AN ANALYSIS OF HYPERBOLE ON JOKOWI SPEECH

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the study is to investigate the meaning of hyperbole expression and to describe the realization of hyperbola expression on the Jokowi political speech. Descriptive qualitative research was applied this study. The data that used in this research was the transcript of Jokowi's political speech (Jokowi's Political Speech at APECCEO SUMMIT 2014,Asian-African Conference Commemoration (AACC) 2015, Indonesian Presidential Election 2019, and General Debate of the75th Session United Nations General Assembly 2020). The source of data were taken from website Cabinet Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia. From the data analysis, it was found 12 expressions used hyperbole in the Jokowi transcript speech. 4 hyperboles in APECCEOSUMMIT 2014, 4 hyperboles in Asian-African Conference Commemoration (AACC) 2015, 3 hyperboles in Indonesian Presidential Election 2019, and 1 hyperbole in General Debate of the 75th Session United Nations General Assembly 2020. The meaning of each hyperbole have a different meaning for different purposes. The hyperbole can be realized through 3 types of word classes used as word choices. 3 hyperboles as adjective,5 hyperboles as noun, and 4 hyperbole as verb.

Keywords:*Analysis, hyperbole, political speech*

INTRODUCTION

Hyperbole is part of figurative language that is widely used by many people for many communication purposes. Hyperbola is like language style communication that is commonly expressed by people to deliver ta certain meaning. The purpose of hyperbole is to create a larger-than-life effect and overly stress a specific point. Such sentences usually convey an action or sentiment that is generally not practically/ realistically possible or plausible but helps emphasize an emotion. Keraf (2009:135) stated that "Hyperbole is figure of speech which contains a point statement of exaggeration as it is". Hyperbole is an exaggeration more than the fact. The language can make attention to the reader and it is an exaggeration of object.

The intensity of using hyperbole is significantly increased in certain context of situation such as rhetorical communication and political speech. Its use really attracted many people especially as politician when they comment something, having debate, reasoning and giving argument and etc. Delivering a speech through using hyperbola is believed as a way to deliver a message for specific point. Its aim is to add up the interesting and mysterious side like how literary works and to avoid generalizations in the speech as much as possible. Hyperbole also serves as a form of persuasion, to really make your case to an audience. The use of exaggeration or overstatement can make your speech that much more persuasive. Hyperbole can also be used to make something sound much worse than it actually is. For example, "This is the worst book in the world!" the speaker doesn"t literally mean that the book is the worst one ever written, but is using hyperbole to be dramatic and emphasize their opinion.

In reality, the politicians who want to project a sense of confidence regarding a particular issue, or stir up sentiments for or against something whether it's a candidate, an opponent, or an idea often use hyperbole. In the political speech of Jokowi as the President of Indonesia, the hyperbola expressions are clearly seen such as, "I will not have any mercy for those who are not serious." In the statement "not have any mercy" Jokowi isn't implying that we're living "not have any mercy." Instead, he's using hyperbole to communicate the ministers, officials and bureaucrats to seriously guarantee the achievement. And if someone is not serious he will dismiss his position. The use of language in politics is not easily understood by common people who do not have good understanding in politics. Language facilitates the idea of a certain country in manifesting political wills and accompanying political actions with other countries in the world wide. While you want to avoid generalizations in your speech as much as possible, there are advantages to using hyperbole. They can be used like any other descriptive form of language to help paint a more vivid picture for your audience.

Hyperbole also serves as a form of persuasion, to really make your case to an audience. The use of exaggeration or overstatement can make your speech that much more persuasive. The study about Hyperbole is very interesting and important to be researched because it is able to explain the understanding of a speech. There are some researchers who have

investigated the hyperbole on the novel by Ika Trisnantasari (2016). The research intends to find figurative language in the novel My Sunshine, especially hyperbole, one of the factors the book being the best seller romance novel internationally. The researcher used qualitative method. The researcher analyzed original novel and compare to figurative language. Figurative languages, used as a tool for the author to bring the more realistic situation, bring the reader to understand and sympathies to the characters in the novel they read, then the researcher find out and analysis meaning hyperbole in My Sunshine Novel by Catherine Anderson. Catherine Anderson writer bring the realistic and relatable character in this novel, through the style writing is conveyed well, the reader must know the character and they are all so well develop and portrayed. And the reader really get dig deep into the main characters emotions, hyperbole emphasizing the emotions felt whilst reading this novel, which is similarly beautiful and exaggeration.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher was attracted to investigate more deeply about hyperbola expression in the Jokowi speech as the Indonesia President under the tittle, *"Hyperbole Analysis on the Jokowi Speech".*

REVIEW LITERATURE
Hyperbole Expression

The word hyperbole is derived from latin hyperbole and Greek words hyper which means beyond and ballein which means to throw. Hyperbole comes from the Greek word meaning exaggeration and that is exactly what it is. Keraf (2009:135) stated, "Hyperbole is figure of speech which contains a point

statement of exaggeration as it is". Hyperbole is an exaggeration more than the fact. The language can make attention to the reader and it is an exaggeration of object. Hyperbole is a figurative language that consists of exaggeration and overstatement. "Hyperbole or overstatement is simply exaggeration but exaggeration in the service of truth" (Perrine, 1969: 110).

The other definition comes from Claridge (2011). According Claridge, hyperbole is an expression which exceeds the literal expression and contains more semantic attributes of expression something. Meanwhile, Tarigan (2005) gives definition of hyperbole that is a figure of speech used for exaggeration purposes. It is forms from the basic several of jokes is used as way for insult, or simply is used to dramatize a situation, where in reality of the situation may not be that bad. Exaggeration is the first element of hyperbole (Burgers et al, 2016).

For example :

That suitcase weighed a ton!

In this example, the speaker claims that a suitcase weighed a ton-two thousand pounds! Of course, this does not mean that the suicase literary weighed a ton. The speaker is using hyperbole in order to emphasize that the suitcase feels very heavy. When speaking hyperbolically, the speaker is exaggerating an element or feature (Carston & Wearing, 2015). When speakers exaggerate, they usually want to emphasize the importance of something (Norasetkosol, Timyam& Sriussadaporn, 2012). The untrue statements in hyperbole are used to stress the importance and the level of the subject in conversation.

Based on those explanations, it can be concludes that hyperbole is a figure of a speech which uses

exaggerations to emphasize a certain characteristic of something, and especially how it feels. Its means hyperbole is kind of figurative language that is used to make the object become bigger than real object. It is used for as a way of making a description more creative and humorous. It is important to note that hyperbole is not mean to be taken literary, the audience know it"s an exaggeration. So, hyperbole can be used to communicate all kinds of feelings and amuse or surprise people with the creativity of a description.

Function of Hyperbole

Hyperbole can use our daily conversation to include a certain effect. For example, upon seeing your friends after a long absence, you may say "Hi, I haven"t seen you in hundred years!" you and your friends both know that this is not literarythe case. Here, hyperbole is used to emphasize how long it feels since you last saw your friend. Hyperbole is not a simple form of distortion because hyperbole works by being recognized as a figural exaggeration. Hyperbole pushes one to think beyond given "truths" and assumed versions of reality. The hyperbolist offers hyperbole to be recognized as an exaggeration (either immediately or eventually), and this can become a constructive, transformative ambiguity for alternative possibilities of meaning and being. Or, it can fail in/as literality when it is mis-apprehended. (Claridge, 2011).

The objective of using hyperbole is to add an amusing effect in the text. In literature, it carries a great significance as it allows the writers to present something common in an intense manner. In short, by applying hyperbole, one can turn a common feeling into a remarkable one. Most importantly, the use of hyperbole provides a contrast as with this technique, something is explained by giving an extra stress and on the other hand, the other descriptions remain normal. Hence, it grabs the readers" attention and makes the literary work memorable for a long time.

The Characteristics of Hyperbole

Hyperbolic expressions can occur in the form of words, phrases, or clauses. Hyperbolic expressions can be seen from some characteristics. Claridge (2011:4) categorizes the characteristics of hyperbole into five categories, those are:

- Gradability and Intensification

Bolinger in Claridge (2011:9) calls intensification as the linguistic expression of exaggeration and depreciation, and lists hyperbole among the rhetorical figures used to realize it. Intensification can be more precisely defined as placement of a predication on a scale of intensity, or degree of realization of the predication on a scale of intensity or degree of realization of the predication, reaching from extremely/very low to very/extremely high (Claridge 2011:9). While hyperbole is one means of intensification in the sense of gradability, the preceding paragraph indicates that it is also intensification in the emosional sense like emphasis or can also called intensity

- Context

The hyperbolic statement is contradicted by the actual facts, in so far as these stay below the limits of what is expressed. In other words, hyperbole is a highly contextually determined phenomenon. According to Claridge (2011:12), the notion of the context to be used in hyperbole is a wide one embracing; The extralinguistic, primarily physical context of the speech situation and

also of the situations or things talked about, the characteristic of the participants of the linguistic interaction including their psychological states, the social relationships of the participants, and mutual knowledge of the participants of various kind. The example is given by the following description.It can be concluded that knowledge affects a context in hyperbole expression.

- An encyclopedic meaning approach to meaning

Hyperbole as overstatement is a contextual phenomenon (in the widest sense). Speaker will be using quite extensive knowledge in the production and comprehension of hyperbolic expression.

- The problem of literal meaning

Hyperbole can be also identifed if people represent it by a literal meaning. According to Ariel in Claridge (2011:29), literal represents meaning that is coded, conventional, mostly compositional, unaffected by context, obligatory and automatic.

- Vagueness and Hyperbole Interpretation

Polysemy and the ambiguity resulting from it have often been treated in conjunction with or, rather, in contrast to vagueness. Vagueness of lexemes also plays a role for the interpretation of some instance of potential hyperbole. Vagueness is discussed in the context of sentence semantics and truth functionally, but here it is lexical vagueness that is of particular importance. In Devos" definition, vagueness is an intrinsic uncertainty with regard to the application of a word to denotatum.

Identifying Hyperbole

Identifying hyperbole can be done by analysis the using of „more X" or an exceeding meaning in words, phrases or sentence. We can identify hyperbolethrough its kind

Maria Christodoulidou(2011) describes two types of hyperbole as follows :

- Overstatement of Number and Quality

The speaker tends to overate numbers of times, years, occurrences, etc. The example can be found below:

Do not make me repeat my words for hundred times !
I can not leave you even a second.

- Impossible Description

Torode in Christodoulidou (2011) explais that "impossible description" is like fantasies which are produced in a way that they are not possible to occur. Therefore, it must be taken figuratively or rhetorically. Impossible description can be stated with exceeding manner,reality,feeling,condition,etc.

When I see you, I feel like my brain stop for a moment.
He sings like there is no tomorrow.

Claridge (2011) points out the differences of hyperbolic expression and„literal" expression in term of semantic and context. „Literal" expression in semantic terms is used in conventional understanding and contains semantic attribute to express something. According to the context, „literal" expression accepts the extra linguistic fact in the given context which is appropriate to the situation. Hyperbolic expression in semantic term contains important meanings, expresses something in extreme level, and explains something in „more X". According to its context, hyperbolic expression exceeds the limit of fact in common knowledge.

Word Class

According to Kridalaksana (2008: 116), word class (part of speech) is a group of words that have similarities in formal behavior, classifications of nouns, adjectives, verbs, etc. The

division of word classes according to Kridalaksana (1994: 51) there are thirteen types, namely (1) verbs (verbs), (2) adjectives(adjectives), (3) nouns (nouns), (4) pronouns, (5) numeralia (number), (6) adverbial (adverb), (7) interrogative (question word), (8) demonstrative (indication), (9) articulate (article / designation), (10) prepositions (prepositions), (11) conjunctions (conjunctions), (12) phatic categories, (13) interjection (interjection words).

PoliticalSpeech

Political speech is a phenomenon which always gets big attention from thesociety. The language used in speech should have a big attention from the speaker,itshouldbegoodlanguagestylewhichdoesnot makethelistenersfeelunpleasant.Political speeches often use high language which not all of people understand it.There are all kinds of speeches. People give speeches of celebration at weddingsand birthdayparties. Theygivespeeches whenexplainingdiscovery and when trying to sell you things. This competition isn"t about thosekindsof speech.It is aboutpolitical speeches.
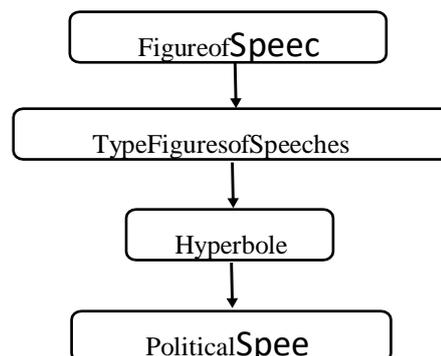
Thosespeecheswillmakearguments fororagainstsomethingthatwemight do (or might not do) and will show how it will make the future better (or worse).That something will be an action that could, in principle, be implemented (orstopped). It might be going to war, signing a treaty, holding an election; raising atax, ending a benefit, making something illegal. In other words, political speechesconcern *decisions* about possible courses of action which are contentious andcontested and about which people might reasonably disagree.

This research attempts to analyzed hyperbole on Jokowi"s

Political Speech. Stylistics is defined as a field of study proposed to explore the language use in literary works. This becomes the appropriate approach to use since this research indeed focuses on how language is maintained in the research objects. Specifically, it is the style of language use on speech that becomes the main attention of this research.

The research is a focused on analysis hyperbole on political speech. It tends to observe the use of hyperbole on Jokowi"s Political Speech at Asian- African Conference Commemoration (AACC) 2015 and Indonesian Presidential Election 2019.

METHOD

This research was conducted by using descriptive method. Descriptive research is method of research which describes the current situation. The writer provides the research methodology of this paper is qualitative. These researches belong to descriptive method because it focuses on analysis hyperbole expression that are used on Jokowi"s Political Speech at APEC CEO SUMMIT 2014, Asian- African Conference Commemoration (AACC) 2015, Indonesian Presidential Election 2019, and General Debate of the 75th Session United Nations General Assembly 2020

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In analysis the data, the data analysis was done in line with Miles, Huberman(1994) who's stated that there were three steps, namely; data reduction, data display, and drawing and verifying conclusion. Data reduction is done by sorting and grouping political speech transcripts that contains the hyperbole. Data display is carried out by investigating the meaning contained in hyperbole and how the hyperbole is realizition.

I will push my ministers, my governors, my mayors, to help clear this problem.

From the data above, the sentence of " to help clear this problem." is indicated as hyperbola expression because describes something exaggerately. This sentence means that he want to someone help to solve the problem.

I have experience with land acquisition when I was a governor.

From the data above, the sentence of" land acquisition."is indicated as hyperbola expression because describes something exaggerately. This sentence not means we get the land, the meaning is the way of investor to taking oer the land with the current area

Now we talk business permit. We have national one-stop service office that can help you, that will serve you, that will facilitate you, that will give you your business permit

From the data above, the sentence of "one-stop service office" is indicated as hyperbola expression because describes something exaggerately. This sentence means that not the roof of a house,but the meaning of this sentence is a service that unites various technical units according to their responsibilities.

As a few hundred super-rich in the north enjoy ever more comfort and luxury.

From the data above,the sentence of" As a few hundred super-rich in the north "is indicated as hyperbola expression because describes something exaggerately. This expression means some of the people living in the north had excess property and feel comfortable and peaceful life is when you have a lot of money.

While 1.2 billion in the south are helpless in the face of poverty within comes of less than US$2 a day, global injustice becomes increasingly evident.

From the data above, the sentence of " helpless in the face of poverty " is indicated as hyperbola expression because the sentences hows something exaggerately. This sentence describe the inability of a person to live his life which is full of difficulties.

The use of unilateral force without a clear UN mandate,as we have witnessed,has undermined the existence of our common world body.

From the data above, the sentence of " undermined the existence of our common world body " is indicated as hyperbola expression because the sentence above states something exaggerately. This expression means that it can be destroy the existence of the country which is the defense of the world.

To me, global injustice feels even more suffocating when the Bandung spirit.

From the data above, the sentence of "global injustice more suffocating"

is indicated as hyperbola expression because the sentence above states something exaggerately.This sentence means that there is an

Many investors, a lot of investors,when they come tome,most of them they always complain about land acquisition.I will push my ministers.

From the data above, the sentence of " I will push my ministers" is indicated as hyperbola expression because describes something exaggerately.This sentence means that he will tell his ministers to do what he is told to give motivation and encouragement to his ministers or cause sun rest for the society.

We should not get stuck in amonotoneroutine

From the data above, the sentence of "get stuck in a monotone routine" is indicated as hyperbola expression because the sentence above states something exaggerately. The sentences means that we have to do the different activities in everyday or not just do the same things, so that we can develop our abilities.

Table 1. Data political speeches

No	HYPERBOLA EXPRESSION	TIMEOFSPEECH
1	Many investors, a lot of investors, when they come to me, most of them they always complain about land acquisition. I will push My ministers,	AppecCeoSummit2014
2	I will push my ministers, my governors,my mayors,to help clear this problem.	AppecCeoSummit2014
3	I have experience with land acquisition when I was a governor	AppecCeoSummit2014
4	Now we talk business permit. We have national one-stop service office that can help you,that will serve you,that wil l facilitate you,that will give you your business permit.	AppecCeoSummit2014

Table above show that there found totally 12 expressions used hyperbole in the speech. These are devide 4 hyperboles in APEC CEO SUMMIT 2014, 4 hyperboles in Asian- African Conference Commemoration (AACC) 2015, 3 hyperboles in Indonesian Presidential Election 2019, and 1 hyperbole in General Debate of the 75th Session United Nations General Assembly 2020.

CONCLUSION

Having analyzed the data, conclusions can be drawn as in the following.

There found totally 13 expressions used hyperbole in the speech. These are devide 5 hyperboles in APEC CEO SUMMIT 2014, 4 hyperboles in Asian- African Conference Commemoration (AACC) 2015, 3 hyperboles in Indonesian Presidential Election 2019, and 1 hyperboles in General Debate of the 75th Session United Nations General Assembly 2020

2. Each hyperbole that analyzed have a different meaning. The hyperbole can be realized through nine types of word classes used as word choices. In the first political speech transcript (APEC CEO SUMMIT 2014) found 3 of noun, 2 of verb, the second speech transcript (Asian- African Conference Commemoration (AACC) 2015) found 2 of adjectives, 1 of noun, and 1 of verb, the third speech transcript (Indonesian Presidential Election 2019) found 2 of nouns and 1 of verb, and the last transcript (General Debate of the 75th Session United Nations General Assembly 2020) found 3 of nouns and 2 of verbs.

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