

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of findings and the discussion. The data that have been selected from “Pearl Harbor Address to the nation” are analyzed in this chapter. The selected data are analyzed in order to finding the possible meaning carried by figures of speech and the function of it that have been identified in FDR’s speech.

4.1 Kinds of Figures of Speech

In this part the data which identified the figures of speech used by FDR in “Pearl Harbor Address to the Nation”.

From the second sentence from FDR speech “Yesterday, December 7th, 1941 -- a date which will live in infamy -- the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan” is categorized as hyperbole. Hyperbole, in Corbett views is the use of exaggerated terms for the purpose of emphasis or heightens effect (1965:444). In that sentence FDR wants to emphasis that tragic moment with used the words “A date which will live in infamy” actually, on the other word he can say “A date which the United States experienced sorrow” to do simple word which to explain that tragic date but he did not choose it.

“It will be recorded that the distance of Hawaii from Japan makes it obvious that the attack was deliberately planned many days or even weeks ago” the sixth sentence from Roosevelt speech above is belonging to hyperbole. Corbett stated that hyperbole is the use of exaggerated terms for the purpose of emphasis or heightened effect (1965:444). According to Corbett statement above, can be seen that FDR use that sentence to heighten effect that Hawaii is far from the United States and of course all of the people know Hawaii closely from Japan.

“I regret to tell you that very many American lives have been lost”, the italic sentence above refer to hyperbole, according to Corbett, hyperbole is the use of exaggerated terms for the purpose of emphasis or heightened effect (1965:444). From stated above FDR heightened effect that the United States have been lost many American people with the word “regret”.

“Last night, Japanese forces attacked Hong Kong.
Last night, Japanese forces attacked Guam.
Last night, Japanese forces attacked the Philippine Islands.
Last night, the Japanese attacked Wake Island.
And this morning, the Japanese attacked Midway Island.”
(Sentences:12-15).

Roosevelt’s speech uses repetition in the sentences 12 until 15, according to Corbett anaphora is the repetition of the same word or group of words at the beginnings of successive clause (1965:435). FDR repeat the same word at the beginnings of successive clause “last night, Japanese forces and Japanese attacked”.

The sentence “The facts of yesterday and today speak for themselves” (Sentence:18) contains personification. According to Corbett personification is investing abstraction or inanimate objects with human qualities or abilities

(1965:443). Use the word “Speak” FDR shown the yesterday and today are human being can speak with people.

“*The people of the United States* have already formed their opinions and well understand the implications to the very life and safety of our nation” (Sentence:19).

This sentence indicated synecdoche. Lanham says that Synecdoche understands one thing with another, substitution of part for whole, or a genius for species (1991:148). The people of the United States above are understand all of the United States is the whole of American.

“Hostilities exist. There is no blinking at the fact that *our people, our territory, and our interests are in grave danger*” (Sentence:24)

That sentence as well categorizes synecdoche. According to Lanham synecdoche is understands one thing with another, substitution of part for whole, or genius for species (1991:148). The italic words are synecdoche that understands substitution of part for whole.

“I ask that the Congress declare that since the unprovoked and dastardly attack by Japan on Sunday, December 7th, 1941, a state of war has existed between the United States and the Japanese empire” (Sentence:26).

The words “I ask that the Congress declare...” are shown synecdoche, According to Lanham synecdoche is understands one thing with another, substitution of part for whole, or genius for species (1991:148).

4.2 Possible Meaning Carried by Figures of Speech

In this part, each of the data is analyzed to identify the figures of speech used by FDR in “Pearl Harbor Address to the Nation” and to find the possible meaning carried by the figures of speech.

4.2.1 Datum 1

“Yesterday, December 7th, 1941 -- a date which will live in infamy -- the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan.” (Sentence:2)

From the second sentence from FDR speech above is categorized as hyperbole. Hyperbole, in Corbett views is the use of exaggerated terms for the purpose of emphasis or heightens effect (1965:444). In that sentence FDR wants to emphasize that tragic moment with used the words “A date which will live in infamy” actually, on the other word he can say “A date which the United States experienced sorrow” to do simple word which to explain that tragic date but he didn’t choose it. The most memorable phrase of this speech comes from the word “Infamy”, FDR foreshadow the tone of the entire speech, for emphasis that a tragic date, a pivotal day for United State. In addition, FDR uses the word “Infamy” refers to Japanese infamous behavioral. Meanwhile, FDR continues with the sentence “Suddenly and deliberately attacked...” it moreover used for emphasis that Roosevelt vividly emotional words that Japanese action as dishonorable. Possible meaning of the second sentence “Pearl Harbor Address to the Nation” is FDR foreshadow the tone of the entire speech, for emphasis that tragic date and a pivotal for the United States, further he want to vivid emotional words that Japan action as dishonorable.

4.2.2 Datum 2

“It will be recorded that the distance of Hawaii from Japan makes it obvious that the attack was deliberately planned many days or even weeks ago.” (Sentence:6)

The sixth sentence from Roosevelt speech above is belonging to hyperbole. Corbett stated that hyperbole is the use of exaggerated terms for the

purpose of emphasis or heightened effect (1965:444). According to Corbett statement above, can be seen that FDR use that sentence to heighten effect that Hawaii is far from the United States and of course all of the people know Hawaii closely from Japan. He didn't say "It will be remembered that the distance of Hawaii..." but he say "It will be recorded that the distance of Hawaii..." to emphasize that Hawaii is an island most closely from Japan as the result Japanese obviously attack America deliberately planned many days. Clearly defined by FDR that Japan planned to attack the United States in the word "...makes it obvious that the attack was deliberately planned many days or even weeks ago". From the sixth sentence in FDR speech, the possible meaning carried by hyperbole is emphasize that closely the distance of Hawaii from Japan, makes the Japanese forces was deliberately planned many days.

4.2.3 Datum 3

"I regret to tell you that very many American lives have been lost"
(Sentence:9)

That sentence above refer to hyperbole, according to Corbett, hyperbole is the use of exaggerated terms for the purpose of emphasis or heightened effect (1965:444). From stated above FDR heightened effect that the United States have been lost many American people. The president wants to show and explain that 7th December 1941 is a date which American experienced sorrow. He used that sentence after said "The attack yesterday on the Hawaiian islands has caused severe damage to American naval and military forces". It shows that FDR heightened the word "Regret" to explain the attack on Hawaiian island has caused severe damage to the United Stated. The possible meaning from ninth sentence

above is heightened the word “Regret” to explain the attacked from Japanese forces has caused severe damage to American naval and military.

4.2.4 Datum 4

“Last night, Japanese forces attacked Hong Kong.
Last night, Japanese forces attacked Guam.
Last night, Japanese forces attacked the Philippine Islands.
Last night, the Japanese attacked Wake Island.
And this morning, the Japanese attacked Midway Island.”
(Sentences:12-15).

Roosevelt’s speech uses repetition in the sentences 12 until 15, according to Corbett anaphora is the repetition of the same word or group of words at the beginnings of successive clause (1965:435). This speech used anaphora repetition, the president repeat “Last night, Japanese forces attacked...” until three times and “Japanese attacked” twice. FDR’s use anaphora of repetition amplifies the message with the keywords “Japanese” and “Attacked”. Roosevelt’s speech uses repetition to highlight that the Japanese attacked and declares war in another country, not only in the United States. It can be concluded that the possible meaning of this figure of speech is FDR wants to highlight the two keywords “Japanese” and “Attacked”.

4.2.5 Datum 5

“The facts of yesterday and today speak for themselves” (Sentence:18).

This sentence contains personification. According to Corbett personification is investing abstraction or inanimate objects with human qualities or abilities (1965:443). In the same way, personification, at least in Lanham’s view that an inanimate object is represented as having human attributes and addressed or made to speak as if it were human. Further, he says that the

rhetorical exercise known as the speech in character or impersonation (1991:123-124). “Speak” is the word categorizes personification, it represented that yesterday and today as were human impersonating. The possible meaning from 18th sentence above is FDR want to investing abstraction yesterday and today with the word “Speak” to human impersonating, then FDR used this figure of speech to vivid his speech character with represented yesterday and today as having human attributes.

4.2.6 Datum 6

“The people of the United States have already formed their opinions and well understand the implications to the very life and safety of our nation” (Sentence:19).

This sentence indicated synecdoche. Lanham says that Synecdoche understands one thing with another, substitution of part for whole, or a genius for species (1991:148). The United States in the sentence above understand that all of the American people, be intended for the American people, the Navy, the Army, the Congress and whole component of American.

4.2.7 Datum 7

“Hostilities exist. There is no blinking at the fact that our people, our territory, and our interests are in grave danger” (Sentence:24)

That sentence as well categorizes synecdoche. According to Lanham synecdoche is understands one thing with another, substitution of part for whole, or genius for species (1991:148).FDR shown that The United States cannot be separated, “Our people, our territory, and our interest” it has drawn that whole of America. Roosevelt’s speech is an appeal to emotion, response from Congress and from the American people.

4.2.8 Datum 8

“I ask that the Congress declare that since the unprovoked and dastardly attack by Japan on Sunday, December 7th, 1941, a state of war has existed between the United States and the Japanese empire” (Sentence:26).

The words “I ask that the Congress declare...” are shown synecdoche, According to Lanham synecdoche is understands one thing with another, substitution of part for whole, or genus for species (1991:148). Congress in this speech is not only member of the Senate of the House of Representative declaration of war, but immediate whole of United States public that America in grave danger of war.

4.2 The Figures of Speech is Function in “Pearl Harbor Address to the Nation”.

In this part, each of the data have been find the possible meaning in this discussion will identify how do the figures of speech function in “Pearl Harbor Address to the nation”.

According to Verdonk, style in language can be explained as a distinctive linguistic expression. Although as with other manifestations of style need to think an expression distinctive and effect has it (2002:3). In FDR’s speech found four figures of speech, there are; hyperbole, anaphora, personification, and synecdoche. From the four figures of speech style above can be explained as expression distinctive. From beginning speech the sentence “Yesterday, December 7th, 1941 -- a date which will live in infamy --” FDR distinctively expresses that the United States attacked by Japanese forces. The statement above also continues with the sentence “The United States was at peace with that nation

and, at the solicitation of Japan...” which demonstrate moral conviction. FDR explain the United States was at peace with the Empire of Japan, but, Japanese forces and naval deliberately attacked the United States, so he foreshadows the tone of the entire speech with his first statement “A date which will live in infamy”.

The sixth sentence, FDR distinctively expresses that Japan deliberately attacked Hawaiian island, he reflects sentiment with the sentences “...deliberately planned many days or even weeks ago” it also supports with FDR’s seventh sentence “...deliberately sought to deceive the United States by false statements and expressions of hope for continued peace”. Afterwards, the ninth sentence, in addition show FDR expresses regret for the United States people. He continues with repetition and emphasizes the words “Japan” and “Attack” to highlight that the Japanese attacked and declares war in another country. From the statements above refer to FDR want to declare the war with the Japan. Hence, to recommend Congress to formally declare war on The Empire of Japan and to gathering the American to support the war effort, FDR vivid the emotion of the hearer his speech shown in the sentence “I ask that the Congress declare that since the unprovoked and dastardly attack by Japan on Sunday, December 7th, 1941, a state of war has existed between the United States and the Japanese empire” and “Hostilities exist. There is no blinking at the fact that our people, our territory, and our interests are in grave danger”.

All of the figures of speech used by FDR in his speech are function to foreshadow moreover emphasis the speech to vivid emotion of the United States

people and to recommend Congress to formally declare war on The Empire of Japan and to gathering the American to support the war effort.