has taken an undergraduate degree in English Literature at Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang since 2016. This 22-year-old student has been actively participating in extra and intra-campus activities and is also an active member of the organization. She has also been active in participating in events at the department, faculty, and university degrees.

