

HEDGES USED IN THE CONVERSATION BETWEEN BARRACK OBAMA AND BILL CLINTON AT CLINTON GLOBAL INITIATIVE

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Abstrak

Dalam kajian ini akan menganalisa tentang ekspresi *hedges*, karena fenomena *hedges* adalah salah satu fitur dari pragmatik linguistik yang biasa digunakan oleh orang-orang dalam komunikasi sehari-hari. Ekspresi *hedges* adalah ekspresi yang menunjukkan keraguan atau ketidakpastian penutur terhadap sesuatu yang diucapkan. Sepertihalnya dalam ucapan “Saya rasa mungkin sebaiknya anda mempertimbangkan mengenai ini”. Ekspresi *saya rasa, mungkin, sebaiknya, dan mempertimbangkan* itulah yang disebut sebagai ekspresi *hedges*. Seluruh ekspresi tersebut menandakan keraguan atau sesuatu yang masih belum pasti. Orang mungkin mempunyai tujuan tertentu dalam menggunakan *hedeges* di percakapan mereka. Menurut Salager-Meyer dalam Miller(2005) ekspresi *hedges* mempunyai beberapa jenis, seperti *modal auxiliary verbs; modal lexical verbs; introductory phrases; adjectival, adverbial, and nominal modal phrarses; approximator of degree, quantity, frequency, and time; if clauses dan compound hedges*. Dismaping itu, *hedges* juga memiliki beberapa fungsi seperti, *minimize the threat to face; ways of being more precise, politeness strategy, juga establish a writing style*. Dalam kajian ini penulis bertujuan untuk mencari tahu ekspresi *hedges* seperti apa beserta fungsinya yang digunakan dalam percakapan antara president Barrack Obama dan mantan President Bill Clinton. Kajian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dan hanya fokus dalam menganalisa penggunaan *hedges* dalam percakapan pada acara *Clinton Global Initiative*. Speech act digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi maksud dan fungsi *hedges* yang digunakan dalam ucapan penutur. Dalam kajian ini menunjukkan bahwa, jenis *hedges* yang digunakan oleh kedua penutur dalam percakapan adalah *modal auxiiary verbs; adjectival, adverbial and nominal modal pharses, approximator of degree, quantity, frequency, and time; introductory phrases, if clauses, dan compound hedges*. Sementara fungsinya adalah *minimize the threat to face; ways of being more precise; dan sebagai a politeness strategy*. Dimungkinkan juga bahwa dalam setiasp fungsi dapat berisikan beberapa jenis *hedges*.

Kata kunci: *Hedges, types of hedges, Jenis hedges yang digunakan oleh Barrack Obama dan Bill Clinton*

Abstract

This study will analyse t hedges expressions, because the phenomena of hedges are commonly used by the people in their daily communication. Hedges expressions are kind of expressions which are showing a doubttness or an uncertainty of the speaker towards a proposititon they uttered. For instance in this utterance “*I think maybe you should consider about it*”. The expressions *I think, maybe, should, and consider* are what is called as hedges expressions. All of those expressions denote a douaboubtness or something which is still uncertain. People may have a certain purposes in using hegdes within their speech. According to Francoise Salager-Meyer in Miller (2005) Hedges expressions have several types, they are *modal auxiliary verbs; modal lexical verbs, adjectival, adverbial and nominal modal phrases; approximators of degree, quantity, frequency, and time; introductory phrases; “If” clauses; and compound hedges*. Besides, it has also some functions like *minimize the threat to face; ways of being more precise; as a politeness strategy; also to establish a writing style*. This research tries to find what kind of hedges and the functions used in the conversation between President of the United States, Barrack Obama and the former President Bill Clinton. This research use a qualitative method and only focus in analysing the use of hedges in a conversation at Clinton Global Initiative event. In this research, the speech act used to facilitate in finding and identifying what kind of speech act used in order to know the intention and the function of the utterances. Here, the result of the study is that the hedges types used in the conversation are *modal auxiliary verbs; adjectival, adverbial and nominal modal phrases; approximators of degree, quantity, frequency, and time; introductory phrases; “If” clauses; and compound hedges*. It can also bee sen that there is an exprerssion of *adjectival, adverbial and nominal modal phrases*, and that expression used by Obama while there is no such expression found in Clinton’s speech. While the functions are *minimize the threat to face; ways of being more precise; and as a politeness strategy*. It also possible that in each of the functions contain some of hedges types.

Keywords: *Hedges, forms of hedges, Kind of hedge used by Barrack Obama and Bill Clinton*

INTRODUCTION

In our daily life we are absolutely doing communication with each other. We talk each other and share any information about something around us. In doing a conversation, sometimes conscious or unconsciously people use some of the pragmatic properties, and one of them which commonly used by most of people is hedges. Francoise Salager-Meyer in Miller's (2005) said that hedges is an expression of uncertainty, doubt, and skepticism. Hedges expressions also has several forms, they are Modal auxiliary verbs, modal lexical verbs, Adjectival/adverbial and nominal modal phrases, approximators of degree concerning to quantity, frequency, and time, introductory phrases, 'if' clauses, and the last is compound hedges. As well those which occurred in the conversation between Barack Obama and Bill Clinton at *Clinton Global Initiative*.

This term become popular when Gorge Lakoff introduced it firstly in 1972 with his well known notion about fuzzy concept of hedges, which means that hedges expressions are expressions which showing a doubt or uncertainty indicated by the presence of some expressions which are showing the degree of probability such as *may*, *perhaps*, *seems*, etc. On the other hand, what is then considered as hedges is any expressions concerning to the degree of truth about a particular proposition. Miller (2005). According to some linguists in Hyland's (1998), hedges expressions are a "downtoners", "compromisers", "weakeners", "backgrounding terms", "downgraders", "pragmatic devices", and "softeners". He also explained that people use hedges expressions when they want to avoid a face-threat because of their lack of knowledge, and also as a politeness strategy. Miller (2005) also stated that people who are using hedges expressions are less confidence with the certainty or proposition they have stated, whether their statement is true or not. Hyland (1998) said that hedges expressions are used to weaken a proposition of a statement by saying no more that is required based on the knowledge and the evidence which the speakers have.

THE FORMS OF HEDGES

Hedges expressions also has several forms or also known as taxonomy of hedges which are usually appear or used by people in their speech. Those all forms will be explained in this part, these forms of hedges are according to Miller (2005) and can be seen as follows:

Modal Auxiliary Verbs

This form of hedges may the most widely form used by a lot of people in expressing modality or uncertainty towards something whether it is in form of written or orally spoken. For instance, *may*, *might*, *should*, *could*, *would*, and *can* are some the expressions which belong to modal auxiliary verbs category.

Griffiths, P. (2006) defined that modals are about necessity and possibility. There are *epistemic*

modality which related to the speakers knowledge and it regards to the level of certainty and possibility of a proposition, and a term *deontic* modality which related to the constraints grounded in society like duty, laws, morality, and rules. In other words it is about an obligation and permission.

A modal expressions can be used in both epistemic and deontic form depend on the condition, here are the example of sentences which use modal auxiliary verbs belong to epistemic and deontic:

"I feel that there is something wrong with him, "it ***might*** be that he is now having a bad health"(epistemic); "you ***may*** use my car"(deontic) commonly '*may*' is substitutable with '*can*' in a deontic expressions; or "It ***may*** because he did over for the matches yesterday, it would lead him to be more fragile and could easily got an injured for the next match"(epistemic) etc.

The use of modal expressions have a different in strength. Such as the use of '*must*' means that it is an obligation, and '*should*' is a desirable for an action, which means that '*must*' is stronger than '*should*'. It also occurred for the other expressions such as '*might*' is generally weaker than "*may*", past tense somehow distancing the possibility, as well as with the other past expressions such as, '*would*' or '*could*'.

Modal Lexical Verbs

Modal lexical verbs or also known as "speech act verbs" "used to perform acts such as doubting and evaluating rather than merely describing of varying degree of illocutionary force" These are the examples of the expressions for modal lexical verbs (speech act verbs) which are commonly used:

Table 1: modal lexical verbs expressions

Expressions	
to seem	to tend
to appear	to think
to believe	to argue
to assume	to indicate
to suggest	to propose
to estimate	to speculate

The example of usage of this kind of forms are in these sentences:

"The previous study ***indicates*** that there are some new discoveries concerning to the life of dinosaurs" or "It ***seems*** that the exercises will improved due to the decline of the previous performance" etc.

Adjectival, adverbial and nominal modal phrases

The example of the usage of adverbial and nominal modal phrases expressions are can be seen as follows:

"The delay of the flight is ***probably*** due to the bad weather lately" or "There is nothing we can do for now, it is ***likely*** we are to be late" etc.

Table 2: adjectival,adverbial,and nominal modal phrases expressions

Expressions			
Probability adjectives	Nouns	Adverbs	
Possible	Assumption	Perhaps	Practically
Probable	Claim	Possibly	Likely
Un/likely	Possibility	Probably	Presumably
	Estimate	Virtually	Apparently
	Suggestion		

Approximators of degree, quantity, frequency, and time

Hedges expressions divided into two main devices, they are approximators and shields, it is Price et al. (1982) who explained about the terms approximators and shields. Below are the further explanation concerning to approximators and shields:

Approximators

Approximators are part of hedges devices which refers to any hedges expressions which are denoting imprecision of quantity or it is a probability measurement of something in particular. The expressions like *about, sort of, around, little bit* etc. are counted as approximators. Because of its imprecision, the use of approximators in an utterance can contributes a vagueness in the intended meaning that the speakers want to convey. An utterance such as, *I will come back around ten minutes*, is a blurry utterance and it will makes the hearer has any interpretation in his or her mind. *Around ten minutes* is an imprecision utterance which is showing the probability measurement of time, and it is still in vagueness, because it can be that the speaker will come back less than ten minutes or more than ten minutes, which is close to ten and counted as around ten.

Approximators are divided into two sub-classes, they are *adaptors* and *rounders*. Adaptors are any approximators which are showing the degree of relationship or membership, such as these expressions, *like, sort of, somewhat*, etc. For example, use in these sentence, *He is somewhat of a coward* or *her attitudes are just like a child* etc. Rounders are any approximators which are showing an intensity or a range such as these expressions, *about, around, approximately, usually* etc. For example use in these sentence, *you have approximately 15 minutes to finish your task* or *I usually finish it in ten minutes* etc. Both adaptors and rounders are showing the real proposition which is in uncertainty, however, they are close to. Here are some of the expressions which belong to Approximators of degree, quantity, frequency, and time :

Table 3: apporximator of degree, quantity, frequency, and time expressions

Expressions	
Adaptors	Rounders
Roughly	Approximately
Generally	About
Sort of	Often
Somewhat	Usually

Somehow	A lot of
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The other examples of some expressions which used such forms of hedges expressions are:

“*Usually* an acne on our face will be gone *around* two weeks” or “Ok, I will arrived to your home *about* 15 minute more” ect.

Introductory Phrases

This form of hedges are used to show a personal doubttness which commonly use plausibilty and attribution shields.

Shields

Shields are devices of hedges expressions which are showing the degree of speaker’s commitment towards a proposition they are conveyed. It is the same with the approximators, there are also two sub-classes of shileds, first is *plausibility shields* and another one is *attribution shields*.

Plausibility shields are any part of shileds which are showing the speaker’s own doubttness and uncertainty such as these expressions, *I think, probably, as far as I know, it might be* etc. For example ussed in these two sentences, *I think she is very beautiful* or *it might be him who stole your money* etc. While attribution shileds are any part of shileds which are showing or intend to place responsibility into another such as these expressions, *according to, someone said that, based on the data* etc. For example used in these sentences, *according to the doctor, you should as often as possible to do an exercise* or *someone said that you have experienced an apparent death* etc. The terms approximators and shileds are similar with the notion proposed by Hubler about *undersatement* and *hedges*. Hubler’s understatement is similar to approximators which Hubler considered as an understatement. They are any exprerssions which are showing the probability or imprecision of a quantity like, “The weather is *little bit* warm here” or “*usually* he can do it fast”, and hedges are similar to shileds which are showing the speaker’s uncertainty of something such as “*I think* it is wrong” or “*someone said* that there will be no final exam”. These are some the expressions of introductory phrases:

Table 4: introductory phrases

Expressions	
Plausibility shields	Attribution shields
I think	He said
I believe	They said
To our knowledge	According to him
In my view	Based on the the data

The example of sentences which use such kind of hedges form are:

“*I believe* that there will be a storm tomorrow heading to this region” or “*According to* BMKG the storm will head to this region tomorrow” ect.

“If” clauses

It is obvious that “if” clauses forms are any hedges form which preceded with “if”. For example of the expressions are *if true*, *if anything* ect.

The examples of sentences which used such kind of hedges form are:

“*If true*, then it will be difficult to us against their team” or “*If anything* goes wrong, call me as fast as possible” ect.

Compound Hedges

Compound hedges form are phrases made up from several hedges. It is possible that in a sentence there are more than one hedges expressions for examples are the combination between modal auxiliary and lexical verb such as, “It *may appear*” or the combination between lexical and adjective such as “It *might be possible*” those can be also called as double hedges. There are also an expression which contain a treble and quadruple hedges such as “*If true, it could be a lot of...*” and “*It may appear possible to suggest...*” and so on.

METHOD

This research uses descriptive qualitative. Qualitative approach focuses on the quality of the data, and the factors that influenced the data. Qualitative research, means to observe the subject, in order to get a better and more detailed data, it is more concerns to analyze why and how something occurred, and in the end the data itself will be in the form of descriptive. It is different to quantitative method which concerns to count the amount or values of something.

The qualitative research which used in analysing the occurrence of hedges expressions in Clinton Global Initiative is using pragmatic approaches. According to the research questions which are about in what forms of hedges appear and about what are the functions of hedges. Therefore, the writer uses this approach to conduct his research.

The data source of this research is taken from the video of Clinton Global Initiative which held in New York, America in September 24th, 2013. The data themselves are any utterances appear in Clinton Global Initiative which consist of hedges expressions. This research concerns with the utterances between the conversation of Barack Obama and Bill Clinton in Clinton Global Initiative.

The instruments of this research is the researcher himself and laptop as the device to play the video. The writer also use another instrument like an earphone in order to listen and make the voice of the video clearer and easy to understand.

Based on the two research questions, In this case, the writer collecting the data by observing the video, read the transcription of the conversation and by taking notes of the object and without making interview or questionnaire. The steps that are used to collect the data Firstly, the writer watches and observes the video. The next step is to read the transcription of the conversation, find, taking notes, and marks of the hedges expressions.

The last step is the writer classifying the utterances which consist of hedges expressions which have been marked depend on their categories.

The data that have been collected are used to answer the research questions in this research. At first, the writer tries to answer the first question about in what forms the hedges expressions appear in the conversation. In this step, the writer has collected and got the data needed which concerning to the categories of hedges expressions. After knowing which expressions belong to which categories, the writer will separate it based on their categories in the form of table.

To answer the second question, the writer identify the appearing of hedges expressions in each sentences of the conversation, reads the transcription and matches with the video to get a better understanding. After identify and understand the conversation, the writer will start to analyze the functions of the utterances which consist of hedges expressions by using speech act. Miles and Huberman defined those steps into three flow activities, they are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing and verification as follows:

In this research, the writer reduced the data that he does not focused on and needed. There are so many conversations that produced by the participants of the conversation. In this case the writer reduced the conversation which is not contain of hedges expressions.

The data in this research are displayed in an order based on each categories of hedges expressions used in the conversation.

In data collection technique, the data are collected through several steps that the writer did. After that the writer does the data analysis. By doing those all steps and techniques, conclusion can be drawn and by the theory that the writer used in this research concerning to the use of hedges by Salager-Meyer and Myers in Miller (2005).

DISCUSSIONS

Kind of hedges used by Barack Obama and Bill Clinton

Based on the findings, the data proved that there are some hedges expressions used within the utterances either used by Barack Obama or Bill Clinton in their conversation. Hedges expressions themselves have seven types, they are modal auxiliary verbs; modal lexical verbs; adjectival, adverbial and nominal modal phrases; approximators of degree, quantity, frequency, and time; introductory phrases; “If” clauses; and compound hedges. However from the findings, not all of hedges expressions found, and it can be seen that the hedges expressions which used by both the speakers in the conversation are modal auxiliary verbs; adjectival, adverbial and nominal modal phrases; approximators of degree, quantity, frequency, and time; introductory phrases; “If” clauses; and compound hedges.

It can also be seen that there is an expression of adjectival, adverbial and nominal modal phrases, and that expression used by Obama while there is no such

expression found in Clinton's speech. The expressions can be seen as in data 9 :

Data 9:

'there are **probably** very few people in this room who don't have health insurance'(O).

As a famous and influencing people they talk carefully, in order to sound wiser, because they absolutely want to be heard by all of people in the world, moreover the people of their own country, of course they do not want to lose their face and trust just by their speech which can mislead the hearer. There is a term called "political trust" as what Marc Hooghe in Ishiyama, J. T., & Breuning, M. (2011) has defined that it is the feeling and a trustworthiness of the public into political institution or an individual politician depend on the performance of the politicians power. Which means including the way they speech, that is why hedges expressions delivered by a politician also being one of the most important parts of their career. Because it can facilitate them in maintaining their speech.

Those can elaborate that in all of the utterances which contain of hedges that they have spoken, it is not possible that either Obama or Clinton may use several hedges expressions in their speech. Concerning to those matters, it can also be seen through the data found that those all matters are proved. As explained by Francoise Salager-Meyer in Miller (2005) When people are talking, in this case are Obama and Clinton, there are some of hedges expressions used, because the more general the discourse the more hedged statements exist.

After all, the phenomena of hedges seems can not be separated from people daily communication, because it is such a habit and a common way people use in their daily communication to facilitate in maintaining their speech. After knowing all the findings and the discussions, people can know deeper about the phenomena of hedges use in a conversation.

Categories of Hedges Used In the Conversation

Below are the data of the use of hedges expressions at *Clinton Global Initiative* and also the classification of hedges expressions based on their categories. The letter in the bracket after each utterance is showing the initial of the speakers, 'O' for Obama and 'C' for Clinton:

Modal Auxiliary Verbs

There are some of hedges expressions in the form of modal auxiliary verbs found from the conversation. The expressions of modal auxiliary verbs that used are **should** and **shouldn't** which are showing necessity as in data number 1 and 2; **maybe**, **might**, **would**, and **wouldn't** which are showing possibility as in data number 3 to 6; also **can** and **could** which can be a possibility or necessity based on the context as in data number 7 and 8. These are the used of those hedges type in some utterances:

Data 1:

'So I think before you leave, you **should** tell people how we can spend more'(C);

Data 2:

'and bills **shouldn't** also be wondering whether they're one illness away from losing their home'(O).

Data 3:

'**maybe** at the end of this conversation we can get back to some of your current global health initiatives'(C);

Data 4:

'They don't want somebody who actuarially they can anticipate **might** get sick'(O);

Data 5:

'there **would** only be one company show up and bid'(O);

Data 6:

'And I can understand why some businesses **wouldn't** want to pay for it'(O);

Data 7

'...so that they **can** get the health insurance that they need and they want'(O);

Data 8

'So they **could** potentially game the system'(O);

The hedges expression used by Clinton and Obama '*should*' and '*shouldn't*' such as in number 1 and 2 are showing a necessity of Clinton and Obama to the hearer. Which the use of those hedges expressions used to lessen the force to the hearer, because the meaning of those expressions, they are just showing a desire of the speakers and not an obligation. The use of another hedges expressions such as '*maybe*' in number 3; shows that Clinton was unsure whether he can fulfill his promise to go back talking the current global initiative, as well as the expressions of hedges used by Obama in the remaining data, from number 4 until 8 which have the same meaning that they are showing a possibility of a certain condition and the possibility of the utterances are still in question whether it will be happen or not.

Adjectival, adverbial and nominal modal phrases

This is the hedges expressions found in the conversation which belong to Adjectival, adverbial and nominal modal phrases. The expressions is **probably**. The utterances which contain of this hedges expressions is:

Data 9:

'there are **probably** very few people in this room who don't have health insurance'(O).

The meaning of expressions of adjectival, adverbial and nominal modal phrases '*probably*' in number 9 is showing the possibility of the utterances which the truth is still in question, whether what Obama has said that there are very few people who still don't have health insurance, is in the true proposition.

Approximators of degree, quantity, frequency, and time

Here are the hedges expressions in the form of Approximators of degree, quantity, frequency, and time found from the conversation. Some of them which used are the expressions of adaptors such as **like**, **somewhat** and **somehow**; also the expression of rounders such as **a little**, **a lot of**, **some of**, **around**, **about**, and **sometimes**. The use of the utterances which use those expressions are:

Data 10:

'you sound **like** the people you used to criticize'(C);

Data 11:

'Both the companies with 50 or more and the companies with fewer than 50 are **somewhat** concerned'(C);

Data 12:

'and so the idea that **somehow** we can separate out the two is a fallacy'(O).

Data 13:

'through these various mechanisms we raised enough money... because we're driving down costs, we actually end up saving **a little** money'. (O);

Data 13:

'The other thing I think is that I was **a little** upset' (C)

Data 14:

'**A lot of** people don't have health insurance'.(O);

Data 15:

'And **some of** those savings we've been able to use to make sure that people who don't have health insurance get health insurance'.(O);

Data 16:

'and somewhere **around** 44 percent of that money is government-funded money'(C);

Data 17:

'they just announced it's **about** 25 percent lower'(O);

Data 18

'**sometimes** state legislatures that refuse to allow governors to go ahead and implement'(O);

The hedges expressions of adaptors such as in data number 10 to 12 means that they are showing the degree of uncertainty related to '*kind of*' relationship. Such in data number 1 and 2, the use of '*like*' and '*somewhat*' there means that Clinton was saying not the true proposition of someone criticize and the company being concerned, but they are kind of in that condition, as well as the use of hedges uttered by Obama in number 12.

It is the same as the use of hedges in form of rounders such as in data number 13 until 18, which they are showing the uncertainty of quantity and frequency. Those kind of hedges mean that they are not in the true proposition, but close to. Such the use of rounder '*a little*'

in number 13 shows that Obama doesn't really know how much money can be saved, or when Clinton doesn't know really know how exactly the percentage, he use a rounder '*around*' as in number 16, as well as the use of '*sometimes*' in data 18 which means not always, and it shows the Obama's uncertainty of a frequency of something occurred.

Introductory Phrases

In the introductory phrases category, there are some of hedges expressions found which belong to this category. Some of the expressions which used are **I think**, **My view**, **we said**, which they belong to plausibility shields form, also the form of attribution shields like the used of **he said**, and **an article that said**. The utterances which used those expressions are:

Data 19:

'**I think** it's important to remember that health care is the economy'(O);

Data 20:

'So **my view** when I came into office was we've got an immediate crisis'(O);

Data 21:

'**We said** that any young person who doesn't have health insurance can stay on their parent's health insurance until they're 26 years old'(O);

Data 22:

'**He said**, well, once consumers get hooked on having health insurance and subsidies, then they won't want to give it up (O);

Data 23:

'when I read **an article that said** that you didn't have a big initiative in Africa'(C).

The purpose or function of plausibility shields are to give a distance of the speakers regarding to statements they delivered. As what Obama did in data 19 until 21. By using those plausibility shields, he shows that he doesn't overstate a statement and just saying based on his thought, knowledge, and opinion. The Use of attribution shields can be seen as in data 22 and 23, which those expressions mean is to put responsibility into another. Such as the use of '*he said*' by Obama, means that he put the responsibility of the statement he uttered into another person, or in data 23 which shows that Clinton throw the responsibility of his statement into an article he has read.

"If" Clauses

As what has writtten in the chapter two the hedges expressions which belong to this category are any expressions with the presence of the word "if" considered as the type of "if" clauses. These are the expressions from the conversation which used this type of hedges found, but here the writer only give some the data found of the expressions which use this type of hedges. For instance are these expressions:

Data 24:

'And **if** we spent the same amount of money on health care...with the same outcomes or better

outcomes...would then free up dollars...growing rapidly over the long term'(O);

The use of 'if' caluses there means that those expressions are showing future action which is still not occurred yet. The expression 'if' means that there has a condition to be fulfilled before something can be done. For instance in number 23 which the illocutionary act of Obama is a suggestion to apply the policy that has been done by the other countries which then it can give them so much advantages and remove the structural deficit.

Compound Hedges

The last type is compound hedges, and these are some of utterances which use hedges expressions within it and which belong to the type of compound hedges. The expressions are **would be a lot** and **some would** which are the combination between modal auxiliary verbs and approximators of degree, quantity, frequency, and time; **I do think sometimes** which is the combination of introductory phrases and approximators; **oftentimes if** which is the combination between approximators and 'if' caluses; and the last is **some sort of** which is the combination between approximators of degree, quantity, frequency, and time. These are the utterances found which use those kind of hedges expressions:

Data 25:

'... there **would be a lot** more part-time workers instead of full-time workers'(C);

Data 26:

'...at least **some would** resist as fiercely as they have...' (O);

Data 27:

'...because **I do think sometimes** people come up to me and they say, well, if this is such a good deal, how come the polls show that it's not popular?'(O);

Data 28:

'So we eliminated, prohibited insurance companies from imposing lifetime limits, which **oftentimes if** a family member really got sick they thought they were covered until suddenly they hit that limit'(O).

Data 29:

'... keep in mind that a huge percentage of our society has **some sort of** preexisting condition...' (O);

The meaning of compound hedges used there are still the same, they just different in form of mixture of hedges. For instance the use of modal auxiliary verbs in data number 26 and 27 shows Clinton's and Obama's doubtness or uncertainty of a possibility whether there are much part-time workers and the people resist, and the use of approximators there means they do not know the exact amount of the people will do that thing. The use of approximator in form of rounders which show a frequency such as in number 28 and 29 means that Obama does not really know how frequent the people and company did that something. By combining an introductory phrase in number 28, it more emphasize that he distance his word that it only based on his own view and opinion, also by adding 'if' which means he will do the elimination when

there is a certain condition being fulfilled first. As well as the last compound hedges between approximators which in form of rounder and adaptor in number 30 show that Obama can not give the exact number and he use the rounder 'some', and the adaptor 'sort of' there shows his uncertainty whether there is really such preexisting condition, therefore he used that expressions which means it is not the true proposition but still close to the reality.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that through the data found and discussions it can be known that there are some types of hedges which used in the conversation between Barrack Obama and Bill Clinton, they are modal auxiliary verbs; adjectival, adverbial and nominal modal phrases; approximators of degree, quantity, frequency, and time; introductory phrases; "If" clauses; and compound hedges. There is no significant differences concerning to the use of hedges between Barrack Obama and Bill Clinton, there is only a hedges type used by Obama while there is no such expression found in Clinton's utterances, that is the expression of adjectival, adverbial and nominal modal phrases.

It can also be seen that from the whole conversation between President Barrack Obama and the former President Bill Clinton at Clinton Global Initiative, it is not possible that a person may use more than a hedges within their speech, however not all of the taxonomy of hedges expressions are used in the utterances of both the speakers. Modal lexical verbs is a type of hedges which is not used.

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