

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH FINDINGS

After collecting the data, the writer begins to analyze the data. She gets the sources of data from *Sabe* "Speeches and Letters of Abraham Lincoln, 1832-1865". The objects of this analysis are metaphors, which are found in Abraham Lincoln's speeches.

4.1 Data Analysis

4.1.1 Lincoln's First Public Speech, from an Address to the People of Sangamon County. March 9, 1832

"Upon the subject of education, not presuming to dictate any plan or system respecting it, I can only say that I view it."

According to Davidson in Tanaka (1994:83) states that Metaphors cause the audience to see things in a new light, but that to see something in a new light is the work of imagination. It means, the statement above, there is a phrase contain word metaphor "dictate any plan". Lexically, dictate means to say or read out something for someone else to write down, while plan is an idea of how to something or a method of doing something.

In this context, the speaker used the word "dictate any plan" because there is a comparison in it. It means, dictate is usual used by most of people but not in

that context, while the speaker used it nicely. The writer analyze that the statement above is live metaphor. It is based (Anderson and Malmkajaer, 1996:310), “A live metaphor is one which is new, or which has not become part of everyday linguistic usage, so we that we know when hearing it”.

The possible meaning of that statement is; dictate is an action verb that used by the speaker, that word in this context has different sense with lexical meaning. The dictate above means that making plan or creating plan for the subject of education. The speaker used that word for inviting the audiences think more in face of subject of education in the future, and it is one of an imaginative way of describing something to express the speaker mean.

“And thereby be enabled to read the histories of his own and other countries”.

Concerning the sentence above, the speaker used the predicative metaphor. It is similar by (Wahab, 1991:72), “Predicative metaphor is a metaphor, which appears as a predicate of a sentence”. And according to Becker in Pradopo, (1995:66) state that, “Metaphor is the way to see something through another thing”. The sentence above showed a phrase contains word metaphor; it is “read the histories”. Lexically, read is a verb to look at and understand printed or written words or other signs, and histories are the study of events or experiences that happened in the past or the description of the usually interesting events associated with something.

The possible meaning of this context, read is an action verb which is used the people for looking written words to get more knowledge or new information from books, magazines, novels, newspapers etc. And the histories are experiences that have been done in good and bad way when they did it. This is used when the people need education, and it is for getting more the subject of education by using an object history.

The speaker used this metaphor in his speech to persuade public discourse and the audiences. It is a part of discourse that emphasize on persuasive language. This is similar by (Van Dijk, 1997:12) “Rhetoric is another dimension of discourse, which closely related to stylistic, it originally had broader meaning, namely the art or study of persuasive public discourse.”

I desire to see the time when education – and by its means morality, sobriety, enterprise, and industry -.

In sentence above, there is words metaphor respect to the word “see the time”. It is dead metaphor. That is similar by (Anderson and Malmkajaer, 1996:310) that “Dead Metaphor is an expression like leg of a chair / table which is very common use and in the case of which we no longer think of the use of leg as metaphorical”. Lexically, see is to look at or aware of by means of the eyes and time is the hour of the day or the passage of days, years and events.

The possible meaning of the sentence, see is a reading and understanding to the future that has planned, time is a period characterized by a particular quality

in a person's life, experience or period in a suitable moment. The subject *I* can't physically grasp the time. It has to be understood not only seeing but also with reading something that was happened and makes some planning to do something with a conceptual.

The speaker used this dead metaphor is to express for everyone about his imaginative way of describing something. It will require experience and knowledge to see resemble of the qualities. The statements are according to Abram (1999:97), In metaphor, a word or expression that in literal usage denotes one kind of thing is applied to a distinctly different kind of thing, without asserting a comparison.

The law respecting the issuing of executions, the road law, and some others – are deficient in their present form, and require alterations.

Concerning the sentence above, the speaker used dead metaphor, it is based Anderson and Mamlkjaer (1996:310) states, “Dead Metaphor is an expression like leg of a chair / table which is very common use and in the case of which we no longer think of the use of leg as metaphorical”. The phrase of the sentence that is used is “the road law”. Lexically, road is a strip of ground usually with a hard level surface for people, vehicles to travel on or creature, such as human's street for moving to other places, it is used in the name of streets. Law is the collection of rules according to which people live or a country is government.

The context has possible meaning that road is a route to follow in order to arrive somewhere. While the people do not think about it anymore, they just say, it likes their ordinary denotative language not as figurative language. And law is a court for the people who has problem and has to be finished it there. So in this context, the road law is one of the ways to finish the problem in the court that is done by the people or in present form of the speaker mean.

According to Abram, (1999:97) In metaphor, a word or expression that in literal usage denotes one kind of thing is applied to a distinctly different kind of thing, without asserting a comparison. It means, the speaker used this metaphor to communicate with audience that the same word has different sense. It is used for easy to remember what the speaker said. So the audiences get the speaker mean nicely.

...In which case I should feel it both a privilege and a duty to take that stand which, in my view, might tend to the advancement of justice.

The sentence which shows metaphor is “I should feel it”. From this sentence, this metaphor is called sentential metaphor. It is based the statement in Erna’s thesis, “This kind of metaphor appears in the form of a full sentence”. Lexically, feel is a verb to become aware of something by the sense of touch. It (case) is a legal trial or an argument of the reason.

The possible meaning of that sentence, *I* am a subject that has figure a leader the leader of company or institution or someone who has great power that

is not wiser than the framer of the laws before. Then the predicate, should feel it is figuring a state which has sense realize than the framer. So, this sentence is called sentential metaphor.

According to Culler,(1997:71), “Metaphor has been treated as basic language and the imagination because it is cognitively respectable, not inherently frivolous or ornamental. Its literary force, though, may depend on its incongruity”. Means, the speaker consider this metaphor as ornamental language. It treated as basic language and imagination. So, the audiences are easier to understand the speaker mean.

...it is better only to be sometimes right than at all times wrong.

Concerning the sentence above, the speaker used live metaphor. It is based on (Anderson and Malmkjaer, 1996:310), “A live metaphor is one which is new, or which has not become part of everyday linguistic usage, so we that we know when hearing it”. This sentence can be identified whenever the people hear and read it. It is not common used in daily conversation.

The possible meaning of this sentence, it is better only to be sometimes right means the speaker has many mistakes in regard. While, than at all times wrong is the speaker only gives regard in few times. The speaker used this metaphor is for persuade the audiences and create the speech to be easier in memorizing.

4.1.2 Lincoln's Farewell Address at Springfield, Illinois. February 11, 1861.

Here my children have been born, one is buried.

According to Lakoff and Johnson in *A Hybrid Theory of Metaphor* (2009:114) observe that "Metaphor is pervasive in everyday life, not just language but in thought and action". The statement above, there is a word metaphor, that is become simple sentences, It is "one is buried". This metaphor is called Sentential Metaphor. Lexically, child is a young human being of either sex. Buried is an instance of burying a dead body in a grave. The possible meaning is one of his children is not buried directly, but his child is dead so the child is buried in a burial.

The speaker used this sentential metaphor to communicate with others which need cognition. He used it in simple language that is not desire to understand his mean. It is based on (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980:3) observe that "Metaphor is pervasive in everyday life, not just language but in thought and action". The speaker used that language is for give information to the audiences easily.

4.1.3 His Proclamation for a Day of Thanksgiving. October 3, 1863.

The year that is drawing toward its close has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies.

Concerning the statement above, the speaker used the metaphor that has different interpretations in using the language to communicate with others. That is according to Brown and Yule, (1983:1) “Discourse analysis is the analysis of language in use.” The statement above is called a sentential metaphor, because this metaphor is sentential metaphor which is in the form of a sentence. Lexically, year is a period of time the earth takes to go once round the sun, about 365 days. Drawing is the art of making a picture made with a pencil or crayon.

Possible meaning, the year is the period of time and drawing is a describing something with concept. In this context the year is subject of the sentence that is describing activities or everything in the world with good condition. It is used for describe the proclamation that the speaker lead. The speaker used this metaphor for analyzing political discourse with style and power of speech. That is based in (Johnstone and Eisenhart, 2008:7) “In rhetorical analysis of political discourse, concerns for style are often attached to constitutive force”.

To these bounties, which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the source from which they come,...

Concerning the sentence above, the metaphor was used by the speaker in his speech. It is according to Van Dijk, (1991:12) state, “Whereas all discourse necessarily has style not all discourse has such figure, which we may also call ‘rhetorical structure’, alliteration, rhyme, metaphor, hyperbole, etc.” Lexically, we

are a subject of a verb or the word used by a speaker or writer in mentioning himself or herself together with other people, prone is a lying flat especially face downwards.

The possible meaning of this metaphor, we are a subject to mention the speaker and the audiences in speech, prone is a lying flat or pretend does not know about the bounties. We are prone, it means the subject of the speaker and the audiences are not desire to know about the bounties. They forget the source that they come. They are constantly enjoyed their prone.

The speaker used this metaphor is to persuade the audiences in listening speech. It is for transferring the message to the audiences; in order they are able to easy to memorize the speaker mean. This reason is supported by (Culler, 1997:70) states that, "It closely allied to rhetoric, which since classical times has been the study of the techniques of that persuasive and expressive resources or language; the techniques of language and though that can be used to construct effective discourse".

...Watchful providence of Almighty God.

The sentence above, there is a phrase contain word metaphor. According to Wahab (1991:70), "Nominal Metaphor is a metaphor, which shows itself in the form of nominal phrase in a sentence." It means, this metaphor is called a nominal sentence. Lexically, almighty is a having complete power very great. God is the creator and ruler of the world. In this context, the speaker used "almighty God"

because there is a comparison in it. Means, almighty is only used for God, while the human being does not use that word.

The possible meaning of the metaphor, almighty is a very great which has complete power, it is only used for God. God is a creator of the world. He has the rule for every human in doing everything. Almighty God is a very great power for God in the world. The speaker used that phrase to audiences is for watchful of the future in their life.

According to Johnstone and Eisenhart, (2008:7), “In rhetorical analysis of political discourse, concerns for style are often attached to constitutive force.” This metaphor is used the speaker for analyzing the discourse with the style and power of speech. He hopes with this metaphor is able to invite the audiences to watchful the future. So, they will plan it and get it nicely in this world.

....except in the theatre of military conflict;

The statement above, there is dead metaphor. Lexically, theatre is a place where plays or operas are publicly performed. Military is soldiers or armed forces generally or war. Conflict is a fight or battle to contradict each other or to disagree. This is supported by Anderson Malmkjaer, (1996:310) state “Dead metaphor is an expression like leg of a chair / table which is very common used and in the case of which we no longer think of the use of leg as metaphorical.”

In this context, the theatre belongs to creature such as human for getting comfort. Military conflict is not the actors for interesting drama which is used for

comfort the people. The theatre of military conflict means the midst of a civil war which has sometimes seemed to foreign States to provoke their aggressions has been maintained the laws have been respected and obeyed except in the theatre military conflict.

According to Johnstone and Eisenhart, (2008:7), “In rhetorical analysis of political discourse, concerns for style are often attached to constitutive force.” It means, the speaker used this metaphor to analyze political discourse with power of speech. He invited the audiences to respect and obey the war. The speaker uses this metaphor in order the audiences are able to understand well.

Population has steadily increased, notwithstanding the waste that has been made in the camp.

Concerning the sentence above, the speaker used the metaphor. This metaphor appears in the form of a full sentence. So, here the metaphor is called sentential metaphor. In the context, that waste is a subject of the sentence that has to be thrown to the dustbin, but here is for camping. It means that the waste is the thing is useful for rejoicing in his proclamation.

The speaker uses this metaphor to communicate with audiences in social activity. It is used in order that the audiences are easier in understanding his mean. He informs it for describe the useful waste when the proclamation.

They are the gracious gifts of the most high God.

According to Wahab (1991:70) states that Nominal Metaphor is a metaphor, which shows itself in the form of nominal phrase in a sentence. Statement above, there is a phrase contain word metaphor “the most high God”. Lexically, High means a distance from ground-level, sea-level or a something which is in the sky like star, sun, moon etc. while God is the creator and ruler of the world. In this context, the speaker uses the word “most high God” because there is a comparison in it. It means the gracious can only give by most high God, while the human can’t give the gracious to others as God. So, the sentence above is a nominal metaphor.

The possible meaning, the God is creator of the world. He has the rule for every human to do everything. He is the most high that has complete power. The reason, the speaker uses it, in order that it can be understood for the audiences. And the speaker advises them to remember His mercy.

...and gratefully acknowledged as with one heart one voice by the whole American people.

According to Van Dijk (1997:12) “Rhetoric is another dimension of discourse, which closely related to stylistic, it originally had broader meaning, namely the art or study of persuasive public discourse.”The sentence above, there is a phrase contain word metaphor “one heart one voice”. This metaphor is called dead metaphor. Lexically, one is a single person or thing, the number in the first.

Heart means the organ which pumps blood through the body. Voice is the sounds from the mouth made in speaking or singing.

The possible meaning of the phrase, one is a number which is used in the first or the number is used to mention a single person or thing, in the context, one is a group of people or audiences. Heart is feeling ones for togetherness. And Voice is the audiences sound in saying or chooses something in voters. The speaker used this metaphor for persuading the audiences or public discourse.