

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings

1. The Types of Figures of Speech in the Script of WHO Director-general's opening remarks speech of declared Covid-19 as a pandemic video.

There are twenty two types of figures of speech are mentioned in this research. They are Allegory, Apostrophe, Hyperbole, Irony, Metaphor, Metonymy, Paradox, Personification, Simile, Symbol, Understatement, Alliteration, Anaphora, Anticlimax, Antistrophe, Antithesis, Assonance, Chiasmus, Climax, Consonance, Euphemism, Onomatopoeia. Those types can be classified into two categories namely Tropes and Schemes.

Since there are many speakers involved in the video, the researcher only focuses on Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus opening remark speech as WHO Director-General. The reason why the researcher chooses him to analyzed because the utterances was very clear and worthy enough to be analyzed

The data frequency below is the types of figures of speech applied in the script of WHO Director-general's opening remarks speech of declared Covid-19 as a pandemic video.

No.	Types of figure of speech	T/S	Frequency	Percentage
1	Allegory	T	2	5,71%
2	Apostrophe	T	1	2,85%
3	Metonymy	T	4	11,42%
4	Alliteration	S	3	8,57%
5	Anaphora	S	11	31,42%
6	Anticlimax	S	2	5,71%
7	Antistrophe	S	2	5,71%
8	Assonance	S	1	2,85%
9	Climax	S	1	2,85%
10	Consonance	S	6	17,14%
11	Euphemism	S	1	2,85%
12	Onomatopoeia	S	1	2,85%
Total :			35	

Table 4.1 Frequency of figure of speech in WHO director-general's opening remarks speech

The researcher found many figures of speech in the script of WHO Director-general's opening remarks speech of declared Covid-19 as a pandemic video. From the data above, the researcher found a total 35

data that consist of 12 figures of speech applied Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus. As seen in the table above, there are twelve figures of speech found in the movie script of WHO Director-general's opening remarks speech of declared Covid-19 as a pandemic video. They are allegory, apostrophe, metonymy, alliteration, anaphora, anticlimax, antistrophe, assonance, climax, consonance, euphemism, Onomatopoeia.

The data frequency above shows that anaphora is the highest percentage of occurrence which is 31,42% that consist of 11 data. Meanwhile, apostrophe, assonance, climax, euphemism, and onomatopoeia get the lower data frequency with only rich 2,85%. Apostrophe use for a direct word and explicit address to a nonexistent person or to a nonhuman thing. Apostrophe is speaking to an object or item that is not alive as if it were in fact, alive. And it used only once during the speech because it more often found in poetry.

Assonance often used when there is a repetition of identical or similar vowels, especially emphasized by syllables In a sequence of nearby words and for this case Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus used it only once because this types often found in music lyrics. Climax type also used once on the video, it can be analyzed by an utterance that planned to develop to the highest point of interest, and the concept or incident become the climax place.

The implementation of euphemism shows once too and it is the replacement of a phrase which might be deemed offensive by one which implies the same meaning but does not carry offence with it. the last type that also implemented only once is Onomatopoeia it happened when the sound of a word sounds like the meaning of the word so the sound of the word that's the sound that comes out when you read the word actually makes you think that that's like the actual thing.

Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus used types of allegory, anticlimax, and antistrophe, each of which was recorded to have been carried out 2 times during the opening remarks speech. For allegory, it can be analyzed by hearing the utterance from him everytime he was using some word but does not represent the original meaning of the word there is hidden meaning inside the utterance.

For the anticlimax, Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus used a word that refers to a literary device in which a dramatic event or statement is followed by something less significant or less dramatic. It creates a sense of disappointment or surprise, as the audience expects something more exciting or significant to happen. Antistrophe also implemented only twice during the speech, antistrophe express a word or thought in a different way by using a closely related word or thought

The table above shows Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus using alliteration many times, using alliteration makes the speech sounds

interesting because of the repetition of words that happened in the first sound of a sentence. metonymy is used by Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus four times that classified by express a word or thought in a different way by using a closely related word or thought.

Meanwhile, the using of consonance type repeated six times during the speech that it's a repetition of the same consonant sounds in a line of text the focus in the use of consonants is on the sound made by consonants and not necessarily the letters themselves in addition a like consonant sounds can appear at the beginning middle or end of words. Thus, The first rank of the frequency of types of figures of speech is anaphora that is applied eleven times of figures of speech in order when a word is repeated multiple times within a phrase, that function of this type makes opening remarks sounds more beautiful.

The different use of types of figures of speech indicates that each of them has the functions to give a certain effect. That also The repetition of the word or phrase creates a sense of unity and cohesiveness within the text, and can also draw the reader's attention to the repeated word or phrase, making it more memorable. And than that's the reason why Anaphora become the most dominant figure of speech used.

2. Learn English through figure of speech in opening remark on press conference of declared covid-19 as pandemic.

The second part of the findings is learn english through figure of speech in opening remark on press conference of declared covid-19 as pandemic. Figure of speech aims to make our creation seem even more beautiful, especially in terms of being heard and read. In speech lesson, by learning figure of speech material can improve the skills that were previously owned, also applies to skills in writing (novels, poetry, etc.) and skills in communication.

Speech lessons are important to teach students because they help students develop effective communication skills. These skills are essential for success in both their personal and professional lives. Through speech lessons, students learn how to articulate their thoughts and ideas clearly and persuasively, which is crucial for giving presentations, participating in class discussions, and interviewing for jobs. Additionally, speech lessons help students develop their confidence and self-esteem, which is essential for success in any area of life.

Furthermore, it also help students to develop their listening skills, which is a vital aspect of communication. Overall, speech lessons provide students with the tools they need to be effective communicators and confident individuals.

B. Discussions

1. The Types of Figures of Speech

The first discussion is about the types of figures of speech in the script of WHO Director-general's opening remarks speech of declared Covid-19 as a pandemic video.

In order to complete this research, researcher should understand the types of figure of speech. Arvius (2003, pp. 9-11) define figure of speech has two classes, such as Tropes and schemes that known as sub-categories. According to Perrine (2015) there are 11 types of Tropes that he mentioned, such as: Allegory, Apostrophe, Hyperbole, Irony, Metaphor, Metonymy, Paradox, Personification, Simile, Symbol, Understatement. And according to M. H. Abraham and Geoffrey Galt Harpham from their book entitled *A Glossary of Literary Terms* written by is filled with a lot of information about the material of the scheme. and here are 11 types of scheme that also mentioned in their book, such as: Alliteration, Anaphora, Anticlimax, Antistrophe, Antithesis, Assonance, Chiasmus, Climax, Consonance, Euphemism, Onomatopoeia.

After researcher classified the data according to Perrine (2015), two tropes were found in the video script of WHO Director-general's opening remarks speech of declared Covid-19 as a pandemic. An analysis of the data collected are listed below:

a. Allegory

There is a book entitled “Glossary of literary terms” by Abrams & Harpham (2011, p. 8) state that allegory as a storytelling technique that can be utilized in any literary form or genre. An allegory that we can find in a story take points to a deeper meaning, idea, or concept where the deeper meaning can be thought of as a moral of the story. These are the figure of speech of allegory that the researcher found on opening remarks speech by WHO Director-general's in the occasion decelerate covid-19 as pandemic:

1) Fighting for their lives in hospitals (minute: 1.37 – 1.42)

Analysis:

Based on the data above, the sentence is connotative meaning because it contains a figurative meaning or not the actual meaning. This sentence said by Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus as WHO Director-General in his opening remarks speech during a press conference declaring COVID-19 as a pandemic. Jhonson & Arp (2015, p. 765) stated an allegory is a story or description with a hidden meaning. The author cares more about the hidden meaning than the plot or description on the surface. The Oxford English dictionary defines "allegory" as a story, picture, or other piece of art that uses symbols to convey a

hidden or ulterior meaning, typically a moral or political one. the data above included into allegory because **“Fighting for their lives in hospitals”** the meaning of the word is struggling to recover quickly from covid-19. because the meaning is not that there was a war that made them fight in the hospital. Because of that, this utterance is an allegory figure of speech in it.

2) We have rung the alarm bell loud and clear (minute 3 : 46 – 3 : 51)

Analysis:

Based on the data above, the sentence is connotative meaning because it contains a figurative meaning or not the actual meaning. This sentence said by Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus as WHO Director-General in his opening remarks speech during a press conference declaring COVID-19 as a pandemic. Jhonson & Arp (2015, p. 765) stated an allegory is a story or description with a hidden meaning. The author cares more about the hidden meaning than the plot or description on the surface. The Oxford English dictionary defines "allegory" as a story, picture, or other piece of art that uses symbols to convey a hidden or ulterior meaning, typically a moral or political one. the data above included into allegory because **“We have rung the alarm bell loud and clear”** the meaning of the word is we must

warn firmly and also be vigilant. because the use of the bell is interpreted as a warning. not because it discusses a bell Because of that, this utterance is an allegory figure of speech in it.

b. Apostrophe

The apostrophe is a direct and explicit address to a nonexistent person or to a nonhuman thing. Apostrophe is speaking to an object or item that is not alive as if it were in fact, alive. This is the figure of speech of apostrophe that the researcher found on opening remarks speech by WHO Director-general's in the occasion decelerate covid-19 as pandemic:

1) In the days and weeks ahead, we expect to see the number of cases, the number of deaths, and the number of affected countries climb even higher. (minute : 1.43-1.58)

Analysis:

In the days and weeks ahead, we expect to see the number of cases, the number of deaths, **and the number of affected countries climb even higher.** This utterance mentioned a sentence "the number of affected countries climb even higher". at the end of the speech conveys as if a cumulation of numbers as nonhuman thing looks like alive which in this case is described is like a human being can climb. in fact the data can not climb, but it

means the data get increases, so a situation like this is included in the category of climax sentences.

c. Metonymy

In fact, metonymy means “change of name.” As a literary device, it is a way of replacing an object or idea with something related to it instead of stating what is actually meant. These are the figure of speech of metonymy that the researcher found on opening remarks speech by WHO Director-general's in the occasion decelerate covid-19 as pandemic:

- 1) **As I said on Monday, just looking at the number of cases and the number of countries affected does not tell the full story. (minute: 3.53 – 4.04)**

Analysis:

Based on the data above, the sentence is connotative meaning because it contains a figurative meaning or not the actual meaning. This sentence said by Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus as WHO Director-General in his opening remarks speech during a press conference declaring COVID-19 as a pandemic. According to Abrams & Harpham (2011, p. 132) in metonymy, which comes from the Greek for "a change of name," the literal name of one thing is used for something else with

which it has become closely linked because of a common experience. Metonymy enables writers to express a word or thought in a different way by using a closely related word or thought. the data above included into metonymy because **“As I said on Monday, just looking at the number of cases and the number of countries affected does not tell the full story”** the “full story” in this sentence means discussing the big problems that are currently being faced. so that the word “story” in the sentence is a "change of name" from the word “news”. Because of that, this sentence included in the classification of metonymy.

- 2) **We know that these measures are taking a heavy toll on societies and economies, just as they did in China.**
(Minute: 6.21 - 6.32)

Analysis:

Based on the data above, the sentence is connotative meaning because it contains a figurative meaning or not the actual meaning. This sentence said by Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus as WHO Director-General in his opening remarks speech during a press conference declaring COVID-19 as a pandemic. According to Abrams & Harpham (2011, p. 132) in metonymy, which comes from the Greek for "a change of name," the literal name of one thing is used for something else with

which it has become closely linked because of a common experience. Metonymy enables writers to express a word or thought in a different way by using a closely related word or thought. the data above included into metonymy because **“We know that these measures are taking a heavy toll on societies and economies, just as they did in China”**. in this sentence means to inform the difficult decision to implement so that it takes lots of risk and many people became victims in this incident. The “heavy” word of this utterance doesn’t mean something “weight” but it means too many cumulative victims are died. Because of that, this sentence included in the classification of metonymy.

3) I remind all countries that we are calling on you to activate and scale up your emergency response mechanisms (minute 7 : 57 – 8 : 06)

Analysis:

Based on the data above, the sentence is connotative meaning because it contains a figurative meaning or not the actual meaning. This sentence said by Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus as WHO Director-General in his opening remarks speech during a press conference declaring COVID-19 as a pandemic. Jhonson & Arp (2015, p. 765) stated an allegory is a

story or description with a hidden meaning. The author cares more about the hidden meaning than the plot or description on the surface. The Oxford English dictionary defines "allegory" as a story, picture, or other piece of art that uses symbols to convey a hidden or ulterior meaning, typically a moral or political one. the data above included into allegory because **“I remind all countries that we are calling on you to activate and scale up your emergency response mechanisms”** calling in this sentence does not mean about them do a phone call, but "calling" here makes the meaning of the word an appeal to listeners to be more aware of the ongoing pandemic.

4) Even those countries with community transmission or large clusters can turn the tide on this virus. (minute 5 : 23 – 5 : 33)

Analysis:

Based on the data above, the sentence is connotative meaning because it contains a figurative meaning or not the actual meaning. This sentence said by Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus as WHO Director-General in his opening remarks speech during a press conference declaring COVID-19 as a pandemic. Jhonson & Arp (2015, p. 765) stated an allegory is a story or description with a hidden meaning. The author cares

more about the hidden meaning than the plot or description on the surface. The Oxford English dictionary defines "allegory" as a story, picture, or other piece of art that uses symbols to convey a hidden or ulterior meaning, typically a moral or political one. the data above included into allegory because "Even those countries with community transmission or large clusters can turn the tide on this virus." Tide on this sentence does not mean about the tide that could we see on the sea, but "tide" here makes the meaning of the large number of cases related to this pandemic.

d. Alliteration

Alliteration is the repetition of sounds in a sentence, usually the first sound, repetition of initial consonant in two or more words, when there is a repetition of sound within a phrase or sentence. These are the figure of speech of alliteration that the researcher found on opening remarks speech by WHO Director-general's in the occasion decelerate covid-19 as pandemic:

- 1) WHO has been assessing this outbreak around the clock and we are deeply concerned both by the alarming levels of spread and severity, and by the alarming levels of inaction. (minute: 2.00 – 2.18)**

Analysis:

WHO has been assessing this outbreak around the clock and we are deeply concerned both by the alarming levels of **spread and severity**, and by the alarming levels of inaction.

There is the S repetition on this sentence and it categorize in alliteration case.

2) Prevention, Preparedness, Public health, Political leadership And most of all, people. (minute : 8.55 – 9.06)

Analysis:

Prevention, **P**reparedness, **P**ublic health, **P**olitical leadership. And most of all, **p**eople.

There is the P repetition on this sentence and categorized it in alliteration case.

3) Let me give you some other words that matter much more, and that are much more actionable. (minute: 8.45 – 8.50)

Analysis:

Let me give you some other words that **matter much more**, and that are much more actionable.

There is the M repetition on this sentence and it categorize in alliteration case.

e. Anaphora

Anaphora is when a word is repeated multiple times within a phrase. except that the repetition in anaphora occurs at the beginning of these structures while the repetition in epistrophe occurs at the end. These are the figure of speech of anaphora that the researcher found on opening remarks speech by WHO Director-general's in the occasion decelerate covid-19 as pandemic:

- 1) **In the past two weeks, the number of cases of COVID-19 outside China has increased 13-fold, and the number of affected countries has tripled. (minute: 1.05 – 1.19)**

Analysis:

In the past two weeks, **the number** of cases of COVID-19 outside China has increased 13-fold, and **the number** of affected countries has tripled. There is the two times repetition word of “the number” on this sentence and categorized it in anaphora case.

- 2) **In the days and weeks ahead, we expect to see the number of cases, the number of deaths, and the number of affected countries climb even higher. (minute: 1.43 – 1.58)**

Analysis:

In the days and weeks ahead, we expect to see the number of cases, **the number of** deaths, and **the number of** affected countries climb even higher.

There is the three times repetition word of “**the number of**” on this sentence and it categorized it in anaphora case.

- 3) **WHO has been assessing this outbreak around the clock and we are deeply concerned both by the alarming levels of spread and severity, and by the alarming levels of inaction. (minute: 2.00 – 2.18)**

Analysis:

WHO has been assessing this outbreak around the clock and we are deeply concerned both **by the alarming levels of** spread and severity, and **by the alarming levels of** inaction.

There is the two times repetition word of “**by the alarming levels of**” on this sentence and it categorized it in anaphora case.

- 4) **Describing the situation as a pandemic does not change WHO's assessment of the threat posed by this virus. It doesn't change what WHO is doing, and it doesn't change what countries should do. (minute: 2.52– 3.11)**

Analysis:

Describing the situation as a pandemic **does not change** WHO's assessment of the threat posed by this virus. It **doesn't change** what WHO is doing, and it **doesn't change** what countries should do

There is the three times repetition word of “does not change” on this sentence and it categorized it in anaphora case.

- 5) **We have never before seen a pandemic sparked by a coronavirus. This is the first pandemic caused by a coronavirus. And we have never before seen a pandemic that can be controlled, at the same time. (minute: 3.12– 3.31)**

Analysis:

We have never before seen a pandemic sparked by a coronavirus. This is the first pandemic caused by a coronavirus.

And **we have never before seen a pandemic** that can be controlled, at the same time.

There is the two times repetition word of “we have never before seen a pandemic” on this sentence and it categorized it in anaphora case.

- 6) **Just looking at the number of cases and the number of countries affected does not tell the full story. (minute: 3.55– 4.04)**

Analysis:

Just looking at **the number** of cases and **the number** of countries affected does not tell the full story

There is the two times repetition word of “the number” on this sentence and categorized it in anaphora case.

- 7) **The challenge for many countries who are now dealing with large clusters or community transmission is not whether they can do the same – it’s whether they will. (minute: 5.42– 5.54)**

Analysis:

The challenge for many countries who are now dealing with large clusters or community transmission is not **whether they** can do the same – it's **whether they** will

There is the two times repetition word of “whether they” on this sentence and categorized it in anaphora case.

8) **Some countries are struggling with a lack of capacity. Some countries are struggling with a lack of resources. Some countries are struggling with a lack of resolve. (minute: 5.55– 6.09)**

Analysis:

Some countries are struggling with a lack of capacity. **Some countries are struggling** with a lack of resources. **Some countries are struggling** with a lack of resolve.

There is the three times repetition word of “Some countries are struggling” on this sentence and categorized it in anaphora case.

9) **This is not just a public health crisis, it is a crisis that will touch every sector – so every sector and every individual must be involved in the fight. (minute: 7.03– 7.16)**

Analysis:

This is not just a public health crisis, it is a crisis that will touch **every** sector – so **every** sector and **every** individual must be involved in the fight.

There is the three times repetition word of “every” on this sentence and categorized it in anaphora case.

- 10) **I have said from the beginning that countries must take a whole-of-government, whole-of-society approach, built around a comprehensive strategy to prevent infections, save lives and minimize impact. (minute: 7.18– 7.26)**

Analysis:

I have said from the beginning that countries must take a **whole-of-government, whole-of-society** approach, built around a comprehensive strategy to prevent infections, save lives and minimize impact.

There is the two times repetition word of “whole-of” on this sentence and categorized it in anaphora case.

- 11) **Find, isolate, test and treat every case and trace every contact (minute: 8.16– 8.25)**

Analysis:

Find, isolate, test and treat **every** case and trace **every** contact

There is the two times repetition word of “every” on this sentence and categorized it in anaphora case.

f. Anticlimax

Anticlimax is a figure of speech in which statements diminish in prominence over time. In contrast to the climax, the anticlimax is the arranging of a series of words, phrases, or sentences in decreasing order of significance. These are the figure of speech of anticlimax that the researcher found on opening remarks speech by WHO Director-general's in the occasion decelerate covid-19 as pandemic:

- 1) **There are now more than 118,000 cases in 114 countries, and 4,291 people have lost their lives. (minute: 1.20– 1.35)**

Analysis:

There are now **more than 118,000 cases in 114 countries, and 4,291 people** have lost their lives.

This statement indicates that there is a sudden fall from the serious to the trivial thus classing this statement as an anticlimax.

- 2) **Of the 118,000 cases reported globally in 114 countries, more than 90 percent of cases are in just four countries, and two of those – China and the Republic of Korea - have significantly declining epidemics. (minute: 4.05–4.27)**

Analysis:

Of the 118,000 cases reported globally in 114 countries, more than 90 percent of cases are in just four countries, and two of those – China and the Republic of Korea - have significantly declining epidemics.

This statement indicates that there is a sudden fall from the serious to the trivial thus classing this statement as an anticlimax.

g. Antistrophe

Antistrophe also known as epistrophe, and this sub-categories means repetition at the end of the sentence in a stretch of language. Epistrophe is the repetition of phrases or words in a set of clauses or sentences or poetic lines in contrast to the related term anaphora. This is the figure of speech of antistrophe that the researcher found on opening remarks speech by WHO Director-general's in the occasion decelerate covid-19 as pandemic:

- 1) **We cannot say this loudly enough, or clearly enough, or often enough: all countries can still change the course of this pandemic. (minute: 4.40– 4.58)**

Analysis:

We cannot say this loudly **enough**, or clearly **enough**, or often **enough**: all countries can still change the course of this pandemic. There is the three times repetition word of “enough” on the end of this sentence and it categorize in antistrophe case.

- 2) **And let’s all look out for each other, because we need each other. (minute: 8.33– 8.38)**

Analysis:

And let’s all look out for **each other**, because we need **each other**.

There is the two times repetition word of “each other” on the end of this sentence and it categorize in antistrophe case.

h. Assonance

Assonance is the repetition of identical or similar vowels, especially stressed by syllables. In a sequence of nearby words. This is the figure of speech of assonance that the researcher found on opening remarks speech by WHO Director-general's in the occasion decelerate covid-19 as pandemic:

1) Thousands more are fighting for their lives in hospitals.

(minute: 1.37 – 1.42)

Analysis:

Thousands more are fighting for their lives in hospitals.

There is the **i** repetition on this sentence and it categorize as an assonance in figure of speech.

i. Climax

The climax is the section of a story or play in which the events are sr This is the figure of speech of climax that the researcher found on opening remarks speech by WHO Director-general's in the occasion decelerate covid-19 as pandemic:

1) In the days and weeks ahead, we expect to see the number of cases, the number of deaths, and the number of affected countries climb even higher. (minute : 1.43-1.58)

Analysis:

In the days and weeks ahead, we expect to see **the number of cases, the number of deaths, and the number of affected countries** climb even higher.

There is the three times repetition word of “the number of” on this sentence, that The three conditions described from the lowest to the highest point of the sentence the number of cases, the number of deaths, and the number of affected countries indicate that this sentence is a category of climax.

j. Consonance

Consonance a type of figure of speech consonants is a literary device that refers to the repetition of the same consonant sounds in a line of text the focus in the use of consonants is on the sound made by consonants and not necessarily the letters themselves in addition a like consonant sounds can appear at the beginning middle or end of words and consonance is created when these words appear in quick succession. These are the figure of speech of consonance that the researcher found on opening remarks speech by WHO Director-general's in the occasion decelerate covid-19 as pandemic:

1) Pandemic is not a word to use lightly or carelessly. It is a word that, if misused, can cause unreasonable fear, or unjustified acceptance that the fight is over, leading to unnecessary suffering and death. (minute: 2.28 – 2.51)

Analysis:

Pandemic is not a word to use **lightly or carelessly**. It is a word that, if misused, can cause unreasonable fear, or unjustified acceptance that the fight is over, leading to unnecessary suffering and death.

There is the “ly” repetition on the end of this sentence and it categorize in consonance case.

2) Pandemic is not a word to use lightly or carelessly. It is a word that, if misused, can cause unreasonable fear, or unjustified acceptance that the fight is over, leading to unnecessary suffering and death. (minute: 2.28 – 2.51)

Analysis:

Pandemic is not a word to use **lightly or carelessly**. It is a word that, if misused, can cause unreasonable fear, or unjustified acceptance that the fight is over, leading to unnecessary suffering and death.

There is the “ly” repetition on the end word of this sentence and it categorize in consonance case.

3) And we have called every day for countries to take urgent and aggressive action. (minute: 3.37 - 3.45)

Analysis:

And we have called every day for countries to take **urgent and aggressive action**.

There is the “en” sound repetition on the end word of this sentence and it categorize in consonance case.

4) If countries detect, test, treat, isolate, trace, and mobilize their people in the response, those with a handful of cases can prevent those cases becoming clusters, and those clusters becoming community transmission. (minute: 4.59 – 5.22)

Analysis:

If countries **detect, test, treat, isolate, trace**, and mobilize their people in the response, those with a handful of cases can prevent those cases becoming clusters, and those clusters becoming community transmission.

There is the “ T ” sound repetition on the end word of this sentence and it categorize in consonance case.

5) Second, detect, protect and treat (minute: 7.44 - 7.49)

Analysis:

Second, detect, protect and treat

There is the “ T ” sound repetition on the end word of this sentence and it categorize in consonance case.

- 6) Communicate with your people about the risks and how they can protect themselves – this is everybody’s business (minute: 8.07 – 8.15)**

Analysis:

Communicate with your people about the risks and how they can protect themselves – **this is everybody’s business**

There is the “ S ” sound repetition on the end word of this sentence and it categorize in consonance case.

k. Euphemism

Euphemism is the replacement of a phrase which might be deemed offensive by one which implies the same meaning but does not carry offence with it. This is the figure of speech of euphemism that the researcher found on opening remarks speech by WHO Director-general's in the occasion decelerate covi9-19 as pandemic:

- 1) In the past two weeks, the number of cases of COVID-19 outside China has increased 13-fold, and the number of affected countries has tripled. (minute: 8.07 – 8.15)**

Analysis:

In the past two weeks, the number of cases of COVID-19 outside China has increased 13-fold, and the number of affected countries **has tripled.**

Euphemism is the replacement of a phrase which might be deemed offensive by one which implies the same meaning but does not carry offence with it, because of that in this sentence Instead of “So many countries have been affected speakers choosed to affected countries has tripled”.

1. Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is a word which resembles the sound it is describing. onomatopoeia is when the sound of a word sounds like the meaning of the word so the sound of the word that's the sound that comes out when you read the word actually makes you think that that's like the actual thing. This is the figure of speech of onomatopoeia that the researcher found on opening remarks speech by WHO Director-general's in the occasion decelerate covi9-19 as pandemic:

- 1) We have rung the alarm bell loud and clear. (minute: 3.46 – 3.51)**

Analysis:

We have **rung the alarm bell** loud and clear

the alarm bell sounds “rung” now that word rung actually sounds like the sound of an alarm ringing around the room. when an alarm ringing around the room you might hear that rung sound. is onomatopoeia because the word rung sounds like the actual thing it sounds like the when an alarm ringing around the room.

In the end From the list of the data above, the researcher found that there were also materials that did not included in the results of the study, those are including: hyperbole, irony, metaphor, paradox, personification, simile, symbol, understatement, antithesis and chiasmus.

2. Learn English through Figure of Speech

The second part of the discussions is how to learn English especially the way to speech through script of WHO Director-general's opening remarks speech of declared Covid-19 as a pandemic video. The effect of figures of speech is to give imaginative pleasure, to give additional imagery, to add emotional intensity, and to concrete the meaning in the brief compass.

By learning figure of speech lesson can improve the skills that were previously owned, also applies to skills in writing (novels, poetry, etc.) and skills in communication. Speech itself is a teaching material that

has been applied since the sixth grade of elementary school. therefore the introduction of figures of speech can be used as a solution as supporting knowledge so that, in the future children are able to compose a speech in a beautiful and meaningful way.

make the figures of speech into teaching materials in speech lesson for the student can be by doing the following way below, such as:

- a. In speech lesson, the teacher introduces figure of speech material first;
- b. The teacher gives an example of classifying the types of figures of speech to the students;
- c. After students understand the learning material, give an example of assignment such as students are asked to form groups to classify together examples of speeches that have been provided to deepen their knowledge;
- d. The next step, the teacher can do a small test by giving different speech texts and students are asked to classify the types of figures of speech contained in the speech independently;
- e. The test results obtained can then be used as a benchmark for the teacher to find out how far students are understand the material;
- f. Thus, this method makes students familiar with figure of speech lesson and is able to classify the different types of figure of speech from one to another;

b. examples of tasks that can be implemented for the students

learn English through figure of speech:

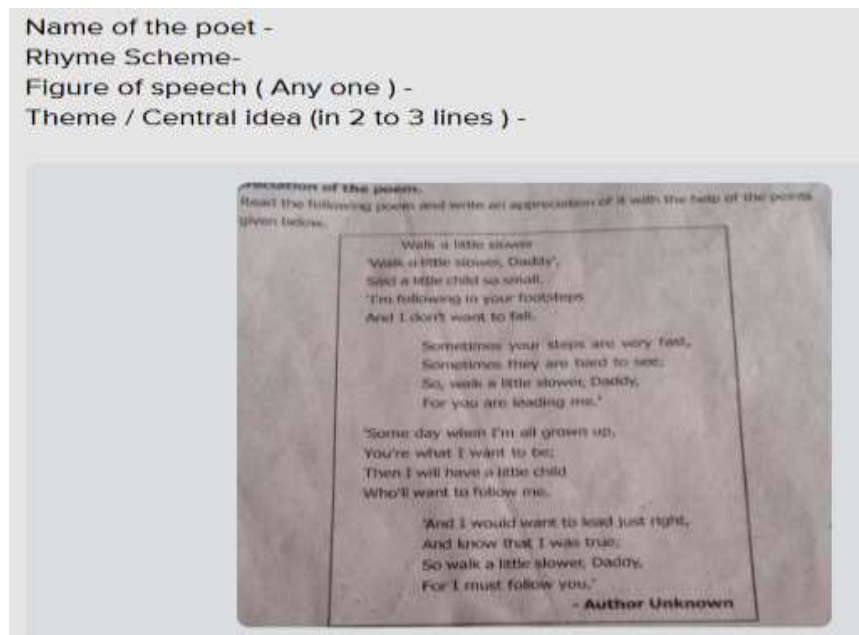


Figure 4.1 Students material for learning figure of speech

Answer:

Name of the poet - This poem is written by anonymous.

Rhyme Scheme - The rhyme scheme of the poem is 'abcb'.

Figure of speech (Any one) - figure of speech Metaphor, Alliteration.

Theme / Central idea (in 2 to 3 lines) - The importance of the father as a role model is the central idea of the poem. The child in the poem wants to observe and imitate the life led by his/her father. Hence the child requests the father to be more considerate towards his/ her needs.

Figure 4.2 Students material for learning figure of speech

By doing tests, students can increase their knowledge and improve their skills, especially when students are assigned to compose their own speech.

Here is an examples of short speech about education that can be used for other learning to classify it according the lesson about figure of speech:

Good morning to one and all present here. Today I have been given an opportunity to give a small speech on education. I hope everyone here learns something from it.

Education could be defined as the process of gaining knowledge, skill, beliefs, and values that help in the growth and development of a person. Education is the most important asset, it is as important as food, shelter, and clothes. While the school and college education programs are relatively modern, the learning process has persisted for a long time. Humans have developed by learning themselves, and society must evolve. We can take the example of hunter-gatherers, they used to pass down their knowledge of hunting and harvesting food during different seasons.

Today, education is the most important aspect of society as it helps in providing a job and starting a family. Educating helps in understanding the world in a better way. Let us take an example to understand that, a person who knows about corruption and other social issues will play an important role in fighting it rather than a person who is unaware of anything. Education provides an individual with opportunities to prove themselves in society and be successful in the future. Education also provides an employment opportunity and if a person is employed and is working, the poverty of the country will exponentially decrease which will help in the development of the country.

In India, many educational institutes provide only theoretical knowledge that helps the student to get good grades in exams which will increase his or her employment opportunities but many educational institutes in India fail to teach students the financial and practical knowledge that is required to excel in the real world. Financial education is important as it helps a person to understand the concept of how the world really works.

I would like to end this speech by saying education is very important as it helps in bringing economic progress and social change to the country. People who are educated will help in inventing and bringing new ideas, which will help in the development of the country. Thank you.

Figure 4.3 Example of semi-formal speech as Students material for learning figure of speech