HEDGES AND BOOSTERS IN PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE

THESIS

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ABSTRACT

Nariansyah, L.S.B.R.W. (2020). *Hedges and Boosters In Presidential Debate*. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag.

Keywords: hedges, boosters, presidential debate.

This thesis is a research about hedges and boosters. Hedges and boosters are a communicative strategy to reduce or increase the power of statements. This research aims to investigate the types and functions used by Presidential Candidates, Hillary Clinton, and Donald Trump during the second to third debates. In this research, the researcher analyzed types of taxonomy hedges based on the clarification of Salager Meyer (1997) and the hedges functions based on Rabab'ah and Ruman (2015). Further, the researcher applies Hinkel (2005) about types of boosters and their functions.

This research applied a descriptive-qualitative method. The researcher collects the data by transcribes second to third Trump-Hillary Presidential Debate into transcription text. After collecting the data, the researcher highlights the speeches which including categories of hedges and boosters, and coding the data. Then, the researcher interprets the functions of hedges and boosters.

The result of this study, the researcher, found Trump-Hillary performed six types of hedges by Meyer (1997): modal auxiliary verbs, modal lexical verbs, adjectival, adverbial, and nominal phrases, Approximators of degree, frequency, quantity and time, Introductory phrases, and If clauses. Type of Compound/complex hedges did not find in the data. However, the types of hedges Modal auxiliary verbs are the most used in Presidential Debate. Meanwhile, both candidates use all types of boosters by Hinkel (2005); those are Universal and negative pronouns, Amplifiers, and Emphatics. Moreover, all the functions of hedges and boosters found in debates. The function of hedges that most used in debates is Mitigating claims by showing some uncertainty. Furthermore, the function of boosters, the most performed in debates are amplifiers. By exploring hedges and boosters, the researcher is in a place to express the mask of linguistic politicians so they can represent the "actual" political message conveyed by politicians to the public. Besides that, people might pay attention to the messages delivered by presidential candidates.

ABSTRAK

Nariansyah, L.S.B.R.W. (2020). *Hedges dan Boosters di Debat Presiden*. Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag.

Kata kunci: hedges, boosters, debat presiden.

Skripsi ini merupakan penelitian tentang *hedges and boosters. Hedges and boosters*adalah strategi komunikasi untuk mengurangi atau meningkatkan kekuatan pernyataan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menyelidiki tipe dan fungsi yang dilakukan oleh kandidat presiden, Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump selama debat kedua hingga debat ketiga didebat presiden. Di penelitian ini, peneliti menganalisa tipe *hedges* berdasarkan klarifikasi Salager Meyer (1997) dan fungsi *hedges* berdasarkan Rabab'ah dan Ruman (2015). Selanjutnya, peneliti mennerapkan Hinkel (2005) tentang tipe *boosters* dan fungsinya.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif-kualitatif. Peneliti mengumpulkan data dengan mentranskripsikan Debat Presiden Trump-Hillary kedua ke ketiga ke dalam teks transkripsi. Setelah mengumpulkan data, peneliti menyoroti pidato yang termasuk kategori *hedges*dan *boosters*, dan pengkodean data. Kemudian, peneliti menafsirkan fungsi *hedges* and *boosters*.

Hasil dari penelitian ini, peneliti menemukan Trump-Hillary melakukan enam tipe *hedges*oleh Meyer (1997):*Modal auxilliary verbs, Modal lexical verbs, Adjectival, adverbial and nominal phrases, Approximators of degree, frequency, quantity and time, Introductory phrases, and If clauses*.Jenis *hedges Compound/complex*tidak ditemukan dalam data. Tetapi tipe *hedgesModal auxilliary verbs*paling banyak digunakan dalam Debat Presiden. Sementara itu, kedua kandidat menggunakan semua tipe*boosters* oleh Hinkel (2005) yaitu *Universal and negative pronoun, Amplifiers, dan Emphatics*. Selain itu, semua fungsi *hedges*dan *boosters* ditemukan dalam debat. Fungsi *hedges*yang banyak digunakan dalam debat adalah *Mitigating claims by showing some kind of uncertainty*. Dan fungsi *boosters* yang banyak dilakukan dalam debat adalah *As amplifier*. Dengan menyelidikihedges dan boosters, peneliti berada di tempat untuk mengekspresikan topeng politisi linguistik sehingga mereka dapat mengekspresikan pesan politik "aktual" yang disampaikan oleh politisi kepada publik. Selain itu, orang mungkin memperhatikan pesan yang sebenarnya disampaikan oleh calon presiden.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of a background of the study which contains previous studies and the gap of the study, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope, and limitation, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of Study

Hedges and boosters are communicative tactics for reducing or increasing the strength of representation (Hyland, 1998). The expression of hedges and boosters are focus on interactive character and rhetorical in academic writing or formal speech. Its importance lies when researchers and speakers gain acceptance for their research claims and persuasion by balancing trust, whether investment with confidence in reliable knowledge or appropriate social interaction, or by reflecting uncertainty (Hyland, 1998). The possibility of the writer or speaker expressing the perspective of their statement, showing the claim that has not been proven carefully and to enter into dialogue with their audience through the use of hedges, whereas, using boosters, helps to close reserves and strengthen certainty (Salichah et al., 2015).

Hedge introduced as a linguistics term based on Lakoff (1972). He defined it as "words whose job is to make things fuzzier or less fuzzy." Salager-Meyer (1997) suggests that hedging is a linguistic resource that delivers the essential characteristics of science, skepticism, and doubt. Based on Hyland (1996), hedging is a pragmatic feature that writers or speakers use to look for statements

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that they make, reduce dubious claims or potentially claimed risks, and convey the right collegial attitude to listeners. In speaking or in speech, hedges are used to obscure a statement that deemed inappropriate to talk or to give a courtesy effect.

In pragmatics, research on various types of hedges mainly associated with doubt, obscurity, politeness, uncertainty, and indirect. The terms hedge and hedging mostly refer to a large class of lexical and syntactic features of texts that have the purpose of reducing modifying and propositions. In the 1990s, research on hedging emerged to explain the use, meaning, and function of politeness, obscurity, and mitigation in academic writing and other types of discourse (Hinkel, 2005). The concept of a hedges does not only include modifying words or phrases in proposition but also changing of commitment someone to the propositional value, several researchers have begun to think it is necessary to distinguish between the two types of hedges. Writers assert their opinions, judgments, and commitments to the propositional content of the text and their readers via the use of hedges and boosters, modifying the truth values of all proposition. Hedging devices mitigate the force or strength of expression by expressing temporary nature and potential.

In contrast, boosters, increasing strength in speech or utterance, and make more reliable statements. Boosters reflect on features that express the writer's strong confidence for a claim and assurance and affirms a proposition with confidence (Zarza, 2018). Based on Hyland (1998) argue that boosters used to express faith, and confirm a proposition with conviction, represent strong claims about circumstances. Boosters identified as writing and conversation discourse

features that have the function to strengthen or enhance the effect of a sentence or whole proposition. In discourse, it has the functions of exaggerating the real state of affairs, reinforcing the truth value of propositions, or emphasizing section or all of the class (Hinkel, 2005). Besides that, these linguistic devices are significant phenomena in the construction of rhetorical style. The part of the rhetorical elements is used by scholars to achieve their communicative goals (Varquez & Giner, 2009).

Many investigators have recently turned to analyze hedges and boosters. It is because hedges and boosters are a critical interactional strategy used in communicating; this strategy can make communication run effectively. Both are also essential in academic discourse to lie in their contribution to a suitable rhetorical and interactive way, delivering active and epistemic meanings. These two linguistic tools can express positive politeness by making the listener's face positive, assuring agreement with the listener, their commitment and admiration with a statement. Otherwise, the use of negative politeness directed towards the hearer's negative face; by emphasizing avoidance to impose on him or her to minimize awkwardness or embarrassment (Granqvist, 2013).

There are some previous studies of boosters and hedges with a different subject. The first is in academics writing such as using of boosters persuasion in academic discourse (Vazquez & Giner, 2009), a corpus-based analysis of boosters and hedges in English academic articles(Takimoto, 2014), comparison of hedges in Ph.D. dissertation and M.A thesis in ELT (Atmaca, 2016), boosting and hedging in the rhetorical structure of English newspaper (Zarza, 2018). On the

other hand, hedges and boosters in academics writing have been extensively studied in Indonesia, such as boosters and hedges in research articles of undergraduate students (Salichah, Irawati, & Basthomi, 2015), hedges used by Indonesian ELT students in spoken and written discourse (Asfina, Kadarisman & Astuti, 2018), hedges used in scientific EFL writing (Widiawati, 2018) and hedging in students research proposal of the English Teacher Education Department UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya (Hani'ah, 2019).

Besides hedges and boosters in written discourse, there are several previous studies analyzed hedges and boosters in political discourse. Rashady (2012), using hedges in both American presidents 2008, the researcher analyzed three videos of presidential debates between John McCain and Barrack Obama. The researcher focused on investigating how hedging devices functioned as a political discourse strategy based on Meyer, Hyland, and Martin-Martin's theory. He discovered that hedging devices present different functions hang on the purpose or motive of the speaker. The frequency of use specific hedges devices shows to promote the effectiveness of a speaker's argument significantly. As claimed by Rashady's research, the most hedges used in the debates is a modal auxiliary verb. He stated that the speakers used the modal auxiliary verb very well. They can differentiate between points they mostly fixed, and least set and needed when they speak about their plans for their country, America.

Then, Rabab'ah and Ruman (2015) analyzed hedges in the speeches of King Abdullah II of Jordan. They analyzed twenty-five speech of King Abdullah II randomly, as the result of this study that King Abdullah II mainly used hedges

device in his speech, that is modal auxiliary, the word is "can." In this research, they used theory-based Meyer's (1997) taxonomy. Based on this research, the researcher concludes whether that is the second language. Politicians always use hedges as their rhetorical devices to perform the rhetorical function and various pragmatics. In this speech of King Abdulla II of Jordan contains five features of hedges, such as express politeness, mitigate claims, express a lack of full commitment to their proposition, and so on. However, this study is merely focused on hedges.

The persuasive device in Geroge Ridpath's written by Fernandez and Campillo (2012), the researchers analyzed hedges and booster. This study took in written discourse that is in political writing from a journalist, George Ridpath, who could influence public opinion and be good at rhetoric. The researchers put eight-volume samples to analyze. The researchers argue that boosters and hedges are critical devices in the construction of George Ridpath's rhetorical style. The results of this study indicate that hedges and boosters in Ridpath's political writings play an essential role in shaping public opinion, moving the mind and heart, when disseminating information and ideas is highly dependent on pamphlets, newspapers, and magazines.

Hidayati and Dalyono write further research (2015) they analyzed the used and function of hedges and boosters in the speeches of three Indonesian ministers, Hatta Radjasa, Jero Wacik, Armida Alisjahbana based on Hyland (1998) theory. The speeches are about government policy regarding rising fuel prices. The most hedges and booster used by the minister is adverb and modality. This study show

hedges and boosters only used in two ministers that are in Armida Alisjahbana and Hatta Radjasa, then Jero Wacik did not use hedges and boosters at all in his speech. Based on the research, the most frequently used hedges for their speech is Armida Alisjahbana, and the most commonly used booster in this speech is Hatta Radjasa. From the explanation, there are functions of hedges and boosters in the statement, and there are still some functions that did not include in the data.

The last comes from Mentari (2018), who analyzed hedges in the debate which used Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump's first presidential debate. In this study, she investigated the types and functions of hedges in those speeches. To analyzed Clinton and Trump's first presidential debate, she used the theory of types hedges based on Salager Meyer (1997) and the theory of function hedges by Rabab'ah and Rumman (2015). Besides that, she also aimed to provide more knowledge about hedges in politics and to give a contribution to some parties such as lecturers, students, other researchers, and people in general references to improve knowledge about hedges. However, in that study, she only explains to students, other researchers, and people in public without giving an example about hedges to the lecturers.

Based on the previous studies above, the researcher concludes that many previous studies analyzed about hedges and boosters focused on written discourse, such as research articles or research proposal. Besides that, there are also several studies analyzed hedges and boosters in spoken discourse, particularly in politics. Only a few types of research of hedges and boosters analyze the presidential debate. It might come the same as Mentari (2018), who also analyzed presidential

debate, but she only focused on hedges without analyzing boosters, and her topic is different from this study. However, no research conducted an analysis of hedges and boosters in the second and third presidential debates between Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump. The third presidential debate had been the last Trump-Clinton presidential debate, as well. The second presidential debate is quite different from the first or third or final debate. In the second debate forum, the audience joined in the debate. However, only a handful of spectators chosen, and they could immediately ask questions for their presidential candidates and were quickly answered spontaneously by them alternately within only two minutes.

Thus, this present research will take hedges and booster in Trump-Clinton's second and third presidential debates. It aimed to investigate types of hedges and boosters use by Trump and Clinton in the second and third presidential debate also to examine the function of hedges and boosters use by Trump and Clinton in the second and third presidential debate based on the theory of Salager-meyer (1997), Rabab'ah and Rumman (2015) and Hinkel (2005). Besides that, research about hedges and boosters in political discourse is significant because boosters and hedges are devices that are frequently used by politicians to articulate their arguments or speech to the public. By exploring hedges and boosters, the researcher is in a place to express the mask of linguistic politicians that they can represent the "actual" political message conveyed by politicians to the public (Hidayati & Dallyono, 2018).

Therefore, the researcher analyzes hedges and boosters in politics, especially in presidential debates between Trump and Clinton. Generally,

politicians can persuade the audience with their skill of rhetoric. The researcher wants to prove whether, in this debate, they use hedges and boosters to soften or strengthen their speech and to investigate how their devices serve the function as a discourse strategy. Also, this device can indicate the originality of messages intended by politicians.

1.2   Research Problems

1. What are the types of hedges used by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton in secondhand third presidential debates?
2. What are the types of boosters used by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton in the second and third presidential debates?
3. What are the functions of hedges and boosters used by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton in the second and third presidential debates?

1.3 Significance of the Study

The researcher intended this study makes the readers know about hedges and boosters in politics, especially in the presidential debate. Also, the researcher hopes can give ante in theoretically and practically. For theoretically, it can enrich the study of hedges and boosters in political discourse in English Department UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Besides, it can be used as references for those who are exciting and make further researcher about hedges and boosters. Moreover, practically the researcher hopes students are more heedful in using hedges and boosters to expressing arguments or claim in their speaking.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study focuses on hedges and boosters in political discourse, especially the types and functions of hedges and boosters in the second and third presidential debates. The researcher concerns the relationship between language and context, which focuses on all utterances of the debate. The researcher limits the source to the dialogues line between two presidential candidates.

1.5 Definition of Key Term

Hedges are linguistics devices mostly reduce the power of speech, and smooth the effect of statements.

Boosters are linguistics device that intensifies the force in an utterance and makes a statement more powerful.

The presidential debate is a formal contest of argumentation between two candidates that are Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

This chapter includes some theories by the experts that explain related to this research. They are types of hedges, the function of hedges, types of boosters, and the function of hedges.

2.2 Hedges

Based on Salager Meyer (1997) that hedges are linguistics resource which expresses the characteristics of the science of uncertainty, skepticism, open-mindedness, and doubt. In linguistics, hedges realized as mostly adverbial and verbal expressions such as *perhaps, can, suggest, may* which deal with of likelihood. He states hedges connected with purposive of tentativeness and vagueness. The words of hedges are such as might, possible, and perhaps, describe impairment of a claim through a clear qualification of the writer's commitment. It may be to indicate doubt and show that information provided as opinion rather than appointed fact, or it may be to convey aversion, humility, and respect for colleague's views (Hyland, 1998). Holmes (1995) and Hyland (2000) (cited in Laurinaityte, 2011, p.10) hedges are used to uncertain and mitigate risky statements. These devices identified as compromisers, downgraders, weakeners, downtoners, and softeners.

Vold (2006) says that hedges also used to persuade and influence the audience, not only mitigate the statement (cited in Laurinatyte, p.10). Hedges can be noted as a rhetorical strategy, which means a lack of a full commitment either

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to the whole of expression or term in the utterance or intended illocutionary force of the utterance. An awareness of the pragmatics effect of hedges and the ability to admit them in texts is essential to the acquisition of rhetorical competence in any discipline.

2.2.1   Types of Hedges

There are any seven types of the taxonomy of hedges based on expert, Salager-Meyer (1997). He claims the seven types of hedges are reflect the most widely hedges category used in scientific English; those are:

2.2.1.1Modal Auxiliary Verbs

This type commonly used for expressing modality. Words of modal auxiliary verbs like: *might, can, may, could, should, would.* Modal auxiliary verbs show the lack of knowledge, help to evade direct criticism and uncertainty (Hyland, 1996). Based on Laurinaityte(2011), several constructions can act as hedges.

a. *Can* is showing possibility if used the structure of *inanimate noun + can + linking verb/verb*

b. Will would express prediction when serving the construction of *will + be + adjective/noun*

c. *Could* would indicate possibility when constructed in *could + be + adjective/noun and could + perfect infinitive; can + perfect infinitive*

d. *Should* only express probability when used the construction of *should + be and should + perfect infinitive*

Example: "A second reason for the large gains *may* be that the learners were more skilled in guessing a word from context."

2.2.1.2 Modal Lexical Verbs

Modal lexical verbs usually called a "speech act verbs" that used to take, such as evaluating and doubting when expressing the speaker's attitude toward the proposition rather than solely describing. Variation degree of illocutionary force is: *to appear (epistemic verbs), to seem, to assume, to believe, to estimate, to suggest, to tend, to propose, to speculate, to think, to argue, to indicate, to calculate, to infer, to predict.*

Example: American dollar now *seems* to have dwindled by 1% in 1994

2.2.1.3 Adjectival, adverbial, and nominal modal phrases:

There are three types of modal phrases, namely, adjectival, adverbial, and nominal. Each type has a kind of words to show the use of hedges.

a) Probability adjectives: *un/likely probable, possible.*

b) Nouns: *claim, assumption, estimate, suggestion, possibility.*

c) Adverbs(non-verbal models): *probably, possibly, perhaps, practically, virtually, likely, apparently, presumably, actually, nearly, slightly, merely, maybe, theoretically, almost, in a way, in (this/that) case, relatively, mostly.*

Example: "that is one of the worst *probable* choices that any man and his family have to make."

2.2.1.4 Approximators of degree, frequency, quantity and time

Approximator of degree, frequency, number, and time count all of the linguistic devices indicating imprecision of degree, number, frequency, and time. Probability measurement of something, in particular, is included as the approximator. Since it shows vagueness, the information delivered is being vague. The example words of this types are: *approximately, occasionally, roughly, about, usually, often, somewhat, generally, a lot of, somehow, rarely, frequently, most of the time, from time to time, at least, more or less, around, one in a while, seldom, at times, sometimes, invariably, many, round.*

Example: "We are, however, producing much natural gas that serves as a bridge to more renewable fuels."

2.2.1.5 Introductory Phrases

The introductory phrase is showed through the use of personal pronouns. Introductory phrases express the speaker's skepticism and direct involvement. This below is the kind of introductory phrases: *I think, as far as I /we know, to our knowledge/ standpoint, it is our view that I believe, we feel that.*

Example: "Because *I think* that is the solution to get the best future for our children and grandchildren."

2.2.1.6 "If" Clauses

If clauses are one of the linguistics features of hedges. Based on Hyland and Clemen (cited in Laurinaytyte, 2011, p.25), Conditional clauses form is including in hedges devices because it presents a hypothetical situation and

provides possibilities. Use of the *'If'*conditional expresses uncertainty because this condition depends on other conditions and sees this as a negative courtesy as distancing yourself from the assumption. These types have some example words *as if true, if anything*.

Example: "If you don't vote for me, I still want to be your president. I want to be the best president I can be for everyone."

2.2.1.7 Compound/ Complex Hedges

Compound hedges are capable of being reached from the combination of lexical verb and modal auxiliary, even the combination of lexical verbs with hedging adverbs or adjectives. These types are divided become three parts, in each part have different example words. Those are:

a) Double hedges *(this may suggest that it seems reasonable/probable, it seems likely that, this probably indicates, it would indicate that).*

b) Treble hedges *(it seems reasonable to assume that).*

c) Quadruple hedges *(it mas appear somewhat speculative that, it would seem something unlikely that)*

2.2.2 Functions of Hedges

Generally, the function of hedges are representing some kinds of politeness or showing uncertainty. Besides, these pragmatic devices function to avoid confrontation between opinions, and they are considered a negative politeness strategy, which aims to save the face of the other person (Brown and Levinson, 1987). Likewise, Hyland (1994) suggests that hedging devices have

two main functions, namely, showing that you are careful when you express your thoughts and negotiate claims in a diplomatic way.

Then, Rabab'ah and Ruman (2015) revealed some of the hedges function in more detail. There is five pragmatics function of hedges based on Rabab'ah and Rumman (2015). Those five are expressing a lack of full commitment, mitigating claims by showing some kind of uncertainty, searching for acceptance from the audience and expressing politeness, avoiding direct criticism, mainly when predicting consequences or future events, and the last is requesting the listeners' involvement.

2.2.2.1 Mitigating claims by showing some kind of uncertainty

Modal lexical verbs, approximators, modal verbs, and other devices were particularly to reduce complaints by the appearance in some kind of unreliability. Besides, this function to soften the claim and reduce the strength of the proposition.

Example: "that is one of the worst *probable* choices that any man and his family have to make."

That example above is referring to showing some kind of uncertainty because Clinton was not sure that divorce is the worst choice that any man did, that she used the word 'probable' to show difficulty.

2.2.2.2 Expressing a Lack of Full Commitment

The use of hedges can be a function to claim that the speaker avoids full commitment to the statement of their delivers. Some kinds of hedges such as *may, think, et cetera.*

Example: "These are significant values to me because this is the America that I know and love And I **can** pledge to you tonight that this is the America that I will serve if I'm so fortunate enough to become your president."

The use of 'can' shows that Clinton expresses a lack of full commitment. Because her statement tried to avoid fully committed when she promised to serve America well. It is to weaken the strength of her statement by showing a lack of fully committed.

2.2.2.3 Searching for being accepted and expressing politeness

The goals of this function are to make the argument's speaker confirmed by the audience, mainly when the speakers present ideas that may contrast with the listeners' interests. In other forms, hedges used to express politeness. When the statement is being soft, it will more accepted than a too emphatic statement. Also, since the statement becomes smooth, it saves the interlocutor's face, which is the public self-image that everyone wants. Thus, it also used for expressing politeness, which can be negative politeness or positive politeness. Negative politeness deals with the strategies for saving the need for getting freedom and independence for delivering ideas, whereas the need to be connected and respected considered positive politeness.

Example: "**I believe** if my opponent should win this race, which I truly don't think will happen, we will have a Second Amendment, which will be a very, very small replica of what it is right now."

In this example, Donald Trump has been using a hedges device when he argues that his opponent wins the second amendment that his thinking and design will not happen and will be a replica of what is now. The test used by Trump softens his point of view and tries to accept to the listener about his argument.

2.2.2.4 Avoiding direct criticism, especially when predicting future events or consequences.

This function is giving a signal by the use of hedges for predicting something in the future. Hedge makes the propositions valid. Thus, so, the speaker smoothes the proposition so that it is seen speaking the truth all the time.

Example: "I want to invest in your family. And **I think** that's the smartest way to grow the economy, to make the economy fairer."

In Hillary utterance, hedges used in introductory phrases where it can protect against criticism because the word "I think" can express a personal opinion. Therefore, the statement above can avoid direct criticism when Hillary conveyed how she raised the family economy in the future when she was elected president.

2.2.2.5 Requesting the listeners' involvement

Hedges devices that used to implicate listeners in what speakers are talking about like introductory phrases. Such methods include *we feel that you*

know it, we know, etc. That is because only this characteristic approves the speaker to invite the listeners into the statement conveyed since introductory phrases made up two linguistic units, namely pronoun and verb. Furthermore, this function can be signed by the use of the pronoun *you* as well as *we* since this involves the listeners to the proposition delivered.

Example: "Obamacare is widely known in the community. I'm sure. **You know it, we know it**. That gives effect to us."

The statement from Trump is including one of hedges function. As his statements, he used an introductory phrase to involve the listeners in his speech when he answers the question about Obamacare.

2.3 Boosters

Boosters are contradicted with hedges. According to Hyland (1998) argue that boosters attend to amplify propositions and provide the speaker or writer commitment. These also represent affectionate interaction and unity with an audience, direct engagement to the audience, and emphasizing shared information. Boosters as a term of those lexical items utilizing which the speakers or writers can provide strong confidence for an assertion to their arguments (Salichah. et al., 2015).

There are some categories of boosters and its functions based on Hinkel (2005) and Salichah., et al. (2015) first is universal and negative pronouns (all, no one, everyone, et cetera.), amplifiers (very, fully, extremely, et cetera.). The last one is emphatics (of course, for sure, certainly, et cetera.).

2.3.1   Types of Boosters

There are types of boosters based on Rabbab'ah and Ruman (2015); those are universal and negative pronouns, amplifiers, emphatics. The explanation would be shown below.

2.3.1.1 Universal and Negative Pronouns

In this type, the word of universal and negative pronouns is such as *each, all, every- pronominals (everybody, everyone, everything), every, nothing, none, every-, no one, and no words.*

Example: "some people do the best in every their job, but some people just waiting for something."

2.3.1.2 Amplifiers

The words of amplifiers are*: absolutely, far (+ comparative adjective), by all means, always, entirely, altogether, badly, awfully, much (+ adjective), completely, deeply, downright, enormously, forever, amazingly, ever, extremely, far from it, even (+ adjective/noun), fully, greatly, hugely, in all/every respect(s)/way(s), not half bad, never, positively, severely, perfectly, sharply, too (+ adjective), strongly, totally, very, so (+verb/adjective), unbelievably, terribly, very much, highly, well.*

Example: "I hate it, and I am very ashamed of it. However, it is a locker room talk one of those things."

2.3.1.3 Emphatics

Such of emphatics as: clear(-ly), certain(-ly), definite, extreme, exact(-ly), complete, for sure, indeed, great, pure(-ly), outright, real(-ly), strong, such a (+ noun), total, no way, sure(-ly).

Example: "She was furious about it."

2.3.2 Function of Boosters

Based on Rababb'ah and Ruman (2015), there are three functions of boosters; those are exaggerations and inflated impressions, as amplifiers, and as emphatics. All of the features will be explained below.

2.3.2.1 Exaggeration and inflated impression

These types indicate project an inflated and hyperbolic impress when the text appears to state exaggeration to increase its persuasive qualities. Exaggeration or overstatement of universal pronouns represents the rhetorical truth as the means of expressing the strength of the speaker's confidence and specific facts. Example: "Some people do the best in every their job, but some people just waiting for something."

Trump used the word 'every' is too inflated impression his speech that the word 'every' is to make his statement more assertive.

2.3.2.2 As amplifiers

Amplifiers in boosters device are a large class of intensifier that is to increase the scalar of the lexical intensity of gradable adjective or verb. Amplifiers also can to emphasize the statement or their claim.

Example: "I hate it, and I am *very* ashamed of it. However, it is a locker room talk one of those things."

Trump explained to the audience about the locker room, and he used one type of amplifier that is 'very.' This function as amplifiers and can to emphasize his statement.

2.3.2.3 As Emphatics

The goal of emphatics is equal to amplifiers. It has the effect of strengthening the truth-value of the proposition or declare or the power of the writer's or speaker's conviction. The utilization of emphatics does not certainly mean that the sentence element is certainly gradable; it modified, but when used with emphatics, it becomes gradables. In the written or spoken discourse, emphatics sign conversational genre than of formal written prose and are more characteristic of speech and an informal register.

Example: "I sorry for what I said, but that is what people say."

In those examples above, Trump wants to apologize for what he said to women that can be a negative effect on his image. So that is why he used the word 'really' to reinforce his statement and also as emphatics.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter presents the research method in conducting her research. Those are research design, data collection, research data, instrument, data collection technique, and data analysis.

3.1   Research Design

This research used descriptive qualitative research because the researcher focused on a complete description of the types and the function of hedges and boosters. Based on Litoseliti (2010), qualitative research deals with patterns and structures, and how something is. On the other hand, qualitative research is a kind of research that no counted. Therefore, the researcher used this method to analyze the data because the data presented on the types and functions of hedges and boosters that exist on Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton debate.

3.2   Data Collection

3.2.1 Data and Data Source

The data of this study were words, phrases, and sentences included in the script that transcripted from the second and third presidential debates between Trump and Clinton since Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton became the subject in this research. These presidential debates were taken from youtube in NBC News and PBS NewsHour Channel. It accessed on Youtube, http://youtu.be/FRII2SQ0Ueg, and http://youtu.be/84cJdY8wkV8.

3.2.2   Instrument

A human is the primary research instrument. It refers to the researcher herself, who collected and analyzed the data. Then, there is a supporting tool, video of debate which taken from NBC News and PBS NewsHour Channel.

3.3   Data Collection Technique

In this study, the researcher would do some steps to collect the data:

1. The researcher searches the final presidential debate on youtube, particularly in NBC News and PBS NewsHour. This video has a very clear English subtitle.
2. Then, the researcher downloads this video from youtube.
3. The researcher listens carefully and looks at the subtitle to find out the contents of the movie.
4. After that, to make it easier to analyze, the researcher writes the transcript subtitle in Microsoft Word.

00:02:18 - 00:02:36

Thank you. Are you a teacher? yes, i think that's a very good question because i heard from lot of teachers and parents about some of our concerns about some of the things being said and done in this champign. And i think it is very important for us to make clear to our children that our country really os great because we are good. And we are going to respect one another, lift each other up. We are going to be looing for ways to celebrate our diversity and we are going to try to reach out to every boy and girsl as well as every adult to bring them into working on behalf of our country. I have a positif and optimistic view of what we can do togheter. That's why the slogan of my campaign is stronger together. Because i think if we work together, if we overcome the divisiveness that sometimes sets American against one another and instead we make some big goals and i've set forth some big goals, getting the economy to work for everyone, not just those at the top. Making sure we have the best education from preschool through college and making it affordable and so much else.

00:03:38 − 00:03:55

If we set those goals and we go together to try to achieve them, there is nothig, in my opinion, America can't do. So that's why, i hope we will all come together in this campaign. Obviously i'm hoping to earn your vote, i'm hoping to be elected in November.

00:03:57 − 00:04:05

And i can promise you i will work with every American. I want to be the president for all Americans regardless of your political beliefs, where you come from,what you look like, your religion.

00:04:08 − 00:04:18

5. Then, the last, researcher would begin grouping the types and function hedges and boosters through the theory of Salager-Meyer (1997), Rabab'ah & Rumman (2015), and Hinkel (2005).

3.4 Data Analysis

There some steps to conduct the data analysis:

1. The researcher bold the speeches, which included categories of hedges and booster in the presidential debate. The researcher also gave the code according to the types and functions of hedges and booster. The code description made by the researcher as below:

Table 3.1 Types of Hedges

Code	Types of Hedges
H.aux	Modal auxiliary verbs
H.lex	Modal lexical verbs
H.adj	Adjectival, adverbial, and nominal modal phrase
H.approx	Approximators of degree, quantity, frequency and time
H.intro	Introductory phrase
H.if	If clauses
H.com	Compound/complex hedges

Table 3.2 Types of Boosters

Code	Types of Boosters
B.unp	Universal & negative pronouns
B.am	Amplifiers
B.em	Emphatics

Table 3.3 Function of Hedges

Code	Function of Hedges
H.Mcs	Mitigating claims by showing some kind of uncertainty
H.Elc	Expressing a lack of full commitment
H.Sep	Searching for being accepted & expressing politeness
H.Adc	Avoiding direct criticism mainly when predicting future events or consequences
H.Rli	Requesting the listeners' involvement

Table 3.4 Function of Boosters

Code	Function of Boosters
B.Exa	Exaggeration and inflated impression
B.Asa	As amplifiers
B.Ase	As emphatics

After made the code, the example of bold and gave code in video transcript present as:

I. Second presidential debate

> 00:04:11Because, **I think**, that is the solution to get the best future for our children and grandchildren (H.intro)
>
> 00:07:35) I hate it, and I am **very** ashamed of it. However, it is a locker room talk one of those things. (B.am)

II. Third presidential debate

> 00:05:48 the spirit of the soldiers to save our country is **amazingly**(B.am)
>
> 00:11:43 **Ican**promise with you today (H.aux)
>
> 00:12:13 she was **extremely** angry about it (B.em)

2. The researcher classified the types of hedges and booster between the speech of both presidential candidates based on categories taxonomy of hedges by Meyer (1997) and categories of boosters by Hinkel (2005). Then, after classified the types of hedges and boosters, the researcher classify them to the function of hedges and boosters.

3. The researcher describes each hedge and boosters found in the data by using Meyer and Hinkel's theory and interpreted the function of hedges used Rabab'ah and Ruman, and also explained the function of boosters used Hinkel.

4. The researcher counted the frequency of each type and even the function. Then the researcher classified them into Tables 3.5 and 3.6.

5. The last, the researcher explains the result, and after that, the researcher concluded.

Table 3.5 Donald Trump's and Hillary Clinton's Types of Hedges and Boosters

No.	Types of Hedges	The Frequency		No.	Types of Boosters	The Frequency	
		Donald Trump	Hillary Clinton			Donald Trump	Hillary Clinton
1.	H.aux			1.	B.unp		
2.	H.lex						
3.	H.adj			2.	B.am		
4.	H.approx						
5.	H.intro			3.	B.em		
6.	H.if						
7.	H.com						
Total				Total			

Table 3.6 Donald Trump's and Hillary Clinton's Functions of Hedges and Boosters

No	Functions of Hedges	The Frequency		No.	Functions of Boosters	The Frequency	
		Donald Trump	Hillary Clinton			Donald Trump	Hillary Clinton
1.	H.Mcs			1.	B.Exa		
2.	H.Elc						
3.	H.Sep			2.	B.Asa		
4.	H.Adc						
5.	H.Rli			3.	B.Ase		
Total				Total			

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter presents the research findings and the discussion of the research. The researcher presents data findings of hedges and boosters in the presidential debate and the discussion of the data result.

4.1 Findings

This subchapter serves the findings of the data as a result of the research. There are two questions related to this study and presented in this subchapter. The first research question is about the types of hedges used by Trump and Clinton in the second and third presidential debates. Second, models of boosters used by the candidate and the last question are the function of hedges and boosters used by the presidential candidate.

4.1.1 Types of Hedges

The first research question of this research is about types of hedges used by the presidential candidate. According to Salager Meyer (1997), there are seven types of hedges. Those are modal auxiliary verbs, modal lexical verbs, adjectival adverbial and nominal modal phrases, approximators of degree, frequency, quantity and time, introductory phrases, if clauses, compound/ complex hedges. All of those types show in the second until the third presidential debate.
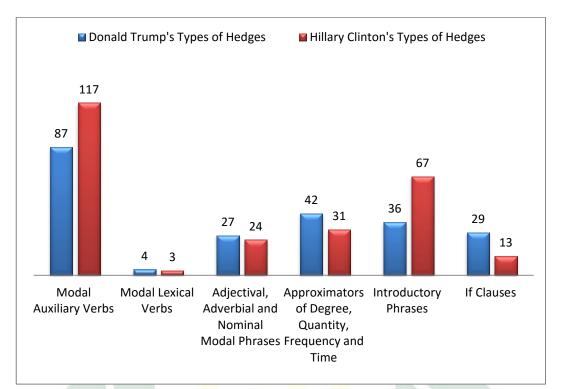
digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Figure 4.1 Donald Trump's and Hillary Clinton's Types of Hedges

Figure 4.1 indicates that there are 480 hedges found in the second to the third presidential candidate. Hillary Clinton uses hedges 255 times, while Donald Trump was only 225during the debate. The figure shows that both presidential candidates used six hedges differently. In modal auxiliary verbs Hillary higher than Trump, she 117 times while Trump only 87 times. The difference in adjectival, adverbial, and nominal modal phrases is not too different, Hillary 24 times and Trump 27 times. In approximators of degree, quantity, frequency, and time, Donald Trump higher than Hillary. He is 42 times and her 31 times. Hillary Clinton uses hedges introductory phrases 67 times higher than Trump that he is only 36 times. In if clauses Hillary lower than Trump, she is only 13 times while Trump 29 times. Modal lexical verbs, this type seems at least by both candidates,

which is Hillary 3 times and Trump 4 times. However, both presidential

candidates did not found compound or complex hedges.

4.1.1.1 Donald Trump's Types of Hedges

Based on data analysis, there are six types of hedges uttered by Trump

during the second until the third debate. Those are modal auxiliary verbs, modal

lexical verbs, adjectival adverbial, and nominal modal phrases, approximators of

degree, frequency, quantity and time, introductory phrases, if-clauses. Every type

of hedges is explained below, including the examples.

4.1.1.1.1 Modal Auxiliary Verbs

Based on Salager Meyer (1997), this type is the most simple and widely

used means of expressing modality. The most tentative, those are, c*an, could,*

would, should, might, may. Modal auxiliary verbs show the lack of knowledge,

help to evade direct criticism and uncertainty.

Datum 1

> Trump: "I agree with that. It's a $1 million loans. But I built a phenomenal
> company. And if we could run our country the way I've run my company,
> we would have a country that you **would** be so proud of you **would** even
> be proud of it." **[51.30]**

The example above shows hedges modal auxiliary verbs of Donald

Trump. He uses the word *"would"* to express his doubts in his argument. He

explained that his performance was better than Hillary, who previously explained

about her performance as a senator. Trump argued that the American would be

proud of the performance of his company that he built would be reflected when he

created the United States. However, in the utterance, there is a form of hedges

which indicate uncertainty. The word *"would,"* which means he is still unsure of how he is going in the future so that he is cautious and polite when in opposition to public opinion.

Datum 2

> Trump: "Boy, are they making — I mean, they are outsmarting. Look, you're not there. You **might** be involved in that decision. But you were there when you took everybody out of Mosul and out of Iraq." **[01.15.16]**

The example above is Trump's form of hedges, which he uses when discussing Mosul. The word *"might"* is expressing modality, which is a type of modal auxiliary verbs. In this statement, Trump said that Hillary *"might"* be involved in that decision, *"might"* as a hedge form expresses uncertainty and smoothes the utterance. If Trump does not say "might" in his utterance, the statement will be absolute.

Datum 3

> Trump: "I mean, she calls our people deplorable. A large group. And irredeemable. I **will** be a president for all of our people. And I **will** be a people that will turn our inner cities around and will give strength to people and will give economics to people and will bring jobs back."
> **[01.09.54]**

In Donald Trump's utterance, he answers a question from the audience about whether presidential candidates can be a loyal president of all people in the United States. Trump said that he will be president for everyone and will be the one who will change the most buried cities and give people power. Based on these considerations, he uses *"will"* to disguise his claims that have not yet occurred in the future and as a hedge that can be avoided when predicting the future. Political

speeches, especially those delivered before the election, discuss many future

predictions.

4.1.1.1.2 Modal Lexical Verbs

According to Salager Meyer (1997), Modal lexical verbs usually called

"speech act verbs" that used to take, such as evaluating and doubting when

expressing the speaker's attitude toward the proposition rather than solely

describing. Variation degree of illocutionary force is: *to appear (epistemic verbs),*

to seem, to assume, to believe, to estimate, et cetera. The use of modal lexical

verbs in a presidential candidate is minim. The example is shown below.

Datum 4

> Trump: "She was not there, so I **assume** she has nothing to do with it. But
> our country is so outplayed by Putin and Assad and by Iran. Nobody can
> believe how stupid our leadership is." **[01.24.25]**

Trump refuted Clinton's argument against ISIS, which at that time already

existed in thirty-two countries. Moreover, there is a ceasefire of the United States,

Russia, and Syria. Russia took over the plot of land and said*: "We are very losing*

in missiles, in the ceasefire." Then in his utterance, he uses hedges modal lexical

verbs that are *"assume"* it means expressing Trump doubts personally about

Hillary. It reveals Trump's statement, which is doubt in judging Hillary, who was

not there and means that it has nothing to do with Russia, Syria.

4.1.1.1.3 Adjectival, Adverbial, and Nominal Modal Phrase

According to Salager Meyer (1997), There are three types of modal

phrases, namely, adjectival, adverbial, and nominal. There are several examples of

adjectival, adverbial, and nominal phrases in the presidential debate. The datum is

shown below.

Datum 5

> Trump: "Their method of fixing it is to go back and ask Congress for more money. More, more money and we have right now **almost** $20 trillion in debt."**[25.28]**

From the data above, Trump argues that the Obama Care Act is getting

worse and has a debt he thinks is *"almost $ 20 trillion"*. The word *"almost"* in his

utterance as a form of adverbial hedges, it means he is still doubtful or uncertain

with the figure of $ 20 trillion. By using "almost," which can be interpreted could

be under $ 20 trillion or above that number. If there is no word *"almost*," his

statement about a debt of $ 20 trillion would sound accurate.

Datum 6

> Trump: "I'm sure you've **probably** have heard that. It was a disaster. The fact is **almost** everything she has done has been a mistake, and it's been a disaster. but if you look at Russia, just take a look at Russia and look at what they did this week, and I agree she Wasnt there, but **possibly** she's consulted." **[01.02.49]**

The example of Trump's utterance above, he uses several words that form

of adverbial hedges. The word *"probably"* in his statement shows uncertainty or

doubt about what he had heard. And in the second sentence, he uses *"almost"* to

refine his words while blaming Clinton. The 'possibly' is similar to probably that

includes adverbs hedges, possibly the one he used when answering the argument

against Clinton showed a less positive opinion.

Datum 7

> Trump: "We sign a peace treaty, and everyone's all excited, but what Russia did with Assad and by the way with Iran who you made very powerful with

the dumbest deal **perhaps** I have seen in the history of making, with the $150 billion and with the $1.7 billion in cash, which is enough cash to fill up this room but look at that deal. Iran and Russia are against us." **[01.03.09]**

Trump argues about what Hillary Clinton has done to Russia, Assad, and Iran. According to Trump, Clinton made the most stupid agreement he might have seen in history. The word *"perhaps"* is a synonym of possible. It reduces the power of the claim that says it is the most stupid deal Trump has ever seen. So the use of adverbial hedges tucked in the argument makes the statement less stable.

Datum 8

Trump: "You take a look at what's happening to steel and the cost of steel and China dumping vast amounts of steel all over the United States, which **essentially** is killing our steelworkers and steel companies. We have to guard our energy companies. We have to make it possible." **[01.26.10]**
The utterance above is answering questions raised by the audience about what steps will be taken to meet energy needs while remaining environmentally friendly and fossil power plant workers do not lose their jobs. Trump argues that the energy under siege by the Obama administration and the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) has killed energy companies, and foreign companies are now coming. In his utterance, he rhetorically will bring energy companies and workers back and be able to compete. He said China was dumping large quantities of steel throughout the U.S, which essentially killed steelworkers and our steel companies.

The word *"essentially"* in his argument makes the statement he makes more polite and smoothes the effect of criticism. 'Essentially' makes his evidence not too reliable and more respectful to his argument about the loss of steelworkers and steel companies because China has dumped steel in the United States.

4.1.1.1.4 Approximators of Degree, Frequency, Quantity and Time

According to Salager Meyer (1997), the Approximator of degree, frequency, quantity, and time count all of the linguistic devices indicating imprecision of degree, quantity, frequency, and time. Probability measurement of something, in particular, is included as the approximator. Since it shows vagueness, the information delivered is being vague. The examples are shown below.

Datum 9

Trump: "The problem with Mosul and what they wanted to do is they wanted to get the leaders of ISIS whom they felt were in Mosul. **About** three months ago, I started reading that they want to get the leaders. And they're going to attack Mosul."**[01.12.55]**

The datum above shows Trump uses hedges approximator of time in his utterance. Trump answers the question from the moderator about if ISIS can get out of Mosul and Iraq, he is willing to put US troops there to prevent him from returning. In his utterance, he argues that they want to get the ISIS leaders they feel are in Mosul. He mentions *"about three months ago"* the word *"about"* is included in the type of approximators of time, which means a statement of lack about the time when he said toward Mosul wants to get leaders. Trump's uses the word about approximators *"about"* shows the blurring in conveying time information, which makes the lack of knowledge.

Datum 10

Trump: "Whether you need to sign a document, take a look at Aleppo. It is so sad when you see what's happened. And **a lot of** this is because of Hillary Clinton. Because what has happened, by fighting Assad, who turned out to be a lot tougher than she thought."**[01.19.11]**

The example above is a response from Donald Trump on the question of Syria and Russia, which have acknowledged bombing Aleppo. Trump said that Aleppo was a disaster, and Trump blamed Clinton if many things happened because of her. Because he fought Assad (the Syrian president), which turned out to be far more reliable than him.

Trump's statement of *"and a lot of this is because of Hillary Clinton"* expresses a lack of detail or lack of clarity on something he blamed on Hilary. He uses the word *"a lot of,"* which is a type of hedges, which makes the statement less evident and the amount of fuzziness he should be able to emphasize in his speech.

4.1.1.1.5 Introductory Phrases

Based on Salager Meyer (1997), the introductory phrase shown through the use of personal pronouns. Introductory phrases express a speaker's skepticism and direct involvement. Here is the example of Trump's hedges.

Datum 11

> Trump: "**I believe** if my opponent should win this race, which I truly don't think will happen, we will have a Second Amendment, which will be a very, very small replica of what it is right now. But I feel that it's important that we recall because it is under such trauma." **[09.33]**

The example above is about the Supreme Court policy. In this utterance, there are hedges introductory phrases when he said*: "**I believe** if my opponent should win this race, which I truly don't think will happen.*" Trump's opinion shows a personal pronoun as *"I+believe"* in the beginning statement. Trump, as a

speaker, is expressing the speaker's skepticism, and the introductory phrases are the use of the speaker wants to show what his say is their points of view.

Datum 12

> Trump: "I didn't know any of these women. I didn't see these women. These women, the woman on the plane,   **I think** they want either famous her campaign did it. And **I think** it is her campaign." **[00.53.52]**

The moderator asks questions to Trump about the treatment of the nine women he had touched and kissed without their consent. The statement above refutes a question from the moderator, and Trump said the story widely disputed, and he has never seen these women. He thought this was just to look for fame or a campaign by Hillary.

The use of the *"I think"* hedges in the statement above make avoiding criticism directly, and that word makes Trump take shelter or feel safe about his refutation. Donald Trump uses hedges introductory phrases that express the presence of a speaker's skepticism when denying questions from moderators about these women.

4.1.1.1.6 If Clauses

If clauses are one of the linguistics features of hedges. Based on Hyland and Clemen (cited in Laurinaytyte, 2011, p.25), conditional clauses form is including in hedges devices because it presents a hypothetical situation and provides possibilities. Use of the *'If'* limited expresses uncertainty because this condition depends on other terms and sees this as a negative courtesy as distancing yourself from the assumption.

Datum 13

> Trump: "Now we can talk about Putin. I don't know Putin. He said nice things about me. **If** we got along well, that would be good. **If** Russia and the United States got along well and went after ISIS, that would be good." [**30.59**]

Examples of hedges if clauses in Trump's speech keep between possibility and doubt. At the same time, this conditional also shows politeness because it does not force the opinion or the will of the listener who might disagree with Trump's statement. This hedges happened when Trump stated that if it cooperated with Russia to fight ISIS, it would be good.

4.1.1.2 Hillary Clinton's Types of Hedges

Based on data analysis, there are six types of hedges uttered by Hillary Clinton during the second until the third debate; those are modal auxiliary verbs, modal lexical verbs, adjectival adverbial, and nominal modal phrases, approximators of degree, frequency, quantity and time, introductory phrases, if-clauses. Each type of hedges done by Hillary Clinton is explained below, including the examples.

4.1.1.2.1 Modal Auxiliary Verbs

According to Salager Meyer (1997), this type is highly used in expressing modality. Words of modal auxiliary verbs like: *might, can, may, could, should, would.* Modal auxiliary verbs show the lack of knowledge, help to evade direct criticism and uncertainty. There are several examples of hedges done by Hillary Clinton. The illustrations are shown below.

Datum 14

> Hillary: "These are very important values to me because this is the America that I know and love, And I **can** pledge to you tonight that this is the America that will serve if I'm so fortunate enough to become your president." **[11.02]**

Based on the example above shows hedges modal auxiliary verbs. The use of *"can"* in Hillary's statement when arguing with Trump, softened the strength of her speech. If there is no *"can,"* it will make her promise to serve America accurately. Therefore, the word hedges can help the statement not too overstated. The utterance above shows a kind of uncertainty, which Hillary softens her claim when she promises to serve America well.

Datum 15

> Hillary: "I have a plan that has been analyzed by independent experts who said that it could produce 10 million new jobs. By contrast, Donald's plan has been analyzed to conclude it **might** lose jobs." [**39.15**]

The moderator asked the presidential candidate about creating jobs and the growth of the American nation. The utterance above is Hillary's answer, which she uses the form of hedges *"might"* it means there is a lack of confidence or doubt in her statement that says Donald's plan to lose the job. Hillary's words are not strong enough with the use of hedges in them. Therefore, Hillary reduces her claim by showing this form of uncertainty.

Datum 16

> Hillary: "That's what my mission **will be** in the presidency. I **will** stand up for families against powerful interests against corporations. I **will** do everything that I can to make sure that you have good jobs with rising incomes, that your kids have good educations from preschool through college." **[01.34.37]**

The example above is a statement from Hillary Clinton that answers the question about why they should choose her to be the next president. Presidential candidates often use the use of the "will" hedges during pre-election. Hillary's statement above contains hedges capital auxiliary verbs in the form of *"will,"* which expresses reducing the existence of strong claims when saying her mission to become president.

4.1.1.2.2 Modal Lexical Verbs

Modal lexical verbs usually called a "speech act verbs" that used to take, such as evaluating and doubting when expressing the speaker's attitude toward the proposition rather than solely describing. The example of modal lexical verbs is shown below.

Datum 17

> Hillary: "I'm just amazed that he **seems to think** that the Iraq government and our allies and everybody else launched the attack ng Mosul to help me in this election."**[01.17.00]**

The example above is Hillary hedges, who uses lexical verbs to reduce the strength of her proposition. It is the use of "seems" and "to think" that makes this hedges a form of doubt when expressing her admiration for Trump, who seems to think that the Iraqi government and allies are launching attacks on Mosul. Hedges Hillary expressed doubt in her proposition.

4.1.1.2.3 Adjectival, Adverbial, and Nominal Modal Phrases

According to Salager Meyer (1997), There are three types of modal phrases, namely, adjectival, adverbial, and nominal. There are several examples of

adjectival, adverbial, and nominal phrases in the presidential debate. The datum is

shown below.

Datum 18

> Hillary: **"**This is one of the worst **possible** choices that any woman and her family have to make. I do not believe the government should be making it." **[19.25]**

The example above is Hillary utterance, which uses *"possible"* forms of

hedges, that one of hedges adjectival modal phrases. That statement explains the

abortion rights of women, that abortion rights are a personal matter whose

decisions are only made by their families, and the government has no business in

making these decisions. In Hillary's statement, she uses *"possible"* when she

argued, *"This is one of the worst possible choices that any woman and her family*

have to make." That word *"possible"* makes the strength of the sentence is

weaken. A claim Hillary said did not emphasize the power of her statement and

made the speech more polite to heard, especially by a woman.

Datum 19

> Hillary: "They are doing it to try to influence the election for Donald Trump. Now, **maybe** because he praised Putin, **maybe** because he says agrees with a lot of what Putin wants to do, **maybe** because he wants to do business in Moscow." **[46.10]**

The utterance above clearly expresses doubt or suspicion of something

uncertain with hedges adverb. Hillary delivered her rebuttal when the moderator

asked whether the President could have a double-faced nature. Hillary's response

to suspecting Russia was hacking information and working hard to influence the

election results, and they did not get Hillary elected. But they tried to influence

the election of Donald Trump. Hillary argues, *"now, maybe because he praised*

Putin, maybe because he said that agree with a lot of what Putin wants to do,

maybe because he wants to do business in Moscow." But the use of *"maybe"*

three times is to make weakens the emphasis or strength of the statement. If there

is no *"maybe"* in Hillary, the utterance will be absolute. The use of hedges makes

claims or commitments in the delivery of utterances uncertain.

4.1.1.2.4. Approximators of Degree, Frequency, Quantity and Time

According to Salager Meyer (1997), approximator of degree, frequency,

quantity, and time count all of the linguistic devices indicating imprecision of

degree, quantity, frequency, and time. Probability measurement of something, in

particular, is included as the approximator. Since it shows vagueness, the

information delivered is being vague. The examples are shown below.

Datum 20

> Hillary: "We need American Muslims to be part of our eyes and ears on
> our front lawns. I've worked with **a lot of** Muslim groups around America.
> I've met with **a lot of** them, and I've heard how important it is for them to
> feel that they are wanted and included and part of our country." **[35.36]**

The statement above is an example of Hillary's utterance, which shows an

incorrect quantity. The word *"a lot of"* is the term hedges approximators of

quantity. The use of hedges approximators of quantity displays the lack of

accuracy of the amount to be conveyed in detail, into vague information. *"A lot*

of" is the hedges approximators that Hillary often says in her debates.

4.1.1.2.5 Introductory Phrase

According to Salager Meyer (1997), the introductory phrase is shown

through the use of personal pronouns, such as *pronoun + belief, pronoun + feel,* et

cetera. Introductory phrases express the speaker's skepticism and direct

involvement. Here is the example of a presidential candidate.

Datum 21

> Hillary: "Every time Donald has pushed on something which is obviously uncomfortable like what these women are saying, he immediately goes to denying responsibility. And it's not just about women. He never apologizes or says he is sorry for anything. So **we know** what he has said and what he has done to women." **[57.50]**

> Hillary Utterance above is an example of a hedges introductory phrase.

Hillary refuted Trump's statements about women and cornered Hillary, using the

hedges *"we know"* form. Hillary's speech makes sense of direct involvement

between her and the audience. That is because only this character approves the

speaker to invite the listeners into the conveyed statement since the introductory

phrases are made up of two linguistic units, namely pronoun and verb.

Datum 22

> Hillary: "**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. I have been for border security for years." **[24.35]**

> The example above is Hillary's introductory phrases utterance when

refuting questions about the policies made by Trump. She expressed the speaker's

skepticism when expressing her opinion. In this statement, she uses *"I think"*

twice to express doubts that he thinks Trump's ideas are ideas that are

incompatible with the state and nation.

4.1.1.2.6 If Clauses

> According to Hyland and Clemen (cited in Laurinaytyte, 2011, p.25),

conditional clauses form is including in hedges devices because it presents a

hypothetical situation and provides possibilities. Use of the *'If'* limited expresses

uncertainty because this condition depends on other terms and sees this as a

negative courtesy as distancing yourself from the assumption.

Datum 23

> Hillary: "**If** you don't vote for me, I still want to be your president. I want to be the best president I can be for everyone." **[01.14.17]**

If the clause in datum above keeps the balance between the possibility and

the likelihood. At the same time, the use of this conditional shows adherence to

the phenomenon of politeness as it does not impose opinion or will depend upon

the listener. If "*when*" had been used instead of "*if*," Hillary would have sounded

ambitious or haughtily; therefore, it attenuates the force of what could be face-

threatening

So, the example all above is an example of the types of hedges used by

Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump in the second to the third debate. Thus, the

researcher concludes that the two presidential candidates using six types of hedges

during the debate, while compound/complex hedges are not found on it. The type

of hedges that are often used by both presidential candidates is modal auxiliary

verbs. Hillary Clinton's modal auxiliary verbs are 117 times, while Trump is 87

times.

4.1.2 Types of Boosters

The second research question about this research is about types of boosters

used by the presidential candidate. There are some categories of boosters and its

functions based on Hinkel (2005), universal and negative pronouns (*all, no one,*

everyone, *et cetera*.), amplifiers (*very, fully, extremely, et cetera*.), and the last one is emphatics (*of course, for sure, certainly, et cetera*.).
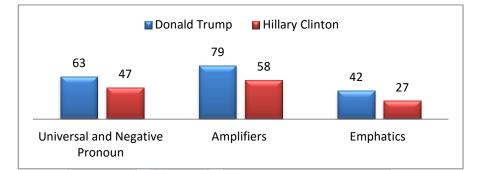

Figure 4.2 Donald Trump's and Hillary Clinton's Types of Booster

Figure 4.2 shows in universal and negative pronoun types of boosters, Donald Trump 63 times while Hillary Clinton 47 times, the difference between the two candida looks significant. In boosters of amplifiers, Trump is higher than Hillary, that Trump is 79 times, and Hillary is 58 times. In the booster of emphatics, Donald Trump leads 42 times, and Hillary uses only 27 boosters. The researchers found all types of boosters in utterance from the two presidential candidates during the second debate to the third debate.

4.1.2.1 Donald Trump's Types of Boosters

Based on data analysis that the researcher found three booster types in Donald Trump's utterances, those are universal and negative pronouns, amplifiers, and emphatics. Every type of hedges is explained below, including the examples.

4.1.2.1.1 Universal and Negative Pronoun

According to Hinkel (2005), indicating the project an inflated and hyperbolic impress when the text appears to state exaggeration to increase its persuasive qualities. In this type, the words of universal and negative pronouns are

such *search, all, every- pronominals (everybody, everyone, everything), every,*

nothing, none, every-, no one, and no words.

Datum 24

> Trump: "And you take a look at the people of Haiti. I was in Little Haiti the other day in Florida. And I want to tell you, and they hate the Clintons because what's happened in Haiti with the Clinton Foundation is a disgrace. And you know it, and they know it, and **everybody** knows it." **[01.02.00]**

Trump's Utterance above is an example of using universal and negative

pronoun boosters. Where is Trump, who cornered Hillary with his argument about

Little Haiti, who hates the Clinton Foundation, which, according to Trump, is a

criminal company? In his argument, he explained that the Haitians hated the

Clintons. Which is Trump made his statement clear that "everybody" already

knew that? That word *"everybody"* clarifies Trump's opinion in his speech.

Which, Trump can increase the level of persuasion in his speech.

Datum 25

> Trump: "But I don't want to have, with all the problems this country has and all of the problems you see going on, hundreds of hundreds of thousands of people come in from Syria where we know **nothing** about them. We know nothing about their values, and we know nothing about their love for our country."**[00.39.21]**

The question thrown by the moderator was about the enactment of the

Muslim ban, according to Trump. Trump's arguments above refute this question

and relate several things associated with Hilary, where he said that it was Hillary

and Obama who brought Syrians to the United States. In his argument, Trump

denied Hillary's policy, he said that hundreds of thousands of people came from

Syria, but we (Americans) knew nothing about them. The *"nothing"* form of

boosters makes the statement more assertive and has a strong backer. Moreover, the word is several times in his speech. That form can persuade the audience because of the impression of increased confidence in the utterance.

4.1.2.1.2 Amplifiers

According to Eli Hinkel (2005), words of amplifiers are*: absolutely, far (+ comparative adjective), by all means, always, entirely, altogether, badly, awfully, definitely, much (+ adjective), completely, deeply, downright, enormously, forever, amazingly, perfectly, sharply, too (+ adjective), strongly, totally, very, so (+verb/adjective), unbelievably, terribly, very much, highly, well, etc.*

Datum 26

> Trump: "She lied when she said she didn't call it the gold standard in one of the debates. She lied, and they fact-checked and said I was right." [**47.03**]

The example above is Trump's utterance, which contains booster amplifiers. Where the presence of a booster in the statement makes the statement stronger and firmer. Trump said that Hillary lied when she said she did not call it the gold standard in one of the debates. Then, Trump added the booster form *"totally"* in his statement *"She lied, and they fact-checked and said I was right"* to amplify the claims submitted. If there is no booster *"totally"* in his statement, it will reduce the apparent power. Therefore, its hedges device increases Trump's statement.

Datum 27

> Trump: "And this is what has caused the great migration where she has taken in tens of thousands of Syrian refugees who probably in many cases, not probably, who are **definitely** in many cases ISIS-aligned. And we now

have them in our country and wait until you see this is going to be the great Trojan Horse." **[01.21.07]**

Donald Trump's argument is to contain boosters of amplifiers. His argument about refuting Hillary's mistake for immigration to tens of thousands of Syrian refugees, which Syria and Russia have only just acknowledged that they have bombed and fired on Aleppo. Trump's statement above shows that Hillary's mistake has taken tens of thousands of refugees who have cashiers and is in line with ISIS, which is now in the United States.

Then, from the utterance above, Trump initially argues that Russian refugees might have a case. Still, then he changed his utterance to a Syrian refugee who is undoubtedly many cases in line with ISIS. It changes the word to *"definitely"* makes the statement view also changes to become more reliable and more absolute. The use of *"definitely"* boosters can increase or amplify his claim.

4.1.2.1.3 Emphatics

According to Hinkel (2005), Emphatics has the effect of strengthening the truth-value of a proposition or declare or the power of the writer's or speaker's conviction. Such of emphatics as: a lot (+adjective/noun), clear(-ly), certain(-ly), definite, extreme, exact(-ly), complete, for sure, indeed, great, pure(-ly), outright, real(-ly), strong, such a (+ noun), total, no way, sure(-ly).

Datum 28

> Trump: "No, I didn't say that at all. I don't think you understood what was said. It was a locker room talk. I am not proud of it. I apologize to my family, and I apologized to the American people. **Certainly,** I am not proud of it. But this is locker room talk."

Trump's utterance above is an example of a form of booster emphatics. Trump denies questions from moderators about Trump, who described kissing women without consent. The form of *"certainly,"* which is used, can express confidence if he is not proud of what he has done. Trump's explanation strengthens the effect of the proposition or claims he believes in with a *"certainly"* boosters.

4.1.2.2 Hillary Clinton's Types of Boosters

Based on the analysis data, three types of boosters have been used during the presidential debate, namely universal and negative pronouns, amplifiers, and emphatics. The types of boosters are explained below, including the examples.

4.1.2.2.1 Universal and Negative Pronoun

According to Hinkel (2005), indicating the project an inflated and hyperbolic impress when the text appears to state exaggeration to increase its persuasive qualities. In this type, the words of universal and negative pronouns are such *search, all, every- pronominals (everybody, everyone, everything), every, nothing, none, every-, no one, and no words.*

Datum 29

> Hillary: "We are going to be looking for ways to celebrate our diversity, and we are going to try to reach out to **every** boy and girl as well as **every** adult to bring them into working on behalf of our country."**[01.34]**

The example above is a universal and negative pronoun in the Hillary Clinton utterance. That argument answers the question of an audience who asks whether the presidential candidate exemplifies appropriate and positive behavior

for adolescents. Hillary's explanation of the issue was strengthened by the *"every"* booster in her statement. She said she would reach *"every boy and girl and every adult"* that the word *"every"* makes the pressure or detail of her argument increase.

Datum 30

> Hillary: "The Clinton Foundation raised $30 million to help Haiti after the catastrophic earthquake and **all** of the terrible problems the people there had. We've done things to help small businesses, agriculture, and so much else."**[01.03.03]**

> Hillary Clinton's argument above is an example of the *"all"* boosters

found in her argument when explaining the Clinton Foundation that helped Haiti after the earthquake, and she said even *"all of the terrible problems of people there*." The use of *"all"* expresses an increase in confidence in its utterance. That word makes her statement is accurate.

4.1.2.2.2 Amplifiers

According to Hinkel (2005), they cannot emphasize the statement or their claim. The words of amplifiers are*: absolutely, far (+ comparative adjective), by all means, always, entirely, altogether, badly, awfully, definitely, much (+ adjective), completely, deeply, downright, enormously, very, totally, et cetera.*

Datum 31

> Hillary: "This is a pattern, a pattern of the divisiveness of a **very** dark and in many ways dangerous vision of our country where he incites violence, where he applauds people who are pushing and pulling and punching at his rallies." **[59.00]**

> The statements above are Hillary boosters that use the "very" form in the

statement. That word reinforces its statement when arguing about Donald Trump's

vision. She explained that Trump's men's vision was "very" dark, "very" expressing confidence, and the statement was strong. If there is no word "very," it will make the ar less explicit. So, Hillary included a booster in his speech to be loud.

Datum 32

> Hillary: "Are we going to have religious tests when people fly into our country, and how do we expect to be able to implement those? So I thought that what he said was **extremely** unwise and even dangerous and indeed you can look at the propaganda on a lot of the terrorist sites and what Donald Trump says about Muslims is used to recruit fighters." **[41.40]**

Hillary Clinton's statement when answering questions from moderators was strengthened by the form of *an "extremely"* booster. The example above refutes Trump's policy, which, according to Hillary, the system made by Donald Trump is extremely unwise, as the example of whether to conduct a religious test when flying to the United States and how to implement it. The form of boosters *"extremely"* reinforces or emphasizes the ideas of Hillary Clinton. The use of boosters made Hillary's doubts about arguing.

4.1.2.2.3 Emphatics

Based on Hinkel (2005), the form of empathic are: clear(-ly), certain(-ly), definite, extreme, exact(-ly), complete, for sure, indeed, great, pure(-ly), outright, real(-ly), strong, such a (+ noun), total, no way, sure(-ly).

Datum 33

> Hillary: "That is not who America is. And I hope that as we move in the last weeks of this campaign, more and more people will understand what's at stake in this election. It does come down to what kind of country we are going to have." **[59.00]**

This datum expresses the presence of force pressure in Hillary's statement, which she conveyed during the debate. The use of boosters in the form of *"really"* makes the statement more assertive. Hillary refused Trump's opinion and argued that many people would understand what was at bet in this election, *"really"* reflecting the country what we will have later. By convincing and emphasizing her statement, Hillary used a *"really"* booster.

Datum 34

> Hillary: "But of course there is **no way** we can know whether any of that is true because he hasn't released his tax returns. He is the first candidate ever to run for president in the last 40 plus years who has not released his tax returns." **[01.03.50]**

Hillary refused Trump's answer about taxes and money from the Trump Foundation's contribution. Where Hillary said that *"there is no way we can know whether any of that is true because he hasn't released his tax returns"* in his statement, which is further strengthened by the use of emphatic boosters, that *"no way."* That word seems to make Hillary's statement accurate with the word's firmness. Because the use of a booster provides strong confidence for an assertion to their arguments.

So, the researcher concludes that both of the presidential candidates uttered three types of booster in the debate. In this presidential debate, Donald Trump uses booster more than Hillary. Based on figure 4.2, Trump's is higher than Hillary in the usage of all types of booster. Additionally, there is one type of boosters that often used by both candidates, namely Amplifiers, which is Trump 79 times while Hillary 58 times.

4.1.3 Function of Hedges

Then, Rabab'ah and Ruman (2015) revealed some of the hedges function in more detail. There is five pragmatics function of hedges based on Rabab'ah and Rumman (2015). Those are expressing a lack of full commitment, mitigating claims by showing some kind of uncertainty, searching for acceptance from the audience and expressing politeness, avoiding direct criticism, mainly when predicting consequences or future events, and the last is requesting the listeners' involvement.

All of these functions of hedges during the second and third presidential debates. The researcher found in those that appear during those debates, the researcher shows the finding in the figure below.
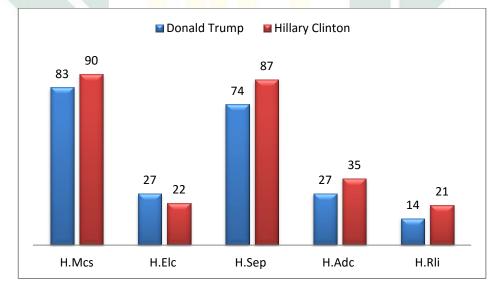

Figure 4.3 Donald Trump's and Hillary Clinton's Functions of Hedges

Based on figure 4.3, the researcher found all of the functions of hedges in both of the presidential candidates. There are 480 functions in the presidential debate, Hillary has 255 features, and Trump has 225 features. Functions used during the debate are; mitigating claims by showing some kind of uncertainty,

expressing a lack of full commitment, expressing politeness, and searching for being accepted, avoiding direct criticism, mainly when predicting the future and last requesting listeners' involvement. The function that often appears during the debate are mitigating claims by showing some kind of uncertainty, while rarely used by both presidential candidate is a function requesting listeners' involvement.

4.1.3.1 Donald Trump's Function of Hedges

According to data analysis, there are five functions of hedges uttered by Donald Trump during the debate. It means all the fun in Trump's utterance is found. All of the functions hedges are explained below with the examples.

4.1.3.1.1 Mitigating Claims by Showing Some Kind of Uncertainty

According to Rabbab'ah and Ruman (2015). Those are modal lexical verbs, approximators, modal verbs, and other devices were particularly to reduce claims by appearance some kind of unreliability.

Datum 35

> Trump: "It was a disaster. The fact is **almost** everything she has done has been a m stake, and it's been a disaster. But if you look at Russia, just take a look at Russia and look at what they did this week, and I agree she wasn't there, but possibly she's consulted." **[01.02.49]**

The example above is Trump's utterance, which expresses something uncertainty. He reduced his claim when he said*: "The fact is almost everything he has done has been a mistake*." The demand was reduced when Trump used the word *"almost"* in his utterance. This statement serves as mitigating claims by showing a kind of uncertainty. The uncertainty arises because there is an

"almost" in the utterance that claims that what Hillary has done is wrong and becomes a disaster.

Datum 36

> Trump: "Hillary Clinton in terms of having people come into our country. We have **many** criminal illegal aliens. When we want to send them back to their country, their country says: we don't want them. In some cases, they are murderers, drug lords, drug problems, and they don't want them." **[42.06]**

The word *"Many"* was also used to express the meaning of indefiniteness. Like the example above, Trump uses the word *"many"* in his utterance. That cannot precisely judge how many illegal criminals come to the United States, which, according to Trump, his home country does not want to accommodate that *"many illegal criminals"* to back home. In datum above, Trump could mention the number of illegal criminals correctly, and more specifically, but it seems that he wants to mitigate his statement by using the approximator of quantity *"many*."

4.1.3.1.2 Expressing a Lack of Full Commitment

According to Rabb'ah and Ruman (2015), The use of hedges can be the function to claim that the speaker avoids full commitment to the statement of their delivers.

Datum 37

> Trump: "Whether you need to sign a document, take a look at Aleppo. It is so sad when you see what's happened. And **a lot of** this is because of Hillary Clinton. Because what has happened, by fighting Assad, who turned out to be a lot tougher than she thought."**[01.19.11]**

The word *"A lot of*, "as hedges device, expresses an undefined meaning that cannot judge precisely how many mistakes Hillary made. In datum above

indicate Donald Trump approximates the estimated number of Hillary's mistakes he made to Russia and Syria. However, it appears that he wants to minimize the threat of being rejected and save face. As noted, approximators can be used to reduce the danger and save looks.

4.1.3.1.3 Searching for being Accepted and Expressing Politeness

The goals of this function are to make the argument's speaker confirmed by the audience, mainly when the speakers present ideas that may contrast with the listeners' interests. In other forms, hedges are used to express politeness (Rabb'ah and Ruman, 2015).

Datum 38

> Trump: "But I built a phenomenal company. And if we could run our country the way I've run my company, we would have a country that you **would** be so proud of, and you **would** even be proud of it." **[51.30]**

Above is an example of Trump's utterance, which functions to search for being accepted and expressing politics when he said he could run the country by running his company. He would make America a country to be proud of. The word *"would"* reduce the strength of the commitment that he said. He softened the proposition to be polite and to be accepted because maybe his utterance contradicted with his listeners' interests.

Datum 39

> Trump: "**I believe** if my opponent should win this race, which I truly don't think will happen, we will have a Second Amendment, which will be a very, very small replica of what it is right now. But I feel that it's absolutely mportant that we recall because it is under such trauma." **[09.33]**

In this example, Donald Trump is seen using a hedges device when he argues that his opponent wins the second amendment that his thinking and design will not happen and will be a replica of what is now. Trump's test softens his point of view and tries to be accepted by the listener about the argument.

4.1.3.1.4 Avoiding Direct Criticism Especially When Predicting Future Events or Consequences

According to Rabb'ah and Ruman (2015), this function is given a cue by the use of hedges for predicting something in the future. Hedge makes the propositions valid. Thus, so, the speaker smoothes the proposition so that it is seen speaking the truth all the time.

Datum 40

> Trump: "I didn't know any of these women. I didn't see these women. These women, the woman on the plane, **I think** they want either fame or her campaign did it. And **I think** it's her campaign." **[53.52]**

The moderator threw questions to Trump about the treatment of the nine women he had touched and kissed without their consent. The statement above refutes a question from the moderator, and Trump said the story was disputed mainly, and he has never seen these women. He thought this was just to look for fame or a campaign by Hillary.

Some introductory phrases, such as *"I think"* or *"I believe"* are used in the political discourse that function as protecting political figures from direct criticism because these phrases show the proposition as a personal opinion. It seems that Trump is taking refuge from the word *"I think,"* which is to avoid direct criticism.

Datum 41

> Trump: "And irredeemable. I **will** be president for all of our people. And I **will** be a people that will turn our inner cities around and will give strength to people and will give economics to people and will bring jobs back." **[01.09.54]**

Based on the example above, the function of Trump's utterance is avoiding direct criticism, mainly when predicting the future. In the statement, *"I will be a president for all of our people. And I will be a people that will turn our inner..."* he uses modal auxiliary verbs *"will"* when he argues about to be the next president in the future. Here, his function uses a form of hedges "will" to reduce criticism because the prediction of the future is not yet specific. Political speeches, especially those delivered before the election, discuss many future predictions.

4.1.3.1.5 Requesting The Listeners' Involvement

According to Rabab'ah and Ruman (2015), hedges devices that used to implicate listeners in what speakers are talking about, like introductory phrases. Such methods include *we feel that you know it, we know, etc.* That is because only this characteristic approves the speaker to invite the listeners into the statement conveyed since introductory phrases made up two linguistic units, namely pronoun and verb.

Datum 42

> Trump: "Obamacare is a disaster. **You know** it, **we know** it. It's going up at numbers that nobody's ever seen, worldwide." **[27.37]**

Some hedges, such as introductory phrases are used to listen to what the speaker is talking about. Like *"we know," "you believe,"* et cetera. As shown in the datum above, which is the utterance from Trump that uses introductory phrases,

"we know," "you know," is to include the listener in the discussion directly. The

example above Trump requested the listeners' involvement when he was talking

about Obamacare, which has become a disaster because it is no longer affordable,

which is increasing in price.

4.1.3.2 Hillary Clinton's Function of Hedges

According to data analysis, there are five functions of hedges uttered by

Hillary Clinton during the debate, and those are expressing a lack of full

commitment, mitigating claims by showing some kind of uncertainty, searching

for acceptance from the audience and expressing politeness, avoiding direct

criticism mainly when predicting consequences or future events and the last is

requesting the listeners' involvement. The example will be shown below.

4.1.3.2.1 Mitigating Claims by Showing Some Kind of Uncertainty

According to Rabbab'ah and Ruman (2015), Modal lexical verbs,

approximators, modal verbs, and other devices were particularly to reduce claims

by appearance some kind of unreliability.

Datum 43

> Hillary: "They are doing it to try to influence the election for Donald Trump. Now, **maybe** because he praised Putin, **maybe** because he says he agrees with a lot of what Putin wants to do, **maybe** because he wants to do business in Moscow."

The utterance above clearly expresses doubt or suspicion of something

uncertain with hedges. Hillary's response to suspecting Russia was hacking

information and working hard to influence the election results, and they did not

get Hillary elected. However, the use of *"maybe"* hedges weakens the emphasis

or strength of the claim. If there is no *"maybe"* confidence in Hillary utterance will be absolute. The use of hedges makes claims in the delivery of statements uncertain. So the function of Hillary utterance is mitigating claims by showing some kind of uncertainty.

Datum 44

> Hillary: "I have a plan that has been analyzed by independent experts who said that it could produce 10 million new jobs. By contrast, Donald's plan has been analyzed to conclude it **might** lose jobs." **[39.15]**

In the example above, Hillary Clinton shows doubt in her utterance. The word *"might"* is the hedges of modal auxiliary verbs that serve as mitigating her claims when she argues that Donald Trump's plan is making people lose their jobs. However, because Hillary minimizes her claim, she uses *"might"* as a form of uncertainty to make her statement less accurate.

4.1.3.2.2 Expressing Lack of Full Commitment

The use of hedges can be a function to claim that the speaker avoids full commitment to the statement of their delivers (Rabab'ah and Ruman, 2015).

Datum 45

> Hillary: "These are very important values t me because this is the America that I know and love. And I **can** pledge to you tonight that this is the America that I will serve if I'miso fortunate enough to become your president."**[11.02]**

Utterance above expresses a lack of full commitment to her propositions. Hillary tried to avoid being fully committed when she promised to serve America well. The function of hedges used by Hillary is expressing a lack of full

commitment. Without the use of *"can*," Hillary will look committed in her

promise.

Datum 46

> Clinton: "If you don't vote for me, I still want to be your president. I want to be the best president I can be for everyone." **[01.14.17]**

Hillary's utterance above shows a form of politeness. These clauses used

not to force the opinion of the audience that might be counter to Hillary. So,

Hillary softened her speech more to make it polite to the public. If "*when"* had

been used instead of "*if*," Hillary would have sounded ambitious or haughtily;

therefore, it attenuates the force of what could be face-threatening.

4.1.3.2.3 Searching for being Accepted and Expressing Politeness

Based on Rabab'ah and Ruman (2015), the goal of this function is to make

the argument's speaker confirmed by the audience, mainly when the speakers

present ideas that may contrast with the listeners' interests. In other forms, hedges

are used to express politeness.

Datum 47

> Hillary: "**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. I have been for border security for years."**[24.35]**

The example above is the function of searching for being accepted and

expressing politeness Hillary when refuting questions about policies made by

Trump. She showed the speaker's skepticism when expressing her opinion. In this

statement, she uses *"I think"* twice to express her point of view, which, according

to Trump's idea, is an idea that is incompatible with the state and nation. Hillary

has seen searching for being accepted to the listener about her opinion about

Trump's policy because maybe this opinion has a counter to some of her listeners.

4.1.3.2.4 Avoiding Direct Criticism Especially When Predicting Future Events or

Consequences.

This function is giving a cue by the use of hedges for predicting something

in the future. Hedge makes the propositions valid. Thus, the speaker smoothes the

proposition so that it is seen speaking the truth all the time (Rabbab'ah and

Ruman, 2015).

Datum 48

> Hillary: "I want to invest in your family. And **I think** that's the smartest
> way to grow the economy, to make the economy fairer."**[01.29.05]**

Hillary denied there was an increase in debt when she became president.

Utterance above conveyed the policy she would adopt when she became president

to boost the economy. In her statement, hedges are used in introductory phrases

where it can protect against criticism because the word *"I think"* can express a

personal opinion. Therefore, the utterance above can avoid direct criticism when

Hillary conveyed how she raised the family economy in the future when she was

elected president.

4.1.3.2.5 Requesting The Listeners' Involvement

According to Rabbab'ah and Ruman (2015), hedges devices that used to

implicate listeners in what speakers are talking about like introductory phrases.

Such devices include we feel that you know it, we know, et cetera. That is because

only this characteristic approves the speaker to invite the listeners into the

statement conveyed since introductory phrases made up two linguistic units, namely pronoun and verb.
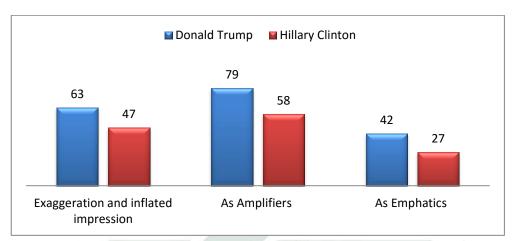
Datum 49

> Hillary: "And it's not just about women. He never apologizes or says he is sorry for anything. So **we know** what he has said and what he has done to women." **[57.50]**

Hillary Utterance above is an example of the hedges function. Hillary's statement made sense of direct involvement between her and the audience. That is because only this character approves the speaker to invite the listeners into the conveyed utterance since the introductory phrases are made up of two linguistic units, namely pronoun and verb. In this function, Hillary involves the listener when refuting Trump's statement about women and cornering Hillary, using the form of the hedge *"we know."*

4.1.4 Function of Boosters

There are three functions of boosters based on Hinkel (2005) those are exaggeration and inflated impression, as amplifiers and as emphatics. All of these functions of boosters are used by the presidential candidates during the second until the third debate. As the researcher found in those debates, the researcher shows the finding in the chart below.

Figure 4.4 Donald Trump's and Hillary Clinton's and Function of Boosters

According to figure 4.4, a clear difference is seen where the boosters function is led by Donald Trump. All the functions of the booster are found in the presidential debate. Trump's exaggeration and the inflated impression is 63 times, which is far more than Hillary, which is only 47 times. Trump's second function is 79 times, while Hillary uses only 58 times as the function of an amplifier. Boosters as emphatics found on Trump utterance 42 times and Hillary 27 times. A more detailed explanation and examples are included in the subchapter below.

4.1.4.1 Donald Trump's Function of Boosters

According to the data analysis, there are three function boosters of Donald Trump during the presidential debate, those are exaggeration and inflated impression, as amplifiers and as emphatics. All of the reasons for interruptions are explained below, including the example.

4.1.4.1.1 Exaggeration and Inflated Impression

This function, according to Hinkel (2005), indicates the project an inflated and hyperbolic impress when the text appears to state exaggeration to increase its

persuasive qualities. Exaggeration or overstatement of universal pronouns

represents truth rhetorical means of expressing the strength of the speaker's

confidence and evidential facts.

Datum 50

> Trump: "And I want to tell you, they hate the Clintons because what's happened in Haiti with the Clinton Foundation is a disgrace. And you know it, and they know it, and **everybody** knows it." **[01.02.00]**

The above example is Donald Trump's universal and negative booster,

pronounced as exaggeration and inflated impression. This function occurs when

Trump argues that Haiti hates the Clinton foundation, and *"everybody"* knows

that. The word *"everybody"* means all people whose scope is broad without any

exceptions. This booster is to increase or overestimate the rhetoric and express the

power of the speakers' opinion.

4.1.4.1.2 As Amplifiers

According to Hinkel (2005), amplifiers in boosters device is a large class

of intensifier that is to increase the scalar of the lexical intensity of gradable

adjective or verb. Amplifiers also can to emphasize the statement or their claim.

Datum 51

> Trump: "She lied when she said she didn't call it the gold standard in one of the debates. She **totally** lied, and they fact-checked and said I was right." **[47.03]**

The example above is Trump's utterance, which has the function of

amplifiers. Trump said that Hillary lied when she said she did not call it the gold

standard in one of the debates. Then, Trump adds the *"totally"* booster form in his

statement, which booster function it can create an amplifier in Trump's utterance.

Utterance above can convince the listener because Trump convincing claims that he said with a booster as amplifiers.

4.1.4.1.3 As Emphatics

Eli Hinkel (2005) suggests that the goal of emphatics is equal with amplifiers and has the effect of strengthening the truth-value of the proposition or declare or the power of the writer's or speaker's conviction. The utilization of emphatics does not certainly mean that the sentence element is certainly gradable; it is modified, but when used with emphatics, it becomes gradables.

Datum 52

> Trump: "No, I didn't say that at all. I don't think you understood what was said, and this was a locker room talk. I am not proud of it. I apologize to my family, and I apologized to the American people. **Certainly,** I am not proud of it. But this is locker room talk."

Trump's utterance above is the function of boosters as emphatics. Trump denies questions from moderators about Trump, who described kissing women without consent. The form of *"certainly"* used can express absolute certainty that he is not proud of what he has done. Trump's explanation strengthens the effect of the proposition or claims he confidence in with a *"certainly"* booster.

4.1.4.2 Hillary Clinton's Function of Boosters

According to the data analysis, there are three function boosters of Hillary Clinton during the presidential debate, those are exaggeration and inflated impression, as amplifiers and as emphatics. All of the reasons for interruptions are explained below, including the example.

4.1.4.2.1 Exaggeration and Inflated Impression

Exaggeration or overstatement of universal pronouns represents truth rhetorical means of expressing the strength of the speaker's confidence and evident truths. It is indicated that project an inflated and hyperbolic impress when the text appears to state exaggeration to increase its persuasive qualities (Hinkel, 2005).

Datum 53

> Hillary: "We are going to be looking for ways to celebrate our diversity, and we are going to try to reach out to **every** boy and girl as well as **every** adult to bring them into working on behalf of our country."**[01.34]**

The example above is a universal and negative pronoun in Hillary Clinton's utterance and has an inflated impression. The word *"every"* in her statement raises a strong, intense feeling of girls and boys. This booster occurs when Hillary answers a question from a moderator. This booster function makes Hillary's statement more detailed.

Datum 54

> Hillary: "The Clinton Foundation raised $30 million to help Haiti after the catastrophic earthquake and **all** of the terrible problems the people there had." **[01.03.03]**

The argument from Hillary Clinton above is an example of the form of "all" booster contained in her statement. It serves as an exaggeration and inflated impression when this occurs, explaining the Clinton Foundation that helped Haiti after the earthquake. The use of *"all"* express the detail of the word "all" means all without exceptions.

4.1.4.2.2 As Amplifiers

According to Hinkel (2005), amplifiers can emphasize the statement or their claim. The words of amplifiers are: *absolutely, far (+ comparative adjective), by all means, always, entirely, altogether, badly, awfully, definitely, much (+ adjective), completely, deeply, downright, enormously, very, totally, et cetera.*

Datum 55

> Hillary: "Are we going to have religious tests when people fly into our country, and how do we expect to be able to implement those? So I thought that what he said was **extremely** unwise and even dangerous and indeed you can look at the propaganda on a lot of the terrorist sites and what Donald Trump says about Muslims is used to recruit fighters".
> **[00.41.40]**

The booster function of Hillary Clinton's utterances above is as amplifiers, which Hillary uses *"extremely*," which reinforces her statement. The example above refutes Trump's policy, which, according to Hillary, the system made by Donald Trump is extremely unwise, as the example of whether to conduct a religious test when flying to the United States and how to implement it. The use of the *"extremely"* booster can make the audience feel that Hillary's statement is absolute.

4.1.4.2.3 As Emphatics

Based on Hinkel (2005), the form of emphatics are: clear(-ly), certain(-ly), definite, extreme, exact(-ly), complete, for sure, indeed, great, pure(-ly), outright, real(-ly), strong, such a (+ noun), total, no way, sure(-ly).

Datum 56

> Hillary: "But of course there is **no way** we can know whether any of that is true because he hasn't released his tax returns. He is the first candidate ever to run for president in the last 40 plus years who has not released his tax returns." **[01.03.50]**

This functions as emphatics where the *"no way"* booster makes Hillary utterances unnegotiable. This utterance occurred when Hillary denied the answer from Trump about taxes and money from the Trump Foundation's contribution. The function of this utility presents strong confidence in Hillary.

Finally, all the data above has displayed the function of Trump and Hillary Clinton boosters. Of all the boosters' functions, Donald Trump has more functions than Hillary. In both presidential candidates have all three boosters functions found throughout the presidential debate.

4.2 Discussions

Based on the results of the study above, the researcher answers the first question, which is the types of hedges used by both presidential candidates. The results show both of the presidential candidates during second to third debate used six of seven types hedges, those are modal auxiliary verbs, modal lexical verbs, adjectival, adverbial and nominal modal phrases, approximators of degree, frequency, quantity and time, introductory phrases and if-clauses, but compound/complex hedges were not found in the presidential debate. From the six types of hedges, it was found that modal auxiliary verbs are the most frequent use of hedges when both of the presidential candidate debate. There are 204 modal auxiliary verbs in all debate, Hillary is 117 times using modal auxiliary

verbs, while Trump is only 87 times using it. Both of them use hedges when the rhetoric in the debate presidential. As Salager-Meyer (1997) suggests, hedges modal auxiliary verbs are more widely used. By using modal auxiliary verbs, it means to show the lack of knowledge, help to avoid direct criticism and uncertainty. On the other hand, the finding revealed that modal lexical verbs are the lowest frequency used of hedges. There are only seven modal lexical verbs in the second and third presidential debates.

Moreover, the second question is the types of boosters used by the two candidates during the first and second debates. The researchers found all three types of boosters in the rhetoric of both candidates. The results show types of universal and negative pronouns 63 times, amplifiers 79 times, emphatics 42 times. In contrast, Hillary Clinton has universal and negative pronouns 47 times, amplifiers 58 times, and emphatics only 27 times. Then, the researchers concluded that Trump used the booster more frequently in his utilities than Hillary Clinton. As Basthomi., et al., (2015) boosters as a term of those lexical items employing which the speakers or writers can provide strong confidence for an assertion to their arguments.

Besides, the functions of hedges and booster used by the two candidates in the third question have been answered. The hedges function of the two candidates is not too contrasting where there are five of the hedges functions. Both candidates use hedges in rhetoric that serves to mitigate claims by showing some kind of uncertainty, expressing a lack of full commitment, expressing politics and searching for being accepted to the listener that might be contrasting, avoiding

direct criticism especially when predicting future, and requesting listeners'
involvement makes a strong connection between speaker and writer. The results
of the two candidates appear to be no big difference, so the hedges based function
on Rabab'ah and Ruman (2015) has been used by candidates when they persuade
and rhetoric during presidential debates. The function that often appears in the
debate is mitigating claims by showing some kind of uncertainty. Which are
Hillary's mitigating claims function as much90 functions, while Trump is 83
functions? On the other hand, the booster function used by Trump in debates is
higher than Hillary, which means Trump more often reinforces his claims,
expresses his opinion, and emphasizes the commitment to propositions by limiting
the negotiation space available to audiences. Based on the result, most of the
functions of boosters are amplifiers. Which is Trump higher than Hillary, that
Trump 79 functions while Hillary 58 functions.

Based on the result, Hillary tends to use hedges while Trump tends to use
boosters in Presidential Debates. In fact, in those presidential debates, Trump is
the winner and Hillary losing. Because of Trump tends to use boosters than
Hillary, he could persuade the audiences easily, using boosters is expressing
certainty and emphasize the information to the audiences. According to Hyland
(1998), boosters represent a strong claim, express conviction, and assert a
proposition with confidence. Also, stressing shared information, mark
involvement with and solidarity with the audience, and direct engagement with
the audiences. The use of hedges and boosters in the political debates is effective
to attract the audience's votes because these devices are communicative strategies

for reducing or increasing the strength of representations. Audiences can pay attention to the actual messages delivered by presidential debates.

However, the use of boosters is more influential than hedges, especially in the pre-debate debate. the more use of boosters in rhetoric emphasizes information that can persuade audiences. Boosters also create direct engagement with audiences. Therefore, using boosters is more effective in winning debates, especially presidential debates. Based on the findings, Trump uses more boosters in the debates, and he has won the presidential debates. So, the researcher concludes that Donald Trump is easier to captivate the audience's voice by using boosters in his debate. He uses boosters to express confidence to share information and reinforce the truth value of propositions. Besides that, boosters are a significant phenomenon in the construction of rhetorical style. Therefore, the audiences are more confident with Trump's words than Hillary, and Trump has more votes in the election. Donald Trump wins and becomes the current president.

Based on the findings above, the researcher tends to compare the present study with the previous study. The first study is from Hidayati and Dalyono (2015). They analyzed the use and function of hedges and boosters in the speeches of three Indonesian ministers about government policy regarding rising fuel prices. However, not all three ministers have booster and hedges, and there is one minister who does not use this device at all, it shows that the data is still incomplete. While, in this present research, all the data contained hedges and boosters. On the other hand, Fernandez and Campillo (2012) analyzed hedges and booster in political writing from a journalist, George Ridpath. The researchers put

eight-volume samples to be analyzed. However, this research does not explain in more detail the nominal or the amount of difference between hedges and boosters that are used by Ridpath. While, in this present analysis, the researcher explains the nominal details of the differences in hedges and boosters used by the two presidential candidates and shows the type or function of these devices that are most often used.

The researcher includes the contributions of this research about hedges and boosters in political discourse is important. Because boosters and hedges are devices that are frequently used by politicians to articulate their arguments or speech to the public. By exploring hedges and boosters, the researcher is in a place to express the mask of linguistic politicians so they can express the "actual" political message conveyed by politicians to the public, and people may pay attention to the messages delivered by presidential candidates. While in society, we can pay attention to the ethics of communication when using hedges and boosters.

Furthermore, this present research relates to communication ethics in the Qur'an. The ethics of Islamic communication is a guide for Muslims in conducting communication, both in intrapersonal, interpersonal communication in daily interactions, preaching verbally and in writing, as well as in other activities. In various literature on Islamic communication, we can find at least six types of speech or talk styles (*qaulan*) which are categorized as rules, principles, or ethics of Islamic communication, namely:

1. *Qaulan Sadida* (true, honest words). Surah An Nisa: 9.

وَلْيَخْشَ الَّذِيْنَ لَوْ تَرَكُوْا مِنْ خَلْفِهِمْ ذُرِّيَّةً ضِعْفًا خَافُوْا عَلَيْهِمْ ۖ فَلْيَتَّقُوا اللّٰهَ وَلْيَقُوْلُوْا قَوْلًا سَدِيْدًا

﴿٩﴾

"And let fear (of Allah) those who if they leave a weak offspring behind them, whom they worry about (their welfare). Therefore, they should fear Allah, and they should speak with the correct speech (*qaulan sadida*)".

2. *Qaulan Baliga* (right on target, communicative, to the point, easy to

understand).Surah An Nisa: 63.

اُولٰٓئِكَ الَّذِيْنَ يَعْلَمُ اللّٰهُ مَا فِيْ قُلُوْبِهِمْ فَاَعْرِضْ عَنْهُمْ وَعِظْهُمْ وَقُلْ لَّهُمْ فِيْٓ اَنْفُسِهِمْ قَوْلًا بَلِيْغًا

﴿٦٣﴾

"They are people whom Allah knows what is in their hearts. therefore you turn away from them, and teach them a lesson, and say to them the *Qaulan Baligha* - the words which trace their souls."

3. *Qaulan Ma'rufa* (good words). Surah Al Ahzab: 32.

يٰنِسَآءَ النَّبِيِّ لَسْتُنَّ كَاَحَدٍ مِّنَ النِّسَآءِ اِنِ اتَّقَيْتُنَّ فَلَا تَخْضَعْنَ بِالْقَوْلِ فَيَطْمَعَ الَّذِيْ فِيْ قَلْبِهٖ مَرَضٌ وَّقُلْنَ قَوْلًا مَّعْرُوْفًا ﴿٣٢﴾

"O wives of the Prophet, you are not like other women, if you are cautious. Then do not submit to speaking so that those who have a disease in their heart's desire and say Qaulan Ma'rufa - good words."

4. *Qaulan Karima* (noble words). Surah Al Isra': 23.

وَقَضٰى رَبُّكَ اَلَّا تَعْبُدُوْٓا اِلَّاۤ اِيَّاهُ وَبِالْوَالِدَيْنِ اِحْسَا نًا ۗ اِمَّا يَبْلُغَنَّ عِنْدَكَ الْكِبَرَ اَحَدُهُمَاۤ اَوْ كِلٰهُمَا فَلَا تَقُلْ لَّهُمَاۤ اُفٍّ وَّلَا تَنْهَرْهُمَا وَقُلْ لَّهُمَا قَوْلًا كَرِيْمًا

﴿٢٣﴾

"And your Lord has commanded that you do not worship other than Him and do good deeds to the mother and father. If one of the two or both of them is to old age in your care, then do not say to the words "ah" and do not shout at them and say to both right words."

From the verse, it is clear that we are commanded to say great or noble words because excellent and true words are communication that calls for goodness and is a mild form of communication.

5. *Qaulan Layyinan* (soft words). Surah Thaha: 43-44.

اِذْهَبَاۤ اِلٰى فِرْعَوْنَ اِنَّهٗ طَغٰى ۚ ﴿٤٣﴾

فَقُوْلَا لَهٗ قَوْلًا لَّيِّنًا لَّعَلَّهٗ يَتَذَكَّرُ اَوْ يَخْشٰى ﴿٤٤﴾

"Go both of you to Pharaoh because he really has crossed the line. So speak the two of you to him with meek words. Hopefully, he is aware or afraid".

From these verses, it can be concluded that *Latina Qaulan* means soft talk, with a pleasant voice, and full of friendliness, so that it can touch the heart, meaning not to louden the sound, such as shouting, raising the voice. Anyone does not like it when talking to rude people. Rasulullah always speaks with gentle words, so that every word He utters is very touching to anyone who hears it. In Ibn Kathir's Tafsir, it is mentioned, what is meant by laying is satire words, not frank or straightforward words, let alone rude.

The above verse is the command of Allah SWT to the Prophet Moses and Aaron to speak softly, not rudely, to Pharaoh. With *Latina Qaulan*, the communicant's heart (the person who is invited to communicate) will feel touched, and his soul moved to receive our communication message.

Thus, in Islamic communication, as much as possible, avoided the harsh words and voice (intonation) that is loud and high pitched. God forbids being harsh and rude in preaching because violence will result in preaching will not succeed even the Ummah will stay away. In praying God also commands that we ask meekly, "Pray to your Lord with a humble and gentle voice, truly Allah does not like those who exceed the limits," (Al A'raaf verse 55)

6. *Qaulan Maysura* (light words). Surah Al Isra': 28.

وَإِمَّا تُعۡرِضَنَّ عَنۡهُمُ ابۡتِغَآءَ رَحۡمَةٍ مِّن رَّبِّكَ تَرۡجُوهَا فَقُل لَّهُمۡ قَوۡلًا مَّيۡسُورًا ﴿٢٨﴾

"And if you turn away from them to get the blessing from their Lord that you expect, then tell them *Mulanura Qaulan* - easy speech."

Truly communication is a form of human life. In the communication process, we should pay attention to ethics properly so that communication can run smoothly and effectively. It is hoped from what is conveyed is quickly received and gets a good response. These ethics include words that are true, noble, gentle, mild, and easy to understand. Islam, as a perfect religion, teaches in great detail how to communicate well.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents the conclusion of the research findings and suggestions. The conclusion section describes the main findings of the research and proposes several suggestions for future researchers.

5.1 Conclusions

The researcher represents the conclusion based on the finding in the previous chapter. This research is about hedges and boosters used by presidential candidates. This research focuses on types and functions hedges and boosters used by the presidential debate.

Based on the findings, the researcher finds both of the presidential candidates using six types of hedges in the second and third debates. Those are modal auxiliary verbs, modal lexical verbs, adjectival, adverbial and nominal phrases, approximators of degree, frequency, quantity and time, Introductory phrases, and if-clauses. The amount of hedges used by both candidates is 480 times during the second until three debates. As a result of finding conclusions, Hillary Clinton uses more hedges than Trump, i.e., Hillary uses 255 times, while Trump 225 times.

From all the hedges expression found in a presidential candidate, modal auxiliary verbs are identified as the most frequency hedges used, Hillary uses 117 times while Trump uses 87 times. This type is the most simple and widely used means of expressing modality, also to show uncertainty and avoid direct criticism. The second hedges most commonly used are introductory phrases; Hillary uses 59 times, whereas 31 times. This type is shows through the use of personal pronouns

to express the speaker's skepticism and softening the effect to make the statement more polite. Next is approximators of degree, quantity, frequency, and time this to indicate imprecision of degree, quantity, frequency, and time. In this type, Hillary lower than Trump, which Trump uses 42 times, while Hillary only 31 times. Donald Trump uses 13 times in hedges of clauses, and Hillary uses only 13 times. Then, adjectival, adverbial, and nominal modal phrases in figure 4.1 looks no different, Hillary uses 24 times, and Trump uses 27 times. Lattermost, modal lexical verbs are the lowest frequency hedge used.

On the other hand, the total of the used booster by both presidential candidates are 316 times. In here, Donald Trump higher than Hillary Clinton. That total of 184 times, Trump used the types of booster during the debate, whereas Hillary uses boosters as much 132 times. Three types of the booster were found in a presidential candidate. The first type of booster is a universal and negative pronoun that to hyperbolic impress when text appears to state exaggeration to purpose increasing qualities of persuasive, in this type Trump uses as much 63 times whereas Hillary only 47 times. Amplifiers are the most booster used by both candidates, and Trump uses 79 times and Hillary 58 times. Lastly, boosters of emphatics are used by Hillary only 27 times, but Trump uses as much as 42 times.

Besides that, the function of hedges and booster by both presidential candidates was analyzed. All of the functions of hedges and boosters have been discovered in the presidential debate between Hillary and Trump. Five functions of hedges used during the debate. The first function of hedges is mitigating claim by showing some kind of uncertainty, Hillary uses 90 times, and Trump does 83

times. Here is the most frequent hedges function during the presidential debate. Then, the function of expressing politeness and searching for being accepted in Hillary's hedges function as much 87 times and Trump 74 times. Next, Hillary 35 times while Trump 27 times uses the function of avoiding direct criticism. In the function of expressing a lack of full commitment used by Hillary 22 times, and Trump is 27 times. The latest, requesting listener's involvement is the lowest frequency of function of hedges.

Moreover, there is three function booster in both of presidential candidate, those are exaggeration and inflate impression, as amplifiers and as emphatics. Function booster as amplifiers is the most frequently used by both candidates, which is Trump used 79 times while Hillary 58 times. In the function of exaggeration and inflated impression, Hillary used 47 times and Trump 63 times. Last, function booster as emphatics by Trump is 42 times while Hillary only 27 times.

The result in the second and third debate between Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump, which tends to use more hedges when arguing during all debate, is Hillary Clinton as much as 255 times. She tends to use hedges when delivering her rhetoric, and she manages to provide uncertainty proposition and softening her statement to avoiding direct criticism. While Donald Trump only uses 225 times hedges in the presidential debate. On the other hand, the one who tends to use boosters during the debate is Donald Trump. He is using boosters as much as 184 times to expressing conviction and affirm a proposition with confidence, shows a

strong claim about the state of affairs. Whereas Hillary only used boosters 132 times.

Finally, the researcher concludes that the use of boosters is more effective than hedges in attracting audience votes in presidential debates. Based on the result, Hillary uses hedges more often, while Trump uses boosters more often. The use of boosters is more effective at attracting audience votes because boosters express conviction in rhetoric and easily persuade audiences. Because the purpose of boosters can convince audiences, the possibility of using boosters can influence victory in a presidential debate.

5.2 Suggestion

The researcher gives suggestions for everyone who interested in hedges and boosters; first, the researcher's advice can choose to compare between pre-election and post-election speech, also differentiate between men's and women's utterance speech. Secondly, the researcher advises to choose other political discourse and choose another object such as; movie, talk show or speech, et cetera., for the next researcher who wants to research with hedges and boosters.

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