

# **The Use of Metaphors in Hillary Clinton's Presidential Debate**



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# THE USE OF METAPHORS IN HILLARY CLINTON'S PRESIDENTIAL DEBATES

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## *Abstract*

This study aims to identify and determine the types and the function of metaphors used in Hillary Clinton's presidential debates. The current study was employed descriptive qualitative approach. The data of this study consists of three presidential debates of Hillary Clinton against Donald Trump in United States of America Presidential Election Debate 2016. The conceptual metaphor theory by Lakoff and Johnson (1980) adopted to classify the type of the metaphors that dominantly use and apply the communicative function of metaphor theory proposed by Fainsilber and Ortony in Gibbs (1994) to determine the function of the metaphors use in Hillary Clinton's presidential debates. The result of the analysis indicates that the type of metaphor that dominantly use by Hillary Clinton in her debates is ontological metaphor and the function of metaphor use was counted to the three hypothesis of communicative functions of metaphor given by Fainsilber and Ortony (1989) in Gibbs (1994).

**Keywords:** metaphor, debate, ontological metaphor.

## Penggunaan Metapora Pada Debat Presiden Hillary Clinton

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### *Abstrak*

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi dan menentukan jenis - jenis dan fungsi metapora yang digunakan Hillary Clinton pada debat – debat presidennya. Penelitian ini menggunakan teknik kualitatif deskripsi. Data yang di analisis adalah tiga transkrip debat antara Hillary Clinton melawan Donald Trump pada debat presiden dalam rangka Pemilihan Umum Presiden Amerika 2016. Teori *conceptual metaphor* oleh Lakoff dan Johnson (1980) diadopsi untuk mengklasifikasikan jenis metaphor yang paling dominan digunakan dan menggunakan teori *communicative function of metaphor* oleh Fainsilber and Ortony dalam Gibbs (1994) untuk menentukan fungsi dari penggunaan metapora di debat – debat Hillary Clinton. Hasil dari analisa debat menunjukkan bahwa jenis metapora yang paling sering digunakan Hillary Clinton adalah *ontological metaphor* dan fungsi dari metapora – yang didapat memenuhi tiga hipotesa fungsi dari Fainsilber and Ortony dalam Gibbs (1994).

Kata Kunci: metapora, debat, *ontological metaphor*.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The people of United State of America just celebrate the biggest festivity of presidential election. The election was the 58th quadrennial American presidential election, held on Tuesday, November 8, 2016. Only the Democratic nominee Hillary Clinton and the Republican nominee Donald Trump met the criteria for inclusion in the debates, and thus were the only two to appear in the debates. Hillary Clinton was considered to have won all three presidential debates in scientific opinion polls of likely voters. Despite this, Donald Trump won the presidential election held on November 8. This election ends with Donald Trump victory and was inaugurated in January 20, 2017.

The way each candidate presented their idea in their campaign and presidential debate has their own character, includes how each candidate express their thought about their future plan, how they will build United State of America a better country. Presidents are elected by the citizens and therefore need to maintain a positive public image as well as comply with the desires and demands of the American people. The candidates have to work with various rhetorical strategies to accomplish this goal (Pavlikova, 2015). The researcher provides two rhetoric sentences that Hilary Clinton say which is also as the preliminary study of this research:

“I think it's an idea that would rip our country apart” (Clinton, 2016)

This sentence was said by Clinton to against Trump when the subject of the debate is immigration. Trump said he wants to build a wall and major deportations, instead Clinton vote for the border security and offer a package that includes a pathway to citizenship. She thinks Trump's idea would *rip apart* the country and it does not represent America as a nation.

“I want to get everybody out of the shadows” (Clinton, 2016)

Still in the same subject, what Clinton means in this sentence is she wants undocumented immigrants have an equal right with American workers. No one can exploit them. Based on these two finding rhetoric, researcher conducted an analysis in order to find the factors, type, and functions, underlying the use of the certain rhetoric.

Metaphor is a figure of speech that refers, for rhetorical effect, to one thing by mentioning another thing. Metaphor is viewed as characteristic of language alone, a matter of words rather than thought or action. Metaphor is pervasive in everyday life, not only in language but also in thought and action (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980). The fact that we live with metaphor, it is also happen in political matter, it is needed in order to build political communication. Political communication is the essential activity that links the various part of society together and allows them to function as an integrated whole (Graber 1993). Political communication is the ability of the politician to use metaphor and symbols that awaken latent tendencies among the masses (Edelman 1988).

As explain above, this study intends to analyze the use of metaphor as the strategy to communicate in presidential debate of Hillary Clinton. The primary sources for this thesis are the three presidential debates in 2016 between Hilary Clinton and Donald Trump for presidential election of United State of America. The researcher adopted the conceptual metaphor from Lakoff & Johnson (1980) and use the function of metaphor proposed by Fainsilber & Ortony (1989) in Gibbs (1994) in order to find out the functions of metaphor.

## **1.1 Research Question (s)**

The research was based on a two research questions, as follows:

- (1) What types of metaphor is dominantly use in Hilary Clinton's presidential debate?

(2) What are the functions of metaphor use in Hilary Clinton's presidential debate?

## **1.2 Objectives of the Study**

Made reference to the research questions, the aim of this study were:

1. To find out the types of metaphor was dominantly used in Hilary Clinton's presidential debate.
2. To find out the functions of metaphor used in Hilary Clinton's presidential debate

## **1.3 Significance of the Study**

The result of this research was expected to be useful for the readers and hopefully this research may become additional source of matter related to political discourse.

## **1.4 Definition of Key Terms**

Aiming to avoid misinterpretation and make easy to understand the title of this research, the researcher would like to explain the terms used in the study, such as:

### **1. Metaphor**

Metaphor is a word or phrase used to describe somebody or something else, in a way that it is different from its normal use, in order to show that two things have the same qualities and to make the description more powerful (oxford advanced learners dictionary 2016).

### **2. Presidential Debate**

The 2016 United States presidential election debates were a series of debates held for the 2016 U.S. presidential general election (Wikipedia.com).

### 3. Debate

Debate is a formal discussion of an issue at a public meeting or in a parliament (Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 2016).

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The English *metaphor* derived from the 16th-century Old French word *métaphore*, which comes from the Latin *metaphora*. A metaphor is a figure of speech that refers, for rhetorical effect, to one thing by mentioning another thing. It may provide clarity or identify hidden similarities between two ideas. Metaphor is a word or phrase used to describe somebody or something else, in a way that is different from its normal use, in order to show that the two things have the same qualities and to make the description more powerful (Oxford Dictionaries 2015).

Moreover, Halliday in his own concepts about *grammatical metaphor*, stated that the notion of metaphor is an irregularity of content that consists on the use of a word in a sense different from its proper one and related to it in terms of similarity. In other words, it describes one thing in terms of another. According to researchers like George Lakoff, Zoltan Kövecses, Andrew Goatly and many more, in Lesz 2011, have argued for the Cognitive Linguistics claim that metaphor underlies our perception of the world. In other words, people use metaphors to make sense of such abstract domains as emotions, social institutions and time.

We should recognize metaphor as a primary mode of thought because empirical work in cognitive science strongly indicates that many facets of everyday thought and language are indeed metaphorical (Gibbs, 1994: 122). Gibbs asserts that metaphor is ubiquitous by providing many proofs i.e. a historical analysis of metaphor used in American English prose from 1667 to

1975 that revealed significant metaphoric activity in each of six 50-year periods considered (M. Smith, Pollio, & Pitts, 1981). This study was proven that metaphor has been in widespread use during the past 300 years.

Lakoff & Johnson (1980) differentiate type of metaphors. The first one is the systematic conceptual metaphor ARGUMENT IS WAR. This is the most ordinary type of metaphor that people use in everyday language. This conceptual metaphor is the representation of the situation when people are arguing each other, they are in a battle. It is about defend and attack, the winner and the looser in arguing, it can be seen from the vocabulary of war, e.g., *attack a position, indefensible, strategy, new line of attack, win, gain ground*, etc. Everything people do and how people understand, what people are doing when they argue are structured by ARGUMENT IS WAR. The essence of metaphor is understanding and experiencing one kind of thing in terms of another (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980). There are five types of conceptual metaphor proposed by Lakoff and Johnson (1980) presents bellow:

The first is conduit metaphor, which is a dominant class of figurative expressions used when discussing communication itself (metalinguage). It operates whenever people speak or write as if they "insert" their mental contents (feelings, meanings, thoughts, concepts, etc.) into "containers" (words, phrases, sentences, etc.) whose contents are then "extracted" by listeners and readers. Thus, language is viewed as a "conduit" conveying mental content between people. The conduit metaphor constituted by four major framework, they are; (1) language functions like a conduit, transferring thoughts bodily from one person to another; (2) in writing and speaking, people insert their thoughts or feelings in the words; (3) words accomplish the transfer by containing the thoughts or feelings and conveying them to others; and (4) in listening or reading, people extract the thoughts and feelings once again from the words. Here are some examples: It's hard to *get*

that idea *across to* him, I *gave* you that idea, Your reasons *came through* to us, It's difficult to *put* my ideas *into* words.

The second one is *Oriental metaphors* or Spatialization metaphors that organizes a whole system of concepts with respect to one another. It deals with spatial orientation, as follows: up-down, in-out, front-back, on-off, deep-shallow, central-peripheral. For example, HAPPY IS UP. The fact that the concept HAPPY is oriented up leads to English expressions like "I'm feeling *up* today" (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980). These are some example of Oriental metaphors: He's at the *peak* of health, She *came down* with pneumonia. These two examples shows good health is associated with 'up,' in part because of the general metaphor that 'Better is up' and perhaps also because when we are well we are on our feet, and when we are ill we are more likely to be lying down.

The third is Ontological metaphor is metaphor that viewing events, activities, emotions, ideas, etc., as entities and substances. Ontological metaphor has various kinds that reflect the various purposes served. There are five purposes of ontological metaphor such as; referring, quantifying, identifying aspects, identifying causes, and setting goals and motivating actions. Here are two examples of how the ontological metaphor THE MIND IS AN ENTITY IS elaborated in our culture.

*We're still trying to grind out the solution to this equation. My mind just isn't operating today. (THE MIND IS A MACHINE)*

*You have to handle him with care since his wife's death. He broke under cross-examination. (THE MIND IS A BRITTLE OBJECT)*

Both of the examples give us different metaphorical models for what the mind is and thereby allow us to focus on different aspects of mental experience. Our experiences with physical objects (especially our own bodies) provide the basis for an extraordinarily wide variety of ontological metaphors (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980).

Personification is type of metaphor that seeing something nonhuman as human. Personification may have different process in terms of the aspects of people that are picked out. It is a general category that covers a very wide range of metaphors, each picking out different aspects of a person or ways of looking at a person (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980). One example of personification is INFLATION IS AN ADVERSARY (e.g. Inflation *has outwitted* the best economic minds in the country.). It not only gives us a very specific way of thinking about inflation but also a way of acting toward it. We think of inflation as an adversary that can attack us, hurt us, steal from us, even destroy us (ibid).

The last type of metaphor is metonymy. Metonymy viewing one entity is being used to refer to another. In other word, metonymy has different processes from metaphor. Metonymy represents an actual object (person) with entity of something related with quality of the object. Principally, metaphor is a way of conceiving of one thing in terms of another, and its primary function is understanding (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980). Whereas metonymy, mainly a referential function, that is, it allows us to use one entity to *stand*. The function of metonymy is the same with metaphor that is providing understanding. For example, in the case of the metonymy THE PART FOR THE WHOLE (e.g. we need some *new blood* in the organization. (= new people) there are many parts that can stand for the whole.

Moreover, according to Fainsilber & Ortony (1989) in Gibbs (1994) there are three communicative functions of metaphor based on three hypothesis as follows; the *inexpressibility hypothesis*, the *compactness hypothesis*, and the *vividness hypothesis*. First, in the *inexpressibility hypothesis*, metaphors afford a way of expressing ideas that would be intensely difficult to convey using literal language. Metaphor may simplify ideas that cannot be expressed in literal language. For instance, the metaphorical expression *The thought slipped my mind like a squirrel behind a tree*. Although we try to translate it into literal language, it still ended up with language that is essentially metaphorical (e.g., *the thought went away* and *the thought evaded me*).

Second is the *compactness hypothesis* state that function of metaphor is to provide a particularly compact means of communication. Considering literal language does not enable speakers or writers to convey a great deal information succinctly as metaphor does. Metaphors allow people to communicate complex configurations of information in wider understanding. For example, the assertion *My love is like blossoming bouquet of roses* express large amount of information about love (i.e. it is sweet, delicate, beautiful, etc.).

The last is the *vividness hypothesis*, it asserts metaphors may help capture the vividness of our phenomenological experience. As it elaborated in the *compactness hypothesis* that metaphors convey richer detailed, it will also give more vivid images of people's subjectivity experience than can be expressed by literal language. "*My love is like blossoming bouquet of roses* evoke various mental images in the listener reflect the speaker's vivid communicative intentions about the concept of love and his or her experience of love" (Gibbs, 1994). These three functions adopted in determines the functions of metaphor regarding to the last research question.

### **III. RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

This research was qualitative study because the writer examined and explained the functions and type of metaphor that used in Hillary Clinton's presidential debates and the factors that causes she chose to use the metaphor in qualitative approach. Qualitative research is a form of interpretive inquiry in which researchers make an interpretation of what they see, hear, and understand (Creswell, 2009). Qualitative procedures rely on text and image data, have unique steps of data analysis, and draw on diverse strategies of inquiry (*ibid.*, p. 173). This step is suitable with what the writer done in this research.

Moreover, as a guidance of this research, writer used conceptual metaphor by Lakoff and Johnson (1980) to classify the type of metaphor and elaborate the factors underlies the use of metaphor. Then, the communicative function of metaphor proposed by Fainsilber & Ortony (1989) adopted in determines the function of metaphor.

#### **3.2 Data Gathering**

The data of this research were collected from two different websites with different form of data. The first one was the video of the three of the United States of America presidential debate 2016 downloaded from youtube.com. The username of the channel of the video is NBC News, this Youtube channel is belong to NBS TV. The second one was the transcript of those three presidential debates, downloaded from presidential website called The American Presidency Project ([www.presidency.ucsb.edu](http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu)).

## IV. DATA ANALYSIS

This section presents the analysis of metaphors based on the type of metaphors in conceptual metaphor theory by Lakoff and Johnson (1980) and determined the function of metaphor based on the communicative function theory by Fainsilber and Ortony (1989) in Gibbs (1994). The functions are directly elaborated in the description of the metaphorical expressions.

### 4.1 The Type and Function of Metaphor Use

In order to determine the type and function of metaphor use in Hillary Clinton's presidential debates, the writer elaborate and interpret certain metaphorical expressions based on the theme.

#### A. Ontological Metaphor

(1) *But I want to respond to what Donald said about refugees. He's made these claims repeatedly. I am not going to let anyone into this country who is not vetted, who we do not have confidence in. But I am not going to slam the door on women and children.*

The expression *I am not going to slam the door on women and children* is an ontological metaphor which views the activities such as *slam the door* is the representation of something that is improper. Metaphorical expression *Slam the door* referred to an action of ignoring or put no attention on something, in this case *women and children*. Clinton uses the certain rhetoric to convince the audience of what she will do as her plan to build America. She will not ignore the rights of women and children. The function of the metaphor in this rhetoric is enable Clinton as the speaker convey a great deal of information succinctly to the audience (compactness hypothesis).

(2) ...you may not be able to have insurance because you can't afford it. So let's fix what's broken about it, but let's not throw it away and give it all back to the insurance companies and the drug companies. That's not going to work.

The metaphorical expression *let's fix what's broken about it* reflects an ontological metaphor which views an object such as *insurance* as a BRITTLE OBJECT that can be *broken*. She use the metaphorical expression to refer the insurance as entity that represents the situation that should be *fix*. She wants to convey that the situation of something that *broken* must be *fix* in order to reform the health insurance. The function of this metaphor is to help audience capturing the vividness of our phenomenological experience (vividness hypothesis).

(3) *And you're right. I don't want to rip families apart. I don't want to be sending parents away from children. I don't want to see the deportation force that Donald has talked about in action in our country.*

The metaphorical expression (3) is an ontological metaphor which put the *family* as an entity that can be *rip apart*. The purpose of the ontological here as the reference of the word *family* as a BRITTLE OBJECT that can be broken by certain action, in this term is *rip*. The function of this metaphor is to help capture the vividness of our phenomenological experience (vividness hypothesis). Clinton as speaker can convey richer, more detailed, and more vivid images of our subjective experience. It transferred the speaker's subjective experience to the audience or listeners. The expression *I don't want to rip families apart* is likely to evoke various mental images in the listener that reflect the speaker's vivid communicative intention about the concept of family.

- (4) *I think that is an idea that is not in keeping with who we are as a nation. I think it's an idea that would rip our country apart.*

The expression *it's an idea that would rip our country apart* is the metaphorical expression which the type is ontological metaphor. In this case, the word *country* views as a BRITTLE OBJECT that can be *rip apart*. The function of the metaphor is to give wider understanding of great deal of information succinctly (compactness hypothesis).

- (5) *The United States has kept the peace—the United States has kept the peace through our alliances. Donald wants to tear up our alliances. I think it makes the world safer and, frankly, it makes the United States safer. I would work with our allies in Asia, in Europe, in the Middle East, and elsewhere. That's the only way we're going to be able to keep the peace.*

The type of metaphor in the sentence *Donald wants to tear up our alliances* is ontological metaphor that interprets the *alliance* is a BRITTLE OBJECT that can be *tear up*. The function of the metaphor is give wider understanding of great deal of information succinctly (compactness hypothesis).

- (6) *Now, what I am also arguing is that bringing undocumented immigrants out from the shadows, putting them into the formal economy will be good, because then employers can't exploit them and undercut Americans' wages.*

- (7) *I want to get everybody out of the shadows, get the economy working, and not let employers like Donald exploit undocumented workers, which hurts them, but also hurts American workers.*

Metaphorical expressions (6) and (7) shares the same concept of ontological metaphor which put the position of *undocumented immigrants* and *everybody* as an entity that can be *bringing out* of something; *shadows*. Moreover, Clinton also put the word *shadow* as representation of situation that American people live in because they are not really in the *shadows*. What she means is something she wants people who are not currently represented by the American government to get representation. The function of the metaphor is to give better understanding of an abstract concept such as *shadow* to be more concrete one as the description of the situation or condition that she should *bring out* everybody from.

#### B. Personification

(1) *And I feel strongly that the Supreme Court needs to stand on the side of the American people, not on the side of the powerful corporations and the wealthy. For me, that means that we need a Supreme Court that will stand up on behalf of women's rights, on behalf of the rights of the LGBT community, that will stand up and say no to Citizens United, a decision that has undermined the election system in our country because of the way it permits dark, unaccountable money to come into our electoral system.*

The expression (1) is the type of personification that clarified by the word *stand on* which the function of this expression is give understanding of what is nonphysical in terms of physical. In this rhetoric, the word *Supreme Court* which take a part as the source domain is likely can do something that human can do such as *stand on* (target domain). The phrase *Supreme Court needs to stand on the side of the American people* gave us impression that Supreme Court as an entity to *stand on the side of American people*. In this metaphor, Clinton wants to convince the

audience that she can do an action to guaranty the equality of service that American people in particular; women and LGBT community may serves equally.

(2) *I want to be the president for all Americans, regardless of your political beliefs, where you come from, what you look like, your religion. I want us to heal our country and bring it together because that's, I think, the best way for us to get the future that our children and our grandchildren deserve.*

(3) *So this is who Donald Trump is. And the question for us, the question our country must answer is that this is not who we are. That's why—to go back to your question—I want to send a message—we all should—to every boy and girl and, indeed, to the entire world that America already is great, but we are great because we are good, and we will respect one another, and we will work with one another, and we will celebrate our diversity.*

The metaphorical expression (2) *I want us to heal our country*, Clinton represented the country as a living creature that may feel illness mark by the word *heal*. The type of this metaphorical expression is personification that viewing what is nonhuman as human. She asserted that she wants all American people work together to cure the country from its illness. Same as the previews expression, the type of metaphor in the next expression (3) is also personification which sees the *country* as a human who can *answer* question.

The function of metaphor in these expressions is to simplify the ideas that cannot be expressed in literal language (inexpressibility hypothesis). Although it may translated into literal language, but it still form a metaphorical expression such as *American people work together to*

*cure the country from its illness.* Therefore it fulfilled the function of metaphor based on inexpressibility hypothesis.

- (4) *And I know Donald's trying very hard to plant doubts about it, but I hope the people out there understand: This election's really up to you. It's not about us so much as it is about you and your families and the kind of country and future you want. So I sure hope you will get out and vote as though your future depended on it, because I think it does.*

This expression counted as personification because it views *doubts* as living thing, such as tree or plant that can be *plant* on the ground and grow. The function of the metaphor pointed to inexpressibility hypothesis which simplify the ideas that cannot express by literal language. Clinton used this expression to describe something that Trump done was very improper and people should realize it.

### C. Conduit metaphor

- (1) *This conspiracy theory, which he's been spewing out for quite some time.*

The expression *This conspiracy theory, which he's been spewing out for quite some time* complies the type of metaphor which is conduit metaphor. That clause represents the concept of IDEAS ARE FOOD, *conspiracy theory* describes as FOOD that can be *spewing out*. The function of the metaphor gives more concrete understanding of an abstract circumstance and more vivid images related to phenomenological experience (vividness hypothesis).

#### D. Metonymy

(1) *And, in fact, his cavalier attitude about nuclear weapons is so deeply troubling. That is the number-one threat we face in the world. And it becomes particularly threatening if terrorists ever get their hands on any nuclear material. So a man who can be provoked by a tweet should not have his fingers anywhere near the nuclear codes, as far as I think anyone with any sense about this should be concerned.*

The type of metaphor in expression *so a man who can be provoked by a tweet should not have his fingers anywhere near the nuclear codes* is metonymy that views the word *finger* as THE PART OF THE WHOLE. Clinton use the rhetoric to represents an action such as *have his fingers anywhere* is improper thing or something that should not be done by anyone especially Donald Trump or Donald should do nothing about nuclear codes and so on. The word *finger* can be as representation of some different actions, there are many parts that can stand for the whole. The metaphor use in this rhetoric helps Clinton in expressing information and also eases the audience to understand. Therefore, the function of the metaphor is to give wider understanding of great deal of information succinctly (compactness hypothesis).

#### E. Orientational metaphor

(1) *Now, I believe in community policing. And, in fact, violent crime is one-half of what it was in 1991. Property crime is down 40 percent. We just don't want to see it creep back up. We've had 25 years of very good cooperation.*

The metaphorical expression *We just don't want to see it creep back up* is orientational or spatialization metaphor which views the problem such as *crime* as something that can be *back up*. This expression deal with spatial orientation that interprets an object such as *crime* should not be exists anymore, or such condition was expected happen infrequently as it was in some years ago. The function of this metaphor is to help capture the vividness of our phenomenological experience (vividness hypothesis).

#### **4.2 The Type of Metaphor Dominantly Use**

This study adopts the theory of conceptual metaphor proposed by Lakoff and Johnson (1980) which classified the types of metaphor based on the use of people's daily language, thought and action. There are five types of metaphor in that adopted from Lakoff and Johnson's conceptual metaphor, they are; conduit metaphor, orientational metaphor, ontological metaphor, personification, and metonymy. After analyze the data, it is shows that the type of metaphor that dominantly use by Hillary Clinton is ontological metaphor.

Conduit metaphor is a dominant class of figurative expressions used when discussing communication itself. Conduit metaphor uses by Hillary Clinton in the debates is infrequently. So does the orientational metaphor and metonymy. Orientational metaphor views a whole system of concepts with respect to another that deals with spatial orientation. While metonymy vies one entity is being used to another. Furthermore, personification and ontological metaphor is frequently use by Hillary Clinton. Personification views inanimate as an animate, while ontological metaphor views events activities emotions, ideas, etc., as entities and substances.

## V. CONCLUSION

The conclusion that can draw after analyzed the data is Hillary Clinton has effectively and creatively used metaphorical expressions in convincing her audience about her future plans. Regarding to the two research questions proposed in chapter 1, the type of metaphors that dominantly use is ontological metaphor. There are seven statements that belong to ontological metaphor of fourteen expressions collected from the three presidential debates.

Moreover, regarding to the second research question, the function of metaphor use in Hillary Clinton presidential debates is counted to the three hypothesis of communicative functions of metaphor given by Fainsilber and Ortony (1989) in Gibbs (1994), they are inexpressibility hypothesis, compactness hypothesis, and vividness hypothesis.