



An Analysis Figurative Language in Donald **Trump's Speech** the 72nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to analysis and describe the types of figurative language and translation strategy that were found in Donald Trump's Speech. This research focuses on 3 types of figurative language. There are Symbolism, Euphemism and Antithesis. The types figurative meaning was found in Speech. In analysis the kinds of figurative language on Donald Trump Presidential Speech, the writer chooses on of Donald Trump's Speech edition on 19 September 2017 in New York. To strengthen the analysis, the writer applied Descriptive research. By gathering relevant theories and data, descriptive study aims to characterize and elucidate the nonliteral meaning resulting from the use of figurative language. The data are analysis by selecting and classifying them into their types due to figurative language and translation strategy. From the result of this research the writer found 11 (eleven) type of figurative language which are symbolism, Euphemism, and Antithesis. The writer found 5 (five) Symbolism, 4 (four) Euphemism and 2 (two) Antithesis in Donald Trump's Speech the 72nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly and the translation strategy uses is Semantic and Pragmatic strategies according to Chesterman Andrew (1997:85)

Keywords: Figurative Language; Translation; Donald Trump's Speech

1. INTRODUCTION

According to Listya and Febrie (2015), to transmit information, a speaker's speech needs to have a purpose, be addressed to the audience, and have an objective. The perception and production of the sounds that comprise vocal language are the main topics of speech research. This entails

looking into how speakers articulate their speech sounds and how listeners understand them. Researchers also look at the cognitive processes involved in understanding and producing speech. Comprehending these facets is beneficial for multiple disciplines, including



communication studies, psychology, and linguistics.

Yule (1996:53) classifies the general purposes of the speech act into five groups: instructions, representatives, expressive, declarative, and commissive. Commissive speech acts are "kinds of speech acts that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action," according to Yule (1996:54). Commissive behaviors include agreeing, promising, inviting, offering, swearing, volunteering, and guaranteeing. Understanding these classifications aids in dissecting the intentions behind verbal communication and sheds light on how language is used to convey commitments and intentions. Moreover, recognizing the various types of commissive speech acts enhances our comprehension of social interactions and facilitates effective communication strategies in different contexts.

As stated by Morgan & Nelson (2019:5), Engleberg (2007:1) states that the word "speech" frequently refers to a public address, or a presentation to a sizable audience. For a president like Donald Trump, speeches have become a crucial tool for message delivery, audience influence, and persuasion.

The speech making process involved a long discussion between Donald Trump and a particular team since they should consider some language aspects such as lexical choices and sentence structure to achieve certain goals. Regarding this, languages in speeches became important to be analyzed. The study emphasizes the analysis of figures of language.

The process of translating entails transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language, as explained by Larson (1984). This is accomplished by changing the form of the first language to that of a second language.

The meaning is being transferred, and it must be maintained. Bassnett (1992) contends that translation is a type of communication that occurs both within and between cultures. In other words, translation is more than just linguistic transfer.

Language is an important thing in our life. We can communicate with other people through language. Communication has purposes to send message to other people. In sending the message, the sender does not only use an explicit message or direct expression. But also uses an implicit message or indirect expressions, where the meaning of message is different from usual message. Literature was thought of as embodying a static, convoluted kind of language, far removed from the utterances of daily communication.¹ Language in literature does not depend on grammatical order. It is more complex and far removed from daily communications. It means that sometimes, literature doesn't follow language's rules. Literature is one kind of art that expresses the human's mind and feeling. It contains esthetic language, fine thinking, and deep messages. Author usually uses good diction in his literature products to make readers or listeners feel it by heart, not only in their eyes or ears such as figurative language. Figurative language is the language that has more than one meaning.

In the words of Hornby (1986), "Language is used to express ideas, feelings, and emotions, which are represented in the spoken or written form." Explicit and implicit meaning are the two categories of meaning found in language. According to Bull (2008), implicit meaning is the meaning of a text that is not explicitly stated, such as when figurative language is used, while explicit meaning is the meaning that is directly and clearly

conveyed in the text. For efficient communication and text comprehension, it is essential to distinguish between explicit and implicit meaning. While implicit meanings frequently necessitate further research and interpretation to find underlying nuances and connotations, explicit meanings offer surface-level knowledge. This understanding improves understanding and enjoyment of the intricacy and variety of language.

Kerf (1998:129) separated figurative language into two categories: analogy and rhetoric. Illiteracy, assonances, anastrophe, apophysis, apostrophe, asyndeton, polysyndeton, chiasmus, ellipsis, euphemism, and other terms are included in the first classification, oxymoron, litotes, contradiction, and exaggeration. Simile, metaphor, allegory, personification, allusion, metonymy, irony, and synecdoche are covered in the latter, whereas.

According to Molina & Albir (2002), in addition to the translation approaches needed for research or instructional objectives, it can be important to consider micro textual units, or how the translation functions in connection to the pertinent units in the source text. Moreover, Molina & Albir (2002) offer classification and analysis techniques for the translation equivalency process using translation methodologies. Translators can ensure accuracy and authenticity to the source text by delving into the nuances of language and meaning at a granular level by considering micro textual units. Translators can traverse the challenges of translating meaning from one language to another with the help of translation techniques, which offer useful frameworks. The application of this thorough methodology advances translation theory

and practice in addition to improving the quality of translations.

The term "strategy" encompasses various meanings across different fields, including translation theory, linguistics, applied linguistics, psychology, and sociology, as noted by Andrew Chesterman (2017:85). Within these disciplines, distinctions have been drawn among related concepts such as principles, processes, procedures, rules, tactics, plans, and methods. In translation theory, for instance, a strategy may refer to a deliberate approach or method employed by translators to achieve a specific translation goal. In linguistics and applied linguistics, it could denote the overarching principles guiding language use and comprehension. In psychology and sociology, strategies may pertain to the cognitive or social methods individuals or groups employ to accomplish tasks or navigate social interactions. Understanding these varied meanings and distinctions is essential for effective communication and interdisciplinary research, as it ensures clarity and precision in terminology usage across different contexts.

In Donald Trump's Speech the 72nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly found some of figurative language item from English into Indonesia. The writer finds figurative language in Donald Trump's Speech, but the writer would like to analysis Symbol, Euphemism and Antithesis in the Speech and using Andrew Chesterman's strategies.

2. THEORY OF THE RESEARCH

2.1. Kinds of Figurative Language

a. Metonymy

According to Kerf (2009), metonymy is a figure of speech that used words closely associated with another word. It is usually related to using the name of things, a



person, or characteristic as a substitute or something itself. Metonymy according to Miller and Greenberg (1981) is "an object, idea, or event is referred to by naming some attribute or quality associate with it (Miller, Ruth, 1981). In the following explanation, there was the data and the analysis of metonymy in figurative language. Metonymy is a close relationship which uses the name of a person, thing, or characteristic as something itself. It is a change of name, the use of one word for another, the use of an idea by means of terms involving association.

b. Simile

Simile is a type of figurative language used to compare one thing as the same as the other things implicitly. Simile is comparison of unlike things using the words "like" or "as" (Stanford, 2003: 49).

c. Hyperbole

"Hyperbole or overstatement is figurative language that contains exaggeration element about something," according to Potter (1967). A statement that is overstated to emphasize its importance is called hyperbole. Seems to have a different understanding of hyperbole: it's just an exaggeration, but an exaggeration that serves the truth rather than merely emphasizing or dramatizing a point. Poets and authors employ this kind of figurative language for dramatic effect. Hyperbole, in Hornby's definition (1995: 586), is language that purposefully and blatantly exaggerates an impact.

d. Symbol

According to Diyanni (2004) symbol is any object or action that represents something beyond its literal means. An apple pie, for example, can represent an American Lifestyle. Natural symbols

like light and darkness, fire and water can stand for contradictory things. The meaning of any symbol, whether an object, an action, or a gesture, is controlled by its context. A symbol can be defined simply as any object or action that means more than itself. According to Stanford (2003: 50) a symbol in a literary work, an object, action, person, or animal that stands for something more than its literal meaning. So, the symbol can express a set of associations and communication that is used.

e. Antithesis

According to Wyne, (1989:520) Antithesis is a method of emphasis by the placing of opposed ideas or characteristics in direct contrast with each other.

f. Euphemism

Burridge (2012:66) defines euphemism, in general, as an alternate form of non-offensive communication. She also said that euphemism and politeness are associated in their book, which she co-wrote with Allan, and that politeness may be attained by employing inoffensive language to please the audience (Allan and Burridge 2006:30).

The focus on sentences and word that use Figurative language in Donald Trump's Speech the 72nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly and limits the analysis on the description of types of figurative language such as symbol, euphemism, antithesis, and translation strategy used in this Speech.

2.2. Previous of the research

The purpose of this essay is to examine how Donald Trump's speech at the 72nd Session of the United States General Assembly was translated using

figurative language. The kinds of figurative language that are employed and the translation strategies are the main points of interest. This analysis takes at how Donald Trump uses different rhetorical devices and how those strategy are translated into the target language to offer light on the subtleties and difficulties involved in effectively communicating figurative language across linguistic and cultural boundaries. To evaluate the accuracy and significance of the translated text, it is essential to comprehend the translation techniques used to convert rhetorical devices such as personification, metaphors, similes, hyperbole, symbolism, euphemisms, antithesis, and others from English into the target language.

The data of this research is collected from Donald Trump Speech. This speech chosen as data source since consist of figurative language in Donald Trump Speech related to the title of this research. In addition, the speech give motivation and inspiration of education for the listener and the style of language from the Donald Trump use very interesting and beautiful.

Donald Trump Speech will be the source language because phenomenon of figurative language mostly used in Donald Trump Speech. The writer uses data sources that are divided into primary and secondary sources. First, the primary source is a source of original data basis of research. The primary source is taken from Donald Trump Speech. Then, as a secondary source to support and complete the primary data, The writer gets internet and relevant materials. The materials are about Donald Trump Speech and the figurative language theory and the other data which support the research.

The previous research is done by Muh Masruri (2012) from State Institute for Islamic Studies (STAIN) of Salatiga entitled —Figurative Language Analysis in Letto’s Song —Truth, Cry, and Lie|| Album. He analyzed figurative language Analysis in Letto’s Song —Truth, Cry, and Lie|| Album. According to him, the kind of figurative language which used in Letto’s song are comparative figurative language, contradictive figurative language, correlative figurative language, and repetitive or enforcement figurative language.

Some research also contributed to develop ideas in this research. They are Articled analyzed by Putri, Yulika, and Gani(2024) discussed about The Meaning of the Tawan Basi in Vehicles: Case Study of the Nagari Silantai Community Sumpur Kudus District Sijunjung Regenc. then article written by Muqarramah, Gani, & Septriani, (2024) discussed about Impact of Changing Rubber Plantations to Palm Oil Plantations in Nagari Manganti, Sumpur Kudus District, Sijunjung Regency, West Sumatra Province. Last article written by Cahyani, Gani,& Endrizal (2024) discused about The Meaning of Traditional Tasapo Treatment in the Community of Nagari Aie Tajun Lubuk Alung District, West Sumatera

3. RESEARCH METHOD

There are two kinds of research methods. They are qualitative and quantitative methods. This chapter presents and discusses the research method, which includes research design, research type, role of the writer in the study, research site, source of data, data collection procedure, method for verification of the research findings, and data analysis. A suitable in finding and understanding description in Donald Trump Speech is descriptive qualitative

method. Qualitative research is the research that the result does not get from statistic. Qualitative research can be done in society, attitude, individual or personality. Because the writer will describe figurative language in Donald Trump speech systematically, so this research used descriptive qualitative method. It can be said that the writer will use descriptive data. Analyzing and interpreting from the assumption. In this chapter, it has been formulated that the object of this research is Donald Trump Speech. As a result, this is conducted descriptively. According to Creswell (2007, 2010), qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. Besides that, Bogdan and Biklen (2007:5) as cited in Silalahi (2015:63) said that qualitative research is a research pictures rather than number. According to Ary et al. (2010:29), there are types to do qualitative research, they are basic interpretative studies, case studies, document or content analysis, ethnography, grounded theory, historical research, narrative inquiry, phenomenological studies. The data of library research is not limited by time and space. According to Glasser and Strauss (1967: 176) "Another benefit is the great breadth of the available comparative material, in the term of time, space and other properties". It means that the writer can reach the data easily without any limited space and time. In this research, the writers used document or content analysis. Specifically, this research used content analysis method. According to Ary et al. (2010:457), document or content analysis is a research method applied to written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying specified characteristics of the material. The material may be public

records, textbooks, newspapers, letters, films, diaries, themes, reports, speech or another document.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Results

The analysis of phrasal verb translation contained in President Donald Trump speech to the 72nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly in this chapter. This chapter analyzes the types of figurative language and translation strategy. The data was gathered from Speech of Donald Trump to the 72nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Discussion

In each data set below, The writer use code to describe the data:

SL: Source Language

TL: Target Language

4.1 Symbolism

SL: "let it fall into a **valley** of disrepair".

TL: "*membarkannya jatuh ke dalam lembah kehancuran*"

The word '**...valley...**' in a phrase '**...a valley of disrepair**' in the SL is translated into '**...lembah...**' in '**...lembah kehancuran.**' in the TL uses symbolism. According to Abbram (1999:392) the term "symbol" is applied on to a word or phrase that signifies an object or event which in its turn signifies something, or suggest a range reference, beyond itself. Based on KIL (page) **valley** n '**lembah**'. According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, (905,906) '**lembah**' n *tanah rendah berada di kiri kanan sungai, atau yang berada di kaki gunung; ngarai*. Ngarai is synonym Jurang in Tesaurus Bahasa Indonesia (222).

The translation strategy applied is Semantic strategies '**Trope Change**' S9 according to Chesterman (101,102)

(a) *ST trope X* → *TT trope X*. For instance, a ST metaphor is retained as a metaphor in the TT.

(i) The TT trope is the same trope in terms of its lexical semantics. In the case of a metaphor, ...would be preserved.

SL: "to **lift** millions from poverty"

TL: "**mengangkat** jutaan orang dari kemiskinan".

The word '...**lift**...' in phrase "to lift millions" in the SL translated into **mengangkat** in "...*jutaan orang*..." in the TL uses symbolism. According to Abbram (1999:392) the term "symbol" is applied on to a word or phrase that signifies an object or event which in its turn signifies something, or suggest a range reference, beyond itself.

Based Oxford Learner's Dictionaries '**lift**' v on raise somebody/something or be raised to a higher position or level. According to KBBI '**mengangkat**' v *membawa ke atas; menaikkan; meninggikan*:

The translation strategy applied is Semantic strategies '**Trope Change**' S9 according to Chesterman (101,102)

(a) *ST trope X* → *TT trope X*. For instance, a ST metaphor is retained as a metaphor in the TT.

(i) The TT trope is the same trope in terms of its lexical semantics. In the case of a metaphor, ...would be preserved.

SL: "Those three beautiful **pillars**"

TL: "*Ketiga **pilar** indah*"

The word '...**pillars**...' in phrase '...beautiful pillars...' in the SL translated into '...**pilar**...' in '*...pilar indah...*' in the TL uses symbolism. According to Abbram (1999:392) the term "symbol" is applied on to a word or phrase that signifies an object or event which in its turn signifies something, or suggest a range reference, beyond itself.

Based on Oxford Learner's Dictionaries '**pillars**' n '*pilar-pilar*'. According to KBBI

'*pilar*' n *tiang penguat (dari batu, beton, dan sebagainya)*.

The translation strategy applied is Semantic strategies '**Trope Change**' S9 according to Chesterman (101,102)

(a) *ST trope X* → *TT trope X*. For instance, a ST metaphor is retained as a metaphor in the TT.

(i) The TT trope is the same trope in terms of its lexical semantics. In the case of a metaphor, ...would be preserved.

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SL: "to maintain the promise of those words"

TL: "*mempertahankan **janji-janji** tersebut.*"

The word '...**words**...' in phrase SL translated into TL '*...**janji-janji**...*' uses symbolism. According to Abbram (1999:392) the term "symbol" is applied on to a word or phrase that signifies an object or event which in its turn signifies something, or suggest a range reference, beyond itself. Based on Oxford Learner's Dictionaries **words** n '*kata-kata*' According to KBBI '*kata*' n *unsur bahasa yang diucapkan atau dituliskan yang merupakan perwujudan kesatuan perasaan dan pikiran yang dapat digunakan dalam berbahasa*;

The translation strategy applied is Semantic strategies '**Trope Change**' S9 according to Chesterman (101,102)

(a) *ST trope X* → *TT trope X*. For instance, a ST metaphor is retained as a metaphor in the TT.

(ii) The TT trope is of the same type as the one in the ST, but is not semantically identical, only related. We might say that the image comes from the same source, the same general area of experience.

SL: "the nation-state remains the best **vehicle**"

TL: "*negara-bangsa tetap menjadi **kendaraan** terbaik*"

The word ‘...**vehicle**...’ in phrase ‘...the best vehicle...’ in SL translated into TL ‘...**kendaraan**...’ According to Abbram (1999:392) the term “symbol” is applied on to a word or phrase that signifies an object or event which in its turn signifies something, or suggest a range reference, beyond itself. Based on Oxford Learner’s Dictionaries ‘**vehicle**’ n ‘**kendaraan**’. According to KBBI ‘**kendaraan**’ n *sesuatu yang digunakan untuk dikendarai atau dinaiki (seperti kuda, kereta, mobil)*

The translation strategy applied is Semantic strategies ‘**Trope Change**’ S9 according to Chesterman (101,102)

(a) $ST\ trope\ X \rightarrow TT\ trope\ X$. For instance, a ST metaphor is retained as a metaphor in the TT.

(i) The TT trope is the same trope in terms of its lexical semantics. In the case of a metaphor, ...would be preserved.

4.2 Euphemism

SL : “**Unemployment** is at its lowest level in 16 years”

TL : “**Pengangguran** berada pada titik terendah dalam 16 tahun terakhir”

The word ‘...**unemployment**...’ in SL translated into TL ‘...**pengangguran**...’ is uses euphemism. According to Very broadly, Burridge (2012:66) euphemism as an alternative use of communication which does not sound offensive. In her book which she made with Allan, she also stated that euphemism is related to politeness and that politeness can be achieved using inoffensive words to please the audience (Allan and Burridge 2006:30). Based on Oxford Learner’s Dictionaries **unemployment** n ‘**pengangguran**’. According to KBBI **pengangguran** n *orang yang menganggur (yang tidak mempunyai pekerjaan)*

The translation strategy applied is Semantic strategies ‘**Trope Change**’ S9 according to Chesterman (101,102)

(a) $ST\ trope\ X \rightarrow TT\ trope\ X$. For instance, a ST metaphor is retained as a metaphor in the TT.

(i) The TT trope is the same trope in terms of its lexical semantics. In the case of a metaphor, ...would be preserved.

SL: “International criminal networks **traffic** drugs”

TL: “**Jaringan kriminal internasional memperdagangkan narkoba**”

The word ‘**traffic**’ in SL translated to TL **memperdagangkan** is uses euphemism. According to Very broadly, Burridge (2012:66) euphemism as an alternative use of communication which does not sound offensive. In her book which she made with Allan, she also stated that euphemism is related to politeness and that politeness can be achieved using inoffensive words to please the audience (Allan and Burridge 2006:30). Base on Oxford Learner’s Dictionaries **traffic** n ‘**perdagangan**’. According to KBBI (page) **dagang** n *pekerjaan yang berhubungan dengan menjual dan membeli barang untuk memperoleh keuntungan*

The translation strategy applied is Semantic strategies ‘**Trope Change**’ S9 according to Chesterman (101,102)

(a) $ST\ trope\ X \rightarrow TT\ trope\ X$. For instance, a ST metaphor is retained as a metaphor in the TT.

(c) $ST\ trope\ X \rightarrow TT\ trope\ \emptyset$. Here the figurative element is dropped altogether.

SL: This **timeless document**

TL: **Dokumen Abadi**

The word **timeless document** in SL translated to TL **Dokumen Abadi** is uses euphemism. According to Very broadly, Burridge (2012:66) euphemism as an



alternative use of communication which does not sound offensive. In her book which she made with Allan, she also stated that euphemism is related to politeness and that politeness can be achieved using inoffensive words to please the audience (Allan and Burridge 2006:30)

The translation strategy applied is Semantic strategies '**Trope Change**' S9 according to Chesterman (101,102)

(a) *ST trope X* → *TT trope X*. For instance, a ST metaphor is retained as a metaphor in the TT.

(i) The TT trope is the same trope in terms of its lexical semantics. In the case of a metaphor, ...would be preserved.

SL: "We need to **defeat the enemies** of humanity"

TL: "*Kita perlu **mengalahkan musuh-musuh** umat manusia*"

The word '*...defeat the enemies...*' in SL in translated to '*...mengalahkan musuh-musuh...*' is uses euphemism. According to Very broadly, Burridge (2012:66) euphemism as an alternative use of communication which does not sound offensive. In her book which she made with Allan, she also stated that euphemism is related to politeness and that politeness can be achieved using inoffensive words to please the audience (Allan and Burridge 2006:30)

The translation strategy applied is Semantic strategies '**Trope Change**' S9 according to Chesterman (101,102).

(a) *ST trope X* → *TT trope X*. For instance, a ST metaphor is retained as a metaphor in the TT.

(i) The TT trope is the same trope in terms of its lexical semantics. In the case of a metaphor, ...would be preserved.

4.3 Antithesis

SL : "**The scourge** of our planet today is a **small group of rogue regimes**"

TL : "***Bencana** yang menimpa planet kita saat ini adalah **sekelompok kecil rezim nakal***"

The word **the scourge** and **a small group of rogue regimes** in SL are use Antithesis. According to Wyne, (1989:520)

Antithesis is a method of emphasis by the placing of opposed ideas or characteristics in direct contrast with each other. Antithesis is a rhetorical device that involves contrasting ideas in a balanced manner to create a rhetorical effect. In this sentence, the antithesis is between the relatively small size and specific nature of the group "**a small group of rogue regimes**" and the broader, more severe impact they have "**the scourge of our planet**". On one hand, we have "a small group of rogue regimes," which suggests a limited number of non-conforming governments or political entities. This phrase conveys a sense of specificity and perhaps even isolation. On the other hand, we have "**the scourge of our planet**" which suggests a widespread, devastating problem affecting the entire Earth. The term "**scourge**" implies a severe affliction or punishment, emphasizing the magnitude and seriousness of the issue. By juxtaposing these contrasting ideas, the sentence emphasizes the discrepancy between the seemingly limited scope of the problem (a small group) and its profound impact on a global scale (the scourge of the planet). This antithesis serves to highlight the significance and urgency of addressing the actions of these rogue regimes.

The translation strategy applied is Semantic strategies according to Chesterman (101,102).

SL : “socialism has been **poorly implemented**, but that socialism has **been faithfully implemented**”

TL : “*penerapan **sosialisme yang buruk**, namun **sosialisme yang diterapkan dengan baik***”

According to Wyne, (1989:520) Antithesis is a method of emphasis by the placing of opposed ideas or characteristics in direct contrast with each other.

“**Poorly implemented**” describes that socialism has been executed in an ineffective or unsatisfactory manner. The term “**poorly**” emphasizes failure or shortcomings in its execution.

“**Faithfully implemented**” implies that socialism has been applied in accordance with its principles faithfully or loyally. The phrase “faithfully” suggests that its execution has been done with full loyalty or adherence. Contrasting “**poorly implemented**” with “**faithfully implemented**” the writer creates a sharp distinction between two ways socialism has been implemented. This creates a paradoxical impression, where socialism appears to fail both because it's implemented poorly, yet also because it's implemented faithfully, implying ambiguity or irony in the statement.

The translation strategy applied is Semantic strategies according to Chesterman Andrew(1997:85)

5. CONCLUSION

Results

The analysis of phrasal verb translation contained in President Donald Trump speech to the 72nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly in this chapter. This chapter analyzes the types of figurative language and translation strategy. The data was gathered from Speech of Donald Trump to the 72nd

Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

After analyzing and presenting the figurative languages that could be found in Donald Trump's Speech the 72nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly, in this chapter the conclusion of the results will be present. By analyzing the first inaugural address of Donald Trump, could be found there are 11 (eleven) expressions of figurative language in three types, which are symbolism, Euphemism, and Antithesis. The writer found 5(five) symbolism, 4 (four) Euphemism and 2 (two) Antithesis. The first inaugural address of Donald Trump's Speech is consisting of 13 pages and contains many expressions of figurative languages such as: Metaphor, personification, hyperbole and metonymy. But this research only focusses for 3 type of figurative language above. This fact shows that the use of figurative language in speech is important. Figurative languages influence the language to become more powerful and stronger the meanings. Therefore, figurative language brings a prove that language has the power to change people and even the world. In this research the writer found most the translation in figurative language is using the Semantic strategies according to Chesterman.

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