TEUN VAN DIJK’S DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF SPEECHES,
ANALYZED FROM RHETORIC ELEMENT

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
ADAB AND HUMANITIES FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH
JAKARTA
2008
DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or their institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgment has been made on the text.

Jakarta,  , 2008

Barioh
ABSTRACT

Bariroh, *Teun Van Dijk’s Discourse Analysis of Speeches, Analyzed from Rhetoric Element*. English Letters Department, Adab and Humanities Faculty, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, 2008.

The research is aimed at finding out, analyzing and classifying four rhetoric styles on the speeches.

In the research, the writer applies qualitative method to analyze and classify the rhetoric styles on the speeches.

The unit analysis of the research is the three speeches. The writer only takes three speeches, those are *Presidential Nomination Acceptance Speech, by Adlai Stevenson*; second, *Liberty or Death, by Patrick Henry*; and *In favor of the Federal Constitution, by James Madison*.

The result of analysis shows that rhetoric as an element is necessary to the analysis of speeches. The rhetoric styles on the three speeches are hyperbole, repetition and irony.
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

In the Name of Allah SWT, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

All praises be to Allah, the Lord of the Universe, who his guidance in accomplishing this paper. Peace and Salutation be upon our prophet Muhammad SAW, his family, companions, and followers in the world.

Related to the process of making the paper, the writer is grateful to the following people who have given their assistance and support in accomplishing this paper:

1. Dr. H. Abdul Chair, the Dean of Adab and Humanities Faculty.
2. Dr. H. Muhammad Farkhan, M. Pd, the Head of English Letters Department and the Advisor of the writer in accomplishing her research paper.
3. Drs. A. Saefuddin, M. Pd., the Secretary of English Letters Department.
4. All lecturers of English Letters Department.
5. Her lovely parents (Khalid & Munawarah), this paper is committed to them sincerely, thanks for adoration. Her brothers & sisters who always pray for her success. Her lovely nephews (Akmal & Ilham) who always cheer up her days.
6. Her lovely closest friends, Mel_inD_qie, thanks for the sweet friendship.
7. Friends in English Letters Department, especially her classmates wherever they are.
May Allah SWT bless them all and give them more than what they have given to the writer. Hopefully this paper is benefit for all people who read it. Amen.

Jakarta, December 2008

The Writer
TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPROVEMENT .............................................................................................. i
LEGALIZATION .............................................................................................. ii
DECLARATION ................................................................................................ iii
ABSTRACT ........................................................................................................ iv
ACKNOWLEDGMENT .................................................................................... v
TABLE OF CONTENTS .................................................................................... vii

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research ................................................................. 1
B. Focus of the Research ............................................................................ 3
C. Research Questions ................................................................................ 4
D. Research Significance ............................................................................ 4
E. Methodology of the Research ................................................................. 4
   1. Objectives ............................................................................................ 4
   2. Data Analysis ....................................................................................... 5
   3. The Instrument of the Research ......................................................... 5
   4. The unit of Analysis ........................................................................... 5
# CHAPTER II  THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A.  Discourse ........................................................................  6

B.  Teun Van Dijk’s Structure on Discourse  ..........  9
   1.  Macro Structure ..............................................  9
   2.  Micro Structure .............................................  10
   3.  Super Structure ..............................................  10

C.  Teun Van Dijk’s Discourse Elements .................  10
   a.  Thematic .......................................................  11
   b.  Schematic .....................................................  11
   c.  Semantic .........................................................  11
   d.  Syntaxes ...........................................................  11
   e.  Stylistic ............................................................  12
   f.  Rhetoric ............................................................  12

D.  Rhetoric .................................................................  12
   1.  Definition of Rhetoric ........................................  12
   2.  The Scopes of Rhetoric ....................................  14
   3.  Rhetoric Styles ................................................  15
      a.  Hyperbole ..................................................  15
      b.  Repetition ....................................................  16
c. ................................................................. Irony

................................................................. 17

CHAPTER III     RESEARCH FINDING
A. Description of Data .......................................................  18
B. Data Analysis................................................................  20

CHAPTER IV     CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION
A. Conclusion ....................................................................  27
B. Suggestion ....................................................................  29

BIBLIOGRAPHY ........................................................................  31

WEBSITE

APPENDIX
The Three Speeches
APPROVEMENT

Teun Van Dijk’s Discourse Analysis of Speeches,
Analyzed from Rhetoric Element

A Thesis
Presented to the Faculty of Adab and Humanities in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of Strata 1 (S1)

By

Bariroh
Nim 103026027646

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
ADAB AND HUMANITIES FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH
JAKARTA
2008
Kepada Yth.
Dekan Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora

Di
Tempat

Dengan hormat,

Dalam rangka menyelesaikan studi mahasiswa untuk mendapatkan gelar Sarjana Strata 1, dengan ini saya mengajukan permohonan sidang skripsi:

Nama : Bariroh
Nim  : 103026027646
Semester : Sebelas (XI)
Fakultas : Adab dan Humaniora
Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Judul  : “Teun Van Dijk’s Discourse Analysis of Speeches Analyzed from Rhetoric Element”

Demikian adanya surat permohonan sidang skripsi, atas kesediaannya saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Hormat saya,

Bariroh
Nim: 103026027646
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Language is a systematic means of communicating ideas or feeling by the use of conventionalized signs, sound, gestures or marks having understood meaning.\(^1\) Language plays a great part of our life. Perhaps because of its familiarity, we rarely observe it, taking it rather for granted, as we do breathing or walking.\(^2\) Alwasilah says:

"Bahasa sebagai alat komunikasi memegang peranan penting dalam kehidupan manusia. Dimana bahasa berperan untuk membangun dan memelihara hubungan sosial untuk mengungkap peranan sosial termasuk peranan komunikasi yang diciptakan oleh bahasa itu sendiri. (Language as a communication tool has an important role in social life which is constructing social relationship itself).\(^3\)

Internationally, there are more than three thousands languages in the world including English. Since World War II American English has dominated as a world language, largely because of U.S economic and political influence and the advance of technology, especially computing and the internet. As a world language, English can be used in spoken and written communication.\(^4\) Sapir as quoted by Alwasilah says Language is \textit{a purely human and instinctive method of communicating ideas},

\begin{itemize}
  \item \(^1\) http://www.merriam.webster.com/dictionary/language.August,19,2008
  \item \(^2\) Leonard Bloomed, \textit{Language} (London: George Allen & UNWIN, 1979), p.3
  \item \(^3\) A. Chaedar Alwasilah, \textit{Pengantar Sosiologi} (Bandung: Angkasa, 2003), p. 8
  \item \(^4\) http://www.nvtc.gov/lotw/months/nov/worldlanguages.htm.August,19,2008
\end{itemize}
emotion, and desire by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbol.\textsuperscript{5} Absolutely, language is needed by people in getting along with others in social life.

The key distinguishing attribute in defining \textit{language} is a method of communicating. People get together and interact each other, especially in frequently recurring kinds of encounters. According to Chomsky as quoted by Koentjono,

\textit{Bahasa adalah suatu system yang arbitrer yang digunakan oleh manusia untuk berkomunikasi}. (Language is an arbitrary vocal symbol used by human being for communication).\textsuperscript{6} Linguistics as the study of language, work at communication which is called \textit{discourse}. There are spoken and written discourse. Aristoteles considers talking is a symbol of soul and writing is a character of symbol from symbol in talking.\textsuperscript{7} A speech is one of communication media. It is including written discourse which the writer takes for the object of the research. \textit{Presidential Nomination Acceptance Speech; Liberty or Death; and In favor of the Federal Constitution} are classified as a written discourse.

The writer takes three speeches above because she thinks on the speech of presidency is easier to find rhetoric styles compared with a written discourse on the news text or other. In this research, the writer uses Teun Van Dijk’s discourse analysis by using one of his element. In Van Dijk’s theory, there are many discourse elements. Rhetoric is one of them. First, rhetoric is a style which is expressed when someone is talking or writing by using an artificial or a hyperbolic word. In this

\begin{itemize}
\item[5] A. Chaedar Alwasilah, \textit{op cit} p. 7
\item[7] Alex Sobur, \textit{Analisis Teks Media} (Bandung: PT Remaja Rodakarya Offset, 2004), p. 74
\end{itemize}
research, the writer takes some speeches of presidency: first, the speech with the title *Presidential Nomination Acceptance Speech*, by Adlai Stevenson; second, *Liberty or Death*, by Patrick Henry; and *In favor of the Federal Constitution*, by James Madison.

The writer is interested in analyzing three of speech above, because, according to her, speeches of presidency are usually delivered rhetorically. The arrangements of sentences are systematic and coherent. She looks from some speeches that she reads. The speech of presidency is usually written and delivered formally. It is a speaking knowledge or delivery knowledge. A qualified speech must have rhetoric in delivering. It needs for bringing about a good and a systematic speech. Without using rhetoric, a speech delivery becomes not perfect and the content of speech can not be delivered well. So, rhetoric knowledge is needed in speech delivery.

**B. Focus of the Research**

In order to limit the research, the writer only focuses on rhetoric styles. The writer knows that rhetoric is very large in definition and perception. So, that is why, the writer just takes one of Van Dijk’s discourse element.
C. Research Questions

The writer tries to formulate the research question as follows:

- What kind of rhetoric styles are utilized on the speeches *Presidential Nomination Acceptance Speech, by Adlai Stevenson; Liberty or Death, by Patrick Henry; and In Favor of the Federal Constitution, by James Madison*?

D. Research Significance

Based on the research questions above, the writer wants to give the information about kinds of rhetoric styles on the presidential speeches with further explanation.

E. Methodology of the Research

1. Objectives

   In the research, the writer uses the qualitative method in which the writer would like to try to describe and elaborate rhetoric styles based on the chosen speeches.
2. Data Analysis

The collected data from the collection book of Great American Speeches those are analyzed qualitatively based on rhetoric element of Teun Van Dijk.

3. The Instrument of the Research

The writer uses herself as a main research instrument by collecting speeches from the collection book of Great American Speeches and marking the element of rhetoric styles found from those speeches.

4. The Unit of Analysis

The units of analysis are the speeches *Presidential Nomination Acceptance Speech, by Adlai Stevenson; Liberty or Death, by Patrick Henry; and In favor of the Federal Constitution, by James Madison*. Those are taken from the collecting book of Great American Speeches edited by Gregory R. Suriano in 1951.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Discourse

Discourse is a continuous stretch of language larger than a sentence, often constituting a coherent unit, such as a sermon, an argument, joke or narrative. In Teun Van Dijk’s theory, a discourse can be as an assertion, a question, an accusation or a threat. A discourse can be used for discriminating or persuading people for doing discrimination. ⁸

Discourse analysis is both an old and a new discipline. Its origins can be traced back to the study of language, public speech, and literature more than 2000 years ago. One major historical source is undoubtedly classical rhetoric, the art of good speaking. Whereas the grammatical, the historical antecedent of linguistic, was concerned with the normative rules of correct language use, its discipline of rhetoric dealt with the precept for the planning, organization, specific operation and performance of public speech in political and legal setting.

Discourse analysis is concerned with the study of the relationship between language and the contexts in which it is used. Discourse analysts study language in use: written texts of all kinds, like speech and spoken data from conversation.

⁸ Alex Sobur, op. cit, p. 71
to highly institutionalized forms of talk.\textsuperscript{9} Speech is faculty, act or product of speaking: discourse, talk, utterance, verbalization and vocalization. In another word, speech is discourse which has two substances, cohesion and coherence. Kridalaksana says:

\begin{quote}
\textit{Wacana adalah satuan bahasa yang terlengkap dalam hierarki gramatikal, merupakan satuan tertinggi dan terbesar yang direalisasikan dalam bentuk karangan yang utuh (novel, buku, dan sebagainya), paragraph, kalimat atau kata yang membawa amanat atau pesan yang lengkap.}\textsuperscript{10}
\end{quote}

Based on the opinion above, speech is a form of composition or discourse which contains the message supposed to be delivered as well as possible by the speaker. So, the speaker supposes to have knowledge more about rhetoric in order the message will be understood by the audience or the reader easily. Discourse as a highest grammatical unit has two substances, cohesion and coherence. Both of them support the discourse as well.

Cohesion is the connection which results when the interpretation of textual element is dependent on another element on the text. While, coherence is the connection which is resulted by something outside the text. The word \textit{something} is usually knowledge which a listener or reader is assumed to posses.

\begin{flushright}
\footnotesize
\textsuperscript{10} Sumarlam, dkk, \textit{Teori dan Praktik Analisis Wacana} (Solo: Pustaka Cakra Surakarta, 2003), p. 211
\end{flushright}
Speech is related to coherence. In speech, the listeners or the readers may have interpretation or assumption. They refer something from the speech which they listen or read as well.

B. Teun Van Dijk’s Structure on Discourse

The experts develop many models of discourse analysis. In Eriyanto’s *discourse analysis* book, he describes the models of discourse analysis which are developed by Roger Fowler and friends, Theo van Leeuwen, Sara Mills, Norman Fairclough and Teun A. Van Dijk. Discourse analysis model of Teun Van Dijk is mostly used, because his model elaborates discourse elements. The theory of Teun Van Dijk can be applied easier.

Through his work, Teun Van Dijk makes discourse analysis structure which can be applied in a research. A discourse consists of every kinds of structures or levels which are supported each other. Teun Van Dijk classifies three structures or levels; those are macro structure, super structure, and micro structure.\(^\text{11}\) And the explanation as follows:

---

\(^{11}\) Alex Sobur, *op. cit*, p. 73
Macro Structure

Macro structure is a discourse which can be observed by seeing the topic without analyzing a word, a sentence, a proposition and a paraphrase.\textsuperscript{12} A text can be easier to understand to infer a global or a universal meaning by seeing a topic. Therefore, the author has to make a topic as interesting as possible to ease the readers in reading. Teun Van Dijk defines a topic from the discourse as macro structure. From the topic, the writer or the reader can know the problem or the action that is taken by the communicator in overcoming the problem. For example: Thematic as the object of this element, focus on the question “What is said?”

Super Structure

Super structure is the sketch of discourse: how the structure and element are arranged on the text entirely.\textsuperscript{13} Schematic becomes the most important element and included into super structure. It describes a general form a text and arranged by general categories, like introduction, content, problem limitation and conclusion. For example: Schematic as the object of this element, focus on the question “How an argument is arranged?”

\textsuperscript{12} Sumarlaml, dkk, \textit{op. cit}, p. 73
\textsuperscript{13} Alex Sobur, \textit{op. cit}, p. 73
Micro Structure

Micro Structure is a discourse which can be observed by analyzing a word, a sentence, a proposition and a paraphrase which are used.\textsuperscript{14} Semantic, syntaxes, stylistic and rhetoric are included into micro structure. For example: Rhetoric as one of the objects of this element, focus on the question “How and what is the way the pressure is done?” Let check it out on the table below. Based on the table, mostly elements are included into micro structure, because the objects mostly focus on the linguistic study.

Teun Van Dijk’s Discourse Elements

There are six elements of discourse that a sequence of sentences must meet in order to qualify as a discourse, such as thematic, schematic, semantic, syntaxes, stylistic and rhetoric.

a. Thematic

Theme is something which has been elaborated or something which has been replaced. A word \textit{theme} sometimes is closed to a word \textit{topic}. Teun Van Dijk defines a topic as a macro structure from a discourse. From theme or topic, the listener or the reader can know the problem and the action which is taken by a communicator in overcoming the problem.

\textsuperscript{14} Teun Van Dijk, \textit{op. cit}, p.74
b. **Schematic**

Schematic is a structure which describes a general form of text. Schematic is the most important element. It is a strategy of a communicator for the purpose of hiding the important information. Schematic is classified into super structure.

c. **Semantic**

Semantic is one of linguistics branches dealing with the meaning of words and sentences. The most important thing in discourse analysis is the meaning which is pointed by text structure. Semantic is classified into micro structure.

d. **Syntaxes**

Syntax is a part of the linguistic branch which talks about a discourse, a sentence, a clause and a phrase. It is includes micro structure which concern on the setting, detail, meaning and pre assumption. Syntaxes is classified into micro structure.

e. **Stylistic**

Stylistic is a method of textual interpretation in which primacy of lace is assigned to language. Stylistic is the style (the way which is used by a communicator or a writer in stating the aims by using a language as facilitation). Stylistic is classified into micro structure.¹⁵

---

¹⁵ Sumarlam, dkk, *op. cit*, pp. 75-82
f. Rhetoric

Rhetoric is a style which is expressed when someone is talking or writing by using an artificial or a hyperbolic word. Basically, rhetoric and stylistic almost similar, both of them talks about the style. Stylistic is the style (the way which is used by a communicator or a writer in stating the aims by using a language as facilitation). Stylistic talks about kinds of the dictions, while rhetoric is more focus on using the style for emphasizing a certain part in delivering speech. Rhetoric is classified into micro structure.

The writer limits herself in discussing three kinds of rhetoric styles. They are hyperbole, repetition and irony on the speeches Presidential Nomination Acceptance Speech, by Adlai Stevenson; Liberty or Death, by Patrick Henry; and In favor of the Federal Constitution, by James Madison.

In Teun Van Dijk’s perception, every kind of texts can be analyzed by using the elements. Even though the structure consists of many elements, but those elements are unions which are related and supported each other, as in table below (see page 13).

D. Rhetoric

1. Definition of Rhetoric

Rhetoric is a style which is expressed when someone is talking or writing by using an artificial or hyperbolic word.16 Rhetoric is purpose of

16 Ibid, p. 83
obtaining an attention or emphasizing a certain part.. Rhetoric is (Art of) using words impressively in **speech and writing**. And language with much display and ornamentation (often with the implication of insincerity and exaggeration: the rhetoric of the politician. Plato says rhetoric is "the art of winning the soul by discourse." According to **Andrea Lunsford**: "Rhetoric is the art, practice, and study of human communication."\(^{17}\) For the communication experts, rhetoric is **conditio sine qua no**, it means speaking knowledge.

From the definitions of rhetoric above, the experts emphasize rhetoric as the art which makes discourse as artistic. In practice, rhetoric is needed to beautify the communication. So, communication and rhetoric are related each other. A good communicator supposes to have rhetoric skill. The beauty of communication is looked if a communicator communicates rhetorically well. Speech as one of a communication media needs to involve rhetoric.

In speech and writing, rhetoric is needed as an art of using word. Rhetoric is committed to beautify the arrangement of speech and writing. Speech of presidency or writing which is related to the politic is usually delivered rhetorically.

2. The Scopes of Rhetoric

Rhetoric as a study of communication which related to the art closely, has wide variety of domains. It embraces more than five scopes, not only fiction but also non fiction. Rhetoric takes apart with its function. The scopes as follows:

a) The natural and social sciences
b) The art
c) The religion
d) The journalism
e) The fiction
f) The history
g) The cartography
h) The architecture
i) The traditional domains of politics and the law.  

According to the writer, speech as a discourse is related to the art closely. The author takes rhetoric to become his delivery beautiful and easy to listen and read.

---

Table 1: Description of Teun Van Dijk’s Discourse Elements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Discourse Structures</th>
<th>The Objects</th>
<th>Elements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Macro Structure</td>
<td>Thematic (What is said?)</td>
<td>Topic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Super Structure</td>
<td>Schematic (How an argument is arranged?)</td>
<td>Scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micro Structure</td>
<td>Semantic (the meaning which is wanted to be delivered on the text)</td>
<td>Setting, detail, meaning, pre assumption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micro Structure</td>
<td>Syntaxes (How an argument delivered?)</td>
<td>Sentence form, coherence, preposition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micro Structure</td>
<td>Stylistic (What kind of diction which is used?)</td>
<td>Lexicon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Micro Structure</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rhetoric</strong> (How and What is the way pressure is done?)</td>
<td>Graphic, metaphor, expression.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Kinds of Rhetoric Styles

There are a lot of kinds of rhetoric styles. In this research, the writer will elaborate three kinds of rhetoric styles as follows:

a. **Hyperbole**

Hyperbole is a rhetorical term for exaggeration or overstatement usually deliberating and not meant to be taken too literary. It is often confusing with a simile or metaphor because it often compares two

---

19 Alex Sobur, *op.cit.* p. 74
objects. For example: The feet were as big as a barge. It looks like a simile. It is comparing foot size to the size of a barge. Everyone knows that a barge is approximately 700 feet long. Imagine getting a pair of shoes that big.\(^2^0\) Let see the examples below:

1) A thousand of laughs.
2) A flood of praises
3) Sack of love
4) The feet were as big as a barge.
5) Stagger the imagination.

From the definition and the examples above, the writer conveys that hyperbole is committed to exaggerate statement for the certain purpose. We can see the elaboration of examples which are so exaggerated or hyperbolic. The statement can brings about someone’s view or interpretation.

b. Repetition

Repetition is the act by which a person demands and seeks to recover what he or she has paid by mistake or delivered on a condition which has not been performed. The name of an action which lies to recover the payment which has been made by mistake when nothing was due.\(^2^1\)

\(^2^1\) http://www.w3.org/tr/2007/wd-ssml.repetition.Feb,12,2008
In another perception, repetition is the act of repeating; a doing or saying again, or again and again; the statement which is repeated as a copy or imitation. It is for purpose of rising the spirit or pressuring something. Let see the examples below:

1) We must fight! I repeat it, sir, we must fight! An appeal to arms and to the God of Hosts is all that is left us!
2) The war is inevitable-and let it come! I repeat it, sir, let it come!
3) Gentlemen may cry, peace, peace!

**c. Irony**

Irony is a rhetoric words with an implication opposite to the usual meaning. It is a comment, maybe humorous or madly sarcastic, or a statement or situation where the meaning is contradicted by the appearance or presentation of the idea. Let see the examples below:

1) "It is a fitting irony that under Richard Nixon, launder became a dirty word."
2) "I'm aware of the irony of appearing on TV in order to decry it, so don't bother pointing that out."
3) In a difficult moment, an act of kindness makes things worse, and someone says: “well, that’s a lot better, isn’t it?”
4) Having eyes, see not, and having ears, hear not.

---

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDING

A. Description of Data

The writer uses speech as the object of the research. The data are collected from the collecting book of Great American Speeches which are edited by Gregory R. Suriano in 1951. The data can be presented on the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>The part of statement</th>
<th>Rhetoric style</th>
<th>The title of speech and page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thick walls of ignorance</td>
<td>Hyperbole</td>
<td>Presidential Nomination Acceptance Speech, by Adlai Stevenson. p: 199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Stagger the imagination</td>
<td>Hyperbole</td>
<td>Presidential Nomination Acceptance Speech, by Adlai Stevenson. p: 197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>I repeat it, sir, let it come!</td>
<td>Repetition</td>
<td>Liberty or Death, by Patrick Henry. p: 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>We must fight! I repeat it, sir, we must fight!</td>
<td>Repetition</td>
<td>Liberty or Death, by Patrick Henry. p: 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Gentlemen may cry, Peace, peace!</td>
<td>Repetition</td>
<td>Liberty or Death, by Patrick Henry. p: 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>The people—but not the people as composing one great body, but the people as composing thirteen sovereignties.</td>
<td>Repetition</td>
<td>In Favor of The Federal Constitution, by James Madison. p: 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>We have petitioned; we have remonstrated; we have supplicated; we have prostrated.</td>
<td>Repetition</td>
<td>Liberty or Death, by Patrick Henry. p: 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>And the Democratic party is the people's party, not the labor's party, not the farmers' party, not the employers' party—it is the party of no one because it is the party of everyone.</td>
<td>Repetition</td>
<td>Presidential Nomination Acceptance Speech, by Adlai Stevenson. p: 199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>If this be their happy situation, why has every state acknowledged the contrary?</td>
<td>Irony</td>
<td>In Favor of The Federal Constitution, by James Madison. p: 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>They can, therefore, never succeed in any measure contrary to the wishes of those on whom they depend.</td>
<td>Irony</td>
<td>In Favor of The Federal Constitution, by James Madison. p: 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Suffer not yourselves to be betrayed with a kiss.</td>
<td>Irony</td>
<td>Liberty or Death, by Patrick Henry. p: 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Having eyes, see not, and having ears, hear not,</td>
<td>Irony</td>
<td>Liberty or Death, by Patrick Henry. p: 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Insiduous smile</td>
<td>Irony</td>
<td>Liberty or Death, by Patrick Henry. p: 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. Data Analysis

1. Hyperbole

The writer finds two hyperbole rhetoric styles in one speech (Presidential Nomination Acceptance Speech, by Adlai Stevenson). And the explanation as follow:

a) Thick walls of ignorance.

The writer finds the statement **thick walls of ignorance** in the first speech (Presidential Nomination Acceptance Speech, by Adlai Stevenson). The statement **thick walls of ignorance** is hyperbolic. In speech, the speaker emphasizes the victory supposed to be won in the twentieth century. The enemies suppose to be attacked. A citadel must be strong and must be guarded by **thick walls of ignorance**.

b) Stagger the imagination.

The writer finds the statement **stagger the imagination** in the first speech (Presidential Nomination Acceptance Speech, by Adlai Stevenson). The statement **stagger the imagination** means the emotion which brings about a great shake, a great vibration and a clamorous sound like the thunderbolt, or similar to the earthquake which can cause the calamity because of its stagger. The statement is hyperbolic. The use of word **stagger** is not appropriate combined by the word **imagination**.
Based on the writer’s view, the imagination is not staggered, but appeared.

2. Repetition

The writer finds six repetition rhetoric styles in three speeches (Presidential Nomination Acceptance Speech, by Adlai Stevenson; Liberty or Death, by Patrick Henry; and In Favor of the Federal Constitution, by James Madison). And the explanation as follow:

a) I repeat it, sir, let it come!

The writer finds the statement I repeat it, sir, let it come! in the second speech (Liberty or Death, by Patrick Henry). The statement means the repetition of the statement I repeat it, sir, let it come for the purpose of strengthen barricade from enemies’ attack. There is an emphasis in delivering the statement, and for the purpose of convincing the president and people that liberty supposes to be struggled. According to the speaker, all the people need the sense of bravery and vigilance for getting the liberty.

b) We must fight! I repeat it, sir, we must fight!

The writer finds the statement we must fight! I repeat it, sir, we must fight! in the third speech (In Favor of the Federal Constitution, by James Madison). The statement we must fight! I repeat it, sir, we must fight! is emphasized for the purpose of making people’s wish are granted. The wish of people is getting liberty. So, it must be struggled as hard as
possible. According to the speaker, there is no room for hope, there is no
time to be silent and there is no option anymore, except fighting and
keeping fighting. The writer classifies the statement into repetition.

c) Gentlemen may cry, peace, peace!

   The writer finds the statement gentlemen may cry, peace, peace!
in the second speech (Liberty or Death, by Patrick Henry). She conveys
the statement gentlemen may cry, peace, peace! means the repetition of
statement gentlemen may cry, peace, peace! For the purpose of ending
the war and stopping the violence, even though the war keep running and
never ending. The speaker repeats the statement gentlemen may cry,
peace, peace! hardly for the purpose of striving for peace in spite of there
is no peace. Like a quotation follow:

   It is in vain, sir, to extenuate the matter. Gentlemen may cry,
   peace, peace!-but there is no peace. The war is actually begun.
The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears
the clash of resounding arms!

   The quotation above, the speaker looks so spirited in repeating the
word peace, peace. Unfortunately, there is no peace at all. There are only
two possibilities and two options, getting a liberty or death. The writer
classifies it into repetition.

d) The people—but not the people as composing one great body, but the
people as composing thirteen sovereignties.
The writer finds the statement **the people-but not the people as composing one great body, but the people as composing thirteen sovereignties** in the third speech (In Favor of the Federal Constitution, by James Madison). The statement above means, the people are not only as human being, but more. The people in the country suppose to have the sense of patriotism and struggle for the country and sovereignty. The speaker repeats the word *people* more than twice for the purpose of emphasizing the people, country and sovereignty. The writer classifies it into repetition.

e) We have petitioned; we have remonstrated; we have supplicated; we have prostrated.

The writer finds the statement **we have petitioned; we have remonstrated; we have supplicated; we have prostrated** in the second speech (Liberty or Death, by Patrick Henry). This statement is reveal of despair sense by repeating the phrase *we have*. The writer classifies the statement into repetition.

f) And the Democratic Party is the people’s party, not the labor’s party, not the farmers’ party, not the employers’ party—it is the party of no one because it is the party of everyone.

The writer finds the statement **and the Democratic Party is the people’s party, not the labor’s party, not the farmers’ party, not the employers’ party—it is the party of no one because it is the party of**
everyone in the first speech (Presidential Nomination Acceptance Speech, by Adlai Stevenson). In speech, the speaker emphasizes that country is the unity. Party belongs to the nation, not only belongs to someone in a country, but also all of people because democracy is struggled together. So, it is committed to all of people in the country. The writer classifies the statement into repetition.

3. Irony

The writer finds five irony rhetoric styles in two speeches (Liberty or Death, by Patrick Henry and In Favor of the Federal Constitution, by James Madison). And the explanation as follow:

a) If this be their happy situation, why has every state acknowledged the contrary?

The writer finds the statement if this be their happy situation, why has every state acknowledged the contrary? in the third speech (In Favor of the Federal Constitution, by James Madison). The statement is included contrary situation. The speaker said that the people of the country are at perfect repose, like quotation as follow: that every man enjoys the fruits of his labor peaceably and safety. And that every thing is in perfect tranquility and safety. The situation is not as good as they get. The writer classifies the statement into irony.
b) They can, therefore, never succeed any measure contrary to the wishes of those on whom they depend.

The writer finds the statement *they can, therefore, never succeed any measure contrary to the wishes of those on whom they depend* in the third speech (In Favor of the Federal Constitution, by James Madison). In speech, the speaker said that the nominee of a federal representative election is selective. Someone who is chosen in the election supposes to have a great effort to change the country to be better even though it is hard. The speaker wishes the government can answer the expectation of people and hopes the sense of patriotism of people can keep maintaining for the sake of liberty. The writer classifies the statement into irony.

c) Trust it not, sir; it will prove a snare to your feet. Suffer not yourselves to be betrayed with a kiss.

The writer finds the statement *trust it not, sir; it will prove a snare to your feet. Suffer not yourselves to be betrayed with a kiss* in the second speech (Liberty or Death, by Patrick Henry). She conveys the statement including contrary situation. One to another is opposite each other. Based on the writer’s view, a *kiss* as the symbol of love, a form of love which is sacred and sweet, describes sense of sincerity and pride. But the statement *suffer not yourselves to be betrayed with a kiss* includes contrary meaning. The word *a kiss* becomes an intrigue for betraying. Sometimes, the people can not predict between a pretended kiss and a
sincere kiss. Sometimes, a kiss can be misused for the certain purpose. The writer classifies it into irony.

d) Having eyes, see not, and having ears, hear not.

The writer finds the statement having eyes, see not, and having ears, hear not in the second speech (Liberty or Death, by Patrick Henry). The speaker conveys all of people suppose to have a responsibility. All of people suppose to take apart in struggle the freedom. Not only keep silent and do nothing, like many people do. Let see the quotation as follow: Are we disposed to be of the number of those who having eyes, see not, and having ears, hear not. The writer classifies the statement into irony.

e) Insidious smile.

The writer finds the statement insidious smile in the second speech (Liberty or Death, by Patrick Henry). The statement means something contrary. Smile is the symbol of happiness; the sense of sincerity which is sacred, while insidious is doing harm secretly, unseen. The word smile is not appropriate combined by the word insidious. The word insidious and smile are contradicted and opposite each other. The writer is classified the statement above into irony.
CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

After analyzing the speeches Presidential Nomination Acceptance Speech, by Adlai Stevenson; Liberty or Death, by Patrick Henry; and In favor of the Federal Constitution, by James Madison by using rhetoric element of Teun Van Dijk, the writer limits herself in discussing three rhetoric styles, those are hyperbole, repetition and irony.

The first one, the rhetoric styles of hyperbole are found on the speech Presidential Nomination Acceptance Speech, by Adlai Stevenson.

- Thick walls of ignorance (p. 199), and
- Stagger imagination. (p. 197)

The second one, the rhetoric styles of repetition are found on the speech Liberty or Death, by Patrick Henry.

- The war is inevitable—and let it come! I repeat it, sir, let it come! (p. 4)
- We must fight! I repeat it, sir, we must fight! (p. 3)
- Gentlemen may cry, peace, peace! (p. 4)
- We have petitioned; we have remonstrated; we have supplicated; we have prostrated. (p. 3)

The repetition is also found on the speech Presidential Nomination Acceptance Speech, by Adlai Stevenson, such as:
• And the Democratic Party is the people’s party, not the labor’s party, not the farmers’ party, not the employers’ party— it is the party of no one because it is the party of everyone. (p. 199)

In the same thing is also found on the speech In Favor of the Federal Constitution, by James Madison, such as:

• The people—but not the people as composing one great body, but the people as composing thirteen sovereignties. (p. 8)

And the third one, the rhetoric styles of Irony are found on the speech In favor of the Federal Constitution, by James Madison.

• If this be their happy situation, why has every state acknowledged the contrary? (p. 6)

• They can, therefore, never succeed in any measure contrary to the wishes of those on whom they depend. (p. 9)

In the same thing is also found on the speech Liberty or Death, by Patrick Henry.

• Suffer not yourself to be betrayed with a kiss. (p. 2)

• Having eyes, see not, and having ears, hear not. ((p. 2)

• Insidious smile. (p. 2)

In this paper, mostly the writer finds rhetoric styles on the speech Liberty or Death, by Patrick Henry, that consist of: four repetitions and three of irony. According to her, many rhetoric styles can be found on the speech. Usually, the
speaker delivers the words or sentences for the purpose of giving spirit or emphasizing something with a loud sounds for making sure the audience or reader. Repeating is the way to remind the audience or the reader. Sometimes, the message is delivered implicitly.

The three of them are presidential speeches. They talk about the state and everything which are related to its state. So, that is why, the diction and the arrangement of words or sentences are good and formal enough. Three speeches are written by different authors. And those are compiled in the same book that is the collecting book of Great American Speeches edited by Gregory R. Suriano in 1951.

B. Suggestions

The writer suggests, for knowing, analyzing and classifying rhetoric styles, every one can use a speech. Speech is one of a media for finding out kinds of rhetoric styles. The writer takes presidential speeches, because the presidency speeches generally delivered rhetorically. Rhetoric is needed for convincing the audience or reader and beautifying a speech delivery, because the rhetoric is an art on the speech or writing.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


Website

http://www.nvtc.gov/lotw/months/nov/worldlanguages.
http://www.voiweb.unt.edu/schools/bedford/harrism/hyperbole.