

**CONCEPTUAL METAPHOR USED IN SECOND AND
FINAL PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE BETWEEN
DONALD TRUMP AND JOE BIDEN**

THESIS

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

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THESIS

Presented to
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S).

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MALANG
2021**

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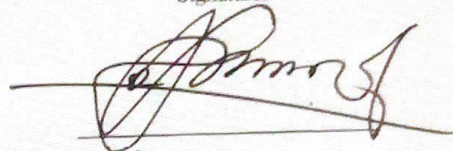
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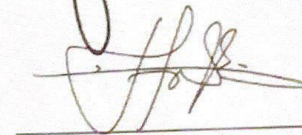
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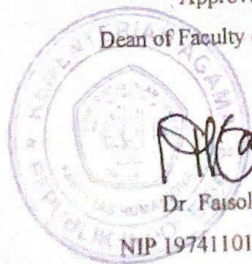
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MOTTO

*“The essence of metaphor is understanding and experiencing one kind of thing
in terms of another.”*

-George Lakoff-

DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated to my beloved parents, Sugianto and Marbiah, who have taken care of me since I was little, and my father and mother, Amir and Indrawati.

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AlhamdulillahirabbilAlamin

All praises are due to Allah swt., the most Gracious and Merciful. Allah is the one who has provided me with direction and benefits in order for me to complete this thesis, entitled "Conceptual Metaphor Used in the Second and Final Presidential Debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden." May shalawat and salutations always be given to our Prophet Muhammad SAW, who has led us from the darkness to the light, from stupidity to cleverness, via the faith of Islam.

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I am pleased to express my heartfelt gratitude to all of my lecturers and friends in the Department of English Literature. My gratitude goes to all of my lecturers who have educated, and been so generous in sharing their expertise and teaching about all of the lessons. I also want to express my gratitude to all of my

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ABSTRACT

Nirwana, Ika. (2021). *Conceptual Metaphor Used in Second and Final Presidential Debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden*. Undergraduate Thesis. English Literature Department, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Zainur Rofiq, M. A.

Keywords: Conceptual Metaphor, Presidential Debate, Donald Trump, Joe Biden

This research entitled “Conceptual Metaphor Used in Second and Final Presidential Debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden”. The presidential debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden, both parties clung to their respective arguments which discussed about pros and cons. This research studies conceptual metaphor used in the second and final presidential debate between Donald and Joe. It focuses on the meaning and types of conceptual metaphors, namely ontological metaphor, structural metaphor, and orientational metaphor.

This research uses qualitative descriptive because the researcher analyzed the data using descriptive form. In this research, the data were taken from the YouTube Channel of the second and final presidential debates between Donald and Joe. Then, the researcher watched and listened the video of Donald Trump and Joe Biden's second and final presidential debates. This research uses the theory of Lakoff and Johnson (2003) in their book entitled *We live by*.

The researcher concludes that there are three types of conceptual metaphors in the second and final presidential debates. The research found 16 data which included conceptual metaphors, 7 ontological metaphors, 2 structural metaphors, and 7 orientational metaphors. The most dominant of which is the ontological metaphor but it is very difficult to give meaning to ontological metaphor.

ABSTRAK

Nirwana, Ika. (2021). *Metafora Konseptual yang digunakan dalam Debat Presiden Kedua dan Terakhir antara Donald Trump dan Joe Biden*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Dosen Pembimbing : Zainur Rofiq, M.A.

Kata kunci: *Metafora Konseptual, Debat Presiden, Donald Trump, Joe Biden*

Penelitian ini berjudul “Metafora Konseptual yang Digunakan dalam Debat Presiden Kedua dan Terakhir antara Donald Trump dan Joe Biden”. Debat capres antara Donald Trump dan Joe Biden, kedua belah pihak berpegang teguh pada argumen masing-masing yang membahas pro dan kontra. Penelitian ini mempelajari metafora konseptual yang digunakan dalam debat presiden kedua dan terakhir antara Donald dan Joe. Ini berfokus pada makna dan jenis metafora konseptual, yaitu metafora ontologis, metafora struktural, dan metafora orientasi.

Penelitian ini menggunakan deskriptif kualitatif karena peneliti menganalisis data menggunakan bentuk deskriptif. Dalam penelitian ini, data diambil dari Channel YouTube debat capres kedua dan terakhir antara Donald dan Joe. Kemudian, peneliti menonton dan mendengarkan video debat capres kedua dan terakhir Donald Trump dan Joe Biden. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori Lakoff dan Johnson (2003) dalam bukunya yang berjudul *We live by*.

Peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa ada tiga jenis metafora konseptual dalam debat capres kedua dan terakhir. Penelitian ini menemukan 16 data yang meliputi metafora konseptual, 7 metafora ontologis, 2 metafora struktural, dan 7 metafora orientasi. Yang paling dominan di antaranya adalah metafora ontologis tetapi sangat sulit untuk memberi makna pada metafora ontologis.

مستخلص البحث

"ترامب دونالد" بين والأخيرة الثانية الرئاسية المناظرة في مستخدمة مفاهيمية استعارة. 2021. إيكبا ، نيرفانا مالك مولانا ، الثقافية العلوم كلية ، الإنجليزي الأدب قسم ، اللسانيات .صغيرة أطروحة . "بايدن جو" و مالانج جامعة الإسلامية الدولة إبراهيم

م رفيق زينور :المشرف

بايدن جو ، ترامب دونالد ، الرئاسية المناظرة ، المفاهيمية الاستعارة :المفتاحية الكلمات

تناقش. المفاهيمية الاستعارات تناقش والتي ، الدلالة علم مجال في اللسانيات على البحثية الدراسة هذه تركز في مستخدمة مفاهيمية استعارة هو البحث هذا عنوان. الرئاسية المناظرة في الاستعارات تطبيق الدراسة هذه الاستعارات وأنواع معنى على البحثية الدراسة هذه تركز. وجو دونالد بين والأخيرة الثانية الرئاسية المناظرة التوجيهية والاستعارات ، البنيوية والاستعارات ، الوجودية الاستعارات أي ، المفاهيمية

تم ، الدراسة هذه في الوصفي الشكل باستخدام البيانات نحلل لأننا وصفيًا نوعًا البحث من النوع هذا يستخدم ثم. يوتيوب قناة من مأخوذة البيانات ، وجويث دونالد بين والأخيرة الثانية الرئاسية المناظرة من البيانات أخذ معناها وشرحت المفاهيمية الاستعارات من مختلفة أنواعًا حددت ثم ، النص مع وطابقته إليه الباحثة استمعت أن للباحث يمكن. نعيش نحن ، كتابهما في (2003) وجونسون لأكوف نظرية البحثية الدراسة هذه تستخدم المفاهيمية الاستعارات من أنواع ثلاثة هناك ، والأخيرة الثانية الرئاسية المناظرات في أنه يستنتج

3 و ، وجودية استعارات 8. مفاهيمية استعارات تضمنت بيانات 18 الباحثون وجد ، الدراسة هذه ونتائج الصعب من ولكن الوجودية الاستعارات هي شيوغًا وأكثرها ، توجيهية استعارات 7 و ، هيكلية استعارات الوجودية للاستعارات معنى إعطاء جدًا

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the introduction containing background of the study, objectives of the study, significances of the study, scope and limitation, definition of key terms, and research method.

A. Background of the Study

Language is a critical aspect of human life, mainly when individuals communicate with one another, such as conversing, discussing, asking or answering questions, giving a speech, or debating about a particular subject or topic. They use a variety of linguistic styles. For example, in a debate, the use of language style is certainly very influential, especially counter the arguments from the opposition party, such as Metaphor. It is a language style vitally employed to understand the world, the meaning of someone in the world, and communicate with other people (Creed & McIlveen, 2018).

Metaphor is a figurative language in which two concepts are more explicit (source domain) and abstract (target domain). It is a conceptual domain mapping where the projection of the source domain serves as an analogy to the abstract target domain. While the mapping itself is a single purpose and is almost asymmetrical, it must be mapped from the more concrete to the more abstract (YU, N 2003). Metaphor is also compared to other figurative languages. According to Ortony (1993), the study of metaphors is indispensable, so Aristotle claims that metaphors are implicit contrasts with one goal. Metaphor

is a central means to establish apolitical credibility since it becomes an intermediary for thought and emotion, through which the recipients' unconsciousness will arise after the emotion is triggered (Ahrens, 2009). Metaphors can also be used in various contexts, including politics. As a study indicated, using Metaphor in politics may lead to attitudes toward the problem under the focus (Landau & Keefer, 2015).

In Metaphor, there is a conceptual metaphor that is very important in its use. Conceptual metaphors are taken from collective culture and parts of a common language that are still known as generative metaphors, conceptual domains that attract metaphor expressions in cognitive linguistics. (Mladenov, 2006), The conceptual domain is needed as a source domain that is used to describe the target domain. It plays a pivotal role by combining critical analysis, cognitive semantic, and argumentation theory (conceptual metaphor theory) to reconstruct and explain the meaning of political discourse (Neagu, 2003).

In this presidential debate, the researcher identified the types of conceptual metaphors and understood their meaning. Lakoff and Johnson (2003) have identified three categories of conceptual metaphors: first structural Metaphor refers to the abstract entity that still needs another definition. The second is an ontological metaphor. It is a metaphor in which an idea is projected onto something real. The third Orientational Metaphor is metaphors that include relationships in space, such as up/down, in/out, on/off, or front/back.

During the presidential debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden, both parties clung to their respective arguments. Debate is a discussion of pros and

cons, where two separate statements are made that will bring out the feelings of two parties. A debate can also be called true belief in oneself, but everyone can express their own opinion, all economic, social, and religious topics can be debated. Then after he discussed the coronavirus, Joe tried to fight Donald. Then when he changed the subject in the second and final debate, Donald Trump countered Joe's point about the oil industry, claiming he had to invest "*five or six states*" in the election. The debate that took place in the presidential debate was very political. Classically defined politics by doing something that would not be done traditionally, with power in international relations which can also be formed by constructing an intersubjective authority (Presson, 2009). Politic is the process of developing and sharing passion in society which, among other things, takes the form of a decision-making process, especially within the state (White, 2000). The political thinking of the American Republic's founding period and its importance to modern American political culture and political thought are evident from the discussion that took place in the presidential debate.

The researcher explored and investigated the metaphors used in the second and final presidential debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden, which contain abstract meaning in *Conceptual Metaphors* by Lakoff and Johnson (2003). The point in this research is the presidential debate that is currently happening. The researcher studied the types of conceptual metaphors used in the second and final debate between President Donald Trump and Joe Biden and understand what the presidential debate metaphor means.

The researcher firmly believes that it can be helpful for readers by exploring the conceptual metaphors of President Donald Trump and Joe Biden's debates so that readers can grasp the meaning and message of political language while researching politics. It is not always the individual who understands the message or purpose since the announcement we interpret is not always what the message's sender means. Hence, the researcher here prefers a conceptual metaphor to be used in the debate as a hypothesis. Donald Trump, president, and Joe Biden can understand better the meaning of the phrase or word conveyed in the discussion.

Numerous research on conceptual metaphors has been conducted, with some focus on speeches and news. First, Rohman (2020) studied metaphor in Mohamed Elbaradei's Nobel Prize Acceptance Speech. Second, Muludyan (2020) analyzed the usage of conceptual metaphor in Marmaduke Pickthall's English translation of *Juz-Amma*. Third, the study conducted by Anggi (2019) investigated the metaphor used in Emily Dickinson's poems. Emily Dickinson uses metaphor in her poetry. Fourth, Prasetyo (2017) studied remarks on economic crisis conceptual metaphor in his work. From *FourFourTwo*, the study looks at Conceptual Metaphor in the UEFA Champions League 2017. Fifth, the study was conducted by Sholihah (2015) conducted her research on the Metaphors World Cup 2014 from Jakarta Post. Sixth, the study was conducted by Rifqi (2015) discussed about conceptual metaphor in "Bring Me the Horizon Band Lyric" in albums entitled *The Spirit*. The study types of metaphor found in the English song lyric, poem, and *Juz Amma*. Last, the study was conducted by Putra

(2014) discusses about the conceptual metaphor in several of Barack Obama's political speeches.

Based on several previous studies above, the present research has similarities with the research mentioned, covering news and political aspects. Still, the researcher used a different object for the analysis. As a result, this study seeks to help the reader to understanding the message of the presidential debate aims to deliver.

B. Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the research above, the researcher formulated the problems of the study such as:

1. What are types of conceptual metaphors used in the second and final Donald Trump and Joe Biden's debates?
2. How does the use of metaphors explain Trump and Biden's political vision?

C. Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems of the study above, the purposes of this research are:

1. To identify the types of conceptual metaphors in the second and final Donald Trump and Joe Biden's debates.
2. To describe the meaning of the second and final presidential debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden, containing conceptual metaphor.

D. Significances of the Study

Practically, the result of this research can be useful for the next researchers. They can grasp the Metaphor and Philosophical Metaphor in the video of the second and final presidential debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden by explaining the kinds of conceptual metaphors used in presidential debates. Besides, this research may help the readers understand the meaning of the presidential debate. In particular, this research would allow the readers to learn and understand the importance between Donald Trump and Joe Biden in the second and final presidential debates.

E. Scope and Limitation

The second and final Presidential debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden as the object of this research. The researcher used the second and final Presidential debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden it took place at the Art Center in Miami on Thursday, October 15, 2020. Indeed, the researcher determines the figurative language and the meaning of metaphor. This research is limited to exploring the symbolic essence of the presidential debate. In the second and final presidential debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden, the researcher identified the forms of conceptual metaphors and the meaning of conceptual metaphors.

F. Definition of the Key Terms

The following terms are used in this research

1. Metaphor is poetic imagination and rhetorical development of extraordinary language problems. This research studies about the metaphoric meaning, in the presidential debate.
2. Conceptual Metaphor is the process of forming cognitive linkages, or mappings, between the metaphors structure of people perceive, think, and do, expresses that our conceptual system is mostly metaphors. This research studies about the kind of conceptual metaphor in the second and final presidential debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden.
3. Debate is the difference between two arguments. Besides that, there must also be proof in that argument. Debate is typically held in a public place where a discussion can also be called here. This research studies about the presidential debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden.

G. Previous Studies

The previous studies below are relevant to the topic of the research. There are several previous studies concerned with metaphor. The first previous studies was conducted by Rohman (2020) the researcher studied metaphor in Mohamed ElBaradei's Speech at the Nobel Peace Award. This research describes the language used by Mohamed El Baradei during the Nobel Peace Prize so that the researcher can investigate in his expression the figurative language or metaphor used by Mohamed ElBaradei. The research uses the symbolic meaning of Lakoff and Johnson. The approach used in this analysis is qualitative and the referential method. The researcher discovered 14 forms of metaphors consisting of 9

structural metaphors so that structural metaphors are the metaphors primarily used in the speech of Mohamed ElBaradei.

The second previous study was conducted by Anggi (2019), the researcher discussed types of metaphors and the meanings of those metaphors in Emily Dickinson's poems. The results of the study show that elements of metaphors are 37 data. There are 9 data containing a Structural Metaphor, 24 data that have Ontological Metaphor, and 4 data containing Oriental Metaphor. Meanwhile, the Emily Dickinson's poems show the condition of life, love, sadness, and decease.

The following previous study was conducted by Prasetyo (2017) who analyzed the Conceptual Metaphor used in UEFA Champion League 2017 from *Four Four Two*. The research objective was to establish the concept and meaning of metaphors and phrases used in the UEFA Champions League semifinals and finals. The researcher found 14 data consisting of 4 images and 5 expressions used in the semifinals and finals of the UEFA Champions League so that the readers can understand what was being said in the semifinals and final of the UEFA Champions League.

The fourth previous study is about metaphor in the World Cup 2014 from the Jakarta Post conducted by Sholihah (2015). She found 15 metaphorical linguistic expressions, which form 5 Conceptual Metaphors used in the 2014 World Cup news. There were various forms of Conceptual Metaphors, namely Structural Metaphors, Orientational Metaphors, and Ontology Metaphors.

The last previous study was conducted by Rifqi (2015) who studied about metaphor in the lyric of "Bring Me the Horizon Band" in *That's the Spirit* album. His research discussed about the types of Metaphor found in the English song lyric. The researcher found three types of Conceptual Metaphors in seven song lyrics. He also found disappointment and death as the most dominant meaning of song lyrics.

The similarity of this research with other research is to examine the conceptual metaphor. Meanwhile, the difference between this research and other research is that this research examines Conceptual Metaphors in the presidential debate, which no previous researcher has examined the conceptual metaphors in the debate. This study also uses a theory about conceptual metaphors that is different from previous research.

H. Research Method

The research method is divided into research design, research instrument, data and data source, data collection, and data analysis conducted by the researcher in this study.

1. Research Design

The researcher used descriptive qualitative methods. The data descriptions of this research are from video, text, and the information is from a phenomenon of the second and final Presidential debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden. In addition, qualitative method has an essential role in enhancing comprehension and wonders. Qualitative methods are helpful for researchers in the early stages of

their research when one of the tasks of qualitative methods is to identify and compare the variables and arrangements (Sofaer, 1999). The researcher could apply narrative representations and then approach them with a non-positivity, interpretive orientation for actors to be engaged in context. The researcher can use positive and behavioral directions for research-related tasks and then observe from the participant's perspective (Ericson).

2. Research Instrument

The research instrument is a tool or way to obtain the data and information Farkhan (2015) The instrument of this research is the researcher herself who investigated the data by reading and analyzing words, phrases, and sentences containing the conceptual metaphor in the second and final presidential debates scripts.

3. Data Sources

The data sources of this research are the video and script of the second and final Presidential debates between Donald Trump and Joe Biden on C-SPAN YouTube channel. The second debate link is <https://youtu.be/bPiofmZGb8o>. The video of the second and final Presidential debates were released on October 23, 2020. The video has 1 hour and 59 minutes duration.

4. Data Collection

The researcher conducted several steps to collect the data. Firstly, the researcher watched the video of Donald Trump and Joe Biden's second and final Presidential debates. Secondly, the researcher looked for the video scripts of the

two Presidential debates. Thirdly, the researcher identified the data in the form of utterances of Donald Trump and Joe Biden based on theory of Conceptual Metaphor by Lakoff and Johnson (2003).

5. Data Analysis

The researcher analyzed the data after the researcher collected the data. Firstly, the researcher classified the data into types of Conceptual Metaphor, namely Structural Metaphor and Oriental Metaphor. Secondly, the researcher analyzed the data using theory of Conceptual Metaphor by Lakoff and Johnson (2003). Finally, the researcher described the results and drew conclusions.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses the review of the related literature of this research with the underlying theories of the research.

A. Semantics

Semantics is a branch of linguistics that studies meaning. According to Hufford and Heasley (2007, p. 1), Semantics is the study of language and meaning, and it is the learning of language and meaning. Hidayati (2020) stated in her research that the study of the communication of meaning through language is known as Semantics. Linguists working in these fields are interested in how words acquire meaning and how native speakers of a language interpret word strings.

B. Metaphor

Metaphors are words or sentences that use comparisons or equations. The Function and Linguistics Analysis of Metaphor in the Holy Qur'an (Al-Ali, El-Sharif, & Alzyoud, 2016) discusses the cognitive theory of metaphors and the language of metaphors and their use in al-Quran discourse. There are many linguistic sciences in the al-Qur'an, and one of them is a metaphor that can be used in al-Quran to provide an abstraction of meaning (Sirait, 2020). This research uses the Conceptual Metaphor framework by the Lakoff and Johnson's theory. Conceptual metaphors can facilitate metaphors to construct complex

problems by understanding specific ideological perspectives, ideas, or emotions in minds that need a metaphor to paint the words or sentences we use in the news.

It turns out that every sentence and word people say has a language feature, and there is figurative language among them, the language we use every day Metaphor. Fachun and Jianpeng (2009) explain that metaphor is a way of recognizing the world that explains the mechanism of metaphors and image schemes so that they can be adequately understood. Chow (2010) the metaphor used in the economic news *articles in Britain and Hong Kong*, explain that metaphors are a tool to process meaning construction, understand and recognize the world around us, and a dynamic and metaphorical process. This study uses metaphors to explain how the world economy is commonly used or metaphors in economic discourse. The metaphor also helps to express the persuasive aims of the writer.

When someone talks or interprets something, metaphorical interpretation may be the act of understanding something. To understand the target, people must not only understand it from one source, but people must also generate it from the source domain.

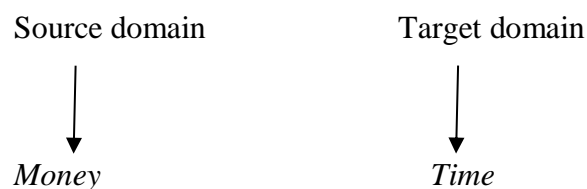
C. Conceptual Metaphor

According to Kövecses (2008), metaphors require the Conceptual metaphor to clarify the meaning of expressions and understand the basis of expressions. Behind each metaphorical expression, there is a global conceptual metaphor. Therefore, the research find the criticism valid in this respect. A critical thought in the conceptual metaphor is that the target is still abstract; in the

Conceptual Metaphor, there are two conceptual domains explored by Kovecses (2008). One of them is to be the mental of the organization and understand the term of another.

A Conceptual Metaphor is an idea or expression that is still abstract or can also be called something abstract. There are two conceptual domains in metaphor, namely source domains and target domains. The source domain generates a description of metaphorical expressions to understand the conceptual domain. Target domain is used for the conceptual to understood metaphorically in terms of another domain. Typically, Conceptual Metaphors use a more abstract concept as a goal and a more concrete or physical idea as their source.

To understand source domain and target domain, according to Lakoff and Johnson (1980), “time is money” is an example of a metaphor, and it can also use the mapping to identify that example. In Indonesian culture, time is precious, then people divide their time so that no time is wasted. In everyday life, per minute can make money, and money can be determined by time or hour. The metaphorical concept of *Time is Money*, *Time is a Limited Source*, and *Time is a Value Commodity* because the metaphor of money, resources, valuable and all of them are related to one another.



The source domain is *money*, and the target domain is *time*. *Time* explains the abstract meaning, which describes *money* as the concrete one. *Time* is defined as *money*.

The researcher provides another example of conceptual metaphor, as well as more examples in the notion of War to provide a deeper understanding to the reader. For example: “Argument is war”.

The expression “Argument is war” denotes that the source domain is War, and the target domain is Argument. The sentence explains the argument, but it uses words like indefensible, dismantled, and stratagem to describe it. In other words, the sentence refers to the idea of combat. To comprehend the target domain of argument, war is used as a source domain.

D. Types of Conceptual Metaphor

According to Lakoff and Johnson (2003), there are three general kinds of Conceptual Metaphor, such as Structural Metaphor, Oriental Metaphor, and Ontological Metaphor.

a. Structural Metaphor

Structural Metaphor is a metaphorical system in which one complex concept (usually abstract) is expressed in several other (generally more concrete) concepts. The structural is concept structured in terms of another concept. Understanding a domain and its requirements required important related things that have been determined between the source and target domains. Mapping here understands how to know from A (source) to B (target). The concept of time is structured according to motion and space. For the example: “Time is money.”

The mapping here not only provides a basic structure but it also describes what the expression is doing. A metaphor can help people understand the concept *time*, with structural conceptual already helping to understand the target domain.

Through structural metaphor, the researcher can be considered that it is difficult to imagine what the concept of time would be. Most of structural metaphors show this kind of structuring and understanding for their target concepts.

b. Oriental Metaphor

Oriental Metaphor is also called a special orientation because it involves a specific relationship. The cases are arranged metaphorically with one concept, require another framework, and are still interrelated. Those interesting relationships are metaphorical orientation: *up/down, in/out, on/off, or front/back*. The examples from Lakoff and Johnson (2003) in *Metaphor*: "Happy is up."

The fact that the "happy" definition is up-oriented contributes to English phrases like: "I'm feeling *up* today" and the other examples are:

"Sad is *down*."

"I'm feeling *up*."

"That *boosted* my spirits."

"My spirits *rose*"

" You're in *high* spirits."

"Thinking about her always gives me a *lift*."

"I'm feeling *down*."

"I'm *depressed*."

" He's really *low* these days."

"I *fell* into a depression."

"My spirits *sank*."

Biological basis, usually, drooping posture goes along with sadness and depression, with a healthy mental state of upright posture. The researcher understand that structural metaphor that one concept is metaphorically structured in terms of another, this type is different with another kind of metaphorical concept, orientational metaphor organizes a whole system of concepts with respect to one and another.

c. **Ontological Metaphor**

The Oriental Metaphor has provided a vibrant basic concept. The Ontological Metaphor can provide more understanding in terms of objects and substances. It can choose from the experiences, so it requires entities or substances separately from other types. The point is that the researcher can identify the experiences as entities and meanings to refer to them, categorize, classify, and measure them. Ontological Metaphor has various purposes where something concrete can be projected into something abstract.

The Mind is a Machine

We're still trying to *grind out* the solution to this equation.

My mind just isn't *operating* today.

Boy, the *wheels are turning* now!

I'm *a little rusty* today.

We've been working on this problem all day, and now we're *running out of steam*.

The Mind is a Brittle Object

Her ego is very *fragile*.

You have to *handle him with care* since his wife's death.

He *broke* under cross-examination.

She is *easily crushed*.

The experience *shattered him*.

I'm going to pieces.

His mind *snapped*.

The above examples have different metaphors and objects and focus on other aspects of our experience. The first metaphor is *machine*, which gives us to think about various aspects of energy sources, operating conditions, and productive capacity. The second one is *the brittle object*, metaphor which does not have many interpretations so that people will talk only about psycho-logical powers. The examples of significant mental experiences that can be understood as metaphors (Lakoff & Johnson, 2003):

He's broken. (the mind is a machine)

She laughed. (the thoughts are a brittle object)

The metaphor in the example above does not focus on the same aspects of the experience; when it has a machine, but it breaks, the device is unusable or not

functioning. A damaged machine will become a user object and will be brittle so that the iron in the engine will endanger us. The Ontological Metaphor is so natural and so pervasive in our thinking that it can easily describe itself from the phenomena of our mental experience.

These metaphors present distinct types of objects in the two cases above. Furthermore, these two metaphors do not only focus on the same aspect of mental experience. The conceptual from mind as an object, it can easily provide more structure for it by means of the machine metaphor for the mind for example “My mind is rusty in the morning”.

C. Debate

A debate is a discussion with a particular topic; the element in the debate is some emotional appeal to the audience (Rodger & Stewart-Lord, 2019). The debate can improve communication, develop critical thinking skills, and these can serve as goals for educational institutions and society.

The second and final presidential debates between Donald Trump and Joe Biden took place in United States on September 29, 2020. It finished on October 15, 2020. There was cancellation due to the Trumps Covid-19 diagnose was set on October 22, 2020, which the presidential debate commission sponsored.

The second and final debate was held on October 15, 2020, but there was a reversal of Trump because the Covid-19 diagnose. The second and final presidential debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden was held on October 27, 2020. This debate was the second and final debate before the election, and this presidential debate discussed violence that occurred in America (Samuels, 2020).

E. Presidential Debates

The presidential debate is an important aspect of a political campaign's effort to gain public support. The contestants engage in a variety of debating strategies in order to persuade the audience to learn more about their genuine personalities. The goal of this project is to examine political speech by looking at four representative linguistic elements of van Dijk used by two candidates in the 2020 US Presidential Debates (Donald Trump and Joe Biden).

The presidential debates of the United States presidential election of 2020, as represented by the candidates of the two major political parties, Donald Trump of the Republican Party and Joe Biden of the Democratic Party, are the subject of this paper. The debates are divided into three rounds. On September 29, 2020, the first round was held. The second round, which was planned to take place on October 15, 2020, was postponed when presidential candidate Donald Trump, who is now the current president, tested positive for Covid-19 two days after the first round of presidential debates. On October 22, 2020, the final round of presidential debate was held. The presidential debates will take place over three days, with a fifteen-day gap between each one before the election on November 3rd, 2020.

Biden had a substantial and consistent advantage in the polls as the debate began. A cash problem in Trump's campaign aided Biden's advantage, with Biden's campaign donations increasing considerably.

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of the finding and discussion. The researcher analyzed the finding using the theory proposed by Lakoff and Johnson (2003), which is about Conceptual Metaphor. The researcher collected all the data taken from the debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden.

A. Finding

In this section, the researcher presented the data which are the types of Conceptual Metaphors used by Donald Trump and Joe Biden in the second and final debate. The presidential debates between Donald Trump and Joe Biden has two sessions, namely the first, second, and final discussions. The researcher presented twenty six data. By watching and reading the debate, the researcher found Conceptual Metaphors proposed by Lakoff and Johnson (1980) used by the two candidates. There are three kinds of Conceptual Metaphors used: Ontological Metaphor, Structural Metaphor, and Orientational Metaphor.

1. Ontological Metaphor

An Ontological Metaphor is a metaphor in which an abstraction, such as activity, emotion, or idea. It represented as something concrete, such as an object, substance, container, or even a person. Ontological metaphors provides much less cognitive structuring for target concept than structural ones do. The following data present Ontological Metaphor used in the debate.

Datum 1

Donald Trump: (09:04)

*So as you know, 2.2 million people modeled out were expected to die. We closed up the most excellent economy in the world **to fight this horrible disease** that came from China.*

The datum was taken from Donald Trump's utterances in the second debate. The researcher found an Ontological Metaphor in this phrase "to fight this horrible disease." The word "disease" is an enemy for us because it involves physical and spiritual health. The disease is an idea that is seen as an entity concerned with the material. In this topic, the researcher discusses the increasing number of deaths caused by an infection from China called the Covid-19 pandemic.

The meaning of the phrase "to fight this horrible disease" refers to the Conceptual Metaphor that the disease is an enemy. The conceptual mapping between disease and the enemy is the same as the conceptual mapping between man and the enemy. The one thing that disease and the adversary have in common is death. In other words, Trump's metaphorical way of thinking in this context is interesting from disease enemy. People have to be braver to face the disease that comes from China, namely the Covid-19 pandemic. The presence of disease can cause damage to the elements of our body. In general, we know that the meaning of the phrase "to fight" is a physical action that hurts each other.

Datum 2

Donald Trump (09:41)

*We have a vaccine that's coming. It's ready. It's going to be announced within weeks. And it's going to be delivered. We have **Operation Warp Speed**, which is the military is going to distribute the vaccine.*

The sentence *We have Operation Warp Speed* used Ontological Metaphor. It is called Ontological Metaphor because there is a keyword *fight* and a phrase with a particular ontology disease is *enemy*. The sentence *We have Operation Warp Speed* shows something abstract that has physical properties. Donald said that he wanted to speed up the existence of a vaccine by using *Operation Warp speed*.

The parties involved in this mission are also the highest military Department of Defense, according to the definition of the word *operation*. In terms of Trump's view of Covid-19 as an adversary, it is proof of the phrase "operation warp speed," which also involves the Ministry of Defense. It strengthens that Covid-19 is a threat to the enemy. The news of 20 Detik website at <https://20.detik.com/e-flash/20210728-210728045/wanti-wanti-cdc-soal-wajib-masker-bagi-yang-sudah-divaksin-penuh>, in America on July 28, 2021 people who have been vaccinated are still required to use the mask because the Delta variant is more virulent than before. Therefore, Trump said that Covid-19 is the enemy. The general meaning of the word *surgery* is to injure a part of the body so that it can be repaired by the organ that is having problems in the body. According to Operation Warp Speed (OWS) US government-led public-private cooperation to facilitate and speeding up the discovery, production, and dissemination of COVID-19 vaccines, therapies, and diagnostics. Another meaning of the sentence is that operation is a military domain, so a conceptual domain uses it.

Datum 3

Joe Biden: (09:14)

*What I'd make China do is **play by the international rules**, not as he has done.*

The datum was taken from Joe Biden's utterances. The phrase "play by the international rules" can identify as a Conceptual Metaphor with the types of Ontological Metaphors. The word *play* shows the activities that require seriousness and international that have a relationship between one country and another, thus causing competition between countries. It can also be referred to as international relation is a game.

In the Oxford Dictionary, the word *play* literary means having a meaning engage relaxing activities, love, and mutual seriousness. However, the word *play* is metaphoric because it conducted international relation of game. In general, people know that the word *play* has a meaning that shows the activity that is being done.

Datum 4

Joe Biden: (12:19)

*What I would do is make sure we have everyone encouraged to wear a mask all the time. I would make sure **we move in the direction** of rapid testing, investing in rapid testing.*

The datum was taken from Joe Biden's utterances. The sentence above is categorized as an Ontological Metaphor. The word "direction" is a type of Ontological Metaphor that denotes an activity. This topic discusses rapid testing

so that it can be implemented immediately. The context of Joe's utterance is immediately took action to find a way out with Covid-19.

From the data context, the researcher found a Conceptual Metaphor meaning "direction" is recovery Covid 19. In this presidential debate, the sentence "we move into the direction" uttered by Joe Biden emphasized that rapid testing should be carried out immediately. Move physically from one point to another. The direction is referred to the different ways. In general, the meaning of *direction* is a path or direction with the same goal. Meanwhile, what Joe meant in the sentence "we move into direction" metaphorically was that the vaccine should be implemented immediately so that the virus from China, known as Covid-19, would end quickly.

Datum 5

Donald Trump (14:56)

*I don't think we're going to have a **dark winter** at all. We're opening up our country. We've learned and studied and understand the disease, which we didn't at the beginning.*

In the sentence above, the phrase *dark winter* is categorized as an Ontological Metaphor. Lakoff and Johnson (1980) point to an Ontological Metaphor when abstract concepts such as feelings, actions, emotions, and ideas are separated. In this context, it is about winter being dark and not having any light.

According to the researcher's experience, the phrase *dark winter* denotes a lousy state that aims to have our winter free from Covid-19. Therefore, there is light which regulates the economy. The state is the object

in the container (open lid). The negative meaning is dark (full of the threat of Corona). In general, the definition of *dark winter* is there is no sunlight at all, where people cannot see anything. The meaning of the metaphor in Donald's words is the *dark winter* is the threat due to the very dangerous Covid-19. Donald says *dark winter* in this conversation.

Datum 6

Donald Trump: (15:24)

He ran the H1N1 swine flu, and it was a total disaster. Far less lethal, but it was a complete disaster.

The datum was taken from Donald Trump's utterances in the second debate. The words "H1N1 swine flu" and "disaster" are both classified as Ontological Metaphors. H1N1 swine flu is caused by an influenza virus infection that attacks the nose, throat, and lungs (<https://www.halodoc.com/kesehatan/flu-babi>). "Disease is a Disaster" that affects the body health. A diverse variety of ontological metaphors are based on our experiences with physical objects (especially our bodies).

From the data context, the researcher found a Conceptual Metaphor in Donald Trump's speech, *the H1N1 swine flu was a total disaster* deadly natural disaster. Bird flu is not very fatal, but for Americans, bird flu is a big disaster. The sentence has a metaphor: disease is a disaster. Donald Trump explained the funds to study several diseases due to the disease that came from China, which was called the Covid-19 pandemic. The word *disaster* also means disease for everyone because the impact of the disaster is enormous.

The disease is a disaster for everyone because it makes our body not normal as usual.

Datum 7

Donald Trump: (24:40)

*I mean, you're going to sit there in a cubicle wrapped around with plastic. These are **businesses that are dying**, Joe. You can't do that to people.*

The datum was taken from Donald Trump's utterances. The words "businesses that are dying" is a common word often heard. It is categorized as an Ontological Metaphor. A business is an organization related to the economy. The economic system can be in goods that can be exchanged for other goods or money. The word *dying* can be interpreted as the decline in the business that is being done.

From the data context, the researcher found a Conceptual Metaphor that has meaning in the words of Donald Trump *businesses that are dying*. The purpose of the word Business (economy) is an organization However, there is a group in business. New York City is described as a ghost town, with business in the city currently in decline. Plants and humans die and grow in the same way. Economically, New York is no longer viable.

Datum 8

Donald Trump: ([14:56](#))

*He was **months behind me**, many months behind me.*

In this datum, Trump said that his debate opponent, Joe, was several months behind him in terms of handling or strategies to deal with the corona virus

19 or covid-19. Trump meant that Joe was slower to move than him who took various steps, some of which were by keeping his country open and banning all export-import activities carried out between America and China, because according to him China was responsible for the Covid-19 that hit the whole world including country which took the lives of many people.

The Ontological Metaphor focuses on comparison, comparing with very little known in the context or discourse. In this case, it is not the physical months following the "me" or in this case Trump. But more precisely, it is about the comparison between the handling or strategy for dealing with Covid-19 in America on Joe's side, which is considered very slow and far behind the strategy of handling Trump and his team.

Datum 9

Donald Trump: (16:01)

Also, everything that *he said about the way every single move.*

This datum is still related to the previous datum where in the discussion of the ontological metaphor, in this case it emphasizes or focuses on how good plans or strategies have not been carried out, are being carried out, or have been carried out by both parties regarding the handling of Covid-19 which is spreading in America, and it gets worse.

This sentence was meant by Trump to Joe who argued that Trump did not have a clear and mature plan. Then Trump responded to Joe's argument

that every step and plan that Joe has made regarding this issue, is every step that has been taken by him, Trump. Including wearing a mask that was presented by Joe at the beginning of the question regarding this question.

Datum 10

Donald Trump: (16:01)

But he was way behind us.

This datum directly or blatantly once again wants to say that the strategy and every step proposed by Joe is an outdated, mainstream, uninnovative plan or strategy that has been carried out by Trump and his staff. "way behind us" here does not mean that Joe is physically behind Trump, but rather focuses on the strategy presented by Joe. This was reiterated by Trump on the use of the word "way" there which means "too". In this case, Joe's strategy and planning are far behind Trump.

Datum 11

Joe Biden: (18:23)

Number one, he says that we're learning to live with it. People are learning to die with it. You folks ***home will have an empty chair at the kitchen table*** this morning.

The datum was presented by Joe this who represented how the Ontological Metaphor works as it should. Before discussing what is the target domain that Joe wants to convey to Trump, Joe responded to how the phrase chosen by Trump can be a weapon for himself. Trump said a few minutes or seconds earlier that we,

humans or society will learn how to live with it, it is here interpreted as Covid-19. However, Joe did not think that the phrase was the right reality that was able to describe how society is now and in the future. He further corrected Trump's words, namely how we will die with him.

Joe compared the condition of our family at home sitting with an empty dining table on it, namely how people could do nothing but waiting while hunger, poverty, and health also haunted their lives. On the other hand, Joe at this datum wanted to emphasize that the current reality is that many people in their homes were currently starving and could not do anything to fight Covid-19.

Datum 12

Donald Trump: (17:04)

He's obviously made a lot of money someplace, but he has this thing about *living in a basement*.

This datum explains about what Trump said to the opposition that as if the opposition was just sitting in their own basement, then how the opposition could make money and survive. Trump quipped that maybe the opposition has somewhere else to make big money. However, the researcher wants to focus more on what is the target domain intended by Trump in his statement.

Staying can be said to be staying safely or unsafely (mostly safely) in a place. Therefore, for Trump, Joe only always hides behind his safe place while the American people are not doing well because they are surviving against Covid-19. In conclusion, for Trump, Joe did not take any real action that directly impacted the situation and conditions that happened at that time.

2. Structural Metaphor

A structural metaphor is a means of putting one concept (typically an abstract one) into context with another (often a more concrete one). The Structural Metaphor is a metaphor that has a structure or system in common. It may be detected because there is a structural and system resemblance in it. The source domain provides a reasonably rich knowledge structure for the target concept in this type of metaphor.

Datum 13

Joe Biden: (16:12)

*He's transparent. The president of China is fine. **We owe him a debt** of gratitude. We have to thank him.*

The datum was taken from Joe Biden's utterances. The sentence "We owe him a debt" shows a structural expression of metaphor that still requires other concepts to make it more concrete. It is categorized as Structural Metaphor. The word "we" is the target domain, which still has an abstract meaning and is not yet concrete and requires other concepts. "debt" which is the source domain to concretize an abstract from the target domain. Debt itself can mean *merit* that has to be paid because "merit is money."

From the data context, the researcher found a Conceptual Metaphor that has meaning. In this presidential debate, the researcher still discussed about the disease that came from China. In the sentence, the researcher found "We owe him a debt" which means that Joe ended his debate by thanking the President of China

after debating with Donald. The President of China was secretly extraordinarily useful, therefore, Joe felt indebted. The sentence above is related to the Conceptual Metaphor “merit is debt” or “thanking is paying.” Relations in politics outside the country pay off debts (positive/negative).

Datum 14

Joe Biden: (29:49)

*I made it clear that any country **that interferes in American elections will pay the price no matter who it is.***

The datum was taken from Joe Biden's utterances in the final debate. The sentence "No matter who it is, that interferes in American elections will pay a price" means politic transaction. Joe emphasized the importance of all countries and individuals to avoid interfering with the US Presidential election. If anyone interferes with the US Presidential election, they will suffer the consequences. The sentence above shows the case of Structural Metaphor.

From the data context, the researcher found a Conceptual Metaphor that has meaning. In the speech of Joe, the sentence "No matter who it is, that interferes in American elections will pay a price," means that do not interfere in other people's business, otherwise, you will suffer the consequences. The meaning of the *transaction* here is Russian/Chinese intervention in the last election won by Trump. America will pay for services that will help America.

Datum 15

Donald Trump: (12:59)

Just a typical politician when I see *that. I'm not a typical politician.*

In this datum, Trump responded to how Joe, a few seconds earlier, conveyed the parable or the ontological metaphor concept of a middle-class family who had nothing on their dinner table with the state of American society in the current situation. Trump conveyed that Joe's opinion or view is an opinion that is commonplace said by politicians who are immigrants or opponents of politicians who are currently in power, which tend to act on behalf of the community as a top priority but pay less attention to the reality of what is actually happening.

Trump emphasized that he is not a newcomer politician like Joe, but he is a politician who is more daring to take firm and realistic steps against his people. Because of what he has done, according to him, Trump has been elected president of America the previous period. Structural metaphors like this describe as in the previous chapter, namely argument is war.

3. Orientational Metaphor

The Orientational Metaphor is a type of metaphor that can be found in everyday life and is also referred to as spatial metaphor. The metaphor is oriented in an *up-down* dichotomy. *Up* is better in terms of health, logic, control, happiness, and virtue. *Down*, on the other side, means less, illness, unconsciousness, control, sadness, lack, and irrationality. The kinds of bodies people have as human beings and the kinds of environments they dwell in give rise to Orientational metaphor.

Datum 16

Donald Trump (18:03)

*99% of people recover. We have to recover. We can't close up our nation. We have to open our school, and we can't **close up** our nation, or you're not going to have a nation.*

In this datum, the researcher found an Orientational Metaphor. This context shows the desire to *close* the country so that our country is no longer attacked by disease. The disease is a significant threat to our country. Disease, the metaphoric of disease, is an enemy.

The word *close* means that the purpose of the sentence is to hope that this pandemic will end quickly so that our nation remains healthy and carries out activities as usual. The spatial metaphoric is “good is up”. By closing our country, we can prevent diseases that come from outside. Up is one conceptual metaphor.

Datum 17

Donald Trump: (17:40)

*They ran it. **Premiums are down.***

The datum was taken from Donald Trump's utterances. The sentences “Premiums are down” shows that it can be categorized as an Orientational Metaphor. Donald told something that is experiencing a downturn.

From the data context, the researcher found the meaning of *premium* in this statement is to make them dissatisfied and lower the premium. This term means "sad is down" in a spatial metaphoric sense. The word “down” refers to

something that causes displeasure. Therefore, it shows the spatial orientation “down.”

Datum 18

Donald Trump: (09:04)

*You see the spikes in Europe and many other places right now. If you notice, **the mortality rate is down 85%**.*

The datum was taken from Donald Trump’s utterances. The sentence “The mortality rate is down 85%,” shows an Orientational Metaphor. It refers to the progress in reducing mortality in Europe during the COVID-19 pandemic. Spatial orientational conceptual metaphor is “less is down” because fewer people die.

From the data context, the researcher found a conceptual metaphor that has meaning. The meaning in the sentence “The mortalityrate is down 85%” shows the progress in overcoming the covid-19 pandemic in Europe with fewer deaths. Therefore, the death rate decreases so that there is progress in Europe.

Datum 19

Donald Trump: (17:04)

*I didn’t say over soon. I say we’re learning to live with it. We have no choice. We can’t lock **ourselves up** in a basement like Joe does. He has the ability to **lock himself up**.*

The researcher found two cases of Orientational Metaphor. The first phrase is *ourselves up* and the second phrase is *himself up* which has spatial orientation from “more is up's” Conceptual Metaphor.

The phrases *ourselves up* and *lock "himself up"* mean that Donald invited the reader to learn to live with him so that his life became better and did not keep the readers locked up all the time. He was made better by the combination of his athletic background and his education.

Datum 20

Joe Biden: (09:41)

They're sucking up money.

The words *sucking up* refers to the economic situation which is greatly improved. The phrase “more is up” is the spatial orientation in Conceptual Metaphor and it is categorized as an Orientational Metaphor.

The meaning of Joe's words here is the people lost because China's deficit has increased, not decreased. Therefore, people must have a great opportunity in China. In the Oxford Dictionary, the meaning of *sucking up* is obsequious individual, typically for their gain, in North America.

Datum 21

Joe Biden: (15:39)

*On the condition that he would agree that he would be **drawing down** his nuclear capacity. The Korean Peninsula should be a nuclear-free zone.*

The phrase *drawing down* shows the spatial Orientation Metaphor of the Conceptual Metaphor “less is down.” The phrase needs to be investigated about decreased nuclear capacity.

From the context, the words *drawing down* in Joe's conversation, it shows Joe asked the nuclear capacity to be lower than Korea nuclear-free. The Conceptual Metaphor is *down*. The spatial metaphoric is “sad is down.”

Datum 22

Joe Biden: (30:24)

*You got one in six of them going **under**.*

The word *under* is categorized as an Orientational Metaphor because it has a spatial orientation which includes down/up, front/back, inside/outside, and on/off.

From the context, there is the word *under*. Joe discussed business. They are saving a small business because their condition is under and not leveling up.

Datum 23

Joe Biden: (21:25)

Oh, well, no. I'm not shutting down today, but there are ... Look, you need standards. The standard is, if you have a reproduction rate in a community that's above a certain level, everybody says, “**Slow up**.”

As explained by the researcher in the previous chapter regarding Orientational metaphor, the scales such as “up” usually means good or positive, while “down” means decrease or negative. However, in this datum, it is shown that “up” and “down” do not always work like this construction.

Readers should understand the context in depth about what they want to convey in a full discourse context. The meaning of “up” here is more interpreted to caution. In full context Joe is explaining about what he wants is not a shutdown of society and the environment due to a virus, but a shutdown of the virus. Because after all, by closing a school as an example, when they want to reopen it, the party requires large and not small funds. Funds to meet the needs of accommodation, facilities and infrastructure, and various other matters related to the opening.

Datum 24

Donald Trump: (01:15)

they never lived that down. 1994, your crime bill, the super predators.

This datum also shows how up and down is not as simple as good and bad. Trump responded to a question that was also asked of Joe earlier about the fear of parents for their children, more specifically about black communities. Trump in his explanation explains and describes what his opposition has done to black communities, how the real contribution made by his opposition to this for more than 40 years. Then he stated “they”, the researcher suspected that they were meant for various parties other than himself, such as Obama, who was previously mentioned about his contribution to black communities.

Seeing how the actual conditions are, what the actual situation is is something that is represented by the word down here. According to him, "they" never directly and intensely saw the suffering and injustice that

happened to him. They only hear and know indirectly from their subordinates about the condition of the black communities.

Datum 25

Joe Biden: (39:14)

why I ended up working on the East Side of Wilmington, Delaware, which is 90% African-American, was to learn more about what was going on.

This datum explains how the views from Joe Biden's side regarding the same question were also posed to Trump in the previous datum, namely regarding race, skin and black or brown communities. Joe explained confidently that he was also concerned about their current condition, as his daughter also wrote a lot about this. The "up" in the above datum means that with Joe's passion and effort, he works in a location where the population is almost entirely African-American.

The point that Joe wants to convey here is that he has had experience and been involved directly so that he can empathize or feel what minorities feel, even though he is not included in it. It is a little difficult to empathize when we are not a part of it, but on this occasion the researcher will only focus on discussing how the choice of the word "up" in Joe's response does not mean ending meaningless, but with high enthusiasm and effort. to be able to end up and work in that area.

Datum 26

Donald Trump: (17:32)

They want to knock down buildings and build new buildings with little, tiny, small windows and many other things-

This datum wants to represent how the word “down” which is coupled with knock here can be interpreted as destroying because of the discussion about climate change. For Trump, Joe wants to destroy buildings that can have a negative impact on climate change in America. For him, the opposition knows nothing about this. Trump then strengthened his argument by providing numerical data to drop the opposing side's argument.

That's how the Orientational Metaphor works, by opening a new perspective or view of the reader or listener to a context or discourse. So that it can interpret and understand a utterance or statement conveyed by a person or party with another.

B. Discussion

In this section, the researcher discusses the finding by explaining the important things then correlated the research with the theories and the previous studies. The researcher identified the types of Conceptual Metaphors used by Donald Trump and Joe Biden in the second and final debate of US Presidential election using the theory proposed by Lakoff and Johnson (1980).

1. Types of Conceptual Metaphor in Donald Trump and Joe Biden's Second and final debate

There are three kinds of Conceptual Metaphors found in the second and final debate. They are Ontological Metaphor, Structural Metaphor, and Orientational Metaphor.

a. Ontological Metaphor

An Ontological Metaphor is one in which events, vigorous activity, and ideas are viewed as entities and substances (Lakoff and Johnson, 2003). Understanding from our experience that is an object can deduce mere orientation. It is found forty three data of Ontological Metaphor in this research (datum 1 - 12).

b. Structural Metaphor

Structural metaphor is a concept that still requires other ideas to understand (Jhonson, 2003). It was found in data 13-15. In this metaphor, researchers discovered a highly common language that is challenging to comprehend and requires the listener to truly comprehend the speaker's intent during the dispute between Joe and Donald.

c. Orientational Metaphor

Orientational Metaphors still need another framework that is still related to each other to be metaphorical (Lakoff & Johnson, 2003). It was found forty three data of Orientational Metaphor which are datum 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 27.

2. The Meaning of Conceptual Metaphor in Donald Trump and Joe Biden's Second and Final Debate

Since metaphor figuratively describes anything through another item, conceptual metaphor is a great way to examine metaphor. Furthermore, according to Lakoff and Turner, "metaphor dwells in cognition, not only in words" (1998:2). As a result, metaphor is more than just words; it is also a knowledge creation. This structure is made up of our daily activities, routines, and thought processes.

a. Ontological Metaphor

It was found 12 data of Ontological Metaphor. In Datum 2 by Donald Trump (09:41): *We have a vaccine that's coming. It's ready. It's going to be announced within weeks. And it's going to be delivered. **We have Operation Warp Speed**, which is the military is going to distribute the vaccine.* The parties involved in this mission are also the highest military Department of Defense, according to the definition of the word *operation*. In terms of Trump's view of Covid-19 as an adversary, it is proof of the phrase "operation warp speed," which also involves the Ministry of Defense. It strengthens that Covid-19 is a threat to the enemy. According to 20 Detik website at <https://20.detik.com/e-flash/20210728-210728045/wanti-wanti-cdc-soal-wajib-masker-bagi-yang-sudah-divaksin-penuh> in America on July 28, 2021, at 12:28 WIB, people who have been vaccinated are still required to use the mask because the Delta variant is more virulent than before. Therefore, Trump said that Covid-19 is the enemy. The general meaning of the word *surgery* is to injure a part of the body so that it can

be repaired by the organ that is having problems in the body. According to Operation Warp Speed (OWS) US government-led public-private cooperation to facilitate and speeding up the discovery, production, and dissemination of COVID-19 vaccines, therapies, and diagnostics. Another meaning of the sentence is that operation is a military domain, so a conceptual domain uses it. Datum 3 by Joe Biden: (09:14): *What I'd make China do is **play by the international rules**, not as he has done.* According to the Oxford Dictionary, *play* literary means having a meaning engage relaxing activities, love, and mutual seriousness. However, the word *play* is metaphoric because it conducted international relation of game. In general, people know that the word *play* has a meaning that shows the activity that is being done. Datum 4 Joe Biden: (12:19): *What I would do is make sure we have everyone encouraged to wear a mask all the time. I would make sure **we move in the direction** of rapid testing, investing in rapid testing.* From the data context, the researcher found a Conceptual Metaphor meaning "direction" is recovery Covid 19. In this presidential debate, the sentence "we move into the direction" uttered by Joe Biden emphasized that rapid testing should be carried out immediately. Move physically from one point to another. The direction is referred to the different ways. In general, the meaning of *direction* is a path or direction with the same goal. Meanwhile, what Joe meant in the sentence "we move into direction" metaphorically was that the vaccine should be implemented immediately so that the virus from China, known as Covid-19, would end quickly. Datum 5 by Donald Trump (14:56) :*I don't think we're going to have a **dark winter** at all. We're opening up our country. We've learned and*

studied and understand the disease, *which we didn't at the beginning*. According to the researcher's experience, the phrase *dark winter* denotes a lousy state that aims to have our winter free from Covid-19. Therefore, there is light which regulates the economy. The state is the object in the container (open lid). The negative meaning is dark (full of the threat of Corona). In general, the definition of *dark winter* is there is no sunlight at all, where people cannot see anything. The meaning of the metaphor in Donald's words is the *dark winter* is the threat due to the very dangerous Covid-19. Donald says *dark winter* in this conversation. Datum 6 Donald Trump: (15:24): *He ran **the H1N1 swine flu**, **and it was a total disaster**. Far less lethal, but it was a complete disaster*. From the data context, the researcher found a Conceptual Metaphor in Donald Trump's speech, *the H1N1 swine flu was a total disaster* deadly natural disaster. Bird flu is not very fatal, but for Americans, bird flu is a big disaster. The sentence has a metaphor: disease is a disaster. Donald Trump explained the funds to study several diseases due to the disease that came from China, which was called the Covid-19 pandemic. The word *disaster* also means disease for everyone because the impact of the disaster is enormous. The disease is a disaster for everyone because it makes our body not normal as usual. Datum 7 by Donald Trump: (24:40): *I mean, you're going to sit there in a cubicle wrapped around with plastic. These are **businesses that are dying**, Joe. You can't do that to people*. From the data context, the researcher found a Conceptual Metaphor that has meaning in the words of Donald Trump *businesses that are dying*. The purpose of the word Business (economy) is an organization However,

there is a group in business. New York City is described as a ghost town, with business in the city currently in decline. Plants and humans die and grow in the same way. Economically, New York is no longer viable. Datum 8 by Donald Trump: ([14:56](#)): ***He was months behind me***, many months behind me. Given the ontological metaphor focus on comparison, comparing with very little known in the context or discourse. In this case, it's not the physical months following the "me" or in this case Trump. But more precisely, it is about the comparison between the handling or strategy for dealing with Covid-19 in America on Joe's side, which is considered very slow and far behind the strategy of handling Trump and his team. Datum 9 by Donald Trump: (16:01): Also, everything that ***he said about the way every single move***. This sentence was meant by Trump to Joe who argued that Trump did not have a clear and mature plan. Then Trump responded to Joe's argument that every step and plan that Joe has made regarding this issue, is every step that has been taken by him, Trump. Including wearing a mask that was presented by Joe at the beginning of the question regarding this question. Datum 10 by Donald Trump: (16:01): ***But he was way behind us***. This Datum directly or blatantly once again wants to say that the strategy and every step proposed by Joe is an outdated, mainstream, uninnovative plan or strategy that has been carried out by Trump and his staff. "way behind us" here does not mean that Joe is physically behind Trump, but rather focuses on the strategy presented by Joe. This was reiterated by Trump on the use of the word "way" there which means "too". In this case, Joe's strategy and planning are far behind Trump. Datum

11 by Joe Biden: (18:23): Number one, he says that we're learning to live with it. People are learning to die with it. You folks *home will have an empty chair at the kitchen table* this morning. Joe compares the condition of our family at home sitting with an empty dining table on it, namely how people can do nothing but wait while hunger, poverty, and health also haunt their lives. On the other hand, Joe at this datum wants to emphasize that the current reality is that many people in their homes are currently starving and cannot do anything to fight Covid-19. Datum 12 by Donald Trump: (17:04) : He's obviously made a lot of money someplace, but he has this thing about *living in a basement*. Staying can be said to be staying safely or unsafely (mostly safely) in a place. So for Trump, Joe only always hides behind his safe place while the American people are not doing well because they are surviving against Covid-19. In conclusion, for Trump, Joe did not take any real action that directly impacted the situation and conditions that were happening at that time

b. Structural Metaphor

It is found tree data. The researcher found in Datum 13 by Joe Biden: (16:12): *He's transparent. The president of China is fine. We owe him a debt of gratitude. We have to thank him.* From the data context, the researcher found a Conceptual Metaphor that has meaning. In this presidential debate, the researcher still discussed about the disease that came from China. In the sentence, the researcher found "We owe him a debt" which means that Joe ended his debate by thanking the President of China after debating with Donald. The President of

China was secretly extraordinarily useful, therefore, Joe felt indebted. The sentence above is related to the Conceptual Metaphor “merit is debt” or “thanking is paying.” Relations in politics outside the country pay off debts (positive/negative). Datum 14 by Joe Biden: (29:49): *I made it clear that any country that interferes in American elections will pay the price no matter who it is.* From the data context, the researcher found a Conceptual Metaphor that has meaning. In the speech of Joe, the sentence "No matter who it is, that interferes in American elections will pay a price," means that do not interfere in other people's business, otherwise, you will suffer the consequences. The meaning of the *transaction* here is Russian/Chinese intervention in the last election won by Trump. America will pay for services that will help America. Datum 15 by Donald Trump: (12:59): Just a typical politician when I see *that. I'm not a typical politician.* Trump emphasized that he is not a newcomer politician like Joe, but he is a politician who is more daring to take firm and realistic steps against his people. Because of what he has done, according to him, Trump has been elected president of America the previous period. Structural metaphors like this describe as in the previous chapter, namely argument is war.

c. **Oriental Metaphor**

It was found 12 data. The researcher found .in Datum 16 by Donald Trump (18:03): *99% of people recover. We have to recover. We can't close up our nation. We have to open our school, and we can't close up our nation, or you're not going to have a nation.* The word *close* means that the purpose of the sentence is to hope that this pandemic will end quickly so that our nation remains healthy

and carries out activities as usual. The spatial metaphoric is “good is up”. By closing our country, we can prevent diseases that come from outside. Up is one conceptual metaphor. Datum 17 by Donald Trump: (17:40) : *They ran it. Premiums are down.* From the data context, the researcher found the meaning of *premium* in this statement is to make them dissatisfied and lower the premium. This term means "sad is down" in a spatial metaphoric sense. The word “down” refers to something that causes displeasure. Therefore, it shows the spatial orientation “down.” Datum 18 by Donald Trump: (09:04): *You see the spikes in Europe and many other places right now. If you notice, the mortality rate is down 85%.* From the data context, the researcher found a conceptual metaphor that has meaning. The meaning in the sentence “The mortality rate is down 85%” shows the progress in overcoming the covid-19 pandemic in Europe with fewer deaths. Therefore, the death rate decreases so that there is progress in Europe. Datum 19 by Donald Trump: (17:04): *I didn't say over soon. I say we're learning to live with it. We have no choice. We can't lock ourselves up in a basement like Joe does. He has the ability to lock himself up.* The phrases *ourselves up* and *lock "himself up"* mean that Donald invited the reader to learn to live with him so that his life became better and did not keep the readers locked up all the time. He was made better by the combination of his athletic background and his education. Datum 20 by Joe Biden: (09:41): *They're sucking up money.* The meaning of Joe's words here is the people lost because China's deficit has increased, not decreased. Therefore, people must have a great opportunity in China. In the Oxford Dictionary, the meaning of

sucking up is obsequious individual, typically for their gain, in North America. Datum 21 by Joe Biden: (15:39): *On the condition that he would agree that he would be **drawing down** his nuclear capacity. The Korean Peninsula should be a nuclear-free zone.* From the context, the words *drawing down* in Joe's conversation, it shows Joe asked the nuclear capacity to be lower than Korea nuclear-free. The Conceptual Metaphor is *down*. The spatial metaphoric is "sad is down." Datum 22 by Joe Biden: (30:24): *You got one in six of them going **under**.* From the context, there is the word *under*. Joe discussed business. They are saving a small business because their condition is under and not leveling up. Datum 23 by Joe Biden: (21:25): *Oh, well, no. I'm not shutting down today, but there are ... Look, you need standards. The standard is, if you have a reproduction rate in a community that's above a certain level, everybody says, "**Slow up**." As explained by the researcher in the previous chapter regarding orientational metaphor which discusses several scales such as up and down. Where "up" which usually means good or positive, while down means decrease or negative. However, in this datum, it is shown that up and down does not always work like this construction. Readers should understand the context in depth about what they want to convey in a full discourse context. The meaning of up here is more interpreted to caution. In full context Joe is explaining how what he wants is not a shutdown of society and the environment due to a virus, but a shutdown of the virus. Because after all, by closing a school as an example, when they want to reopen it, the party requires large and not small funds. Funds to meet the needs of*

accommodation, facilities and infrastructure, and various other matters related to the opening. Datum 24 by Donald Trump: (01:15): ***they never lived that down***. 1994, your crime bill, the super predators. Seeing how the actual conditions are, what the actual situation is is something that is represented by the word down here. According to him, "they" never directly and intensely saw the suffering and injustice that happened to him. They only hear and know indirectly from their subordinates about the condition of the black communities. Datum 25 by Joe Biden: (39:14): ***why I ended up working on the East Side of Wilmington***, Delaware, which is 90% African-American, was to learn more about what was going on. The point that Joe wants to convey here is that he has had experience and been involved directly so that he can empathize or feel what minorities feel, even though he is not included in it. It is a little difficult to empathize when we are not a part of it, but on this occasion the researcher will only focus on discussing how the choice of the word "up" in Joe's response does not mean ending meaningless, but with high enthusiasm and effort. to be able to end up and work in that area. Datum 26 by Donald Trump: (17:32): ***They want to knock down buildings*** and build new buildings with little, tiny, small windows and many other things. That's how the Orientational Metaphor works, by opening a new perspective or view of the reader or listener to a context or discourse. So that it can interpret and understand a utterance or statement conveyed by a person or party with another.

From the discussion above, it can be concluded that the researcher found three types of cognitive metaphors. The most dominant type used by Donald

Trump in the second presidential debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden by using the Ontological Metaphor type, the second type is the Orientational Metaphor which is also quite widely used, the last type is the Structural Metaphor which is slightly used in the second and final debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents conclusions and suggestions. In this chapter, the researcher concludes the findings from the previous chapter and provides suggestions for the readers of this thesis.

A. Conclusion

This research concludes that there are three Conceptual Metaphors, namely Ontological Metaphors, Structural Metaphors, and Orientational Metaphors used by Donald Trump and Joe Biden in the second and final debate. In Presidential election. There are 18 data of Conceptual Metaphors in the second and final debate between Donald and Joe, consisting of 12 data of Ontological Metaphors, 4 data of Structural Metaphors, and 10 data of Orientational Metaphors.

The most dominant type of Conceptual Metaphor found in this research is the Ontological Metaphor. It is because Ontology often appears in politics, but it is very difficult to give meaning because it uses many entities. While structural is a concept that still requires other concepts, and Orientational Metaphor.

B. Suggestion

Presidential debate is very interesting topic to explore because it provides a very broad insight for the readers who want to learn how to use metaphors in the world of politics. It is recommended for further researchers who are interested in exploring metaphors not only study metaphors in poetry, rhymes and others, but

also in politics. This research only studies the Conceptual Metaphors used in the presidential debate. Many other objects can be overlooked because without realizing that in daily life people can find a lot of metaphors. Experience and the transition from abstract to physical are two variables that are frequently overlooked. It is possible for further researchers to explore further Conceptual Metaphors from various perspectives. The researcher really hopes for further researchers to be able to provide new ideas, insights and innovations to the readers, specifically to those who study Conceptual Metaphors.

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CURICULUM VITAE



Ika Nirwana was born in Probolinggo on November 11, 1999. She graduated from MA Darullughah Wal Karomah in 2017. During her study at the senior high school, she handled the division for the arts and education during her three years of active participation in the student council. She enrolled Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in 2017 and participated in the selection of campus ambassadors, where she was selected as a talented ambassador.

APPENDIX

The types of conceptual metaphor in the second and final debate

Speech	Types of metaphor
<p>Donald Trump: (09:04)</p> <p>So as you know, 2.2 million people modeled out, were expected to die. We closed up the greatest economy in the world in order to fight this horrible disease that came from China.</p>	Ontological metaphor
<p>Donald Trump (09:41)</p> <p><i>We have a vaccine that's coming. It's ready. It's going to be announced within weeks. And it's going to be delivered. We have Operation Warp Speed, which is the military is going to distribute the vaccine.</i></p> <p>.</p>	Ontological metaphor
<p>Joe Biden: (09:14)</p> <p><i>What I'd make China do is play by the international rules, not as he has done.</i></p>	Ontological metaphor
<p>Joe Biden: (12:19)</p> <p><i>What I would do is make sure we have everyone encouraged to wear a mask all the time. I would make sure we move in the direction of rapid testing, investing in rapid testing.</i></p>	Ontological metaphor

<p>Donald Trump (14:56)</p> <p><i>I don't think we're going to have a dark winter at all. We're opening up our country. We've learned and studied and understand the disease, which we didn't at the beginning</i></p>	Ontological metaphor
<p>Donald Trump: (15:24)</p> <p><i>He ran the H1N1 swine flu, and it was a total disaster. Far less lethal, but it was a complete disaster</i></p>	Ontological metaphor
<p>Donald Trump: (24:40)</p> <p><i>I mean, you're going to sit there in a cubicle wrapped around with plastic. These are businesses that are dying, Joe. You can't do that to people.</i></p>	Ontological metaphor
<p>Donald Trump: (14:56)</p> <p><i>He was months behind me, many months behind me.</i></p>	Ontological metaphor
<p>Donald Trump: (16:01)</p> <p>Also, everything that <i>he said about the way every single move</i></p>	Ontological metaphor
<p>Donald Trump: (16:01)</p> <p><i>But he was way behind us.</i></p>	Ontological metaphor
<p>Joe Biden: (18:23)</p> <p>Number one, he says that we're learning to live with it. People are learning to die with it. You folks <i>home</i></p>	Ontological metaphor

<p><i>will have an empty chair at the kitchen table</i> this morning.</p>	
<p>Donald Trump: (17:04)</p> <p>He's obviously made a lot of money someplace, but he has this thing about <i>living in a basement</i></p>	Ontological metaphor
<p>Joe Biden: (16:12)</p> <p><i>He's transparent. The president of China is fine. We owe him a debt of gratitude. We have to thank him.</i></p>	Structural metaphor
<p>Joe Biden: (29:49)</p> <p><i>I made it clear that any country that interferes in American elections will pay the price no matter who it is.</i></p>	Orientational metaphor
<p>Donald Trump: (12:59)</p> <p>Just a typical politician when I see <i>that. I'm not a typical politician.</i></p>	Structural metaphor
<p>Donald Trump (18:03)</p> <p><i>99% of people recover. We have to recover. We can't close up our nation. We have to open our school, and we can't close up our nation, or you're not going to have a nation</i></p>	Orientational metaphor
<p>Donald Trump: (17:40)</p> <p><i>They ran it. Premiums are down.</i></p>	Orientational metaphor

<p>Donald Trump: (09:04)</p> <p><i>You see the spikes in Europe and many other places right now. If you notice, the mortality rate is down 85%.</i></p>	<p>Oriental metaphor</p>
<p>Donald Trump: (17:04)</p> <p><i>I didn't say over soon. I say we're learning to live with it. We have no choice. We can't lock ourselves up in a basement like Joe does. He has the ability to lock himself up.</i></p>	<p>Oriental metaphor</p>
<p>Joe Biden: (09:41)</p> <p><i>They're sucking up money.</i></p>	<p>Oriental metaphor</p>
<p>Joe Biden: (15:39)</p> <p><i>On the condition that he would agree that he would be drawing down his nuclear capacity. The Korean Peninsula should be a nuclear-free zone.</i></p>	<p>Oriental metaphor</p>
<p>Joe Biden: (30:24)</p> <p><i>You got one in six of them going under</i></p>	<p>Oriental metaphor</p>
<p>Joe Biden: (21:25)</p> <p>Oh, well, no. I'm not shutting down today, but there are ... Look, you need standards. The standard is, if you have a reproduction rate in a community that's above a certain level, everybody says, "Slow up."</p>	<p>Oriental metaphor</p>

<p>Donald Trump: (01:15)</p> <p><i>they never lived that down.</i> 1994, your crime bill, the super predators.</p>	<p>Oriental metaphor</p>
<p>Donald Trump: (17:32)</p> <p><i>They want to knock down buildings</i> and build new buildings with little, tiny, small windows and many other things-</p>	<p>Oriental metaphor</p>
<p>Joe Biden: (39:14)</p> <p><i>why I ended up working on the East Side of Wilmington,</i> Delaware, which is 90% African-American, was to learn more about what was going on.</p>	<p>Oriental metaphor</p>

No.	Speech	Types Conceptual Metaphor	Meaning
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1.	Donald Trump: (09:04) So as you know, 2.2 million people modeled out, were expected to die. We closed up the greatest economy in the world in order <i>to fight this horrible disease</i> that came from China. It's a worldwide pandemic. It's all over the world.	Ontological metaphor	We have to be braver to face the disease that comes from China.
2.	Donald trump :(09:04) <i>the mortality rate is down 85%</i> . The excess mortality rate is way down and much lower than almost any other country	Orientational metaphor	The progress in overcoming the covid-19 pandemic in Europe with fewer death.
3	Donald Trump: (10:04) <i>And as I say, we're rounding the turn</i>	Ontological metaphor	This world revolves where every bend there must be a trial that we must go through
4.	Donald Trump: (17:32) . <i>They want to knock down buildings</i> and build new buildings with little, tiny, small windows and many other things-	Orientational metaphor	Word down in this sentence refers to low climate
5.	Joe Biden: (12:19) What I would do is make sure we have everyone encouraged to wear a mask all the time. I would make sure <i>we move into the direction.</i>	Ontological Metaphor	Joe Biden in this presidential debate emphasized that rapid testing should be carried out immediately

6.	Donald Trump: (13:53) No, I think my timeline is going to be more accurate. I don't know that they're counting on the military the way I do, but we have our generals lined up , one in particular that's the head of logistics and this is a very easy distribution for him. He's ready to go	Orientational metaphor	A general who has a very easy position to deal with
7.	Joe Biden: (14:26) Make sure it's totally transparent. Have the scientists of the world see it, know it, look at it, go through all the processes. And by the way, this is the same fellow who told you, "This is going to end by Easter" last time	Ontological metaphor	They rely more on their god
8.	Joe Biden :(14:26) We're about to go into a dark winter, a dark winter and he has no clear plan.	Ontological metaphor	In this context, it is about winter being dark and not having any light.
9.	Donald Trump: (14:56) Now he's saying, "Oh, I should have moved quicker ," but he didn't move quicker	Ontological metaphor	Easters said here, refer to open our country
10	Donald Trump: (14:56) He was months behind me , many months behind me.	Ontological metaphor	He is hiding behind Donald

11.	Donald Trump: (15:24) And frankly, he ran <i>the H1N1 swine flu and it was a total disaster</i> . Far less lethal, but it was a total disaster.	Ontological metaphor	Donald trump explained the funds to study several diseases due to the disease that came from China which was called the Covid-19 pandemic.
12.	Donald Trump: (16:01) Also, everything that <i>he said about the way every single move</i>	Ontological metaphor	Follow his orders
13.	Donald Trump: (16:01) <i>But he was way behind us.</i>	Ontological metaphor	The meaning of this sentence is always hiding
14.	Joe Biden: (16:12) <i>We owe him a debt</i> of gratitude. We have to thank him	Structural metaphor	The sentence above is related to conceptual metaphor merit is debt or thanking is paying
15.	Donald Trump: (17:04) I didn't say over soon. I say we're learning to live with it. We have no choice. We can't lock ourselves up in a basement like Joe does. He has the ability to lock <i>himself up</i>	Oriental metaphor	Improvement itself is defined as the process becoming stronger
16.	Donald Trump: (17:04) He's obviously made a lot of money someplace, but he has	Ontological metaphor	Always hiding

	this thing about <i>living in a basement</i>		
17.	Donald Trump: (17:04) I'd love <i>to put myself in the basement</i> or in a beautiful room in the White House and go away for a year and a half until it disappears. I can't do that.	Ontological metaphor	Take the position below
18.	Joe Biden: (18:23) Number one, he says that we're learning to live with it. People are learning to die with it. You folks <i>home will have an empty chair at the kitchen table</i> this morning.	Ontological metaphor	It means they will just sit back and do nothing
19.	Donald Trump: (18:58) Excuse me. I take full responsibility. It's not my fault that it came here. It's China's fault. And you know what? It's not Joe's fault that it came here either. It's China's fault. They <i>kept it from going into the rest of China</i> for the most part, but they didn't keep it from coming out to the world, including Europe and ourselves.	Ontological metaphor	They prevented it from spreading widely in China but they forgot to prevent it from going abroad.
20.	Joe Biden: (21:25) Oh, well, no. I'm not shutting down today, but there are ... Look, you need standards. The standard is, if you have a reproduction rate in a	Oriental metaphor	Not always the word up here shows good is up, the word up here shows

	community that's above a certain level, everybody says, " <i>Slow up.</i> "		caution
21.	Donald Trump: (24:40) By the way, I will say this, If you go and look at what's happened to New York, it's a ghost town. <i>It's a ghost town.</i> And when you talk about plexiglass, <i>these are restaurants that had dying.</i>	Ontological metaphor	Lonely city/ Dead business (economy)
22.	Donald Trump: (24:40) mean, you're going to sit there in a cubicle wrapped around with plastic. <i>These are businesses that are dying,</i> Joe.	Ontological metaphor	Business (economy) is organism. So in business there is a group
23.	Joe Biden: (25:15) Make sure we <i>get the help that the businesses need.</i>	Ontological metaphor	Economic system that need other help
25.	Donald Trump: (01:15) <i>they never lived that down.</i> 1994, your crime bill, the super predators.	Oriental metaphor	Down here staring at those who are reproached as super predators.
26.	Joe Biden: (29:49) I made it clear and I asked everyone else to take the pledge. <i>I made it clear that any country, no matter who it is, that interferes in American elections will pay a price. They will pay a price</i>	Structural metaphor	Means don't interfere in other people's business otherwise you will suffer the consequences. The meaning of the transaction here is Russian/Chinese intervention in the last e

			election won by Trump.
27.	Donald Trump: (00:33) somebody just had a news conference a little while ago who was essentially supposed to work with you and your family, but what he said was damning. And regardless of me, I think you have to clean <i>it up and talk to the American people</i>	Oriental metaphor	The word up here refers to the work that burdens him.
28.	Joe Biden: (04:43) Why did he... he's been saying this for four years, show us, <i>just show us, stop playing around.</i>	Ontological metaphor	Told to be more serious
29.	Joe Biden: (39:14) <i>why I ended up working on the East Side of Wilmington,</i> Delaware, which is 90% African-American, was to learn more about what was going on	Oriental metaphor	The word up here means enthusiasm and courage to register for work
30.	Donald Trump: (08:54) <i>They're sucking up money</i>	Oriental metaphor	Obsequious individual, typically for their personal gain, in North America
31.	Joe Biden: (09:41) What I'd make China do <i>is play by the international rules</i> , not like he has done	Ontological metaphor	Meaning engage activities that are comfortable, love, and

			mutual seriousness
32.	Joe Biden: (09:41) <i>He has caused the deficit of the China to go up</i> , not down, with China, up, not down	Oriental metaphor	Good is up
33.	Joe Biden: (10:03) They have to play by the rules. And what's he do? <i>He embraces guys like the thugs, like in North Korea and the Chinese president and Putin</i> and others, and he pokes his finger [inaudible 00:10:36] all of our friends, all of our allies.	Ontological metaphor	Treats all strangers and treats them inappropriately
34.	Joe Biden: (30:24) <i>You got one in six of them going under.</i> They're not going to be able to make it back.	Ontological metaphor	Business that is going through a critical period
35.	Donald Trump: (12:59) Just a typical politician when I see <i>that. I'm not a typical politician.</i>	Structural metaphor	A high politician
36.	Joe Biden: (15:39) On the condition that he would agree that <i>he would be drawing down</i> his nuclear capacity	Oriental metaphor	Decreased nuclear capacity
37.	Donald Trump: (17:40) <i>Premiums are down</i>	Oriental metaphor	To make they are unhappy and lower the premium

38.	Donald Trump: (17:40) <i>What we'd like to do is terminate it.</i> We have the individual mandate done.	Ontological metaphor	To stop to pay Health Insurance
39.	Donald Trump: (23:02) . The Democrats want it. You're going to have socialized medicine, <i>just like you want it with fracking.</i> " We're not going to have fracking. We're going to stop fracking.	Ontological metaphor	https://www.voaindonesia.com/a/metode-pencarian--140501513/105420.html One of the natural gas extractor
40.	Donald Trump: (24:49) ... and destroying your Social Security. And this whole country will come down. Bernie Sanders tried it in his state.	Oriental metaphor	refers to social security and has a special orientation sad is down
41	Joe Biden: (39:14) why I ended up working on the East Side of Wilmington, Delaware, which is 90% African-American, was to learn more about what was going on	Oriental metaphor	The word up here means enthusiasm and courage to register for work
43.	Donald Trump: (28:56) The bill that was passed in in the House was a bailout of badly run, high crime, Democrat, all run by Democrat cities and states	Ontological metaphor	The bill that was passed was corrupt