

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

The data that have been selected from JFK's Inaugural Address are analyzed in this chapter. The finding of the kind's figures of speech and the analysis of figures of speech are reported in this chapter.

4.1 Figures of speech

To answer the statement of the problem, " what figures of speech are used in JFK Inaugural Address which mentioned in the first chapter, the writer used some sentences to limit the space consuming that are shown in the form of table as follow:

Par.	(2)	(4)	(5)	(8)	(15)	(18)	(22)	(26)
Figure/Line	2.1	4.2	5.1	8.3	15.1,15.2	18.2	22.1	26.1
Alliteration	-	v	v	v	v	-	v	-
Antithesis	v	-	-	-	-	-	-	v
Anaphora	-	-	-	v	-	-	v	-
Asyndeton	-	-	-	-	-	v	-	-
Chiasmus	-	-	-	-	v	-	-	v
Metaphor	-	v	-	v	-	-	-	-
Parallelism	v	-	v	-	-	-	-	-

Figure: 4.1

Figures of Speech Used in JFK's Inaugural Address

4.2 The possible Meaning of Figures of Speech

Delivering on January, 20, 1961 as the first day of his government, JFK opened his speech with introductory sentence; *We observe today not a victory of party, but a celebration of freedom symbolizing an end, as well as a beginning signifying renewal, as well as change* (2.1). The key word from this sentence is the word *today* which means the first day of his government. And the words; *not a victory of party, but celebration of freedom*, means that JFK doesn't want his victory to be solely a victory of Democratic Party rather than the Republican Party, or it can be said that JFK looks to establish himself as a president who values unity over partisanship. Then the word *symbolizing and end , as well as a beginning, signifying renewell as well as change*. means that he was eager to change the world by spreading freedom, justice, and overcoming tyranny, poverty, disease, and war. Then, he contrasted the word; *...not a victory... but a celebration of freedom..., an end...as well as ...as well as...* In this utterance JFK uses figures of speech antithesis combine with parallelism the use of antithesis here to highlight his commitment meanwhile the function of pallarel here to keep the single idea working together. It is depend on Abram's view, that antithesis is contrast or opposition in the meanings of contiguous phrases or clauses that manifest parallelism (2008: 14).

In the same time JFK states to the Americans people to always remember their founders, asking them to contribute to a global peaceful revolution and how to maintain the survival of America from that day forth. It can be seen in the sentence: *we dare not forget today that we are the heirs of that first revolution*

(4.1). *Let the word go forth from this time and place, to a friend and foe alike*
(4.2) and to showing his commitment to defending a liberty he made it clear with
the utterances... *the torch has been passed to a new generation of Americans*
(4.2). This utterance contains of metaphorical expression. Ritchie (2013: 4)
define metaphor as Subtituting one word for another word with an apparently
different meaning, comparing one idea to another, or creating an implicit analogy
or simile. Troughout the history of Rhetoric, metaphor has been treated as a sort
of happy extra trick with words, an opportunity to exploit the accidents of their
versatilit, something in place occasionally but requiring unusual skill and caution.
In brief, a grace or ornament or added power of language, not its constitutive
form. Richards (1976: 90). Depend on the theories above, here the utterances ...
the torch has been passed to a new generation of Americans. (this utterances
comparing idea of the passion or dedication of the new generation in maintaining
liberty as the responsibility, as like what was done by Ancient Greek games/
Olympic tradition in carrying burn torch).

In relation with the ambitious to run the new government in the
introductory utterances, JFK emphasizes his pledge to the American people and
the nation by using phrase; *Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill,*
that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any foe,
to assure the survival and the success of liberty (5.1). This sentence contains of
alliteration and parralelism which is used to emphasize or heighten the program of
liberty being proposed in the speech. This part also consists of a number of
pledges for the future plan here, in spite of the use of the simple present tense.
This is emphasized by the use of the modal verb *shall* possessing the sense of

future (*we shall pay any price; shall not have passed away; shall not always expect; we shall always hope*). In other way, to maintain program of liberty implicitly shown in the sentence; *But we shall always hope to find them strongly supporting their own freedom and to remember that, in the past, those who foolishly sought power by riding the back of the tiger ended up inside* (8.3). This utterance contains metaphor, the word tiger illustrated the power of dictatorship and their power in intimidating others or destroy the world easily, as like tiger thrown off or eaten the rider. These sentence are the blame to the some nations in the past that tried to build power by building some relationships. It made them looked foolish because it can caused high risk for their country and to the world.

In the next line, the two sides of the world were mentioned, where he outlines how the U.S. must explore both sides of the issue which was raised carefully considering all options. It can be seen in the sentence; *So let us begin a new remembering on both sides that civility is not a sign of weakness, and sincerity is always subject to proof* (15.1). Alliteration found in this utterance. In Abrams' view, Alliteration Is the repetition of speech sound of a sequence nearby words. He further states that usually the term is applied only to consonant, and only when the recurrent sound is made emphatic because it begins a word or a stressed syllable within a word (2008: 10). Here alliteration is used to emphasized the important of unity both side of the nation to support the government programs.

Then, a famous sentence: *Let us never negotiate out of fear, but let us never fear to negotiate* (15.2). This is a chiasm, the word chiasmus derived from the Greek term (for the letter X, or for a crossover) is a sequence of two phrases or clauses which are parallel in syntax, but which reverse the order of the

corresponding words. Abrams' (2008: 314). This utterance shown on the important of preventing another violent war by using negotiation with other countries(enemies).

The next sentence is; *Together let us explore the stars, conquer the deserts, eradicate disease, tap the ocean depths and encourage the arts and commerce (18.2)*. Asyndeton found in this sentence. Trask, (1996: 22) define asyndeton as coordination between sentences without the use of coordinating conjunction. Meanwhile Forsyth (2014) said that the origin of the word asyndeton comes from greek (asindeton), meaning "unconnected". This sentence emphasize about the important of unity of the citizens to explore the wealth and raised the commerce in that nation.

In the final part of this speech talks about the obligation of the citizens to their nation it was expressed in the sentence; *in your hand my fellow citizens, more than mine, will rest the final success or failure of our course (22.1)*. This sentence means that the success or failure programs of the nation depend on what citizens do to their nation or it can be said that the citizens must support their government in every ways.

The last is the most popular and memorable sentence, because it has incredible impact for the country and world; *And so, my fellow Americans, ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country (26.1)*. from this utterance, it can be seen that there is a chiasmus. Depend on Abram's, the word chiasmus derived from the Greek (term for the letter X, or for a crossover) is a sequence of two phrases or clauses which are parallel in syntax,

but which reverse the order of the corresponding words. This utterance reminds the citizens to think about what they should do instead of trying to see what other people or government can do for them. It means that they should be stand on their feet.

4.3 The contribution of figures of speech to make the speech powerful and persuade the audience.

While the world was split between two major ideologies of democracy and communism, the cold war as an effect. At that time (the late 1950s and early 1960s) were fraught with crisis. In the middle of the situation where Americans were struck with fear of nuclear attack. JFK was elected as the 35th president of the United States. He delivered his Inaugural Address in snowy winter day in front of Capitol building. It is one of the most powerful and memorable Inaugural Speech in American history. JFK's Inaugural Address had same manner with Gettysburg Address, it relates American past to the present. Both speeches made frequent use of the poetic technique of ellipsis to make unity with fellow Americans. JFK's Inaugural Address is full of fantastic political rhetoric reflected the view and values of him. His sentences in his address rised Americans hope and optimism, reduce fear of nuclear attack, and as a tools to change the future. He attempted the citizen to unite the world in peace. He delivered speech through the lines that contains of powerful sentences.

In his address, JFK uses various stylistic devices/ figures of speech, such as; parallelism and antithesis. These add to the power/strength of the speech. Then the most recurrent words in Kennedy speech are let (16 times) then the word free,

freedom (8 times), nation (8 times), fellow (4 times), and the word pledge (7 times). It is important to mention, that JFK often used the word “pledge” in his speech, it means that the word “pledge” is another allusion to the declaration of independence “We mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor”, again he tries to emphasize the aim of the president to continue or to maintain freedom and equality for the nation. Then the words *freedom* and *nation* might be considered as key words in the text so that they bear the concept of the author about the unity of the citizens. Hopefully, Americans would succeed in the fight for peace, if every man and woman, whether they be black or white or Hispanic or any other ethnic race, pulled together and worked as one, not as individuals.