

**IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS IN THE FIRST PRESIDENTIAL
DEBATE BETWEEN DONALD TRUMP AND JOE BIDEN:
SEMANTIC ANALYSIS**

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2021**

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THESIS

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MALANG
2021**

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled **“Idiomatic Expressions in The First Presidential Debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden: Semantic Analysis”** 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.

Malang, 18 May 2021

The researcher



Nurul Amrani Utami

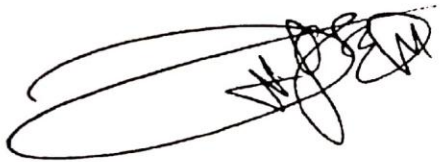
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APPROVAL SHEET

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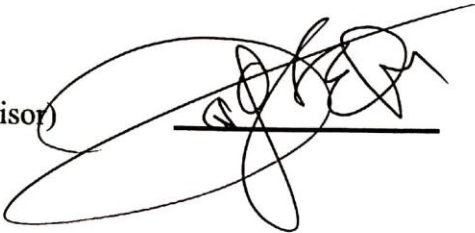
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MOTTO

“The future is in my hands and I have to reach for it”

-Uzumaki Naruto-

DEDICATION

This thesis especially dedicated to :

My beloved parents, Bu. Ambarwati and Bpk. Misrani who always give me love,
spirit, and support.

My beloved little brother, Muhammad Aqil Abdillah and all my big family.

My friends who always support me in finishing this thesis. Thank a lot for endless
loves, prays and supports.

I love you all with all of my heart. I promise that I will be succeed and helpful
person in the future. Aamiin

I love you all till my lungs give up

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With this, this thesis will not be perfect without constructive suggestions from all readers. The researcher hopes that this thesis can be refined in future research for future researchers who are interested in discussing the same topic.

Alhamdulillahirobbil 'Alamiin

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Nurul Amrani Utami

ABSTRACT

Utami, Nurul Amrani. 2021. Idiomatic Expressions in the First Presidential Debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden: Semantic Analysis. Thesis. Malang: English Literature Department, Faculty of Humanities, State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

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Keywords : Idiomatic Expression, Presidential Debate, Donald Trump, Joe Biden

Idiomatic expression is a word, phrase, or sentence that cannot be taken literally or interpreted according to its constituent elements. In classifying idiomatic expressions also requires a deeper understanding. This is because the meaning is different from the original word, phrase, or sentence. Usually, idiomatic expressions are widely studied in literary works because they are considered as a medium that is better known or in demand for people who are learning English, especially in terms of idiomatic expressions. But here, the researcher raised a different object of research, namely the presidential debate. Researchers believed that idiomatic expressions or the use of idioms are not only used in literary works but also in a conversation that we often hear, for example in debate. Therefore, researchers raised the presidential debate as a topic to be analyzed more deeply.

The researcher formulated the following questions, 1) what are the types of idiomatic expressions found in the first presidential debate: Donald Trump and Joe Biden?. 2) How are these idiomatic expressions used by Donald Trump and Joe Biden?. The purpose of this study was to determine the types of idiomatic expressions found in the object of research using Makkai's theory (1994) and how those idiomatic expressions were used by Donald Trump and Joe Biden.

This study was conducted using descriptive qualitative methods so that the results of this study were a brief descriptive analysis of the types of idiomatic expressions and how those idiomatic expressions were used by Donald Trump and Joe Biden in their first presidential debates.

Based on the data collected and analyzed, the following results were found: 11 Phrasal Compound idioms, 36 Phrasal Verb Idioms, 4 Tournure idioms, 5 Incorporating Verb Idioms, 1 Irreversible Binomial idioms, and 2 Pseudo idioms. These idiomatic expressions are used to express opinions, express satire, ask attention and describe something.

ABSTRAK

Utami, Nurul Amrani. 2021. Ungkapan Idiomatik dalam Debat Presidensial Pertama antara Donald Trump dan Joe Biden: Analisis Semantic. Skripsi. Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

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Kata Kunci : Ekspresi Idiomatik, Debat Presidensial, Donald Trump, Joe Biden

Ekspresi idiomatik adalah suatu kata, frasa maupun kalimat yang tidak bisa diartikan langsung secara harfiah atau diartikan sesuai dengan unsur atau elemen pembentuknya. Dalam mengklasifikasi ekspresi idiomatik juga diperlukan pemahaman yang lebih mendalam. Hal ini dikarenakan berbedanya makna dengan kata, frasa atau kalimat asalnya. Biasanya ekspresi idiomatik banyak diteliti pada karya sastra karena dianggap sebagai media yang lebih dikenal atau diminati bagi orang-orang yang sedang belajar bahasa Inggris terutama dalam hal ekspresi idiomatik. Namun disini, peneliti mengangkat objek penelitian yang berbeda yaitu debat presidensial. Peneliti meyakini bahwa ekspresi idiomatik atau penggunaan idiom tidak hanya digunakan dalam karya sastra melainkan juga dalam sebuah percakapan yang sering kita dengar, contohnya debat. Maka dari itu peneliti mengangkat debat presidensial sebagai topik yang akan dianalisis lebih dalam lagi.

Rumusan masalah dari penelitian ini adalah, 1) apa saja tipe ekspresi idiomatik yang ditemukan dalam debat presidensial pertama: Donald Trump dan Joe Biden?. 2) Bagaimana ekspresi idiomatik tersebut digunakan oleh Donald Trump dan Joe Biden?. Adapun tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui tipe ekspresi idiomatik yang ditemukan dalam objek penelitian dengan menggunakan teori Makkai (1994) dan bagaimana ekspresi idiomatik itu digunakan oleh Donald Trump dan Joe Biden.

Penelitian ini disusun dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif, sehingga hasil dari penelitian ini adalah sebuah analisis deskripsi secara singkat tentang tipe ekspresi idiomatik dan bagaimana ekspresi idiomatik tersebut digunakan oleh Donald Trump dan Joe Biden dalam debat presidensial pertama mereka.

Berdasarkan data yang terkumpul dan telah dianalisis, ditemukan hasil sebagai berikut: 11 Phrasal Compound idioms, 36 Phrasal Verb Idioms, 4 Tournure Idioms, 5 Incorporating Verb Idioms, 1 Irreversible Binomial idiom dan 2 Pseudo Idiom. Ekspresi idiomatik tersebut digunakan untuk mengekspresikan pendapat, mengungkapkan sindiran, meminta perhatian dan mendeskripsikan sesuatu.

مستخلص البحث

أوتامي ، نور الأمراني. 2021. تم العثور على العبارات الاصطلاحية في المناظرة الرئاسية الأولى: دونالد ترامب وجو بايدن. أطروحة. الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، مولانا مالك إبراهيم الدولة الإسلامية جامعة مالانج.

المستشار: دكتور أجوس إيكو كاهيونو : M.Pd
الكلمات المفتاحية: التعبيرات الاصطلاحية ، المناظرة الرئاسية ، دونالد ترامب ، جو بايدن

التعبير الاصطلاحي هو كلمة أو عبارة أو جملة لا يمكن أن تؤخذ حرفياً أو تفسر وفقاً للعناصر أو العناصر المكونة لها. يتطلب تصنيف التعبيرات الاصطلاحية أيضاً فهماً أعمق. هذا لأن المعنى يختلف عن الكلمة أو العبارة أو الجملة الأصلية. عادة ما تتم دراسة التعبيرات الاصطلاحية على نطاق واسع في الأعمال الأدبية لأنها تعتبر وسيلة معروفة بشكل أفضل أو مطلوبة للأشخاص الذين يتعلمون اللغة الإنجليزية ، خاصة من حيث التعبيرات الاصطلاحية. لكن هنا يثير الباحث موضوع بحث مختلف ، ألا وهو المناظرة الرئاسية. يعتقد الباحثون أن التعبيرات الاصطلاحية أو استخدام المصطلحات لا تُستخدم فقط في الأعمال الأدبية ولكن أيضاً في المحادثة التي نسمعها غالباً ، على سبيل المثال في المناظرة. لذلك ، أثار الباحثون النقاش الرئاسي كموضوع يجب تحليله بشكل أعمق

صياغة مشكلة هذا البحث هي ، (1) ما هي أنواع التعبيرات الاصطلاحية الموجودة في المناظرة الرئاسية الأولى: دونالد ترامب وجو بايدن؟ (2) كيف يستخدم كل من دونالد ترامب وجو بايدن هذه التعبيرات الاصطلاحية؟ كان الغرض من هذه الدراسة هو تحديد أنواع التعبيرات الاصطلاحية الموجودة في موضوع البحث باستخدام نظرية مكاي (1994) وكيف استخدم دونالد ترامب وجو بايدن هذه التعبيرات الاصطلاحية

تم تنظيم هذا البحث باستخدام الأساليب الوصفية النوعية ، بحيث تكون نتائج هذه الدراسة عبارة عن تحليل وصفي موجز لأنواع التعبيرات الاصطلاحية وكيفية استخدام تلك التعبيرات الاصطلاحية من قبل دونالد ترامب وجو بايدن في مناظراتهما الرئاسية الأولى

بناءً على البيانات التي تم جمعها وتحليلها ، تم العثور على النتائج التالية: 11 اصطلاحات لمركب أشباه الجمل الفعلية ، و 36 مصطلحات فعلية ، و 4 مصطلحات Tournure ، و 5 مصطلحات فعلية متضمنة ، و 1 تعابير ذات حدين لا رجعة فيه ، و 2 تعابير زائفة. تُستخدم هذه التعبيرات الاصطلاحية للتعبير عن الآراء والتعبير عن السخرية وطلب الانتباه ووصف شيء ما

TABLE OF CONTENT

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP	iii
APPROVAL SHEET	iv
LEGITIMATION SHEET	v
MOTTO	vi
DEDICATION.....	vii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	viii
ABSTRACT.....	x
ABSTRAK	xi
TABLE OF CONTENT	xiii
LIST OF TABLE	xv
LIST OF APPENDIX	xvi
CHAPTER I	
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 The Problem of the Study.....	6
1.3 Objectives of the Study	7
1.4 The Significance of the Study	7
1.5 Scope and Limitation.....	8
1.6 Definition of Key Terms	8
1.7 Previous Studies	9
1.8 Research Method.....	12
1.8.1 Research Design.....	13
1.8.2 Research Instrument.....	13
1.8.3 Data and Data Source.....	14
1.8.4 Data Collection.....	14
1.8.5 Data Analysis	15
CHAPTER II	
2.1 Semantics.....	16
2.2 Definition of Idiomatic Expression	17

2.3 Types of Idiomatic Expression.....	19
2.2.1 Phrasal Verb Idiom.....	20
2.2.2 Tournure Idiom	20
2.2.3 Irreversible Binomial Idiom	21
2.2.4 Phrasal Compound Idiom.....	21
2.2.5 Incorporating Verb Idiom.....	22
2.2.5 Pseudo Idiom.....	22
2.4 The Use of idiomatic Expressions.....	22

CHAPTER III

3.1 Research Findings	25
3.1.1 Datum 1	26
3.1.2 Datum 2.....	27
3.1.3 Datum 3	30
3.1.4 Datum 4.....	31
3.1.5 Datum 5.....	32
3.1.6 Datum 6.....	33
3.1.7 Datum 7	34
3.1.8 Datum 8.....	35
3.1.9 Datum 9.....	36
3.1.10 Datum 10.....	37
3.1.11 Datum 11	38
3.1.12 Datum 12.....	41
3.1.13 Datum 13	42
3.1.14 Datum 14.....	43
3.1.15 Datum 15.....	44
3.1.16 Datum 16.....	45
3.1.17 Datum 17	46
3.1.18 Datum 18.....	47
3.1.19 Datum 19.....	48
3.1.20 Datum 20.....	49

3.1.21 Datum 21	50
3.1.22 Datum 22	51
3.1.23 Datum 23	52
3.1.24 Datum 24	53
3.1.25 Datum 25	54
3.1.26 Datum 26	57
3.1.27 Datum 27	58
3.2 Discussion	59
CHAPTER IV	
4.1 Conclusion.....	64
4.2 Suggestions.....	65
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
CURRICULUM VITAE	
APPENDIXES	

LIST OF TABLE

Table 1 Datum 1	26
Table 2 Datum 2	28
Table 3 Datum 3	30
Table 4 Datum 4	31
Table 5 Datum 5	33
Table 6 Datum 6	34
Table 7 Datum 7	35
Table 8 Datum 8	36
Table 9 Datum 9	36
Table 10 Datum 10	37
Table 11 Datum 11	38
Table 12 Datum 12	41
Table 13 Datum 13	42
Table 14 Datum 14	43
Table 15 Datum 15	44
Table 16 Datum 16	45
Table 17 Datum 17	47
Table 18 Datum 18	48
Table 19 Datum 19	49
Table 20 Datum 20	50
Table 21 Datum 21	50
Table 22 Datum 22	51
Table 23 Datum 23	53
Table 24 Datum 24	53
Table 25 Datum 25	54
Table 26 Datum 26	57
Table 27 Datum 27	58

LIST OF APPENDIXES

Appendix 1 Datum 1.....	70
Appendix 2 Datum 2.....	71
Appendix 3 Datum 3.....	72
Appendix 4 Datum 4.....	73
Appendix 5 Datum 5.....	73
Appendix 6 Datum 6.....	74
Appendix 7 Datum 7.....	74
Appendix 8 Datum 8.....	75
Appendix 9 Datum 9.....	75
Appendix 10 Datum 10.....	76
Appendix 11 Datum 11.....	76
Appendix 12 Datum 12.....	77
Appendix 13 Datum 13.....	78
Appendix 14 Datum 14.....	78
Appendix 15 Datum 15.....	79
Appendix 16 Datum 16.....	79
Appendix 17 Datum 17.....	81
Appendix 18 Datum 18.....	82
Appendix 19 Datum 19.....	82
Appendix 20 Datum 20.....	83
Appendix 21 Datum 21.....	83
Appendix 22 Datum 22.....	83
Appendix 23 Datum 23.....	83
Appendix 24 Datum 24.....	83
Appendix 25 Datum 25.....	84
Appendix 26 Datum 26.....	85
Appendix 27 Datum 27.....	86

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discussed the study's background, the study's problem, the study's objectives, the scope and limitation of the study, the significance of the study, the key terms of the study, and the research method of this study with detailed information.

1.1 Background of the Study

Idiomatic expressions are expressions that we often hear or use. Cooper (1998, in Alhaysony, 2017) showed idiomatic phrases in a language, including similes, metaphors, phrasal verbs, and figurative speech. However, not all of these expressions can be understood by listeners, especially non-native speakers. It is challenging to learn idiomatic expressions since their meaning cannot be decided by a literal study of the intention of the individual terms (Xie, 2017). It is primarily due to the different meanings between the original meaning and the idiomatic meaning. In other words, idiomatic expressions have a different meaning from the meaning of the constituent parts. Non-native English speakers have difficulty understanding such idioms, especially if they do not have the requisite knowledge of vocabulary commonly associated with such lexical objects (Khonbi & Sadeghi, 2017).

Grammatically, we cannot understand it from the individual meanings of its elements (Oualif, 2017). Therefore, to understand it, a clear understanding of the culture where expression occurs is valuable (Sofiah, 2019).

Idiomatic expressions are essential to understand, especially for non-native speakers, because the idiom is commonly found around us. Ahmadi (2017) stated that idioms are an integral and regular part of all languages and an essential part of our everyday expression. In any material, an idiomatic expression often requires Indonesian to find and translate idiomatic expressions into English from their language and vice versa. (Ayuningtyas, Ifadah & Aimah, 2018). We can see idiomatic expression starting from the environment, the books we read, the songs we hear, etc. Likewise, in the Presidential First Debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden, many types of idiomatic expressions were found, for example, '*screwing things up*,' '*holding a phone up*,' '*white house*,' and so on. Idiomatic expression is fundamental and is considered a big part of English proficiency to use idiomatic expressions when communicating in English (Thyab, 2016). Idiomatic expressions are essential components, building materials of expression, and relatively set words, and their form may have variants (Ping, 2018).

The theory used in this study is the theory from Makkai (1994) to analyze types of idiomatic expression. The focus of the researcher is on lexemic. It's because lexemic contains multiple nominal free forms, each of which could give the wrong impression to non-native speakers or the uninitiated listener. Furthermore, sememic

expressions include proverbs and are nearly identical to the structure of sentence length, which is less relevant in this context. Because the researcher is looking at idioms, and some phrases have more than one nominal accessible format, the researcher is only looking at lexemic. Besides, based on previous studies listed in the study, Makkai's theory (1994) has more classifications of lexemic idioms, thus making the categories carried out by researchers in more detail.

In this study, the researcher tried to find out idiomatic expressions in a presidential debate. Debates usually revolve around some of the most controversial issues (El-Falaky, 2015). The presidential debate is generally conducted with the president as the country's representative in all countries that support the system. Before the presidential election, this debate was held to offer a guide to the people. Presidential debates are when candidates can exercise their vision and mission and inspire people to vote for them (Warman & Hamzah, 2019). Based on the candidate's performance in the debate, the voters could change their preferences (Permana, Saleh, Fitriati, 2019). Indonesia, Afghanistan, Argentina, the United States, and many others are some of the many nations that embrace a presidential structure. The United States held its first presidential debate for the 46th presidential election on September 29th, 2020, which brought together Donald Trump and Joe Biden, who will run for President of the United States with Chris Wallace (Fox News broadcaster) a moderator in the next term. Levinson (1983, p. 304 in Palacios, 2018), question and answer is one type of closeness pair considered a fundamental unit of a

conversational organization formed by two different speakers who say two various utterances in one particular statement. However, presidential debates have a definite question and answer format, and there are also debates and open discussions between candidates in which opponents verbally attack each other. As a form of novelty from previous studies and to find out idiomatic expressions within, the researcher raises this object as the object of study.

Research on idiomatic expression conducted by Anastasia & Eripuddin (2019) discussed the contextual meaning of idiomatic expressions used in Adele's song lyrics using Makkai's theory to get the types of idiom and the meaning an idiom. Based on their analysis, there were 56 idiomatic expressions found in three kinds of idioms: phrasal verb idiom, tournure idiom, and irreversible binomial idiom. As in this study, it is dominated by phrasal idioms.

Another study was conducted by Mabruroh (2015). She discussed types and problems in understanding idioms using Makkai's theory in analyzing data, then found out the issues in that analysis. The result of this study, 796 idioms found in the novel that she studied, and in understanding the meaning of the idiom, four problems existed, were the distinction between phrasal verbs that is idiom or not idiom; translation of idioms; understanding the closest meaning of idiom; and no grammatical rule of forming idioms.

Udianti, Aryani, Putra (2020) examined the idiomatic expressions contained in the scenario of the film *Beauty and The Beast*. This study focused on the classification of phrasal verb idioms and analyzes the meaning of each phrasal verb idiom contained in the scenario of the film *Beauty and The Beast*. They took the data in this study from the scenario of the movie *Beauty and The Beast*. In the preparation of this study, a qualitative method was applied. This study used Seidl and McMordie's (1988) theory to analyze phrasal verb idioms, Palmer's (1981) approach to interpreting the meaning, and also Spears's (2005) American idiomatic dictionary. The combination of intransitive + adverb and the least of all forms, namely a variety of transitive + verb + preposition. Furthermore, most of all, the meanings found are transparent, in which the phrasal verb meaning and literal meaning are similar. The difference with the current study lies in using the theory and its object and different in what is studied.

In Rosyada (2019), she discussed the types of idiomatic expressions found in Green Day's Song Lyrics Seventh Album "American Idiot" and how the lyrics convey the lexical and contextual meaning of the idiomatic expression. This study showed 46 types of an idiomatic expression, thirteen phrasal compound idiom, ten phrasal verb idiom, 14 irreversible binomial idioms, four tournure idiom, 4 incorporating verb idioms, and one pseudo idiom. In this study, the differences of lexical meaning and contextual meaning are more dominant than the similarities of the two. The result was 20 data have similar meaning, and 34 data have a different meaning.

Research about idiomatic expression that was conducted by Puspitasari and Saputra (2011) focused on the types and meaning of the idiomatic expression used in Westlife's Songs. From 35 songs that they analyzed, researchers found 125 idiomatic expressions in the form of the sentence, 62 phrasal verb idioms, three verbal idioms, three adjective + nouns, two identical pairs, and one special category.

As with some of the previous studies mentioned above, this present study also used the theory of Makkai and discussed the types of idiomatic expressions found in the object of the study. Besides, this current study had several different sides from previous studies. The objects of the study used in previous studies are song lyrics and movie scripts. In contrast, in this present study, the researcher raised the presidential debate as to the object of the study and analyzed how the idiomatic expressions used in the first presidential debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, the researcher formulated two research question, as follows :

1. What are the types of idiomatic expressions found in the First Presidential Debate: Donald Trump and Joe Biden?
2. How are the idiomatic expressions used by Donald Trump and Joe Biden in the first presidential debate?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the research questions above, this study is presented with the aim of :

1. To know what types of idiomatic expressions are found in the First Presidential Debate: Donald Trump and Joe Biden.
2. To know how the idiomatic expressions used by Donald Trump and Joe Biden in the first presidential debate.

1.4 The Significance of the Study

The researcher conducted this research to make theoretical and practical contributions in the field of linguistics. Theoretically, this research provides knowledge about idiomatic expression analysis. This research is expected to add and deepen insights into the area of idiomatic expressions. In addition, this study can also be an additional reference for further research in finding new studies related to idiomatic expressions, which are then refined with several limitations or gaps.

Practically, through this research, readers are expected to gain an understanding of idiomatic expressions. By explaining the definitions and types of

idiomatic expressions, it is hoped that readers will know more about idiomatic expressions that are often found both in the media and in everyday life.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is the semantic area through presidential debate. Precisely, the smallest coverage area of this study is an idiomatic expression. To be more focused, the type analysis in this study was limited to only lexemic idioms because the data found only meet the criteria of lexemics idiom, not sememics idioms.

The researcher limits this study to the first presidential debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden, to focus and provide more detailed information. The researcher identified the types of idiomatic expressions found. Furthermore, the researcher only looked for how the idiomatic expressions used by Donald Trump and Joe Biden.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

Based on the topic raised, the researcher explained some of the keywords contained in this study:

a) Idiomatic Expression

Idiomatic Expression is a series of several words that have a different meaning from the constituent elements.

b) First Presidential Debate

Debate conducted by two presidential candidates before the presidential election

c) Donald Trump

The 45th president of the United States who led the United States in 2017-2021.

d) Joe Biden

Vice president of the United States in 2009-2017 and the 46th president of the United States for 2021-2025.

1.7 Previous Study

The first previous study is from Anastasia and Eripuddin (2019), who examined the idioms found in Adele's song lyrics. This study focused on the contextual meaning of idiomatic expressions used in Adele's song lyrics. There are 11 songs as data used by researchers in this study. This study was conducted by applying qualitative methods. The theory used in this study is Makkai's theory to classify the types of idioms and the meaning of idioms. The results presented in this study are that there are fifty-six idiomatic expressions in three varieties: Phrasal verb idioms, Tournure idioms, and Irreversible Binomial idioms. The contextual meaning of idiomatic expressions is the most common meaning found in this study. The

difference with current research lied in the use of theory. Besides that, the object of study is also different, and recent study examined how the idiomatic used by Donald Trump and Joe Biden in their presidential debate.

The second previous study is from Maburoh (2015), who examined the idioms used in the novel *The Adventures Of Tom Sawyer* By Mark Twain. This study focused on the types of idioms used and problems in understanding idioms. The data in this study were obtained from the novel *The Adventures Of Tom Sawyer* By Mark Twain. This study is prepared using a qualitative method. This study used Makkai's theory to analyze the data obtained. As for the results of this study, 796 idioms found in the novel were classified into six types of idioms. Those were phrasal verb idioms, tournure idioms, irreversible binomial idioms, compound idioms, incorporating idioms, and pseudo idioms. Phrasal verb idioms dominated this discovery, with 446 idioms found in the novel. Besides, in understanding idioms, there are four problems encountered. The first, foreign language learners distinguish between phrasal verbs that are included in idioms or not. Second was idiom translation. Third was the difficulty in understanding the closest meaning of idioms. Fourth, there are no grammatical rules in the formation of idioms. The difference with the present study lied in the object being studied and what was being studied. In the current study, the researcher tried to examine the how Donald Trump and Joe Biden used idiomatic expressions in their presidential debate.

Udianti, Aryani, Putra (2020) examined the idiomatic expressions contained in the scenario of the film *Beauty and The Beast*. This study focused on the classification of phrasal verb idioms and analyzes the meaning of each phrasal verb idiom in the movie *Beauty and The Beast*. They took the data in this study from the scenario of the movie *Beauty and The Beast*. In the preparation of this study, a qualitative method was applied. This study used Seidl and McMordie's (1988) theory to analyze phrasal verb idioms, Palmer's (1981) approach to interpret the meaning, and also Spears's (2005) American idiomatic dictionary. The results of this study indicate that the phrasal verb form in *Beauty and The Beast* is dominated by a combination of intransitive + adverb and the least of all forms, namely a combination of transitive + verb + preposition. Furthermore, most of all, the meanings found are transparent, in which the phrasal verb meaning and literal meaning are similar. The differences with the current study lied in using the theory and its object and the difference in what is studied. In the current study, the researcher tried to examine the how Donald Trump and Joe Biden used idiomatic expressions in their presidential debate.

In Rosyada (2019), she discussed the types of idiomatic expressions found in Green Day's Song Lyrics Seventh Album "American Idiot" and how the lyrics convey the lexical and contextual meaning of the idiomatic expression. This study showed 46 types of idiomatic expressions: 13 phrasal compound idiom, 10 phrasal verb idiom, 14 irreversible binomial idioms, four tournure idiom, 4 incorporating verb idioms,

and one pseudo idiom. In this study, the differences of lexical meaning and contextual meaning are more dominant than the similarities of the two. The result is 20 data have a similar meaning, and 34 data have different meanings. The difference with the current study can be seen in the object of the study, while the object of the present study is the first presidential debate of Donald Trump and Joe Biden.

The fifth previous study is a research conducted by Puspitasari and Saputra (2011). It focused on the types and meaning of the idiomatic expression used in Westlife's Songs. From 35 songs that they analyzed, researchers found 125 idiomatic expressions in the form of the sentence, 62 phrasal verb idioms, three verbal idioms, three adjective + nouns, two identical pairs, and one special category. Researchers used the theory of Seidl and McMordie in classifying idioms. The differences between this study and the current study are that the recent study uses another object: a presidential debate of Donald Trump and Joe Biden. The theory used in the present study is the theory from Addam Makkai.

1.8 Research Method

This chapter explained the research methods used in detail, starting from design, research instrument, data and data source, data collection, and data analysis.

1.8.1 Research Design

This study used a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data obtained by the researcher, considering that the purpose of this study is to classify the types of idioms and know how the idiomatic expressions used by Donald Trump and Joe Biden in the first presidential debate. This study used a qualitative method because the data listed is in qualitative form, not in the form of words or sentences, not in numbers or tables.

In interpreting a phenomenon in-depth, the qualitative research method is essentially a method of analyzing or interpreting a phenomenon or symptom, both the perpetrator and the product of his actions. (Raharjo, 2020, p. 31). Therefore, because the researcher wanted to investigate how the idiomatic expression is used in a presidential debate, the researcher used qualitative research and deep understanding.

1.8.2 Research Instrument

The researcher used the descriptive qualitative method. This research focuses on the actions of research subjects by taking the mean of events (Raharjo, 2020, p. 41). The researcher is the research instrument. This research instrument was created and implemented by the researcher, who also collected data. The researcher needed information about the idiomatic expression used by Donald Trump and Joe Biden in

the first presidential debate video. This study showed how idiomatic expressions are used, especially in a debate.

1.8.3 Data and Data Source

Data is one of the an essential component of any study. It is commonly used to refer to notes or records encoded for computer and statistical observations and records or other evidence collections (Zins, 2007, p. 480). The data of this study is the dialogue of the presidential debate, precisely the first presidential debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden that was held on September, 29th 2020. The data is secondary data because it is taken from the internet.

The video is published on YouTube by the Noticias Telemundo channel with the link <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fX79e-0RiRU>. This video is 1 hour, 39 minutes, and 38 seconds long. The researcher in this present study analyzed the dialogue or utterance spoken by Donald Trump and Joe Biden.

1.8.4 Data Collection

One of the essential stages in research is data collection. (Raharjo, 2020, p. 107). In collecting data, the researcher took several steps. The first is the researcher went to Google and clicks YouTube's icon on the computer screen. The second step is

the researcher's searched using the keyword "First Presidential Debate" and selected the video published by Noticias Telemundo YouTube channel. Third, the researcher watched the video and transcribed all debates between Donald Trump and Joe Biden. Next, the researcher printed out the text of the debate. In the last step, the researcher analyzed the script by finding out the types of idiomatic found in that debate and analyzed how Donald Trump and Joe Biden used the idiomatic expressions.

1.8.5 Data Analysis

Data analysis is essentially the process of interpreting data and is a critical stage in research because it is at this stage that findings are obtained. (Raharjo, 2020, p. 117). In analyzing the data, the researcher analyzed dialogue by dialogue. The first step, classified the types of idiomatic expressions. The researcher made a table to classify the types of idiom and then explained the constituent elements. For example, the phrase 'Ripped down' is classified as a phrasal verb idiom because the phrase consists of Verb + Particle. The second step, explained how the idiomatic expression used by Donald Trump and Joe Biden involving the aim of they are using those idiomatic expressions. The last step, researcher concluded the analysis that the researcher has done.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher explained the theory related to this study. They are semantic, the definition of an idiomatic expression, types of idiomatic expression and the use of idiomatic expressions.

2.1 Semantics

Semantics is a branch of linguistics about meaning in language. Kreidler (2002, p. 3) mentioned that semantics is a systematic study and meaning. Michel Bréal, a French linguist, coined the term "semantics" in the late nineteenth century. Like many other names for branches of linguistics, the term semantics reflects the origins of the Western tradition of linguistic analysis in the writings of Greek thinkers from the fifth century BC onward. Semantics comes from the ancient Greek word *semantikos*, an adjective meaning 'relating to signs', based on the noun *sēmeion* 'sign'. Semantics is derived from the old Greek word *semantikos*, an adjective meaning "relating to signs" and is based on the noun *smeion* "sign". According to Riemer (2010, p. 2), semantics is one of the wealthiest and most fascinating branches of linguistics.

The definition of semantics, according to Katz (1972, p. 1) semantics is the study of linguistic meaning and is concerned with sentences and other linguistic objects expressed, not with the arrangement of their syntactic parts or with their pronunciation. Based on this statement, we can conclude that semantics is also the center of the study of communication. When we understand language means understanding meaning. Thus meaning will be the starting point in communication.

Semantics is concerned with the resources provided by a language (vocabulary and a system for calculating phrase-, clause-, and sentence-meanings). It is supported by what is stated by Griffiths (2006, p. 1) semantics is the study of the "toolkit" of meaning knowledge encoded in a language's vocabulary and its pattern for building more elaborate meanings up to the level of sentence meaning.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the meaning of a language can be known using the basis of semantics. It makes semantics a very appropriate basis for studying and analyzing idiomatic expressions. It is because semantics deals with the meaning of an idiomatic expression to convey the meaning and intent of the idiom used. Hartman & Stork (1973:202), semantic analysis is a branch of linguistics that examines the meaning of words to explain the meaning and relationships between these words.

2.2 Definition of Idiomatic Expression

In this life, there are various ways to use language, one of which is idioms. The idiom itself can be interpreted as a unity of words that have different meanings or even deviate from the meaning of the constituent elements. The idiom itself looks unique but is sometimes difficult to interpret, is translated directly. Mabruroh (2015) stated in her paper, in the use of language, there are several words or even a sentence that have different meanings from the original structure, or they cannot translate word by word, thus making the idiomatic expression unique. Therefore, it is necessary to deepen knowledge about idioms and even master idioms little by little, which will be very useful, especially for non-native speakers.

Idioms came from Greek, 'idios', which means distinctive, independent, particular, personal. Chaer (2007) in Muthmainnah, idioms are units of language (can be words, phrases, or sentences) whose meaning cannot be predicted from the lexical meaning of the elements or the grammatical meaning of these units.

As a first step in introducing the definition of idioms, in the Oxford Dictionary, it is stated that idioms are a group of words whose meaning is different from the meaning of the individual words. It showed that an idiom is a fixed expression whose meaning cannot be changed or based on the forming words.

Idioms could not be interpreted separately based on their parts so that people can understand their meaning. Richard (2002) defined an idiom as an expression that

functions as a single unit and whose meaning cannot be worked out from its separate parts.

In addition, the idiom structure in each country is different, so idioms are difficult to predict. Strakšiene (2009) stated idiomatic expressions are a challenging and exciting English vocabulary where the meaning and grammar are unpredictable. It is because the translation of idioms cannot be done word for word.

From the definition that has been mentioned above, we can conclude that idioms are a word, phrase, or even a sentence that has a meaning that is not related to its constituent elements; in other words, it is different from its literal meaning. Therefore, we can say that idioms are difficult to understand.

2.3 Types of Idiomatic Expression

Makkai (1994), in his book "Idiomatic Structures in English," divided idiomatic expressions into two types, lexemic idioms and sememic idioms. Sememic idioms include proverbs, and their form is almost similar to the structure of the sentence. Meanwhile, lexemic idioms are made up of several nominal free forms. They must also create a false belief of uninvolved listeners. In this study, the researcher only used lexemic idioms because, based on the data analyzed, they were only in the form of lexemic, not sememic. So that, the researcher did not discuss sememic idioms in this study. The lexemic idioms are divided into six types, they are:

2.2.1 Phrasal Verb Idiom

Phrasal verb Idioms consists of the verb (go, break, come) and particle. The particle can be a Particle (a, an, the) or preposition (up, in, down). For example, '*break down*' means does not work, '*stay out*' means *out of the house*.

2.2.2 Tournure Idiom

Tournure idiom is the largest idiom of all idiom types. It consists of at least three words which are mostly verbs. This type divided into several parts, they are :

a) The form contains the compulsory "it." Example :

- *Look it up online* means *search on the internet*.
- *Get along with it* means *harmonious*.

b) The form contains a definite article. Example :

- *Break a leg* (to wish someone luck)

c) The form contains an indefinite article. Example :

- *To do a guy* (disappear secretly)

d) The form contains an irreversible binomial. Example :

- *Sixes and seven* means *feel confused*.
- *Back and forth* means *walk to a point, then come back again and again*.

e) There is a direct object, and the following modifier follows the primary verb.

Example: *To build a castle in the air* (to make an impossible plan)

f) The form preceded by a verb and not followed by a direct object, but a preposition followed by a noun or nothing.

Example: *to dance on the air* means *to get hanged*

g) The form is preceded by 'Be.'

Example: *to be above-board* means *to be out in the open, honest*.

2.2.3 Irreversible Binomial Idiom

The form consists of two words with a conjunction in the middle, and the structure is fixed. Example :

- *Romeo and Juliette* is a symbol of true love.
- *Tom and Jerry* mean they could not get along.

2.2.4 Phrasal Compound Idiom

The form contains primarily nominal made up of Adjective + Noun, Noun + Noun, Adverb + Noun. For example, *blackmail* means *any payment forced by intimidation*, and *bookworm* means *a person committed to reading or studying*.

2.2.5 Incorporating Verbs Idiom

This type has four forms and separated by (-)

- Noun-verb

Example: *sight-see* means to visit a *famous place*.

- Adjective-noun

Example: *black-mail* means *demanding money by making threats*.

- Noun-noun

Example: *boot-leg* means *made and sold illegally*.

- Adjective-verb

Example: *white-wash* means an attempt means *trying to hide unpleasant things of something*.

2.2.6 Pseudio-Idioms

This type of idiom can cause misunderstanding of information for an inaccurate listener. Example: *cranberry*. It is a berry produced by the genus *oxycoccus* that has a bright colour. The phrase '*make a cranberry face*' means *the face becomes red*.

2.4 The Use of Idiomatic Expressions

Idiomatic expressions are things we often see (in written form) and hear. We see and hear a lot of idioms in all kinds of speaking and writing. Idiomatic expressions are used to choose the proper diction in writing and speaking for better variety and improved qualifications. They are very common in everyday conversation and popular journalism. However, idioms are also used in more formal contexts, such as academic essays, business reports, and debates. Here are the uses of idiomatic expressions in a debate:

- a. To emphasis

Example: They have to be sorted out. (It means should be dismissed)

- b. To give an agreement with the previous speaker

Example:

Chris: Though you say the public can trust the scientists, they can't trust

President Trump. Are you and your running mate, Senator Harris contributing to that fear?

Biden: No more than question you just asked him. You pointed out he put pressure and disagrees with his own scientist.

- c. To comment or describe someone or something.

Example: China ate your lunch. (Means China wants to control you)

- d. To comment or describe a situation

Example: It's almost like a ghost town. (Means like an uninhabited city)

- e. To catch the voter's eye

Example: A debt of dishonor instead of the usual debt of the usual honor.

(Means a moral debt owed to someone rather than a financial debt)

- f. To indicate membership in a specific group.

Example: You have treated the black community about as bad as anybody in this country. (Black community means a community of people with black skin, not a group called 'black')

- g. To make a satire

Example: Keep yapping, man (Means you better shut up)

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter explained the findings of the data and the discussion that has been presented in the previous chapter. In addition, the findings are then discussed again to answer the research question. The finding is based on the results of data analysis from this study showing the types of idiomatic expressions and their uses. Furthermore, the discussion examined the analysis of research findings.

3.1 Research Findings

This chapter showed the data presented from the first presidential debate 2020 between Donald Trump and Joe Biden. In this case, the data of idiomatic expressions found in the first presidential 2020 are analyzed using the theory of types of idiomatic expressions.

In this chapter, data presentations are obtained from the first presidential debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden uploaded by the Noticias Telemundo youtube channel with a duration of 1 hour 39 minutes and 38 seconds or 99 minutes 38 seconds. The data presentations are analyzed dialogue by dialogue, and if there are repeat words, phrases, or sentences, they are analyzed once only.

3.1.1 Types of Idiomatic Expressions

This study analyzed the types of idiomatic expressions found and used in the first presidential debate 2020. After the researcher analyzed the debate, 59 types of idiomatic expressions are used in this debate, are 36 Phrasal Verb Idiom, 11 Phrasal Compound Idiom, 4 Tournure Idiom, 1 Irreversible Binomial Idiom, 5 Incorporating Verb Idiom and 2 Pseudo Idioms.

3.1.1.1 Datum 1

This datum was obtained from the second dialogue that Donald Trump spoke in 6.14 minute. The idiomatic types found in datum 1 are Phrasal verb Idiom and Phrasal Compound Idioms. The data are presented in the table below:

No	Idiomatic Expressions	Word	Phrase	Sentence	Types Of Idiomatic Expressions
1	Whitehouse	✓			Phrasal Compound Idiom
2	Outstanding	✓			Phrasal Compound Idiom
3	Give it up		✓		Phrasal Verb Idiom

Table 1. Idiomatic Expression in the dialogue at 6.14 minutes

In the third line (see appendix 1, pg 70), the researcher found Phrasal Compound Idiom. The word of Whitehouse can be classified as Phrasal Compound Idiom because it contains Adjective + Noun. Donald said, "We have the senate, we

have the **Whitehouse**, and we have a phenomenal nominee respected by all top top academic good in every way good in every way." Of course, it does not mean that they have the same house with white colour. Still, he wants to emphasize that he has become part of the United States government building and has a senate to give a great chance to be re-elected as President of the United States in the next period.

In the eighth line (see appendix 1, pg 70), the researcher found Phrasal Compound idiom because the word Outstanding contains Adverb + Noun. As Trump's utterance "So I think that she will be **outstanding** she's going to be as good as anybody that has served on that court." in that sentence, Trump intends to express his opinion that Coney Barret will be an extraordinary judge like the previous judges who have served the court.

Last, in the sixteenth line (see appendix 1, pg 70), the word Give it up is Phrasal Verb Idiom because the phrase consists of Verb + Particle. As Trump's utterance "There's no way they would **give it up**." Trump uttered that sentence to emphasize that people in the democratic party cannot carry out government duties.

3.1.1.2 Datum 2

This datum was obtained from the dialogue that Joe Biden spoke in the 7.41 minute. The idiomatic types found in dialogue 2 are Phrasal Verb Idioms, Phrasal Compound Idioms, and Tournure Idioms. The data are presented in the table below:

No	Idiomatic Expressions	Word	Phrase	Sentence	Types Of Idiomatic Expressions
1	Looking forward		✓		Phrasal Verb Idiom
2	Have a right		✓		Tournure Idiom
3	Have a say		✓		Tournure Idiom
4	Supreme court		✓		Phrasal Compound Idiom
5	Made it clear		✓		Tournure Idiom
6	Get rid of		✓		Phrasal Verb Idiom
7	Struck down		✓		Phrasal Verb Idiom
8	Taken away		✓		Phrasal Verb Idiom

Table 2. Idiomatic Expression in the dialogue 7.41 minutes

In the first line of the fourth dialogue (see appendix 2, pg 71), the researcher found Phrasal Verb Idiom. The phrase Looking forward can be classified as Phrasal Verb Idiom because it contains Verb + Particle. So, the researcher found the word Looking forward, followed by Particle 'to.'. So that, the use of this phrase in the sentence uttered by Biden “Thank you for doing this and **looking forward** to this, Mr. president.” He showed the phrase to President Trump to get Donald to pay attention to what Biden was saying.

In the third line (see appendix 2, pg 71), the researcher found two Tournure Idioms: Have a right and Have a say. They are as Tournure idiom because they contain the definite article. In the third line, the researcher found the Phrasal Compound idiom because the word Supreme Court contains Adjective + Noun. The phrases are Have a right which means entitled, Have a say which means to speak, and Supreme court, which means the highest court at the court level. Those phrases used

in Biden's sentence 'I uh the American people **have a right to have a say** in who the Supreme Court nominee is' to express his opinion that according to him, the American people have the authority to determine who deserves to occupy the highest court seat in America.

In the twelve lines (see appendix 2, pg 71), the word Made it clear is a Tournure Idiom because the phrase contains the compulsory it. Therefore, the sentence President's made it clear has the meaning of the President's statement. So that, the use of this phrase in the sentence uttered by Biden 'Now what's stake here is President's **made it clear**' is to emphasize that in the debate, the President's statement is at stake, such as what has become the aim of the presidential debate, that is to provide views to the public on who is they have to choose.

Next, in the fourteenth line (see appendix 2, pg 71), the phrase Get rid of is a Phrasal Verb Idiom because the phrase consists of Verb + Particle. Hence, the use of this phrase in the sentence uttered by Biden, 'He wants to **get rid of** the affordable care act,' to express his opinion which, according to Biden, Trump wants to remove affordable health programs.

In the twentieth line (see appendix 2, pg 71), the phrase Struck down is classified into Phrasal Verb Idiom because it consists of Verb + Particle. Thus, struck down has the meaning of being cancelled. So that the use of this phrase in the sentence pronounced by Biden 'The other thing is on the court and if it's **struck down**, what

happens? Women's right are fundamentally changed' is to express her opinion that if the affordable health program is cancelled, the rights that women should obtain will fundamentally change.

Last, in the twenty-seventh line (see appendix 2, pg 71), the phrase Taken away is included in Phrasal Verb Idiom because it consists of Verb + Particle. The phrase Taken away has the meaning 'brought home or brought away'. So that the phrase Taken away that is used by Biden in his sentence 'There's a hundred million people with pre-existing conditions and they'll be **taken away** as well' is to say that the people who have the congenital disease will be brought home.

3.1.1.3 Datum 3

Datum 3 was obtained from the dialogue that Joe Biden spoke in the 10.46 minute. There is only one idiomatic type found in this dialogue that is Phrasal Compound Idiom. The data are presented in the table below:

No	Idiomatic Expressions	Word	Phrase	Sentence	Types Of Idiomatic Expressions
1	Obamacare	✓			Phrasal Compound Idiom

Table 3. Idiomatic Expression in the dialogue 10.46 minutes

In the second line of the fourth dialogue (see appendix 3, pg 72), the researcher found Phrasal Compound Idiom. The word Obamacare can be classified as Phrasal Compound Idiom because it consists of Noun + Noun. So that the word Obamacare that is used by Biden in his sentence “He knows that uh what I proposed what I proposed is that uh we expand Obamacare and we increase it we do not wipe any and one of the big debates we had with 23 of my colleagues trying to win this nomination that I won” is to reveal that under his administration if he becomes elected President, he will continue Obamacare which was formed since the administration of Barack Obama.

3.1.1.4 Datum 4

This datum was obtained from the dialogue that Joe Biden spoke in the 11.24 minute. This dialogue also found only one type of idiomatic, that is Phrasal Verb Idiom. Therefore, the data are presented in the table below:

No	Idiomatic Expressions	Word	Phrase	Sentence	Types Of Idiomatic Expressions
1	Wipe out		✓		Phrasal Verb Idiom
2	Strike down		✓		Phrasal Verb Idiom

Table 4. Idiomatic Expression in the dialogue 11.24 minutes

In the third line of the fourth dialogue (see appendix 4, pg 73), the researcher found Phrasal Verb Idiom. The phrase Wipe out can be classified as Phrasal Verb

Idiom because it contains Verb + Particle. The use of this phrase in a sentence pronounced by Biden, 'It's going to wipe out pre-existing condition', is to state that an agreement that has been agreed will overcome the condition of people who have a history of the disease.

In the seventh line (see appendix 4, pg 73), the researcher also found the Phrasal Verb idiom because the phrase Strike down also contains Verb + Particle. Thus, from Joe Biden's words, 'What does it mean for them? Going forward if you **strike down** the affordable care act,' addressed to Donald Trump with the intention of Trump to admit or clarify that Donald disagrees with Joe, who wants to continue the Obamacare program, in other words, Trump wants to stop the Obamacare program.

3.1.1.5 Datum 5

Datum 5 was obtained from the dialogue that Donald Trump spoke in the 14.27 minute. The idiomatic types found in this dialogue 50 are Phrasal Verb Idiom and Tournure Idioms. The data are presented in the table below:

No	Idiomatic Expressions	Word	Phrase	Sentence	Types Of Idiomatic Expressions
1	Coming down		✓		Phrasal Verb Idiom
2	Take a look		✓		Tournure Idiom

Table 5. Idiomatic Expression in the dialogue 14.27 minutes

In the fifth line of the fiftieth dialogue (see appendix 5, pg 73), the researcher found Phrasal Verb Idiom. The phrase Coming down can be classified as Phrasal Verb Idiom because it contains Verb + Particle. The phrase Coming down has the meaning of each word, but the phrase Coming down has the meaning 'down' in idiom form. So that the use of that phrase in Trump's sentence, 'Drug prices will be **coming down** 80 or 90 percent', is to declare or announce the price of the drug will be down or become cheaper, that is 80 or 90 percent.

In the eleventh line (see appendix 5, pg 73), the researcher also found Tournure idiom because the phrase Take a look contains definite compulsory. For example, the phrase Take a look at Trump's sentence '**Take a look** at all of the drugs that we're doing prescription drug prices' aims Trump to ask everyone to pay attention and see how high the cost of drugs purchased by prescription so that in the previous sentence Trump stated that he would cut or reduce drug prices by 80 to 90%.

3.1.1.6 Datum 6

This datum was obtained from the dialogue that Donald Trump spoke in the 20.47 minute. The idiomatic types found in this dialogue is and Phrasal Compound Idioms. The data are presented in the table below:

No	Idiomatic Expressions	Word	Phrase	Sentence	Types Of Idiomatic Expressions
1	Keep yapping		✓		Phrasal Compound Idiom

Table 6. Idiomatic Expression in the dialogue 20.47 minutes

In the first line of the 90th dialogue (see appendix 6, pg 74), the researcher found Phrasal Verb Idiom. The phrase Keep yapping can be classified as a Phrasal Verb Idiom because it contains Verb + Noun. Trump said, 'Keep yapping, man', in which Trump addressed this sentence to Joe Biden. The sentence was said to emphasize that everything Joe Biden said was like nothing, just nonsense because Trump thought that everyone understood that Biden did nothing during his 47 years in office.

3.1.1.7 Datum 7

This datum was obtained from the dialogue that Joe Biden spoke in the 21.45 minute. The idiomatic types found in the 92nd dialogue are Phrasal Verb Idiom and Pseudo Idiom. The data are presented in the table below:

No	Idiomatic Expressions	Word	Phrase	Sentence	Types Of Idiomatic Expressions
1	Laid out		✓		Phrasal Verb Idiom
2	Get out		✓		Phrasal Verb Idiom
3	Bunker	✓			Pseudo Idiom

Table 7. Idiomatic Expression in the dialogue 21.45 minutes

In the nineteenth line of the 92nd dialogue (see appendix 7, pg 75), the researcher found Phrasal Verb Idiom. The phrase Laid out can be classified as Phrasal Verb Idiom because it consists of Verb + Particle. The phrase Laid out, which Biden pronounced in the sentence 'I **laid out** back in March exactly what we should be doing and I laid out again in July what we should be doing.' aims to emphasize that in March, he had and made plans on what the government should do. In other words, it seeks to refute Trump's claims in which he claims that during his 47 years in office, Biden was seen as doing nothing.

In the twenty-fifth line (see appendix 7, pg 75), the researcher also found the Phrasal Verb idiom because the phrase Get out consists of Verb + Particle. Last, in the twenty-fifth line, the researcher found the word Bunker (see appendix 7, pg 75) classified as Pseudo Idiom because it can confuse the listener in translating this word. The use of those phrases in the sentence uttered by Biden 'You should **get out** of your **bunker** and get out of the sand trap' is to express his suggestion that the President should appear and take action and hold a meeting between Republicans and Democrats to discuss funding to save their people.

3.1.1.8 Datum 8

Datum 8 was obtained from the dialogue that Joe Biden spoke in the 29.24 minutes. The idiomatic type found in dialogue 116 is only Phrasal Verb Idiom. The data are presented in the table below:

No	Idiomatic Expressions	Word	Phrase	Sentence	Types Of Idiomatic Expressions
1	Pointed out		✓		Phrasal Verb Idiom

Table 8. Idiomatic Expression in the dialogue 29.24 minutes

In the first line of the 116th dialogue (see appendix 8, pg 75), the researcher found Phrasal Verb Idiom. The phrase Pointed out can be classified as Phrasal Verb Idiom because it consists of Verb + Particle. The researcher found the phrase Pointed out, which is included in the Phrasal Verb idiom, a combination of the words point and out. The use of this phrase in a sentence pronounced by Biden, 'You **pointed out** he puts pressure and disagree with his own scientist' is to make it clear that Chris, through his questions, has shown Trump's disapproval of his scientists.

3.1.1.9 Datum 9

This datum was obtained from the dialogue that Donald Trump spoke in the 30.56 minutes. The idiomatic type found in dialogue 129 is Phrasal Verb Idiom only. The data are presented in the table below:

No	Idiomatic Expressions	Word	Phrase	Sentence	Types Of Idiomatic Expressions
1	Put through		✓		Phrasal Verb Idiom

Table 9. Idiomatic Expression in the dialogue 30.56 minutes

In the second line of the 129th dialogue (see appendix 9, pg 76), the researcher found Phrasal Verb Idiom. The phrase Put through can be classified as Phrasal Verb Idiom because it contains Verb + Particle. The sentence uttered by Trump, 'If you would have had the charge of what I was put through' means 'experience'. So put, with this sentence, Trump aims to say, 'If you were me.'

3.1.1.10 Datum 10

This datum was obtained from the dialogue that Joe Biden spoke in the 33.41 minutes. The idiomatic type found in dialogue 146 is Phrasal Verb Idioms only. The data are presented in the table below:

No	Idiomatic Expressions	Word	Phrase	Sentence	Types Of Idiomatic Expressions
1	Shows up		✓		Phrasal Verb Idiom

Table 10. Idiomatic Expression in the dialogue 33.41 minutes

In the third line of the 146th dialogue (see appendix 10, pg 76), the researcher found Phrasal Verb Idiom. The phrase Shows up can be classified as Phrasal Verb

Idiom because it contains Verb + Particle. The phrase Shows up, which means it appears, not shows. So the use of this phrase in the sentence 'He **shows up** with the biggest mask I've ever seen' reveal that Biden appeared wearing the most oversized mask Trump has ever seen. Of course, the statement was based on his disinterest in wearing a mask he thought was otherwise necessary.

3.1.1.11 Datum 11

Datum 11 was obtained from the dialogue that Donald Trump spoke in the 36.57 minutes. The idiomatic types found in dialogue 179 are Phrasal Verb Idioms, Incorporating Verb Idioms, and Phrasal Compound Idioms. The data are presented in the table below:

No	Idiomatic Expressions	Word	Phrase	Sentence	Types Of Idiomatic Expressions
1	Closed it down		✓		Phrasal Verb Idiom
2	Put back		✓		Phrasal Verb Idiom
3	Workforces	✓			Phrasal Compound idiom
4	Democrat-run		✓		Incorporating Verb Idiom
5	Came out		✓		Phrasal Verb Idiom
6	Coming back		✓		Phrasal Verb Idiom
7	Come in		✓		Phrasal Verb Idiom

Table 11. Idiomatic Expression in the dialogue 36.57 minutes

In the first line of the fourth dialogue (see appendix 11, pg 76), the researcher found Tournure Idiom. The phrase Closed it down can be classified as Phrasal Verb Idiom because it consists of Verb + Particle. Thus, the phrase Closed it down has the original meaning of closing. However, the phrase in Trump's sentence, 'We **closed it down** because of the China plague', state that economic activity has been stopped or stopped economic activities because of the epidemic caused by China.

In the ninth line (see appendix 11, pg 76), the researcher also found the Phrasal Verb idiom because the phrase Put back contains the Verb + Particle. Then, also in the ninth line (see appendix 11, pg 76), the word Workforce is included in Phrasal Compound Idiom because it consists of Verb + Noun. Furthermore, on the ninth line of the dialogue, two phrases are found in one sentence. The first is Put back, which means 'put in' and Workforce, which means labour. Trump's use of these phrases in his sentence 'We had 10.4 million people in a four month that we've **put back** into the **workforce**' to show that he (Trump) over four months has re-entered 10.4 million people to be a worker or labour.

Besides, in the fourteenth line (see appendix 11, pg 77), the phrase Democrat-run is classified into Incorporating Idiom because it consists of Noun + Verb and separated by -. Of course, we do not mean that it is democratic running, but rather that something is carried out democratically. So that the use of this phrase by Trump in his sentence 'You take a look at what's happening of your **Democrat-run** states were they have these tough shutdowns' to show his disagreement with democratic

currents that want to close down the states of the United States which are managed by democracy.

In the sixteenth line, the researcher found Phrasal Verb Idiom in a phrase of Came out (see appendix 11, pg 77). It is a Phrasal Verb Idiom because it consists of Verb + Particle. The phrase in Trump's utterance 'One of them **came out** last week' sentence is to inform that representatives of the democrats declared that their state would reopen on November 9.

Next, in the twenty-ninth line (see appendix 11, pg 77), the phrase Coming back is included in Phrasal Verb Idiom because it consists of Verb + Particle. The phrase coming back means again. It does look as if the word coming is not interpreted. The phrase Coming back in the sentence uttered by Trump 'Our country will be **coming back** incredibly well setting records as it does it' to express Trump's belief in his country that the condition of the United States will soon recover and set a record like previous times.

Last, in the thirtieth line (see appendix 11, pg 77), the researcher also found Phrasal Verb Idiom in the phrase Come in. It is because the phrase consists of Verb + Particle. So the phrase Come in means enter. As is well known, Trump is very much against closing down the United States of America. So that the use of the phrase in Trump's sentence, 'We don't need somebody to **come in** and say let's shut it down,' aims to emphasize that he doesn't want anyone to change his mind to keep his country

open. In other words, it was meant to reveal that he didn't want anyone to interfere with what he had decided.

3.1.1.12 Datum 12

This datum was obtained from the dialogue that Donald Trump spoke in the 41.05 minutes. The idiomatic types found in dialogue 160 are Phrasal Verb Idioms and Phrasal Compound Idioms. The data are presented in the table below:

No	Idiomatic Expressions	Word	Phrase	Sentence	Types Of Idiomatic Expressions
1	Ghost town		✓		Phrasal Compound Idiom
2	Get back		✓		Phrasal Verb Idiom

Table 12. Idiomatic Expression in the dialogue 41.05 minutes

In the fifth line of the 160th dialogue (see appendix 12, pg 78), the researcher found Phrasal Compound Idiom. The phrase Ghost town can be classified as Phrasal Verb Idiom because it consists of Noun + Noun. Trump uses the phrase 'It's almost like a **ghost town**' to describe the current situation in New York, to be precise, during the Covid-19 disaster. In other words, what Trump meant was that New York was now a lonely city.

In the sixth line (see appendix 12, pg 78), the researcher found Phrasal Verb Idiom because the phrase Get back consists of Verb + Particle. The phrase Get back,

included in the Phrasal Verb idiom, has the meaning of 'return'. The use of this phrase in Trump's phrase 'They want to get back to their lives' is to express that New York people want to return to their pre-pandemic life based on the situation he saw.

3.1.1.13 Datum 13

Datum 13 was obtained from the dialogue that Joe Biden spoke in the 47.35 minutes. The idiomatic types found in dialogue 229 are Phrasal Verb Idiom and Phrasal Compound Idioms. The data are presented in the table below:

No	Idiomatic Expressions	Word	Phrase	Sentence	Types Of Idiomatic Expressions
1	Bring it back		✓		Phrasal Verb Idiom
2	Booming economy		✓		Phrasal Compound Idiom

Table 13. Idiomatic Expression in the dialogue 47.35 minutes

In the second line of the 229th dialogue (see appendix 13, pg 78), the researcher found Phrasal Verb Idiom. The phrase Bring it back can be classified as Phrasal Verb Idiom because it consists of Verb + Particle. America experienced recession and a history of poor economic growth before the Obama-Biden administration. However, during the Obama-Biden administration, the economy in America developed very rapidly. So that the use of this phrase in the sentence uttered by Biden, "I was asked

to **bring it back**", is to state that Obama-Biden is asked to improve the economy and restore the glory of the American economy.

In the fourth line (see appendix 13, pg 84), the researcher also found Phrasal Compound Idiom because the phrase Booming economy consists of Verb + Noun. The phrase in Biden's sentence 'We handed him a **booming economy**' aims to express an economy that is above the peak of its glory. Thus, the use of this phrase by Joe Biden to emphasize that when the transfer of power to the seat of the United States administration or the change of President from Obama to Trump, they (Obama and Biden) inherited a rapidly developing economic situation.

3.1.1.14 Datum 14

This datum was obtained from the dialogue that Joe Biden spoke in the 49.12 minutes. The idiomatic type found in dialogue 252 is only Phrasal Compound Idioms. The data are presented in the table below:

No	Idiomatic Expressions	Word	Phrase	Sentence	Types Of Idiomatic Expressions
1	Ate your lunch		✓		Phrasal Compound Idiom

Table 14. Idiomatic Expression in the dialogue 49.12 minutes

In the first line of the 252nd dialogue (see appendix 14, pg 78), the researcher found Phrasal Compound Idiom. The phrase Ate your lunch can be classified as Phrasal Compound Idiom because it consists of Verb + Noun. The phrase ate your lunch in the first line in the sentence 'China **ate your lunch**, Joe' aims to express his argument against Biden's previous statement, which reads 'China has made perfected the art of the steel'. Trump's use of the phrase aims to express his argument that China wants to rule America in a trade deal.

3.1.1.15 Datum 15

This datum was obtained from the dialogue that Joe Biden spoke in the 53.34 minutes. The idiomatic type found in dialogue 299 is Phrasal Verb Idiom only. The data are presented in the table below:

No	Idiomatic Expressions	Word	Phrase	Sentence	Types Of Idiomatic Expressions
1	Walked away		✓		Phrasal Verb Idiom

Table 15. Idiomatic Expression in the dialogue 53.34 minutes

In the second line of the 299th dialogue (see appendix 15, pg 79), the researcher found Phrasal Verb Idiom. The phrase Walked away can be classified as Phrasal Verb Idiom because it consists of Verb + Particle. Biden uses this phrase in his sentence 'we have never walked away from trying to quite require equity for

everyone equality for the whole of America' to emphasize that they (Biden and his staff) have never stopped trying to demand equality for the American people.

3.1.1.16 Datum 16

This datum was obtained from the dialogue that Donald Trump spoke in the 55.50 minutes. The idiomatic types found in dialogue 306 are Phrasal Verb Idiom, Irreversible Binomial Idiom, and Phrasal Compound Idioms. The data are presented in the table below:

No	Idiomatic Expressions	Word	Phrase	Sentence	Types Of Idiomatic Expressions
1	Black Community		✓		Phrasal Compound Idiom
2	Put out		✓		Phrasal Verb Idiom
3	Law and order		✓		Irreversible Binomial Idiom

Table 16. Idiomatic expression in the dialogue 55.50 minutes

In the third line of the dialogue 306th (see appendix 16, pg 79), the phrase Black community is included in Phrasal Compound Idiom because it consists of Adjective + Noun. What is meant by the black community here is not a community called black but a group of people who have black skin. The sentence 'You treated the **black community** about as bad as anybody in this country' is used to emphasize and

express his opinion about Biden's treatment of black Americans where he (Trump) considers Biden to be unfair or not treat those who have black skin well.

In the twentieth line (see appendix 16, pg 79), the researcher also Phrasal Verb Idiom because the phrase Put out consists of Verb + Particle. In the sentence uttered by Trump, the phrase Put out has a meaning to extinguish. So that, the use of this phrase in a sentence spoken by Trump 'If they called us in Portland, we would **put out** that fire in a half an hour. Still, they don't do it because they're run by radical left democrats' is to state that if only at the time of the fires in Portland and the higher-ups there contacted Trump and his senates, they would have been able to stop the fires in half an hour.

Last, the phrase Law and order (see appendix 16, pg 79) is included in Irreversible Binomial Idiom because that phrase fulfils the criteria, which are Law and order is included in the requirements of A & B mutually complementary. The use of this phrase in the sentences uttered by Trump 'To a point where you don't want to say anything about **law and order** and I'll tell you what the people of this country want and demand law and order and you're afraid to even say it' is to reinforce his claim against Biden in which Trump claims that Biden does not believe in Law and order whereas what the American people want is Law and order.

3.1.1.17 Datum 17

This datum was obtained from the dialogue that Joe Biden spoke in the 58.05 minutes. The idiomatic types found in dialogue 308 are Phrasal Compound Idiom and Phrasal Verb Idiom. The data are presented in the table below:

No	Idiomatic Expressions	Word	Phrase	Sentence	Types Of Idiomatic Expressions
1	Bad apples		✓		Phrasal Compound Idiom
2	Sorted out		✓		Phrasal Verb Idiom

Table 17. Idiomatic expression in the dialogue 58.05 minutes

In the fifth line of the 308th dialogue (see appendix 17, pg 81), the researcher found Phrasal Compound Idiom. The phrase Ghost town can be classified as Phrasal Verb Idiom because it consists of Adjective + Noun. In the sixth line (see appendix 17, pg 81), the researcher found Phrasal Verb Idiom because the phrase Sorted out consists of Verb + Particle. On the fifth and sixth lines of the dialogue, the researcher found two phrases in one sentence, there are Bad apples and Sorted out (see appendix 17, pg 81). It doesn't mean to sort bad apples. The use of these two phrases in Biden's sentence 'But there are some **bad apples** and when they occur when they find them, they have to be **sorted out**' is to describe state guards or police who act unfairly or are not transparent and irresponsible; they must be removed or removed from their posts.

3.1.1.18 Datum 18

This datum was obtained from the dialogue that Joe Biden spoke in the 59.11 minutes. The idiomatic type found in dialogue 310 is only Phrasal Verb Idioms. The data are presented in the table below:

No	Idiomatic Expressions	Word	Phrase	Sentence	Types Of Idiomatic Expressions
1	Run through		✓		Phrasal Verb Idiom
2	Burn down		✓		Phrasal Verb Idiom

Table 18. Idiomatic expression in the dialogue 59.11 minutes

In the first line of the fourth dialogue (see appendix 18, pg 82), the researcher found Phrasal Verb Idiom. The phrase Run through can be classified as Phrasal Verb Idiom because it consists of Verb + Particle. In the second line (see appendix 18, pg 82), the researcher also found Phrasal Verb Idiom because the phrase Burn down consists of Verb + Particle. Trump spoke the lines after Biden said about peaceful protests. So that, the use of these phrases in the sentence Trump 'What is peaceful protest? When they **run through** the town and **burn down** your stores and kill people' is to describe the treatment of protest by people by running around the city and burning every shop they pass and killing people. In other words, there were no peaceful protests but riots.

3.1.1.19 Datum 19

This datum was obtained from the dialogue that Joe Biden spoke in the 60.46 minutes. The idiomatic type found in dialogue 316 is Phrasal Verb Idiom only. The data are presented in the table below:

No	Idiomatic Expressions	Word	Phrase	Sentence	Types Of Idiomatic Expressions
1	Look down		✓		Phrasal Verb Idiom

Table 19. Idiomatic expression in the dialogue 60.46 minutes

In the ninth line of the 316th dialogue (see appendix 19, pg 82), the researcher found Phrasal Compound Idiom. The phrase Look down can be classified as Phrasal Verb Idiom because it consists of Verb + Particle. The phrase Look down does not mean looking downward but condescending or disrespecting. So that the use of this phrase in Biden's sentence 'It's a little bit like how this guy and his friends look down on so many people' is to strengthen his statement in which he claims Trump to be a racist person.

3.1.1.20 Datum 20

This datum was obtained from the dialogue that Joe Biden spoke in the 63.56 minutes. The idiomatic type found in dialogue 335 is Phrasal Verb Idioms only. The data are presented in the table below:

No	Idiomatic Expressions	Word	Phrase	Sentence	Types Of Idiomatic Expressions
1	Burned out		✓		Phrasal Verb Idiom

Table 20. Idiomatic expression in the dialogue 63.56 minutes

In the eighth line of the 335th dialogue (see appendix 20, pg 83), the researcher found Phrasal Compound Idiom. The phrase Burned out can be classified as Phrasal Verb Idiom because it consists of Verb + Particle. In this dialogue, Biden discussed Trump's failure to deal with Covid, which caused problems in the suburbs. The use of this phrase in Biden's sentence, "They are being **burned out** because his refusal to do anything", is to describe the suburbanites who feel tired because Trump refuses to do anything.

3.1.1.21 Datum 21

This datum was obtained from the dialogue that Joe Biden spoke in the 67.21 minutes. The idiomatic type found in dialogue 353 is only Phrasal Verb Idiom. The data are presented in the table below:

No	Idiomatic Expressions	Word	Phrase	Sentence	Types Of Idiomatic Expressions
1	Stay out		✓		Phrasal Verb Idiom

Table 21. Idiomatic expression in the dialogue 67.21 minutes

In the first line of the dialogue 353rd (see appendix 21, pg 83), the researcher found Phrasal Verb Idiom. The phrase Stay out can be classified as Phrasal Verb Idiom because it consists of Verb + Particle. The use of this phrase in the sentence uttered by Biden 'They can't take care of it if he just stay out of the way' is to emphasize that the Trump administration will not be able to deal with the chaos that occurred in Portland if he (Trump) is indifferent.

3.1.1.22 Datum 22

This datum was obtained from the dialogue that Donald Trump spoke in the 69.05 minutes. The idiomatic type found in dialogue 382 is only Incorporating Verb Idiom. The data are presented in the table below:

No	Idiomatic Expressions	Word	Phrase	Sentence	Types Of Idiomatic Expressions
1	Right-wing		✓		Incorporating Verb Idiom
2	Left-wing		✓		Incorporating Verb Idiom

Table 22. Idiomatic expression in the dialogue 69.05 minutes

In the first line of the dialogue 388th (see appendix 22, pg 83), the researcher found Incorporating Idiom because the phrase Right-wing consists of Adjective + Noun and separated by -. Last, in the second line of this dialogue, the researcher also found Incorporating Idiom (see appendix 22, pg 83). The phrase Left-wing is also

included in Incorporating Idiom because it consists of Adjective + Noun and separated by -. There are two phrases used by Trump, Left-wing and Right-wing, in the first and second lines of the dialogue. Whether what is meant by left-wing or right-wing is not a wing in the actual picture but rather like two camps or different groups. Left-wing usually refers to groups that are generally associated with socialist currents of social democracy. Meanwhile, the Right-wing is a group that refers to a segment of the political spectrum that is usually associated with conservatism and classical liberalism. Trump is more towards the right-wing, while Biden is towards the left-wing. So that the use of Left-wing and Right-wing phrases in the sentence 'I would say almost everything I see is from the **left-wing**, not from **right-wing**' is to express that everything or problems he has seen so far are caused by the left-wing or socialist or social democracy

3.1.1.23 Datum 23

This datum was obtained from the dialogue that Donald Trump spoke in the 69.39 minutes. The idiomatic type found in dialogue 434 is Pseudo Idiom only. The data are presented in the table below:

No	Idiomatic Expressions	Word	Phrase	Sentence	Types Of Idiomatic Expressions
1	Antifa	✓			Pseudo Idiom

Table 23. Idiomatic expression in the dialogue 69.39 minutes

In the first line of the 434th dialogue (see appendix 23, pg 83), the researcher found Phrasal Compound Idiom. Antifa can be classified as Pseudo Idiom because it can make the listener confused in translating this word. Antifa itself cannot be interpreted because this is the name of a movement that opposes or opposes a fascist ideology, group, or individual. The sentence Biden 'Antifa is an idea not organization' used to express his opinion about Antifa, which he considers not an organization but an idea to fight a fascist ideology.

3.1.1.24 Datum 24

This datum was obtained from the dialogue that Donald Trump spoke in the 76.33 minutes. The idiomatic type found in dialogue 434 is Phrasal Verb Idiom only. The data are presented in the table below:

No	Idiomatic Expressions	Word	Phrase	Sentence	Types Of Idiomatic Expressions
1	Loaded up		✓		Phrasal Verb Idiom

Table 24. Idiomatic expression in the dialogue 76.33 minutes

In the eighth line of the 434th dialogue (see appendix 24, pg 84), the researcher found Phrasal Compound Idiom. The phrase Loaded up can be classified as Phrasal Verb Idiom because it consists of Verb + Particle. Loaded is a past tense of

the word Load. The word Loaded is combined with the particle up to form a phrase that means fulfilled. So that the use of the phrase in Trump's sentence 'The forest floors are loaded up with trees dead trees that are years old and they're like tinder and leaves and everything else' is used to describe the condition of the soil in an American forest which is filled with trees and dried leaves that fall to the ground, which can cause fires.

3.1.1.25 Datum 25

This datum was obtained from the dialogue that Joe Biden spoke in the 80.09 minutes. The idiomatic types found in this dialogue are Phrasal Verb Idioms and Incorporating Idioms. The data are presented in the table below:

No	Idiomatic Expressions	Word	Phrase	Sentence	Types Of Idiomatic Expressions
1	Bring down		✓		Phrasal Verb Idiom
2	Coal-fired		✓		Incorporating Idiom
3	Oil-fired		✓		Incorporating Idiom
4	Torn down		✓		Phrasal Verb Idiom
5	Ripped down		✓		Phrasal Verb Idiom
6	Gathering up		✓		Phrasal Verb Idiom
7	Tearing down		✓		Phrasal Verb Idiom

Table 25. Idiomatic expression in the dialogue 80.09 minutes

In the third line of the dialogue 447th (see appendix 25, pg 84), the phrase Bring down is included in Phrasal Verb Idiom because it consists of Verb + Particle.

This phrase is included in an idiom because we cannot interpret it literally according to its part. The word Bring down in the sentence has the meaning to lower. So that the use of the phrase in the sentence 'If in fact when our during our administration the recovery act I was able I was in charge able to **bring down** the cost of renewable energy to cheaper than or as cheap as coal and gas and oil' aims to convey the promise which if he is elected President he will reduce the price of renewable energy or make the price of renewable energy cheaper.

In the fourth line (see appendix 25, pg 84), the researcher found Incorporating Idiom. The phrase Coal-fired can be classified as Incorporating Idiom because it contains Noun +Verb and separated by -. In the fifth line (see appendix 25, pg 84), the Phrase Oil-fired also included in Incorporating Idiom because the phrase Oil-fired consists of Noun + Verb and separated by -. The two phrases cannot be taken literally or word for word. Coal-fired means coal-based power plants, while oil-fired means oil-based power plants. So that the use of these two phrases in the sentence Biden 'Nobody's going to build another **coal-fired** plant in America, no one's going to build another **oil-fired** plant in America' is used to emphasize a prohibition in an implied meaning that the American people are no longer allowed to use. Coal and oil-based power plants based on Biden's plan that He will divert all to renewable energy.

Next, in the twenty-third line (see appendix 25, pg 85), there is Phrasal Verb Idiom. The phrase Torn down is classified into Phrasal Verb Idiom because the phrase consists of Verb + Particle. Besides, also in the twenty-third line (see appendix 25, pg 85), the phrase Ripped down is also included in Phrasal Verb Idiom because the phrase consists of Verb + Particle. The two phrases cannot be interpreted word for word, so they are included in an idiom. Torn is a past form of the word tore which originally meant torn. When combined with particle down, the phrase torn down means torn down. Likewise with the word ripped is a past form of the word rip, which also has the original meaning of tearing. When combined with the down particle, the phrase ripped down in Biden's sentence has another meaning, which is tampered with. So the use of the phrases Torn down and Ripped down in the sentence 'Brazil the rainforest of Brazil are being **torn down**, are being **ripped down** more more carbon is absorbed in that rainforest' is used as a reinforcement for Biden's reason for wanting to return to the Paris Accord by using Brazil as an example of the result. Out of the Paris Accord, forests in Brazil are now being cut and destroyed, causing increased carbon absorbed by these forests.

In the twenty-fifth line of this dialogue (see appendix 25, pg 85), the phrase Gathering up is a Phrasal Verb Idiom because the phrase Gathering up consists of Verb + Particle. Gathering up has the meaning of gathering. The use of this phrase in the sentence uttered by Biden 'I would be **gathering up** and making sure we had to

come to the countries of the world' to show a certainty that he will re-join the Paris Accord with other countries.

Last, the phrase Tearing down (see appendix 25, pg 85) is included in Phrasal Verb Idiom because that phrase consists of Verb + Particle. The phrase tearing combined with the particle down forms a phrase that has the meaning of breaking down. So that, the uses of these phrases in the sentence Biden 'Stop. Stop **tearing down** the forest, which calls on all Americans to stop cutting down trees or stop exploiting trees in the woods.

3.1.1.26 Datum 26

This datum was obtained from the dialogue that Joe Biden spoke in the 84.16 minutes. The idiomatic type found in this dialogue is Phrasal Verb Idiom only. The data are presented in the table below:

No	Idiomatic Expressions	Word	Phrase	Sentence	Types Of Idiomatic Expressions
1	Come along		✓		Phrasal Verb Idiom

Table 26. Idiomatic expression in the dialogue 84.16 minutes

In the twenty-ninth line of the 464th dialogue (see appendix 26, pg 86), the researcher found Phrasal Compound Idiom. The phrase Come along can be classified as Phrasal Verb Idiom because it consists of Verb + Particle. This dialogue concerns

the exit of the United States from the Paris Accord, where one of the goals of the Paris Accord is to hold down the rate of temperature or overcome global warming. Global warming causes certain areas of America to experience floods, hurricanes, and rising sea levels caused by global warming. So the use of this phrase in the sentence uttered by Biden, 'We've got to get them to **come along**' is to put these disasters into the Paris Accord to minimize the occurrence of such disasters again.

3.1.1.27 Datum 27

This datum was obtained from the dialogue that Joe Biden spoke in the 92.44 minutes. The idiomatic type found in this dialogue is only Phrasal Verb Idiom. The data are presented in the table below:

No	Idiomatic Expressions	Word	Phrase	Sentence	Types Of Idiomatic Expressions
1	Get in		✓		Phrasal Verb Idiom

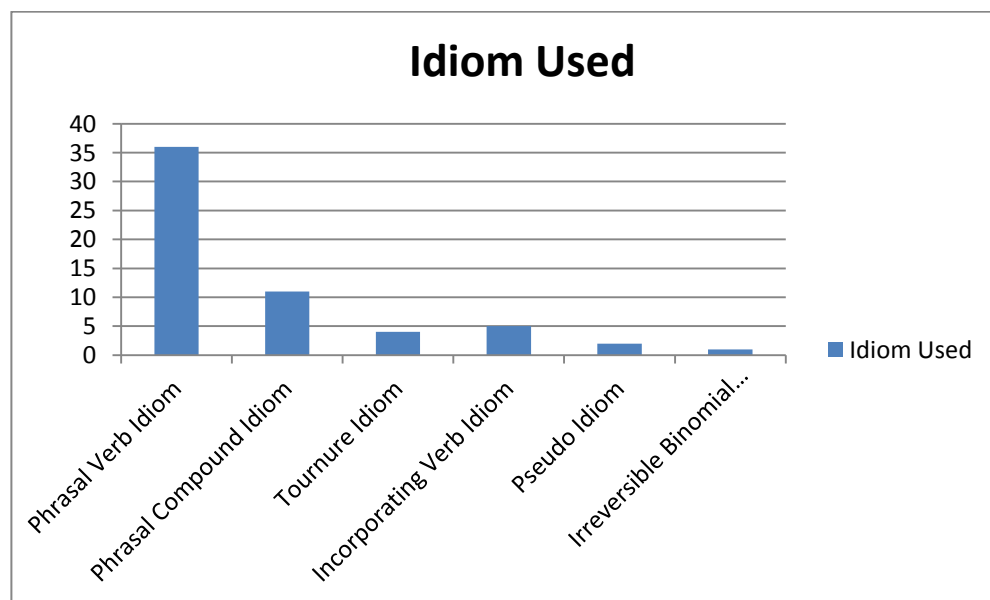
Table 27. Idiomatic expression in the dialogue 92.44 minutes

In the fifth line of the 518th dialogue (see appendix 27, pg 86), the researcher found Phrasal Compound Idiom. The phrase Get in can be classified as Phrasal Verb Idiom because it consists of Verb + Particle. The use of this phrase in the sentence pronounced by Biden, 'If it doesn't **get in** until the seventh eight ninths it should still

be counted' is to emphasize that even if the ballot does not arrive until the seventh eighth and ninth day, the vote must still be counted.

3.1 Discussion

This research discussed the types of idiomatic expressions used in a presidential debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden uploaded on the YouTube channel Noticias Telemundo. Besides that, this study also analyzed how Donald Trump and Joe Biden used these idioms. As the result of this study, there were fifty-nine types of idiomatic expressions. They are 36 Phrasal Verb Idioms, 11 Phrasal Compound Idioms, 1 Irreversible Binomial Idioms, 4 Tournure Idioms, and 5 Incorporating Verb Idioms, and 2 Pseudo Idioms.



In this study, from all the data collected, we can conclude that the Phrasal Verb idiom is the type of idiom that is most often found or dominant. It is because phrasal verb idioms are included in idioms that are commonly used in everyday life. In addition, some phrasal verb idioms are not difficult to interpret, so it is easy for even non-native speakers to use them. Besides that, the irreversible binomial idiom is the least used idiom type in this study because the binomial idiom irreversible form itself is a form that we cannot change, so we cannot use it just like that. The only irreversible binomial idiom found in the object of this study is the phrase Law and Order. The structure of the phrase cannot be changed, such as the example of Order and Law. It is the same as when we say Macaroni and Cheese, not Cheese and Macaroni.

The presidential debate is a debate held before the presidential election which brings together two presidential candidates. This debate aimed to convey both the vision and mission of a presidential candidate, from which the submission will provide views of the citizens or voters on whom they will make their choice. In the debate, candidates must pay attention to the language they used. The language used greatly influences the success of the debate (Milandasari: 377). It also can be used as a tool to raise appetite, influence or convince listeners, create a certain mood, strengthen the effect on the ideas conveyed (Al-Ma'ruf, 2010: 18). In this first Presidential debate, the two strongest candidates, Donald Trump who is the 45th

President of the United States of America, brought together Joe Biden, the vice president of Barack Obama or the 44th vice President.

In this study, the researcher used the theory from Makkai (1994) about idiomatic expression. According to Makkai (1994), idioms are divided into two types, namely lexemic and sememic. In this research, the researcher only analyzed the lexemic idiom. Because of all the data obtained, it is only suitable to be analyzed using lexemic idioms because all data are only in the form of words or phrases, not in sentences that can be analyzed using the sememic idiom. In his book, *Idiom Structure in English*, Lexemic idioms is divided into six types; they are Phrasal Verb Idioms, Phrasal Compound Idioms, Tournure Idioms, Irreversible Binomial Idioms, Incorporating Verb idioms and Pseudo idioms.

This research has similarities with previous studies. The most prominent similarity is in the classification of idiomatic types contained in the object of research. Several previous studies developed by Anastasia & Eripuddin (2019), Mabruroh (2015), and Rosyada (2019) also used the same theory, namely theory from Makkai, to classify idiomatic types based on the data that has been collected. From the three previous studies mentioned, using the same theory as this research, this study found the same findings as the research conducted by Mabruroh (2015) and Anastasia & Eripudin (2019); the data found was dominated by phrasal verbs idiom. Meanwhile, the study conducted by Rosyada (2019) used more Irreversible Binomial Idioms in song lyrics that are the object of research; this is because Irreversible Binomial

Idioms have a combination of images containing two or more words in which there is a conjunction between the two words. While in this study which used debate as to the object of research, phrasal verb idioms were the type of idiom that is most widely used because it is the type of idiom that is most commonly used in everyday life and some phrasal verb idioms there is also an emphasis on meaning, so it is suitable for use in debate to strengthen a candidate's argument.

From all previous studies, apart from having similarities, this research also has differences in several ways; in Anastasia & Eripuddin's (2019) study, besides discussing types, in the second discussion, they discussed contextual meaning. In the study developed by Mabruroh (2015) discussed the problem of understanding idioms besides discussing idiomatic types. Whereas in the research written by Udianti, Aryani, Putra (2020) used a different theory from this research, that was by using the theory of Seidl and McMordie (1988) in analyzing Phrasal Verb Idioms, Palmer's (1981), and Spear's (2005) in analyzing meaning. Meanwhile, in this study, besides analyzing the idiomatic expression type using Makkai's theory, the researcher also discussed how idiomatic expressions are used, to be precise, by Donald Trump and Joe Biden. So that in terms of objects, there are very prominent differences from previous studies.

Based on the research topic and the data that has been analyzed, this study provided readers with knowledge of the types of idioms based on their structure or constituent elements. Apart from that, this research also included information about

how these idioms are used concerning the purpose of using these idioms. Besides having advantages, of course, this research also has drawbacks. This study only examined the lexemic idiom, but not sememic because based on the data analyzed, they were only in the form of lexemic, not sememic . It is hoped that the following researchers can complete this research with the shortcomings that have been mentioned.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents the conclusions of the research that has been carried out and suggestions. With the research object of a presidential debate, it is hoped that it can become a means to deepen idiomatic expressions.

4.1 Conclusion

From the analyzed data, we can conclude that the researcher found all types of idiomatic expressions by applying Makkai's (1994) theory in the first presidential debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden. There were fifty-nine types of idiomatic expressions. They were 36 Phrasal Verb Idioms, 11 Phrasal Compound Idioms, 1 Irreversible Binomial Idioms, 4 Tournure Idioms, and 5 Incorporating Verb Idioms, and 2 Pseudo Idioms. Besides that, Phrasal Verb Idioms are the dominant type in this research.

In how Donald Trump and Joe Biden used the idiom, precisely the purpose or use of the idiom used is used for various purposes. These idioms aimed to emphasis, express arguments, express satire, ask for attention, or describe something. One example is the idiom used by Donald Trump, which is addressed to Joe Biden. He said, "Keep Yapping, Man". It doesn't mean Trump is telling Biden to go on rambling on, but rather an insinuation for Biden to stop talking. Another example is the idiom used by Joe Biden in his sentence, "But there are some bad apples". Biden

was also not talking about a broken apple or a rotten apple, but rather describing some officials who act unfairly and are not transparent. In the discourse of this debate, many idioms used by Americans contain the word "apple". It is because apples are very popular in American society. The saying "As American as apple pie" is interpreted as a symbol of American pride which also describes American culture. Therefore, in addition, to classify the idioms used, the researcher also analyzed how these idioms are used concerning the purpose of these idioms.

4.2 Suggestion

For readers interested in idiomatic expressions and who want to examine objects other than literary works, reading this final assignment will help further researchers look for other objects as a form of renewal. Therefore, reading this thesis is expected to be of great help to future researchers.

In addition, this study is also helpful for future researchers interested in idiomatic expressions, whether using the same or different theories. The next researcher can also use the same or different object of study; for example, not wanting to use objects from literary works, the next researcher can use talk shows or other types of objects where there are idiomatic expressions.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



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APPENDIXES

Datum 1 (06.14)

Donald Trump : Thank you very much Chris. I will tell you very simple we won the election. Elections have consequences. We have the senate, we have the **Whitehouse**, and we have a phenomenal nomine respected by all top top academic good in every way good in every way. In fact, some of her biggest endorsers are very liberal people from Notre Dame and other places. So I think she's going to be fantastic have plenty of time even we did it after the election itself. I have a lot of time after the election as you know. So I think that she will be **outstanding** she's going to be as good as anybody that has served on that court. We really feel that we have a professor at Notre Dame highly respected by all said she's the single greatest student he's ever had he's been a professor for a long time at a great school and we just we won the election and therefore we have the right to choose her and very few people knowingly would say otherwise and by the way the democrats they wouldn't even think about not doing it if had the only difference is they'd try and do it faster. There's no way they would **give it up**. They had Merrick Garland but the problem is they didn't have the election so they were stopped and probably they would happen in

reverse, also definitely would happen in reverse. So we won the election and we have the right to do it, Chris

Datum 2 (07.41)

Joe Biden : First of all, um thank you for doing this and **looking forward** to this Mr. president. I uh the American people **have a right** to **have a say** in who the **supreme court** nominee is and that say occurs when they vote for a united states senators and when they vote for the president united states. They're not going to get that chance now because we're in the middle of an election already. Election has already started. Tens of thousands of people have already voted and so the thing that should happen is we should wait. We should wait and see what the outcome of this election is because that's the only way the American people get to express their view is by who they elect as president and who they elect as vice president. Now what's at stake here is the president's **made it clear**. He wants to **get rid of** the affordable care act. He's been running on that he ran on that and he's been governing on that. He's in the supreme court right now trying to get rid of the affordable care act which uh will strip 20 million people from having insurance health insurance now if, if they if it goes into court and uh the justice and I have nothing. I'm not opposed to the justices. She seems like a very fine person but she's written before she went in the

bench which is her right that she thinks that the affordable care act is not constitutional. The other thing is on the court and if it's **struck down** what happens. Women's rights are fundamentally changed. Once again, a woman could be helped pay more money because has a pre-existing condition of pregnancy. We were able to they were able to charge a woman more for the same exact procedure Amanda gets and that ends when we in fact passed the affordable care act and there's a hundred million people have pre-existing conditions and they'll be **taken away** as well. Those pre-existing conditions insurance companies are going to love this and so it's just not appropriate to do this before this election if he wins the election and the senate is democrat a republican then he goes forward if not we should wait until February

Datum 3 (10.46)

Joe Biden : Number one, he, He knows that uh what I proposed what I proposed is that uh we expand **Obamacare** and we increase it we do not wipe any and one of the big debates we had with 23 of my colleagues trying to win this nomination that I won. We're saying that Biden wanted to allow people to have private insurance still they can, they do, they will under my proposal

Datum 4 (11.24)

Joe Biden : The platform of the democratic party is what I in fact approved of what I approved of now here's the deal, the deal is that. It's going to **wipe out** pre-existing condition and by the way the 20 the 200 the 200 000 people that have died on his watch. They're how many of those and have survived. Well, there's seven million people that contracted Covid. What does it mean for them? Going forward if you **strike down** the affordable care act

Datum 5 (14.27)

Donald Trump : First of all I guess I'm debating you not him but that's okay I'm not surprised. Let me just tell you something that there's nothing symbolic. I'm cutting drug prices. I'm going with favorite nations which no president has the courage to do because you're doing against big pharma. Drug prices will be **coming down** 80 or 90 percent. You couldn't have done it during your 47 years period in government but you didn't do it. Nobody's done it. So we're cutting health care. All of the things that we've done I'll give you an example insulin, it's going to it was destroying families, destroying people the cost. I'm getting it far so cheap. It's like wateryou wan to know the truth so cheap. **Take a look** at all of the drugs that we're

doing prescription drug prices. We're going to allow our governors now to go to other countries to buy drug because they pay just a tiny fraction

Datum 6 (20.47)

Donald Trump : **Keep yapping**, man. The people understand you. Yeah 47 years you've done nothing. They understand.

Datum 7 (21.45)

Joe Biden : Good luck. 200,000 dead as you said over seven million infected in the United States. We in fact have five percent four percent of the world's population, twenty percent of the deaths, forty thousand people a day are contracting Covid. In addition to that about between seven fifty and a thousand people are dying when he was presented with that number he said it is what it is. Well, it is what it is because you are who you are. That's why it is the president has no plan. He hasn't laid out anything. He knew all the way back in February, how serious this crisis was. He knew it was a deadly disease. What did he do? He's on tape is acknowledging. He knew it. He said he didn't tell us or give people a warning of it because he didn't want to panic the American people. You don't panic, he panicked. In addition, to that what did he do? He went in and he were insisting that the Chinese,

the people we had on the ground in china should be able to go to Wuhan and determine for themselves how dangerous this was. He did not even ask she to do that. He told us what a great job she was doing. He said we owe him a debt of gratitude for being a transparent with us and what did he do then? He then did nothing. He waited and waited and waited he still doesn't have a plan. I **laid out** back in March exactly what we should be doing and I laid out again in July what we should be doing. We should be providing all the protective gear posts. We should be providing the money, the house has passed in order to be able to go out and get people the help. They need to keep their business open, open schools that cost a lot of money. You should **get out** of your **bunker** and get out of the sand trap and get in in your golf course and go in the oval office and bring together the democrats and republicans and fund what needs to be done know to save lives

Datum 8 (29.24)

Joe Biden : No more than the question you just asked him. You **pointed out** he puts pressure and disagrees with his own scientist

Datum 9 30.56)

Donald Trump : You would have had let me tell you something, Joe. If you would have had the charge of what I was put through, I had to close the greatest economy in the history of our country and by the way now it's being built again

Datum 10 (33.41)

Donald Trump : I don't have I don't wear mess like him every time you see him. He's got a mask. He could be speaking 200 feet away from it. He shows up with the biggest mask I've ever seen. I will say

Datum 11 (36.57)

Donald Trump : So we built the greatest economy in history we closed it down because of the china plague when the plague came in we closed it down which was very hard psychologically to do. He didn't think we should close it down and he was wrong and again two million people would be dead now instead of still 204 thousand people is too much one person is too much should have never happened from China but what happened is we closed it down and now we're reopening and we're doing record business we had 10.4 million people in a four-month period that we've put back into the workforces. That's a record the likes of which nobody's ever seen before and he wants to close down the, he will shut it down again. He will destroy this

country. You know a lot of people between drugs and alcohol and depression when you start shutting it down. You take a look at what's happening at some of your **democrat-run** states were they have these tough shutdowns and I'm telling you it's because they don't want to open it. One of them **came out** last week. You saw that oh we're going to open up on November 9th. Why November 9th ? Because it's after the election. They think they're hurting us by keeping them closed. They hurting people. People know what to do. They can social distance, they can wash their hands, they can't wear masks. They can do whatever they want but they got to open these states up. When you look at North Carolina when you look and these governors are under Pennsylvania Michigan and a couple of others. You've got to open these states up. It's not fair. You're talking about almost, it's like being in prison and you look at what's going on with divorce, look at what's going on with alcoholism and drugs, it's a very very sad thing. And he'll close down the whole country. This guy will close down the whole country and destroy our country. Our country will **coming back** incredibly well setting records as it does it. We don't need somebody to **come in** and say let's shut it down

Datum 12 (41.05)

Donald Trump : Excuse me, he made a statement . people want their schools. No, people want their schools open. I don't want to be shut down. They don't want their state shut down. They want their restaurants, I look at New York it's so what's happening in New York. It's almost like a **ghost town** and I'm not sure it can ever recover what they've done in New York. People want their places open. They want to **get back** to their lives. They'll be careful but they want their schools.

Datum 13 (47.35)

Joe Biden : Look, we inherited. The worst recession, short of a depression in American history. I was asked to **bring it back**. We were able to have an economic recovery that created the jobs you're talking about. We handed him a **booming economy**. He blew it.

Datum 14 (49.12)

Donald Trump : China **ate your lunch**, Joe and no wonder your son goes in and he takes out he takes out billions of dollars. Takes out billions of dollars to manage, He makes millions of dollars and also while we're at it. Why is it just out of curiosity the mayor of Moscow's wife gave your son three and house of million dollars. What did he do to deserve it? What did he do with baristas

Datum 15 (53.34)

Joe Biden : It's about equity and equality it's about decency it's about the constitution and we have never walked away from trying to quite require equity for everyone equality for the whole of America, but we've never accomplished it. But we've never walked away from it. Like he has done. It is true. The reason I got in the the race is when those people close your eyes. Remember what those people look like coming out of the fields carrying torches. Their veins bulging speeding just spewing anti-semitic bile and accompanied by the ku klux klan a young woman got killed. And they asked the President what he thought. He said they were very fine people on both sides. No president has ever said Anything like that.

Datum 16 (55.50)

Donald Trump : So you did that and they called you super predator and I'm letting people out of jail now that you have tried the African American population community. You have treated the black community about as bad as anybody in this country. You did the 199 and that's why if you look at the polls I'm doing better than any republican has done in a long time because they saw what you did, you call them super predators and you've called them worse than that because you

look back at your testimony over the years. You've called them a lot worse than that as far as the church is concerned and as far as the generals are concerned. We just got to support of 200 mil, 250 military leaders and generals total support law enforcement almost every law enforcement group in the united states. I have Florida, I have Texas, I have Ohio I have every excuse me Portland the sheriff just came out today and he said I support president Trump. I don't think you have any law enforcement. You can't even say the word law enforcement because if You say those words, you're going to lose all of your radical left supporters and why aren't you saying those words, Joe. Why don't you say the the words law enforcement because you know what if they called us in Portland, we would **put out** that fire in a half an hour but they won't do it because they're run by radical left democrats. If you look at the Chicago. If you look at any place you want to look settle, they heard we were coming in the following day and they put up their hands and we got back seattle Minneapolis, we get it back, Joe. Because we believe in law order but you don't. The top 10 Cities in just about the top 40 cities are run by democrats and in many cases radical left and they've got you wrapped around their finger, Joe. To a point where you don't want to say anything about **law and order** and I'll tell you what the people of

this country want and demand law and order and you're afraid to even say it.

Datum 17 (58.05)

Joe Biden : Yes, there is a systemic injustice in this country in education and work and in in law enforcement, in the way in which it's enforced, but look the vast majority of police officers are good decent honorable men and women. They risk their lives every day to take care of us. But there are some **bad apples** and when they occur when they find them, they have to be **sorted out**. They have to be held accountable. They have to be held accountable and what I'm going to do as president United States is call a a together an entire group of people at the white house. Blow everything from the civil rights groups to the police officers, the police chiefs and we're going to work this out, we're going to work this out. So we change the way in which we have more transparency in when these things happen, these cops aren't happy to see what happened to George Floyd, these aren't happy to what happened to Brianna Taylor, most don't like it. But we have to have a system where people are held accountable when and by the way violence and response is never appropriate. Never appropriate. Peaceful protest is violence is never appropriate.

Datum 18 (59.11)

Donald Trump : What is peaceful protest when they run through the town and burn down your stores and kill people.

Datum 19 (60.46)

Joe Biden : Nobody's doing that. He's just, he's the racist. You just don't here's the deal. I know a lot more about it. The fact is that there racial and sensitivity people to be made aware of what other people feel like what what insults them, what is demeaning to them. It's important to people know. They don't want to, many people don't want to hurt other people's feelings but it's amazing makes a big difference. It makes a gigantic difference in the way a child is able to grow up and have a self a sense of self-esteem. It's a little bit like how this guy and his friends look down on so many people. They look down their nose on people Irish Catholics like me and grow up on Scranton. They look down on people who don't have money. They look down on people who are of a different faith. They look down on people who are different color. In fact, we're all Americans. The only way we're going to bring this country together, is bring everybody together. There's nothing we cannot do. If we do it together we can take this on and we can defeat racism

Datum 20 (63.56)

Joe Biden : I was raised in the suburbs this is not 1950. All these dog whistles and racism don't work anymore suburbs are by and large integrated, there's many people today driving their Kids to soccer practice and or to black and white and hispanic in the same car as there have been any time in the past what's really is threat to the suburbs and their safety is his failure to deal with covid they're dying in the suburbs his failure to deal with the they're environment they are being **burned out** because his refusal to do anything that's why the suburbs are interested

Datum 21 (67.21)

Joe Biden : They can't in fact take care of it. If he just **stay out** of the way. Look here.

Datum 22 (69.05)

Donald Trump: I would say almost everything I see is from the **left-wing** not from the **right-wing**

Datum 23 (69.39)

Joe Biden : **Antifa** is an idea not an organization

Datum 24 (76.33)

Donald Trump: I want crystal clean water and air, I want beautiful clean air, we have now the lowest carbon. If you look at our numbers right now we are doing phenomenally but I haven't destroyed our businesses. Our businesses aren't put out of commission. If you look at the Paris Accord, it was a disaster from our standpoint and people are actually very happy about what's going on because our businesses are doing well as far as the fires are concerned. You need forest management in addition to everything else. The forest floors are **loaded up** with trees dead trees that are years old and they're like tinder and leaves and everything else, you drop a cigarette in there the whole forest burns down. You've got to have forest management.

Datum 25 (80.09)

Joe Biden : He's absolutely wrong, number one. Number two, if in fact when our during our administration the recovery act I was able I was in charge able to **bring down** the cost of renewable energy to cheaper than or as cheap as coal and gas and oil. Nobody's going to build another **coal-fired** plant in America, no one's going to build another **oil-fired** plant in America. They're going to move to renewable energy, number one. Number two, we're going to make sure that we are able to take the federal fleet and turns it into a fleet that's run on their electric vehicles, making sure that we can do that we're going to put 500 000 charging

stations and all of the highways that we're going to be building in the future. We're going to build a economy that in fact is going to provide for the ability us to take 4 million buildings and make sure that they in fact are weatherized in a way that in fact they'll emit significantly less gas and oil because the heat will not be going out. There's so many things that we can do now to create thousands and thousands of jobs. We can get to net zero in terms of energy production by 2035 not only not costing people jobs creating jobs, creating millions of good paying jobs. Not 15 bucks an hour but prevailing wage by having a new infrastructure that in fact is green. And the first thing I will do, I will rejoin the Paris Accord. I will join the Paris Accord because with us out of it look what's happening, it's all falling apart and talk about someone who has no no relationship to foreign policy. Brazil the rainforest of Brazil are being **torn down**, are being **ripped down** more more carbon is absorbed in that rainforest and every bit of carbon that's admitted in the United States instead of doing something about that. I would be **gathering up** and making sure we had to come the countries of the world coming up with 20 billion dollars, say here's 20 billion dollars, stop stop **tearing down** the forest and if you don't then you're going to have significant economic consequences

Datum 26 (84.16)

Joe Biden : We are going to be in position where we can create hard hard good jobs by making sure the environment is clean and we all are better shape. We spend billions of dollars now. Billions of dollars on floods hurricanes rising seas. We're in real trouble. Look what's happening just in the midwest with these storms that come through and wipe out entire sections and counties in Iowa. They didn't happen before. They're because of global warming. We make up 15 percent of the world's problem. We in fact but the rest of the world we've got to get them to **come along**. That's why we have to get back into back into the Paris Accord

Datum 27 (92.44)

Joe Biden : Of five states I've had mail-in ballots for the last decade or more five including two republican states and you don't have to solicit the ballot, it's sent to you. It's sent to your home. What we're saying is they're saying is that has to be a postmark by the time by the election day if it doesn't **get in** until the seventh eighth ninth it still should be counted. He's just afraid of counting the votes because