

**RHETORICAL FIGURES ANALYSIS ON MIKE PENCE'S
SPEECHES**

THESIS

Nisa Lutfia Agustina

NIM 13320019



ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM

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**RHETORICAL FIGURES ANALYSIS ON MIKE PENCE'S
SPEECHES**

THESIS

Presented to Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*

By:

Nisa Lutfia Agustina

NIM 13320019

Advisor:

Vita Nur Santi M.Pd



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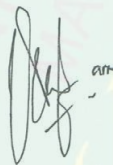
APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Nisa Lutfia Agustina's thesis entitled Rhetorical Figures Analysis on Mike Pence's Speeches has been approved by the thesis advisor for further approval by the Board of Examiner.

Malang, October 31, 2017

Approved by

The Advisor,



Vita Nur Santi, M.Pd

NIP 19830619 201101 2 008

Acknowledged by

The Head of English Letters

Department,



Rina Sari, M.Pd

NIP 19750610 200604 2 002

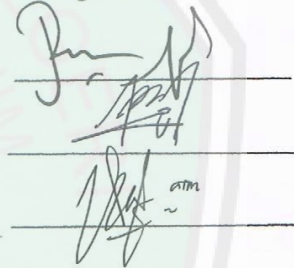
LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Nisa Lutfia Agustina's thesis entitled *Rhetorical Figures Analysis on Mike Pence's Speeches* has been approved by the Board of Examiners as the requirement for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in English Letter Department Faculty of Humanities at Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

The Board of Examiners

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. Dr.Rohmani Nur Indah, M. Pd
NIP 197609102003122002 | (Main Examiner) |
| 2. Irham, M.A | (Chair) |
| 3. Vita Nur Santi, M. Pd
NIP 19830619 201101 2 008 | (Advisor) |

Signatures



Approved by:

The Dean of Humanities Faculty

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang



Dr. Syafiyah, M.A

NIP 19660910 199103 2 002

CERTIFICATE OF THESIS AUTHORSHIP

Name : Nisa Lutfia Agustina
Student Number : 13320019
Department : English Letters
Faculty : Humanity

I declare that the thesis that I wrote to accomplish the requirement for degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in English Letters Department, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang entitled *Rhetorical Figures Analysis on Mike Pence's Speeches* is truly my original work. It doesn't incorporate any materials previously written or published by other person, except those indicates in quotations and bibliography. Due to that fact, I'm the only one person who responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

Malang, October 31 2017



Nisa Lutfia Agustina

MOTTO

“Life is like riding a bicycle. To keep your balance, you must keep moving”.
(Albert Einstein)



DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to those who value the struggle of life no matter the situation
is and for those who keep supporting me

This thesis is especially dedicated to:

My beloved mother Umi Istiqomah, the woman with lovely smile, my favorite chef in
entire world. And day by day you just mean more to me.

My beloved father Sokib who always being my spirit and motivation in doing my
research, his advices are precious to me in doing this research.

My beloved little sisters, Rizky Marissa Amalia, Fara Nur Laily Rahma who keep me
happy at home.

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Alhamdulillah, all praises belong to Allah SWT for His mercies and blessings in guiding the researcher to accomplish this thesis entitled *Rhetorical Figures Analysis on Mike Pence's speeches* as the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.). Peace and salutation always be granted to our Prophet Muhammad SAW, who has brought Islam as the *Rohmatan lil-alam* religion.

I want to express my deepest gratitude to my thesis advisor, miss Vita Nur Santi M.Pd who has patiently guided and helped me in writing this thesis with her consideration, her great motivation, and advices. Thank you a lot for the guidance, encouragement, understanding, and everything that have been transferred to me.

In particular, I would like to thank to my beloved father, mother, family and friends for the pray, love, support, motivation, and affection to me. Thank you for being my wonderful people who are always by my side. Finally, I cannot avoid making mistakes in writing this thesis. Therefore, I expect endless suggestion and critics for the better of this research to help the following researchers to conduct much better research in the same topic.

Malang, December 7, 2017

Nisa Lutfia Agustina

ABSTRACT

Agustina, Nisa Lutfia. 2017. *Rhetorical Figures Analysis on Mike Pence's speeches*. Thesis, English Letters Department, Faculty of Humanities. Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang.

Keywords: political speech, Rhetorical figures

Rhetorical figures are figurative language in the form of a single word or phrase. It can be a special repetition, arrangement, or a phrase with a specialized meaning not based on the literal meaning of the words. Rhetorical figures actually can help us as speaker and listener easier to understand and stay interested with the speaker said. This rhetorical figures which are divided into scheme and trope.

The present study aims to investigating rhetorical figures on Mike Pence's speeches. The researcher need to find what kind of the rhetorical figures are used by Mike Pence in his first two speeches because the researcher thought that the first speeches were delivered by Pence must be memorable to create good impression for the audiences. Political speech is appropriate subject for this research because the use of rhetorical figures represents how the speaker grabs the attention of the audiences.

The result of the study showed that there are eight findings of rhetorical figures that answered this objective. The researcher found 5 data of rhyme, 3 data of chime, a datum of alliteration, 14 data of anaphora, 2 data of parison, a datum of antithesis, a datum of rhetorical question, and 5 data of metaphor. Based on sequence of rhetorical figures result, it can be seen that the researcher often used rhetorical figures in term of anaphorato attract the attention of the audience, beautify the sentence, create memorable sound and emphasize the idea of speeches.

This research contributed for students and the next researchers. The result is recommended as the references in learning and applying how to be a good speaker. Moreover, this research can enlarge the knowledge about analysing discourse in term of rhetorical figures for the next researchers. It would be better if the next researcher uses the same theory with the present study because it is clearer division in it. Moreover, rhetorical figures are not only appears in advertisement and speech but also in other field and theory, it would be good if the next researchers uses debate, text of news anchor, play script for the subject.

ABSTRAKSI

Agustina, Nisa Lutfia. 2017. *Rhetorical Figures Analysis on Mike Pence's speeches*. Skripsi, Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Vita Nur Santi M.Pd.

Kata Kunci: Pidato politik, jenis retorika.

Jenis jenis retorik adalah bahasa kiasan dalam bentuk kata tunggal atau frase. Ini bisa berupa special pengulangan, pengaturan atau sebuah frase dengan arti spesial yang bukan berdasarkan makna sebenarnya dari kata kata. Jenis jenis retorik bias membantu mempermudah pembicara dan pendengar untuk mengerti dan selalu tertarik dengan apa yang dibahas oleh pembicara. Jenis retorik ini dibagi menjadi *scheme* dan *trope*.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menyelidiki penggunaan jenis retorik dalam pidato yang disampaikan oleh Mike Pence. Peneliti menyelidiki jenis bahasa retorik pada dua pidato pertama Pence karena peneliti menduga bahwa pidato awal yang disampaikan haruslah sangat berkesan untuk menciptakan interpretasi yang baik bagi penonton.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 8 penemuan dari jenis retorik yang menjawab objektif dari pembelajaran ini. Peneliti menemukan data yaitu 5 rhyme, 3 chime, 1 alliteration, 14 anaphora, 2 parison, 1 antithesis, 1 rhetorical question, dan 5 metaphor. Berdasarkan urutan retorik yang sering muncul, dapat dilihat bahwa pembicara sering menggunakan anaphora dalam pidato. Hal ini bertujuan untuk mengambil simpati penonton, memperindah kalimat, menciptakan kalimat menjadi mudah diingat dan menekankan ide dalam pidatonya.

Penelitian ini berkontribusi untuk pelajar dan peneliti selanjutnya. Hasil dari penelitian ini direkomendasikan sebagai salah satu sumber belajar dan menerapkan bagaimana menjadi pembicara yang baik. Bahkan penelitian ini dapat memperluas pengetahuan tentang analisis wacana dari jenis retorik untuk penelitian selanjutnya. Akan lebih baik jika peneliti selanjutnya dapat menggunakan teori yang sama dengan penelitian ini karena terdapat pembagian yang jelas di dalamnya. Lebih jauh lagi, jenis rhetoric tidak hanya muncul pada bahasa iklan dan pidato, akan tetapi juga bidang yang lain. Akan lebih baik jika peneliti selanjutnya mengambil debat, teks berita, naskah drama sebagai subjek dari penelitian.

الملخص

نسأ لطفية أغوستينا، 2016. البحث الجامعي، تحليل أنواع البلاغية من الخطاب مايك بينس، قسم اللغة الإنجليزية وأدبها، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج.

الكلمات الرئيسية: نوع البلاغية، الخطاب السياسية.

أنواع البلاغية هي لغة مجازي في شكل كلمة واحدة أو عبارة واحدة. يمكن أن يكون تكرار الخاص، ترتيب أو عبارة ذات معنى الخاص ليس من المعنى الحقيقي للكلمة. أنواع البلاغية العكس يساعد في سهول المتكلمين والمستمعين لفهم دائما بما يتحدث عنه. وينقسم نوع من البلاغية إلى مخططات ومغارات.

يهدف هذا البحث إلى تحقق استخدام لأنواع البلاغية في الخطب الذي يلقيه مايك بينس. وقد حققت الباحثة في نوع اللغة البلاغية في الخطابين الأولين من بينس، لأن الباحثة تظن بأن الخطاب الأول يجب أن يكون مؤثرا لخلق أحسن التفسير عند الجمهور.

وأظهرت نتائج هذا البحث، أن 8 نتائج من النوع البلاغية التي تستجيب لأهداف هذا البحث. وجدت الباحثة البيانات هي 5 سجع، 3 أصوات، 1 أليثيرات، 14 أنافورا، 2 باريسون، 1 نقيض، 1 سؤال البلاغية، و 5 مجاز. مستنادا إلى ترتيب البلاغة المتكررة، يمكن أن يرى بأن أكثر من المتحدثين يستخدمون أنافورا في الخطاب. بهذا الواقع يهدف إلى تعاطف الجمهور، تحمل الجملة، وتخلق الجملة لا تنسى والتأكيد على الفكرة من خطابه.

ويساهم هذا البحث لطلاب والباحثين في المستقبل. ونتائج هذا البحث كمصدر للتعلم وتطبيق كيفية المتكلم جيدة. قد توسع هذا البحث معرفة تحليل المكاملة من النوع البلاغية لبحث التالي. سيكون الأفضل إذا استخدم الباحثين التالي نفس النظرية بهذا البحث، لأن هناك تقسيم واضح داخله. وعلاوة على ذلك، لا تظهر أنواع البلاغة فقط في لغة الإعلان والخطاب، ولكن أيضا في مجالات أخرى. وسيكون الأفضل إذا أخذ الباحث التالي من النقاش، والنص الإخباري، والنص المسرحي كموضوع للبحث.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Communication is the changing process to deliver idea, message, thought, and feeling to other people. Webster (1828) stated that communication is called as act or process of using words, sounds, signs, or behaviors to express your ideas, thoughts, feeling to someone else. By communication, people would easily understand what exactly other people thought. In addition, communication is also followed by expression, gestures, attitudes, and nonspecific responses of the speaker. Furthermore, many people use their language to attract people's attention in any events.

This era, communication is not only delivering the ideas, messages, thought, and feeling but also constructing meaning by its purposes. Communication is that explicit knowledge relies on a reservoir of implicit knowledge which the listener may, or may not, have in common with the speaker (Webb, 2008). By this reason, communication has important role to decide how people communicate effectively. Thus, public speaker becomes very important to hold communication by constructing good sentences. This case, the speaker tried to persuade the audiences to support the argumentations.

Rhetoric is a technique of language use how to speak effectively in public. It is a skill to persuade people attention about what the speaker said. King (2010) stated that rhetoric is persuasive art in language which is useful to build understanding in implicit meaning. Thus, most of public speakers have strategies to organize idea when they speak in public place. Especially for politicians, it can be a weapon to communicate with other people effectively and deliver thoughts appropriately. Moreover, politicians work hard to find the good way of speaking by constructing sentences clearly. Furthermore, this art is not only about speaking fluently but also for speaking which is brief, clear, makes sense and impressive. The politician should know how to organize the sentences with appropriate expressions of the context. The speaker uses rhetorical expression to impart the ideas in certain purposes like to persuade or to convince by their art to achieve the goal.

Study of rhetoric is about persuasion language which influences the listener to believe the idea of the speaker. Rhetoric is branch discourse analysis so this research also provide deep information about literal meaning of rhetorical figures analysis. Moreover, rhetorical studies are persuasion process which has an important role to construct meaning which has power to change what people believe and understand about what the speaker said. Here, the researcher focuses rhetoric on political domain. Political term is always interesting to be discussed in rhetorical aspect because political domain is never out of speech using rhetoric. Here, rhetoric is

useful to have interest of the audiences about the topic. As Mailloux (1989) stated that rhetoric is the political effectively of trope and argument in culture.

There are many divisions of rhetoric. First division is rhetorical devices. Rhetorical devices are figure of speech that diverges from normal construction to reach certain purpose. This division of rhetoric commonly focuses on speech and debate analysis. Speech object on rhetorical devices had been done by Zakiyah(2015), Hanim (2016). Moreover, there are rhetorical devices analyses on advertisement; there were done by Tom (1999) and Kubicova (2013).

The next is rhetorical strategies. Rhetorical strategies deal with persuasion theory in form of spoken language. According to Monroe (1970), this theory commonly bases on how the steps, attention, need, satisfaction, visualization and action in speech. This term is appropriate analysis on speech or debate as the object of research. There are many researches that had been discussed by researchers about rhetorical devices analysis on speech. They are Ni'am (2014), Hanim (2016). In other way, rhetorical strategies analysis on advertising had done by Deighton(1985).

The last is rhetorical figures analysis. Rhetorical figures is figurative language in form of single word or phrase. Rhetorical figures focuses on context beyond the literal meaning. King (2010) stated that rhetorical figures often used in advertising analysis to deliver influential message and increase consumer's elaboration. Furthermore, most of rhetorical figures analysis in the previous studies often uses

advertisement as object of the study such as researches that had been done by Karen (2006), King J(2010) Romanenko (2014), Baqir (2015). By the reason, previous researcher suggested to improve rhetorical figures analysis on other field.

Rhetorical figures often used in advertising language but this research takes speech as the subject. In many cases, rhetorical figures is quite important in life because the use of rhetorical figures is communication in term of persuasion language. Commonly, it aims to emphasize words exactly the point of the discourse, beautify the sentence by mentioning words with similar sound, and create enjoyable sound.

There are some reasons why the researcher takes two the political speeches as the data source. First, utterances of political speeches may persuade the audiences by ideological construction and it will be more compatible with rhetorical figures in catching meaning beyond the literal meaning. Second, political speeches indicate power relation which proves dominance of the situation in the events. Third, these speeches consist of many persuading sentences.

The researcher takes Mike Pence's speeches as the subject of the study because Pence as a vice president has important role in society especially in United States. By this reason Pence's speeches are potential to be analyzed in term of rhetorical figures. Moreover, he was a governor who had done a spectacular job and great political achievement in the state of Indiana. Pence is a person who is the

second-respected person after the president. By his important role in politics, he would be full of readiness in using rhetoric in his speech. As a vice president in the country, he needs to grab more attention of the audience for supporting really good system of the country.

This present study, the researcher aims to explore the use of rhetorical figures of Mike Pence as vice president of United States. Here, there are two speeches are observed by the researcher. First speech was delivered in 44th annual event “March for life” in Washington. Here, Vice President Pence became the highest-ranking government official to speak at the anti-abortion march and rally. Pence touted President Trump's commitment to promoting an anti-abortion agenda and nominating an anti-abortion Supreme Court justice. This event aims to provide all Americans with a place to testify the beauty of life without abortion. Second, Mike Pence’s speech is in annual gathering of the pro-Israel lobby group AIPAC in Washington D.C on March 26, 2017. The most important of this organization is promoting US-Israel alliance.

There are some previous studies that have been done by scholars in the similar topic of this research. Hanim (2016) who did research under the title “Rhetorical Devices of David Cameron’s Speeches is about The Polemic of Scottish Independence. The study is about investigating rhetorical devices made by David Cameron in his speeches, explaining how rhetorical devices used in those speeches. Different with present research, Hanim used theory proposed by Jones and Peceei’s

theory (2004). The result of the study found five kinds of rhetorical devices. There are 19 devices found in the data. In addition, the microstructure of rhetorical devices showed the use of high and low intonation of the speech.

Second, Baqir (2015) investigated “Rhetorical figures used in I phone 6 Launch and Unpacked Samsung Galaxy S6 .This study is about comparative analysis of rhetorical figures between two advertisements. Same with the present research, Baqir used theory proposed by Edward F. McQuarrie and David Glen Mick (1996). In the other hand, this present research has different subject from the previous study; spoken form which is speech.

The present study, researcher investigates “Rhetorical Figures Made by Mike Pence’s speeches. Commonly, Rhetorical figures is used to analyze language of advertising language, “newly available content analyses have demonstrated the pervasiveness of figuration in the language of advertising” (McQuarrie,Mick, 1996). Rhetorical figures used by Mike Pence prove that politician with strong power has ability to persuade the audience to stay focus in his speech. Thus, this study will have new finding about rhetorical figure which is used to analyze speech by Discourse Analysis perspective as the framework of this study. The study is different object and perspective from previous research. The aim of this study is provide understanding for students to consider kinds of rhetorical figures and how the rhetorical phenomenon is exist in speeches. Most of audiences give good impression of the speaker, sometimes they forget to pay attention to the manner and how the way

speaker have sound good for hearer. By using rhetorical figures in speaking, it will organize sentence better for emphasizing the idea to draw the attention and evoke strong feeling and impression of the audience. It can influence the personal ability about using proper diction in speaking for persuading people. In addition, deep understanding in rhetorical knowledge can increase the awareness and confident in life because the usage of language production has persuasion style.

1.2 Research Question

- How are the rhetorical figures used by Mike Pence in his speeches?

1.3 Objective of the research

After having the research problem, this study aims to describe rhetorical figures used by Mike Pence.

1.4 Significance of the study

This study is expected to give theoretical and practical contribution of the study about rhetorical figures. Theoretically, the findings of the study can be the using of rhetorical figures applied in speech context in written form. It can enlarge the reader's views on rhetorical figures and open new insight using rhetorical figures in speech analysis.

Practically, the researcher expects that this research can be useful for the learners to provide information especially in rhetorical figures. Actually, the research will be useful for anyone especially orators who wants to be good public speaker. Rhetorical figures can influence the personal ability about using proper diction in speaking. In addition, deep understanding in rhetorical knowledge can increase the awareness and confident in life because the usage of language production has persuasion style.

1.5 Scope and Delimitation

Focus of this study is investigating the rhetorical figures used by Mike Pence in his two speeches after he became a vice president. They are “March for life” delivered on 27 January 2017 in Washington DC, “Speech in AIPAC (The American Israel Public Affairs). The researcher used rhetorical figures theory proposed by Edward F. McQuarrie and David Glen Mick (1996). This theory is applied in this research because more simple and able to cover the data. By this theory, it serves clear understanding about the divisions and figuration of rhetorical figures in the context.

Besides that, the researcher only investigates types and how rhetorical figures are used. This may prevent the researcher to produce more result and complete data. Moreover, the researcher doesn’t expand the data by stressing and

accent of the speaker. Moreover, it is difficult to get the data in direct place with recording it, thus the researcher gets the data from YouTube to be analyzed.

1.6 Definitions of key terms

- Discourse Analysis is analysis of language beyond the sentence by considering stretches of text, spoken or written.
- Rhetorical figures are figurative language in relation form of a word or phrase.
- Political Speech is any discussion about social issues related with the government.

1.7 Research Method

Research methods provide information about research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis. They are processed as follows:

1.7.1 Research Design

The study uses descriptive qualitative approach. It is because the researcher describes rhetorical figures existing in Pence's speech. It is theoretically answer those questions about how Mike Pence used rhetorical figures in his speeches. According to Hancock (2002) qualitative research is developing social phenomena to understand the people. Here, the researcher expects to understand deeply in analyzing data. The

study investigates the data based on Edward F. McQuarrie and David Glen Mick (1996). The researcher aims to enlarge the analysis about rhetorical figures in spoken form.

1.7.2 Data Source

Data source of this research is speeches made by Mike Pence. Concerning with the topic of analysis, the data of this research are 16 figures in first speech by the title “March for life”, and 16 figures in second speech by the title *the annual gathering of the pro-Israel lobby group AIPAC*. These two speeches are potential data for this research in term of rhetorical figures because these consist of political intention which has persuasive language. In case, the researcher chose these two speech which are 2 beginning speeches that was delivered after becoming a vice president with some reasons. First, Pence has many experiences in delivering speech as influential person in politics. So, his beginning speeches are potential for creating mental image of good impression. Second, these two speeches indicate the good proof about his capability in leading the country. Therefore, the researcher takes two speeches to be the data source because both can provide good finding of rhetorical figures. The researcher expects that the data are categorized as potential data because the data consist of explanation about his progress and impression toward the country.

The research will be spoken form of speech but the researcher uses transcription to be analyzed. These speeches are taken from youtube.com and official website. Here, the researcher takes two Pence's speeches to know how Pence defends the trust of the audiences to support him in leading the country. They are "March for life" delivered on 27 January 2017 in Washington DC, and "Speech in AIPAC (The American Israel Public Affairs) which have good political intention as the data.

1.7.3 Data Collection

The data of this research are collected by the following steps in qualitative. First, the researcher search the video verse from YouTube then download it. Second, the researcher search the transcription of the speeches to make sure the transcription and the video are same. Third, the researcher identified sentences which contain of each paragraph use theory proposed by Edward F. McQuarrie and David Glen Mick (1996) into scheme and trope. Fourth, the researcher categorized the data into rhetorical operation (repetition, reversal, substitution and destabilization). Next, the researcher classified the divisions of each rhetorical operation such as rhyme, chime, alliteration, anaphora, epistrophe, epanalepsis, anadiplosis, antimetabole, antithesis etc. it is based on the rhetorical figures in these speeches.

1.7.4 Data Analysis

There are some steps to analyze the data. Firstly, researcher reads again and again to get deep understanding about the text in transcript from official website. Secondly, the researcher recheck grouping the division of rhetorical operation such as rhyme, chime, alliteration, anaphora, epistrophe, epanalepsisect. Thirdly, the researcher explained the context of data by identifying background knowledge behind the speeches. The next, the researcher explained the rhetorical figures usage based on the context and clarify the aims of speaker using rhetorical figures. Then, the researcher reread the analysis of the data to make sure the analysis is correct. The final step, the researcher drew the conclusion of this study based on the results.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Rhetoric

Rhetoric is a technique of language use how to speak effectively in public. It occurs with good basic of knowledge in public speaking. Thus, it is skill to persuade the people to have attention and correct what the speaker said. Nowadays, politic become the most striking domain in rhetorical usage. Here, politicians always try to persuade the other people to trust them. Moreover, politicians work hard to find the good way of speaking by construct the sentence. It can be a weapon to communicate with other people effectively, deliver the point of view of the speaker.

Hendrikus (1991) and Joas and Olmested (2006) also argued about rhetoric, Hendrikus (1991:14) stated that rhetoric is art to speak well which is reached from talent and technique. This art is not only about speaking fluently but also for speaking which is brief, clear, make sense and impressed. While Joas and Olmested (2006:2-3) stated that rhetoric can be very well theorized in strong sense that specific principles can provide with the direction for inquiring into thought and persuasion. Rhetoric became a central to the political, educational, and poetic activities of historically specific periods, using formulations of such rhetorical concepts as ethos, pathos,

topic, style, conversation, and decorum to illuminate the social practice of using rhetorical strategies to influence attitudes, beliefs and actions.

In the art of rhetoric Aristotle defined rhetoric as “the faculty of observing in any given case the available means of persuasion.” According to St. Augustine in Booth (2004:6), rhetoric is the art of fully expression, persuasive, and truths as consequence of the deeply thought. The orator uses rhetorical expression to impart the ideas in certain purposes like to persuade or to convince. Rhetoric makes us easier to have the best choice to construct argument by imagination.

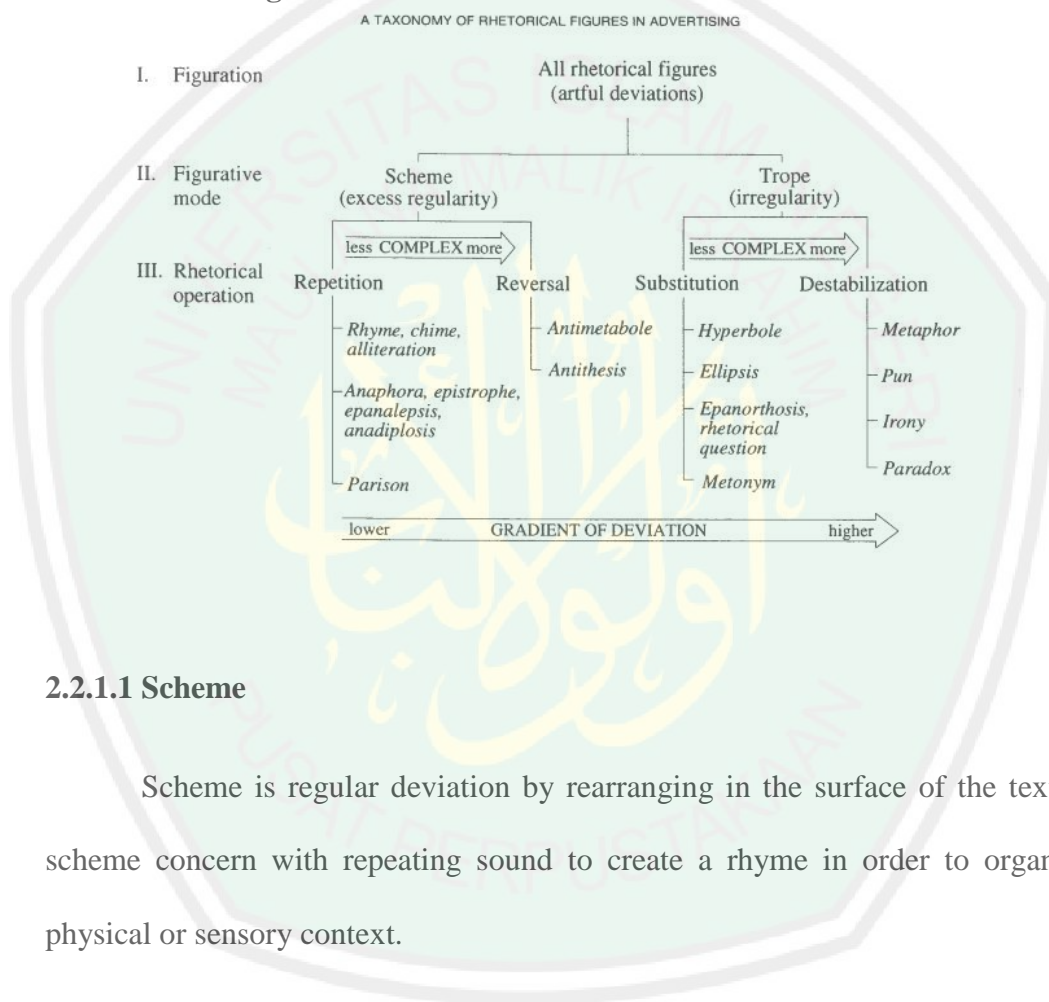
2.2 Rhetorical Figures

Rhetorical figures are one of devices in rhetoric. It is occur when the speaker is persuading the reader or listeners. In addition, rhetoric is not only as decoration in language but also as a power to get responses from audiences. Rhetorical figures are commonly appearing in advertising language. The purpose of this research is contribute richer understanding about rhetorical figures.

There are some theories about rhetorical figures with unclear reference and not understandable theories. The researcher also found old rhetorical figures theory proposed by Roland Barthes. By this reason, the researcher analyze the data refers to the rhetorical figures proposed by Edward F. McQuarrie and David Glen Mick (1996) because it is the newest theory and more understandable theory than the others. They

developed a framework to classifying the rhetorical figures modes by schemes and tropes. Then they distinguish four parts of rhetorical operations, two schematic operation divided into “repetition and reversal” and two tropic operation divided into “substitution and destabilization”.

2.2.1 Mode of figuration



2.2.1.1 Scheme

Scheme is regular deviation by rearranging in the surface of the text. Here, scheme concern with repeating sound to create a rhyme in order to organize the physical or sensory context.

- **Repetition**

Repetition is repeating sound in combining word without changing the meaning of the element. It concern about the figure of rhyme, chime, alliteration, anaphora, epistrophe, epanalepsis, anadiplosis and parison.

- a. **Rhyme** : a popular literary device in which the repetition of the same or similar sounds occurs in two or more words, usually at the end of lines in poems or songs. In a rhyme in English, the vowel sounds in the stressed syllables are matching, while the preceding consonant sound does not match. The consonants after the stressed syllables must match as well. For example, the words “gaining” and “straining” rhyme words in English because they start with different consonant sounds, but the first stressed vowel is identical, as is the rest of the word. Example: *the biggest, the richest, the tallest, the smallest*. These words have similar rhyme in the end of sound (-est).
- b. **Chime** : A repetition occur in a phrase in begin sound of 2 words. This figures found in many cases because the repetition is very common. Example: *this thing*. The examination has the same sound (-thi) in the beginning of words. It is common figures that appears in sentences.
- c. **Alliteration**: A repetition between words occurs in the same first consonant sound. It is not only repetition in the poetry but also in the speech, debate and another form. Example: *a big, brown, baby bear*. These

examples have same consonant (b-) in the beginning of words. It creates alliteration in utterance properly as rhetorical figures.

- d. **Anaphora:** A repetition of words occurs in the beginning of phrases.

Figure of repetition that occurs when the first word or set of words in one sentence, clause, or phrase is/are repeated at or very near the beginning of successive sentences, clauses, or phrases; repetition of the initial word(s) over successive phrases or clauses. Example: *That my heart has been troubled, that I have not sought this nomination, that I could not seek it in good conscience, that I would not seek it in honest self-appraisal, is not to say that I value it the less. Rather, it is that I revere the office of the Presidency of the United States."* The underline examples provide the understanding about anaphora which occurs repetition (that I) in beginning of these phrases.

- e. **Epistrophe:** A repetition of words in the end of phrases. Epistrophe is a stylistic device that can be defined as the repetition of phrases or words at the end of the clauses or sentences. Example: *Scarcity and want shall shun **you**, Ceres' blessing so is on **you**.*" Here, word "you" mentions twice in the end of two phrases. Bold words are clearly epistrophe's style. It creates better sentence because it creates almost similarities as proverb.

- f. **Epanalepsis:** Figure of emphasis in which the same word or words both begin(s) and end(s) a phrase, clause, or sentence; beginning and ending a phrase or clause with the same word or words. Example: *"Nothing is*

worse than doing nothing." The underline words "nothing" are exist in the beginning and the end of the sentence. It is the word choice called by epanalepsis.

g. **Anadiplosis:** Figure of repetition that occurs when the last word or terms in one sentence, clause, or phrase are repeated at or very near the beginning of the next sentence, clause, or phrase. Examples: *When we win, we win big. I had a problem, and my problem was getting bigger by the minute.* Here, the underline shows anadiplosis because the word "win" and the second sentence "problem" repeat twice very close in a sentence.

- **Parison:** A rhetorical term for corresponding structure in a series of phrases, clauses, or sentences-adjective to adjective, noun to noun and so on. In grammatical, parison is a type of parallel or correlative structure. Thus, this figure is memorable style in rhetoric commonly used in advertising slogan for products.

Example: *"The louder he talked of his honor, the faster we counted our spoons."*

(Ralph Waldo Emerson, "Worship")

Everything you want, nothing you don't."

(slogan for Nissan automobiles)

Here, in these example there are similarities in sound and word choice that makes the beautiful sentence clearly engage with the meaning. In the first example word “louder” has similar pronunciation as “honor, faster”. It is similar rhyme (-r) in the end of word but it can be match with the meaning.

- **Reversal**

Reversal is deviation with mirror formula of one another in the expression. It focuses on antimetabole and antithesis.

- Antimetabole:** a figure of speech in which words or clauses from the first half of a sentence are repeated in the second half of the sentence in reverse order. In addition, It is a literary and rhetorical device in which a phrase or sentence is repeated, but in reverse order. Writers or speakers use antimetabole for effect-calling attention to the words, or demonstrating that reality is not always what it seems by using the reversal of words. Example: *You like it, it likes you*. The example shows the word “you” repeats in the beginning of the first phrase and the end of second phrase.
- Antithesis:** Binary opposition occur in a sentence. Antithesis, literal meaning opposite, is a rhetorical device in which two opposite ideas are put together in a sentence to achieve a contrasting effect. Antithesis

emphasizes the idea of contrast by parallel structures of the contrasted phrases or clauses, i.e. the structures of phrases and clauses are similar in order to draw the attention of the listeners or readers Example: *My mom and dad*. In the example, mom is opposite of dad.

2.2.1.2 Trope

According to McQuarrie and Mick (1996). Trope is ordinary deviation of word which is contain excessive irregularity. Thus, tropes is the text related with semantic and background knowledge which is concerned with the meaning.

- **Substitution**

Substitution is a simple trope which might be special adjustment by the listener in order to understand the context of the text. It consists of hyperbole, elipsis, epanorthosis, rhetorical question, and metonymy.

- a. **Hyperbole:** deliberate exaggeration of a person, thing, quality, event to emphasize a point external to the object of exaggeration; intentional exaggeration for rhetorical effect. According to Merriam Webster, hyperbole is language that describes something as better or worse than it really is. It means that the language try to create impression more than the reality. Example: *Her mistakes are as large as the mountain*.

- b. **Elipsis:** Omission that has to be supplied by listener or reader. Thus, it is omission of words that are mutually understood and thus unnecessary. This type of ellipsis usually can be understood by listener because of the parallel structure. Example: I will go to Jakarta on Monday, my sister on Wednesday. Here, the example shows that the listener will understand about the statement of the second phrase "*my sister on Wednesday*" because it has parallel meaning from the first phrase "*I will go to Jakarta on Monday*".
- c. **Epanorthosis:** It is a figure of speech that signifies emphatic word replacement. It is about emphasizing word in the next phrase. Example: *she told about how poor you.yeah..you!* in the example, Epanorthosis found in the word "*yeah..you!*"
- d. **Rhetorical Question:** Asking just for effect to emphasize on some point discussed with no real answer expect. It is a question that the speaker asks without expecting an answer from the audience. The question might be one that does not have an answer. It might also be one that has an obvious answer but you have asked the question to make a point, to persuade or for some effect. Example: *Do you want to be success in this world?* This example shows that from the rhetorical question the audiences do not need to answer the question because everybody already know that anyone wants to be success.

- e. **Metonymy**: Changing of a word that can represent something broader.

Example: *England should be silent.*

- f. Here, the sentence “England” does not mean all the people of the country.

It might be just the government or several people who related with the conversation.

- **Destabilization**

Destabilization is complex trope. It has multiple and unspecific meaning in the expression. Destabilization consists of metaphor, pun, irony, and paradox.

- a. **Metaphor**: A figure of speech which makes an implicit, implied or hidden comparison between two things that are unrelated but share some common characteristic. It can make the speaker keeping in touch with each other.

Example: *Time is a thief.* The example emphasizes that time is very important for life. It means do not waste time if you won't be lost golden time.

- b. **Pun**: A play on words, either on different senses of the same word or on the similar sense or sound of different words. It creates ambiguous meaning that makes the audience think what beyond the sentence

Example: *Time flies like an arrow.* Example of this pun is ambiguous sentence that needs more analysis base on the speaker background.

- c. **Irony:** A statement that means the opposite of what is said. It is a figure of speech which has different from the actual meaning of the words. It may also be a situation that may end up in quite a different way than what is generally anticipated. In simple words, it is a difference between the appearance and the reality. Example: *Oh great! You broke my cycle.* The example describes the speaker is annoyed because someone broke the cycle but the sentence uses word “oh..great!”.
- d. **Paradox:** Statement that appears to be self-contradictory or silly. It is a statement or proposition that, despite sound (or apparently sound) reasoning from acceptable premises, leads to a conclusion that seems senseless, logically unacceptable, or self-contradictory.

2.3 Previous Studies

The previous studies which concerned on rhetoric field was done by Hanim(2016). She investigated about “Rhetorical Devices analysis on Glenn Beck’s speech in Conservative Political Action Conference 2016. In this study, the researcher used the theory of Jones and Peceei (2004) compare with Critical Discourse Analysis by Van Dick. The result of the study found five kinds of rhetorical devices. There are 19 devices found in the data. In addition, the microstructure of rhetorical devices showed the use of high and low intonation of the speech.

The other relevant research was done by Baqir (2015). He concerned about Rhetorical figures used in the phone 6 launch and unpacked Samsung Galaxy S6. This research is about the comparison formula of rhetorical figures used in both of the advertisements. It also used Discourse Analysis to analyze the data. This study, the researcher uses rhetorical figures theory by Edward F. McQuarrie and David Glen Mick (1996). In this case, the researcher compared between 2 languages of advertisements in rhetorical figures field.

This present research is “Rhetorical Figures Made by Mike Pence in his speeches. It identifies what kinds of rhetorical figures made by Mike Pence in two events. Actually, rhetorical figures field commonly used in advertising language but in this research will be speech as subject of the study. Moreover, this research is totally different from previous studies in the object and representation of rhetorical figures analysis on spoken language. It proposed by Edward F. McQuarrie and David Glen Mick (1996) in the field of Critical Discourse Analysis.

This study uses rhetorical figures proposed by Edward F. McQuarrie and David Glen Mick (1996) as same as previous study because this theory is more complete than the others. It is divided into 2, scheme and trope. “Scheme is a deviation from ordinary pattern or arrangement of words” (Corbett, 1965). “Trope is a deviation from the ordinary and principal signification of a word” (Corbett, 1965). Scheme is divided by 2 aspects, they are repetition and reversal. Trope is divided by 2 divisions, they are substitution and destabilization.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter aims to present research finding of rhetorical figures used by Mike Pence in his speeches which is the theory proposed by McQuarrie and Mick (1994) and the discussion of the research. It provides information about rhetorical figures applied in Mike Pence's speeches as the subject of this research because it is new finding about rhetorical figures in term of spoken language.

3.1 Research Findings

The subjects of this research are the utterances of Mike Pence's speeches. The data findings contain 16 data in the first speech of the event "March for Life" on 2017, 16 data in the second speech of the AIPAC event in various rhetorical figures. In analyzing data, the researcher classified the data into 8 kinds of rhetorical figures that is found in these speeches. They are rhyme, chime, anaphora and parison in the term of repetition, antithesis as reversal operation, rhetorical question as substitution operation, and metaphor as destabilization. The form of coding is provided as datum 1, datum 2, datum 3 and so forth base on the sequence of rhetorical figures. Every speech provided in the form of code as S1 for speech one or first speech in "March for Life" event, and S2 for speech two or second speech in AIPAC event. Each data provides the context of speech which is delivered by the speaker.

3.1.1 Rhyme

Rhyme is a popular literary device in which the repetition of the same or similar sounds occurs in two or more words, usually at the end of lines in poems or songs. In a rhyme in English, the vowel sounds in the stressed syllables are matching, while the preceding consonant sound does not match. Here, the researcher found 1 rhyme in the first speech and 4 rhyme in second speech as follows:

Datum 1

He showed his beliefs about the implementation of a better life by the approach made by his mother and daughter, grandmother and granddaughter because the relationship is very close and it can affect the psychological condition each other. Here, the relationship of mother and daughter is categorized as a comfortable relationship and is expected to defeat the despair in a problem faced by teenagers in particular to prevent abortion activities. The speaker delivered the solution by his statement.

“And life is winning through the quiet counsels between mothers and daughters, grandmothers and granddaughters, between friends across kitchen tables, and over coffee at college campuses.”(S1)

The underlined shows rhyme in two phrases in the words “mothers and daughters” and “grandmothers and granddaughters”. This case, repetition occurs in the end of words (-ers). The sentence means to emphasize words about close relation

between each family. Here, family means aspects that can influence the quality of life. As we know that family are the principal people in our life in the first place. In addition, the speaker aims to beautify the sentence by mentioning 2 words which have similar sound. It also creates enjoyable sound for the audiences to stay focus on the topic.

Datum 2

Pence tries to present his argument about the personality of David Friedman as an ambassador who gives full support to the relationship and friendship that will be stronger after he was sworn in as ambassador. He tried to show that the friendship of America and Israel is strong enough by using the rhyme order.

“David is an unabashed advocate for a stronger Israel-America relationship and our friendship will be stronger after he gets sworn in as ambassador”. (S2)

Rhyme found in the underlined words because there is repetition in the words “relationship and our friendship”. Here, rhyme (-ship) mentions twice. The sentence aims to make relation between Israel and America is intimate by the word “friendship”. Thus, it provides the understanding that both of country often make bilateral cooperation. It has strong definition that the friendship between Israel-America is full of sympathy to support each other. Here, the speaker creates very good impression about the relation between two countries because those words has

strong meaning about great contiguity. Here, “relationship and friendship” have similar context meaning which strengthen each other in relation.

Datum 3

Pence tried to show the problem about the responsibilities and commitments of the president of Trump greatly to the last peace in the Middle East. Here, he speaker argued that the president was very supportive of the peace movement in the Middle East.

“President Trump is committed to forging a last peace in the Middle East.”(S2)

The researcher found Rhyme occur in the word “peace and east” whether these have different letters but ending of sounds are same (-ace, -east). The sentence emphasize that president trump do organize about the peaceful in the Middle East. It provides understanding that Mr. Trump cares about peace in the international negotiation. In this case, the speaker showed the struggle faced by President Trump because in those two words makes clear in explaining the result of the action. Moreover, this rhyme completes the sentence by enjoyable sound.

Datum 4

The speaker tried to convince the audience that the president will not compromise the salvation of the Israelite Israel because Israel has become an

influential country in the world. By this statement, Pence argued that the president will not take the slightest risk of Israel's safety

And while there will undoubtedly have to be compromises, I can assure you all President Trump will never compromise the safety and security of the Jewish State of Israel. (S2)

Rhyme in this sentence occurs in the underlined words “safety and security” that have similar sound /ty/ in the end of the words. The use of repetition aims to create emphasizing about how the president United States is really care about safety and security of the Jewish State of Israel. It indicates that Mr. President has good relationship with Israel. The rhyme represented President Trump really accentuate about the Jewish people of Israel by mentioning about protection “safety and security”. The speaker try to beautify the utterance to attract people attention about the topic.

Datum 5

Pence tried to explain that the president has fought hard to restore the military, restoring the arsenal of democracy, provide our soldiers etc. Here, the speaker provides information toward the condition of the country. It indicates that the previous state was not good condition.

In fact, my fellow Americans, we have a president who is already busy rebuilding our military, restoring the arsenal of democracy and we will, once again, provide our soldiers, sailors, airmen, Marines and coast guard with the resources and training they need to accomplish their mission, protect our families and defend our allies.(S2)

The underlined in paragraph above indicates rhyme in twice between words “soldiers and sailors”, and words “families and allies”. Those has unique pronunciation in the ending sound /-rs/ in the first phrase, and sound /-ies/ in the second phrase. Here, the similar ending sound makes the sentence in rhyme order. In the first phrase between words “soldiers and sailors” aims to emphasize in mentioning ammunition of security. It indicates big American support for Israel. Alliteration second phrase in words “families and allies” aims to create good impression about the important to keep the families and defend allies. The speaker emphasized the opposition meaning between two words.

3.1.2 Chime

Chime is repetition of begin sound between two words. It is commonly appear in text to beautify the sentence and create beautiful pronunciation in speaking. It also make better diction of the text. The researcher found 3 data of chime in the first speech. They are:

Datum 6

The speaker tried to explain that centuries ago the founder wrote history about anti-abortion to be understood and remembered by the whole generation. Moreover, pence indicated that the founders are very meritorious.

More than two-hundred and forty years ago, our Founders wrote words that have echoed through the ages.(S1)

This sentence has similar sound in the begin sound /wro-/ and /wo/ in underlined words. The pronunciation is almost same. It makes the audience being ready in listening the speech because it is improvement of the speaker how to arrange sentence well. By this reason, this part has enjoyable sound. In addition, the speaker tried to attract the attention of the audiences by saying similar sound of words.

Datum 7

The researcher emphasize the point of the founder's quotation about truth with self-evidence among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness. Moreover, the speaker tried to create new hope for the audience's life.

They declared “these truths to be self-evident.” That we are, all of us, “endowed by our Creator with certain unalienable rights,” and “that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness.” (S1)

Chime is categorized in the underlined words “life liberty”. They have similar in beginning sound /lai:/. It indicates repetition sound that creates enjoyable sound. It is match sound in mentioning chronological. By this reason, this sentence is in chime order. The speaker can arrange well similar sound in beginning of sentence as chime.

Datum 8

Pence argued that the Supreme Court did not agree on the quotation. He tried to point the idea that different generations had different ideas in facing problem. In addition, speaker stated the sentence to opposing the idea before that sentence.

Forty-four years ago, our Supreme Court turned away from the first of these timeless ideals.(S1)

The underlined words “these timeless” is chime order because they have similar sound in the beginning /th-/./ti-/./ This case shows that the characters should not be exactly same but it is chime order because it is similar pronunciation. It creates enjoyable sound for the audience. In this case, the speaker emphasized the

time of the story and grab the attention to stay focus on the topic. In addition, this chime order can beautify the sentence by stating similar consonant words.

3.1.3 Alliteration

Alliteration is a repetition occurs in the beginning of words in the first consonant sound. According to British dictionary, alliteration is repetition of the same consonant or a vowel. Commonly, alliteration aims to beautify the sentence so it creates enjoyable sound. The researcher found 1 data of alliteration order as follows:

Datum 9

Pence explained the reason about how the government cooperates with the congress to resolve this issue in Mexico. Especially stopping the provider of abortion funding, so the government shifts funds from foreign aid from funding organizations that promote or perform abortions worldwide to women's health services in America.

That's why this administration will work with the Congress to end taxpayer funding of abortion and of abortion providers, and we will devote those resources to healthcare services for women across America.

Alliteration in the sentence occurs in the beginning of underlined words “will work with”. Here, the beginning of consonant sounds are same. It creates memorable sound and emphasize the idea of the next phrase. It indicates that the

Congress is very important to solve abortion problem. In addition, alliteration brings effective situation to express the idea of speech.

3.1.4 Anaphora

Anaphora is a repetition of words occurs in the beginning of phrases (McQuarrie and Mick, 1996). Figure of repetition that occurs when the first word or set of

words in one sentence, clause, or phrase is/are repeated at or very near the beginning of successive sentences, clauses, or phrases; repetition of the initial word(s) over successive phrases or clauses. The researcher found 14 data of anaphora order, 9 data in the first speech and 5 in the second speech.

Datum 10

In the beginning of Mike Pence speech entitle “March for life”, the sentence is opening of the speech which is common usage almost all of speeches. He gave nice greeting for his wife, his daughter and Mr. President who attend the event.

“Thank you Karen and Charlotte, and thank all of you on behalf of press. Donald Trump, my wife Karen, and my daughter Charlotte.”(S2)

This datum is classified as anaphora. It can be seen a repetition of the underlined word “my”. In this case, the repetition creates impression that Pence has

good personality, respect and capability as influential person in the country. By mentioning one by one the member of family, it proves that the speaker is very humble and respect to his family. He put his family as important thing to be mentioned. Little thing that speakers stated is also a benchmark of capability leading the country. Moreover, it shows the respect of the speaker to the audiences, the president, his wife and his daughter.

Datum 11

Pence presented welcoming to the all audiences who attend the event. He was happy to follow the annual event because he never attend the same event more than once.

I'd like to welcome you all to Washington DC for the 44th annual March for life. It's a good day. It's the best day I've ever seen for the March for life, in more ways than one.(S2)

In this part, the researcher found anaphora in the word “It’s”. Here, it repeats twice in the beginning of sentences. It represents anaphora to emphasize the special day that everyone wait for. Here, the speaker tried to grab the attention of the audiences by mentioning the situation and his feeling at that time. Moreover, this anaphora shows how important the event for the speaker that he had never seen before. The statement represents the big grateful of the speaker in attending the event.

Datum 12

Pence showed his politeness to say humble stand in front of the people as vice president. He was much honored to attend this historic annual event.

"I am deeply humbled to stand before you today. I am deeply humbled to be the first vice president of United States to ever have the privilege to attend this historic event".(S1)

The underlined phrase "I'm deeply humbled to" is defined as anaphora because the phrase is repeated twice in the beginning of sentences. It shows that phrase also clearly stated to grab the attention of the audiences. In this case, it can build good impression about the audience that the speaker has good personality as vice president in the country. By this anaphora order, the speaker proves that he's a humble person to say that words "I'm deeply humbled to" in twice.

Datum 13

Pence expressed his gratitude to the people who have come to the event with the support of ideas and sincerity for the success of the event by giving love to women and children in the country.

"President Trump actually asked me to be here today to thank all of you for your support and for your stand for life and for your compassion for the women and children of this nation".(S1)

The researcher found anaphora order in the underlined words “for your” because it repeats twice in the beginning of two phrases. The researcher aims to emphasize the ownership of support and the reason of the great event. Words “for your” shows that the speaker is very kind and humble. It aims to attract the audience about his thanks. It can be seen in the phrase before the repetition. Moreover, the speaker try to create good impression to the audiences to make better relationship by saying thanks.

Datum 14

Pence emphasized his argument that Mr. President has a lot of contribution for America’s welfare. President did hard effort to make America great again by his great progress.

His vision, his energy, and his optimism are boundless, and I know he will make America great again.(S1)

In this case, the underlined words “his” repeat three times in the beginning of phrases. It creates anaphora order refers to Mr. President who has really important role for America. It shows that the speaker is respect with Mr. President. It clearly mentioning how important the need from Mr. President for great America. The anaphora shows that the person who is mentioned has power in his hand. Moreover, the repetition creates good impression of Mr. President’s effort for America great again because in the sentence

Datum 15

The data showed that Pence argued the humanity value of society judged by how vulnerable, weak and flawed creatures are born in the country. He tried to deliver his opinion by stating this sentence.

“You know I’ve long believed that a society can be judged by how we care for its most vulnerable, the aged, the infirm, the disabled, and the unborn”.(S1)

The researcher found anaphora in underlined words “the” in the beginning of noun phrases. It emphasizes what its mention in the sentence. It creates enjoyable sound for the audiences. Thus, the sentence sounds good with the emphasizing word “the”. The speaker created clear sentence in the noun phrases by mentioning those things.

Datum 16

The speaker presented the common general truth about the influence of advance of science for human life in many aspects.

Life is winning through the steady advance of science that illuminates when life begins, more and more, every day.(S1)

Anaphora appears in the sentence in the underlined words “more and more”. It indicates the important part of speech that will influence American’s life. Words “more” repeats twice to make pressing purpose of the sentence. Moreover, It aims to

emphasize the sentence about life will be so much better by advance science improvement that influence prosperity of American. Here, the speaker tried to create good atmosphere in the situation by beautifying the sentence. It provides enjoyable sound in the end of the sentence.

Datum 17

The speaker stated thanks to all who give contribution and be nice people who love women and children. And he's grateful for the people who help him struggle for better America.

"On behalf of the President of the United States and my little family we thank you for your stand for life. We thank you for your compassion. We thank you for your love for the women and children of America".(S1)

The researcher identified the word "we thank you for" as anaphora because it repeats twice in the beginning of sentences. Here, the speaker aims to deliver his big thanks to American about their compassion and love for the other woman and children in America. The speaker tried to make good impression and show humbleness for the audiences by saying thanks. Moreover, the speaker appreciates to the audiences and all American who support the event. By the anaphora order, the speaker can mention the points of speech clearly about the American compassion and love.

Datum 18

Pence tried to deliver the message and hope about the better America for them and their descendants. He needed people to help him to restore the culture. As a closing of first speech “March for Life”, he stated thanks and pray.

“And be assured, be assured, that along with you, we will not grow weary, we will not rest until we restore a culture of life in America for ourselves and our posterity. Thank you and God bless you”. (S1)

Anaphora order found in the underlined words “be assured” which is repeated twice in the beginning of sentence. It aims to grab the attention of the audiences that can refresh for the next topic. It is emphasizing the idea to build trust of the audiences. It aims to grab the attention of the audiences to stay focus on the topic of the speech. The second anaphora in the sentence is in the word “we will not”. It repeats twice in the beginning of 2 phrases. It convinces the audiences about not to grow weary with all their fears. This part shows that the speaker has big optimist about the country. The speaker tried to open the awareness of the audiences by showing the implicit possible situation. In other hand, the speaker build the spirit by stating disagreement about the situation.

Datum 19

Nowadays, the Israel becomes a strong country which is awed the world by their strong character and the hard struggle for their life. In this case, Israel is an independent state in all spots including the military aspect.

Now, since its founding, the Israeli people have awed the world with their strength of will and their strength of character and at all times in war and in peace, the Jewish people have held their heads high.(S2)

Phrase “their strength of” is anaphora order because that phrase repeats twice. It aims to clearly mention about the next word. It provides the understanding about how Israeli people are influential in the world and how they have awed the world. By this anaphora, the sentence is clearly stated in mentioning that the Israeli has big strength of will and character. The speaker convinced the audiences by mentioning the point of what the Israeli people have awed. In addition, he tried to explain the reality that America and Israel have good relationship as great country in the world.

Datum 20

Here, the speakers tried to describe the situation of cruelty of the Holocaust.

“All those around him were taken away one-by-one never to return and then he stopped.(S2)

Anaphora is clearly exist in this sentence in the underlined words “one”. It repeats twice in the phrase “one by one”. It stated to emphasize the idea of regularly accounting of people. The speaker tried to deliver strong message about those people were taken. By the word “one by one”, it shows little hyperbole condition about the topic. Moreover, this anaphora aims to create enjoyable sound and appropriate diction in the sentence.

Datum 21

Pence tried to convince the audience by the sentence below. He built confidence of the audience with moral support as the statement have said.

“For I know the plans I have for you, plans to prosper you and not to harm you, plans to give you hope and a future”. (S2)

The researcher found anaphora in the underlined words “plans to”. It repeats twice in the beginning of two sentences. Although the anaphora one another are separated but it is anaphora order because the words are still in the same sentence. The anaphora aims to explain the phrase before as mentioned by the speaker. In addition, the speaker made a good impression that he is really care about American prosperity in the future by stating words “plans to” twice to make better understanding. Here, the speaker tried to point one by one to make clearer sentence.

Datum 22

The speaker tried to unite the audience spirit for better life. Moreover, he wanted to burn the spirit to build the bright future.

That our bond is unbreakable and our future is bright.(S2)

Anaphora appears in this datum by the word “our”. It repeats twice in the beginning of two phrases. It aims to emphasize belonging of the American fate. Moreover, it convinces the audiences about unbreakable bond and bright future. This part, the speaker tries to build power and good mindset to the audiences. It indicates positive thought of the speaker in the word “unbreakable and bright future. In addition, the speaker shows a sense of belonging and unity to the country by stating word “our” in his sentence. The speaker also tried to foster a sense of nationalism and a sense of unity in his speech. The speaker tried to build good relation with the audiences with this sentence.

Datum 23

Pence tried to deliver his belief that by the sincerity and all good aspect they can go forth together to meet the glorious future that awaits.

“And I know with all of my heart, that with your help, with God’s help and with the strong leadership of President Donald Trump”.(S2)

Anaphora found in the underlined word “with” in the beginning of three phrases. It aims to convince the audience about success in staying together. It also emphasizes the idea of the next phrases after the anaphora order. The speaker tries to build good expectation of the audiences in the future. The speaker also raises new hope for his nation. The speaker mentioned an important point by word “with” to beautify the sentence. In addition, the speaker appreciates the Mr. President and the audiences who are good for the better nation.

3.1.5 Parison

Parison is rhetorical figure for corresponding structure in series of phrases, clauses, or sentence adjective to adjective, noun to noun. It is word play to beautify the sentence. The researcher found 2 data of parison in the second speech. They are:

Datum 24

By the statement, the speaker argued that America and Israel have many similarities in ideology. By the reason, both of countries have strong friendship in many aspects.

“President Trump and I stand with Israel for the same reason every freedom loving American stands with Israel, because her cause is our cause. Her values are our values. And her fight is our fight.”(S2)

The researcher classified the underlined phrases “her cause is our cause *her values are our values. And her fight is our fight*” as parison. It is word play and parallel structure of noun phrases. It is emphasizing the ownership and togetherness between American. This case, it aims to make relation between phrases with another. It categorized enlarging purpose of speech. The speaker tried to create the correlation of parallel structure.

Datum 25

Pence tried to explain that America and Israel can be friend and ally against the world. He emphasize well the relation between both the countries.

Every day in every week, the Jewish people’s dignity rebukes all who would condemn them, not for what they do wrong, but for what they do right and President Trump has made it clear America stands alongside Israel as friends and as allies and together we will confront those enemies who threaten our people and all that we hold dear.(S2)

Underlined phrase “every day in every week” is classified as parison because it is adjective word play that represents sequence of time. It aims to create sentence clearly stated with good diction. It shows that the attitude of Jewish people occurs regularly. It indicates more about the Jewish people do right for stronger friendship with America. Here, the speaker provides more information about Jewish people in

the time. The speaker stated the sentence by adjective of time to make a description to clarify a sequence of time.

3.1.6 Antithesis

Antithesis is binary opposition put together in a sentence. It occurs when there are contrast ideas of the sentence with parallel structure. The researcher found 1 data of antithesis in the first speech.

Datum 26

The speaker argued that the abortion can be minimized by doing effort as the speaker said. The data in below:

I believe that we will continue to win the hearts and minds of the rising generation if our hearts first break for young mothers and their unborn children.(S1)

Here, Antithesis is existing in the words “hearts and minds”. It aims to comparing two opposing things that strengthen the idea of the speech. Here, the speaker tried to deliver the spirit for better life. He delivers the hope that everybody can continue the struggle for rising generation safely. Moreover, the speaker makes clear between two opposing thing which can stay together to create wonderful meaning as spirit.

3.1.7 Rhetorical Question

Rhetorical Question is question without expecting answers from the audiences. Asking just for effect to emphasize on some point discussed with no real answer expect. The researcher found 1 data of rhetorical question as follows:

Datum 27

Pence made unclear statement just for the better diction and kept the communication between speaker and audiences.

Or how about when President Trump named David Friedman to represent the United States of America in Israel?(S2)

The researcher found rhetorical question in the underlined sentence *how about when President Trump named David Friedman to represent the United States of America in Israel*. It classified as rhetorical question because there is no answer after the question. This rhetorical question exactly aims to emphasize the point that had been discussed. Moreover, the speaker explained who David Friedman is. By the reason, it classified as rhetorical question. In this rhetorical question, the speaker tried to make good communication that he is talkative person. It shows that the speaker is open for the audience to deliver the idea.

3.1.7 Metaphor

Metaphor is a figure of speech which makes an implicit, implied or hidden comparison between two things that are unrelated but share some common characteristic. Here, metaphor can be a parable of thing. Here, the researcher found 5 data of metaphor, 1 data in the first speech and 4 data in the second speech.

Datum 28

Pence reveal that Mr. President is a wise person who can be relied upon in all circumstances with his great capability. As we know that Mr. President did spectacular job to minimized abortion. In this case, the speaker argued that Mr. President is a person who's struggle for American prosperity.

Our President is a man with broad shoulders and a big heart.(S1)

The researcher classified the sentence as metaphor because it has a hidden meaning in the sentence. The speaker tried to deliver the good impression about Mr. President that he's a person who's reliable for the better America. He's kind of leader who struggled for American's prosperity. He will be a man who had complex authority of the nation. In addition, the speaker tried to beautify the context of his speech by stating this metaphor.

Datum 29

The speaker explained that the country is a law-abiding country that rules against applicable law with consequences as bad as any. Then, he stated that the country is unite to against the bad thing.

“While we may be a nation divided on policies, we are a country that stands united in condemning and evil in all its very ugly forms.”

The underlined sentence is classified as metaphor in the underlined phrase “evil in all its very ugly form. Here, metaphor aims to make implicit meaning of word “evil”. Here, evil does not mean the real evil but the context means very bad crime in America. The speaker tried to build a good situation by this metaphor order. In addition, the speaker stated adjective parable to attract the people interest and catch the clear context in the sentence. This metaphor aims to beautify the sentence in other way of literal meaning.

Datum 30

Pence tried to argue that Trump is a person who has a high dedication to realize a better America. Moreover, he built the impression that Mr. President can be trusted to keep his promises.

“President Donald Trump is a man of his word”

Metaphor is found in the sentence “*President Donald Trump is a man of his word*”. It classified as metaphor because the sentence consists of implicit meaning that can be understood by the audience. Here, “a man of his word” means a person who said he can be trusted. It means what he had said he would make it happen. The metaphor aims to create better diction to draw polite situation. Thus, metaphor creates situation which is more personal, more memorable, and more persuasive. The speaker tried to convince the audience that Mr. President is the man who always keeping promises.

Datum 31

Pence claimed that Mr. President is a man with many attempts to make better America and prosperous. His action is great as he stated the plan.

“He’s a man of action”

The researcher found the next metaphor in underlined sentence “*He’s a man of action*”. It represent implicit meaning abouta person who makes struggle of something he wanted. The speaker tried to convince the audiences that Mr. President is powerful with his capability. Thus, metaphor represents thing by mentioning another thing but explains the idea. The speaker draws that Mr. President is the man who dedicated his life to do his good planning for America.

Datum 32

He argued the fact that the resistance to the Jews people will end by destruction in all aspects of life. So, by this reason, the speaker stated that America will not allow Iran to develop nuclear weapon.

“History attests that enmity toward the Jewish people often turns from evil thought to evil action.”

The researcher found anaphora order in the phrase *evil thought to evil action*” which is disguised real meaning. Here, the implicit meaning of the phrase is evil thoughts will give rise to criminal acts of cruelty. The speaker tried to explain that history about Jewish is very complicated problem for Iran and the world. The speaker provided the information and build bad impression about the Jewish people.

3.2 Discussion

From the finding, rhetorical figures can be classified clearly. The findings used theory proposed by Edward F. McQuarrie and David Glen Mick (1996). The researcher finds eight kinds of rhetorical figures such as rhyme, chime, alliteration, anaphora, parison, antithesis, rhetorical question, and metaphor which exist in Mike Pence’s speeches of these two events. First speech is about “March for life” event

which is annual demonstration protesting abortion. Second, the speech is the annual gathering of the pro-Israel lobby group AIPAC in Washington.

The researcher had classified each base on the figures which are found in these speeches. Repetition appeared in speeches as rhetorical operation such as rhyme, chime, alliteration, anaphora, and parison. Anaphora as a figure which is mostly used in 14 findings of the data. The researcher found 5 data of rhyme in these speeches. In fact, rhyme is popular figure in which repetition of similar ending sound. This figure is success to emphasize in mentioning the idea of speech. Moreover, rhyme provides enjoyable sound for the audiences. Most of repetition of rhyme occurs in noun form. It means that rhyme is affective for mentioning things which can provide more understanding about the similarities of words. Other figure of repetition appears in these two speech is chime. The speaker used chime order in his speech for grab attention of the audiences by creating enjoyable sound. *Wrote words, life liberty, these timeless* are combining words as chime in previous section. Here, the researcher found 3 data of chime. The last is parison which has only two findings in the previous section. Next finding is alliteration which has similar aims with rhyme and chime. The use of this rhetorical operation shows how repetition arrange the emphasize message of speeches. In addition, most of repetition aims to create good atmosphere and enjoyable sound for the audiences.

Next rhetorical operation is reversal. Reversal has two rhetorical operations but in these two speeches is only antithesis. *"I believe that we will continue to win the*

hearts and minds of the rising generation if our hearts first break for young mothers and their unborn children” is antithesis statement of the previous section which shows opposing idea of the things. This figures aims to attract people understanding more about the idea of speech that explains two opposing things but support each other meaning.

Rhetorical question became rhetorical operation that appeared in speech. It is kind of substitution. The rhetorical question is in the sentence “*How about when President Trump named David Friedman to represent the United States of America in Israel?*”. The datum shows that the speaker did not need the answer because after the rhetorical question the speaker explain the idea of this part. This figures aims to emphasize the idea of the speech which can be more interested. In addition, It used to grab attention of the audiences to make focus on the speech.

The last rhetorical operation is destabilization. Metaphor appears as kind of this operation. There are five data in these speeches. It has implicit meaning that create indirect message for the audience because the speaker used unusual statement. Metaphor used to make the audience thinking about intended message of the speech. In addition, the destabilization creates great persuasive language that influences the atmosphere.

Overall, this research completes the information of previous study about the usage of rhetorical figures especially in speech context. Although the previous study

and the present study have same theory but these have different usage about rhetorical figures. The previous study discussed about the usage of rhetorical figures in advertisement. That research focused on how the producer attracts consumer interest to buy the product. In other hand, in this research only focus on speech which is important to use rhetorical figures to beautify the context of the speech. In this research, the speaker mostly used anaphora order because it is simply repetition to emphasize the points. In the contrary, the previous study did not discuss about anaphora. Then, the rhetorical figures aims to attract the audience to stay focus on speeches. It creates motivation and awareness of the audiences about the idea of the speeches. Moreover, it helps the speaker to persuade and get closer with the audiences.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter summarizes the finding and gives the implications to provide information for the academic readers, particularly for the next researcher who has same field of research.

4.1 Conclusion

After discussing the research problem about rhetorical figures, the researcher concluded that Mike Pence applied eight rhetorical figures proposed by Edward F. McQuarrie and David Glen Mick (1996) in his speeches such as rhyme, chime, alliteration, anaphora, parison, antithesis, rhetorical question, and metaphor. Based on sequence of rhetorical figures result, it can be seen that the speaker mostly used anaphora order in 14 data to attract the attention of the audience, beautify the sentence, create memorable sound and emphasize the idea of speeches. Moreover, it is useful to help the audience to stay focus on the speech especially by using this anaphora. Here, the speaker managed to build the atmosphere by using this kind of rhetorical figures.

4.2 Suggestion

From the previous analysis, it can be concluded that the speaker often use the rhetorical figures to convince the audiences to agree what the speaker said. However, not all types of rhetorical figures can be able to be produced by the speaker. Therefore, based on the findings the speaker proposed possible suggestion for the next researcher in same theory because the theory is understandable.

This research contributed for students and the next researchers. The findings are recommended as the reference in learning and applying how to be a good speaker. Moreover, this research can enlarge the knowledge about analysing discourse in term of rhetorical figures for the next researchers. It would be better if the next researcher uses the same theory with the present study because it is clearer division in it. Moreover, rhetorical figures are not only appears in advertisement and speech but also in other field and theory, it would be good if the next researchers uses debate, text of news anchor, play script for the subject.

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**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI (UIN)
MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG
FAKULTAS HUMANIORA**

Jl. Gajayana 50 Malang 65144 Telepon (0341) 558881, Faksimile (0341) 558881
Website: www.uin-malang.ac.id / www.humaniora.uin-malang.ac.id

BUKTI KONSULTASI

Name : Nisa Lutfia Agustina
NIM : 13320019
Department : English Letters
Thesis Advisor : Vita Nur Santi, M. Pd
Thesis Title : Rhetorical Figures Analysis on Mike Pence's Speeches.

NO	TANGGAL	MATERI	TANDA TANGAN PEMBIMBING
1.	17 Februari 2017	Pengajuan Judul	1.
2.	28 Februari 2017	Pengajuan Proposal	2.
3.	13 April 2017	ACC Proposal	3.
4.	20 April 2017	Seminar Proposal	4.
5.	12 Mei 2017	Revisi Bab I & II	5.
6.	22 Mei 2017	ACC Bab I & II	6.
7.	24 Juli 2017	Pengajuan Bab III & IV	7.
8.	14 Agustus 2017	Revisi Bab III & IV	8.
9.	27 Oktober 2017	ACC Bab III & IV	9.

Malang, 31 Oktober 2017

The Head of English Letters Department

Rina Sari, M.Pd

NIP 19750610 200604 2 002

CURRICULUM VITAE



Name : Nisa Lutfia Agustina
Place of Birth : Jombang, August 15, 1995
Sex : Female
Religion : Islam
Address : Jl Mawar RT 04 RW 01 Dsn Sambisari, Ds Ceweng Kec. Diwek - Jombang
Phone Number : 082245076879
Email : Nisaagusta11@gmail.com

Formal Education

2001-2007 : SDN Ceweng 1, Diwek-Jombang
2007-2010 : MTs. Perguruan Mu'allimat Cukir, Diwek- Jombang
2010-2013 : MA. Perguruan Mu'allimat Cukir, Diwek- Jombang

Non Formal Education

2012-2013 : NEC Tebuireng Jombang
2013 : Mahesa Institute, Pare- Kediri
2014 : Island Course, Pare- Kediri

Organization

2013-2015 : Ikatan Mahasiswa Jombang
2014- 2017 : Taekwondo UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

APPENDIX

DATA ITEM	THE UTTERANCE	RHETORICAL FIGURES			
		REPETITION	REVERSAL	SUBSTITUTION	DESTABILIZATION
1	And life is winning through the quiet counsels between <u>mothers and daughters</u> , <u>grandmothers and granddaughters</u> , between friends across kitchen tables, and over coffee at college campuses. (S1)	Rhyme (1)			
2	David is an unabashed advocate for a stronger Israel-America <u>relationship and our friendship</u> will be stronger after he gets sworn in as ambassador. (S2)	Rhyme (2)			
3	President Trump is committed to forging a last <u>peace</u> in the Middle <u>East</u> . (S2)	Rhyme (3)			
4	And while there will undoubtedly have to be compromises, I can assure you all President Trump will never compromise the <u>safety and security</u> of the Jewish State of Israel. (S2)	Rhyme (4)			
5	In fact, my fellow Americans, we have a president who is already busy rebuilding our military, restoring the arsenal of democracy and we will, once again, provide our <u>soldiers,sailors</u> , airmen, Marines and coast guard with the	Rhyme(5)			

	resources and training they need to accomplish their mission, protect our <u>families</u> and defend our <u>allies</u> . (S2)			
6	More than two-hundred and forty years ago, our Founders <u>wrote words</u> that have echoed through the ages. (S1)	Chime(1)		
7	They declared “these truths to be self-evident.” That we are, all of us, “endowed by our Creator with certain unalienable rights,” and “that among these are <u>life, liberty,</u> and the pursuit of Happiness.” (S1)	Chime (2)		
8	Forty-four years ago, our Supreme Court turned away from the first of <u>these timeless</u> ideals. (S1)	Chime(3)		
9	That's why this administration <u>will work with</u> the Congress to end taxpayer funding of abortion and of abortion providers, and we will devote those resources to healthcare services for women across America. (S1)	Alliteration(1)		
10	Thank you Karen, thank you Charlotte and thank all of you on behalf of press. Donald Trump, <u>my</u> wife Karen, <u>my</u> daughter Charlotte. (S1)	Anaphora (1)		
11	I'd like to welcome you all to Washington DC for the 44th annual March for life. <u>It's a good day. It's the best day</u> I've	Anaphora (2)		

	ever seen for the March for life, in more ways than one. (S1)			
12	<u>I am deeply humbled to</u> stand before you today. <u>I am deeply humbled to</u> be the first vice president of united states to ever have the privilege to attend this historic event. (S1)	Anaphora (3)		
13	President Trump actually asked me to be here today to thank all of you <u>for your</u> support and <u>for your</u> stand for life and for your compassion for the women and children of this nation. (S1)	Anaphora (4)		
14	<u>His</u> vision, <u>his</u> energy, and <u>his</u> optimism are boundless, and I know he will make America great again. (S1)	Anaphora (5)		
15	You know I've long believed that a society can be judged by how we care for its most vulnerable, <u>the</u> aged, <u>the</u> infirm, <u>the</u> disabled, and <u>the</u> unborn. (S1)	Anaphora (6)		
16	Life is winning through the steady advance of science that illuminates when life begins, <u>more and more</u> , every day. (S1)	Anaphora (7)		
17	On behalf of the President of the United States and my little family <u>we thank you for your stand for life. We thank you</u>	Anaphora (8)		

	for your compassion. <u>We thank you</u> for your love for the women and children of America. (S1)			
18	And <u>be assured</u> , be assured, that along with you, <u>we will not grow weary</u> , <u>we will not rest</u> until we restore a culture of life in America for ourselves and our posterity. Thank you and God bless you. (S1)	Anaphora (9)		
19	Now, since its founding, the Israeli people have awed the world with <u>their strength of will</u> and <u>their strength of character</u> and at all times in war and in peace, the Jewish people have held their heads high. (S2)	Anaphora(10)		
20	All those around him were taken away <u>one-by-one</u> never to return and then he stopped. (S2)	Anaphora(11)		
21	For I know the plans I have for you, <u>plans to prosper you</u> and not to harm you, <u>plans to give you hope</u> and a future. (S2)	Anaphora (12)		
22	That <u>our</u> bond is unbreakable and <u>our</u> future is bright. (S2)	Anaphora (13)		
23	And I know <u>with</u> all of my heart, that <u>with</u> your help, <u>with</u> God's help and with the strong leadership of President Donald Trump. (S2)	Anaphora (14)		
24	President Trump and I stand with Israel for the same reason every freedom loving American stands with Israel, because	Parison (1)		

	<u>her cause is our cause. Her values are our values. And her fight is our fight.</u> (S2)			
25	<u>Every day in every week</u> , the Jewish people's dignity rebukes all who would condemn them, not for what they do wrong, but for what they do right and President Trump has made it clear America stands alongside Israel as friends and as allies and together we will confront those enemies who threaten our people and all that we hold dear (S2)	Parison (2)		
26	I believe that we will continue to win the <u>hearts and minds</u> of the rising generation if our hearts first break for young mothers and their unborn children. (S1)		Antithesis(1)	
27	Or how about when President Trump named David Friedman to represent the United States of America in Israel? (S2)		Rhetorical question(1)	
28	<u>Our President is a man with broad shoulders and a big heart.</u> (S1)			Metaphor (1)
29	“While we may be a nation divided on policies, we are a country that stands united in condemning and <u>evil in all its very ugly forms.</u> (S2)			Metaphor (2)
30	<u>And President Donald Trump is a man of his word.</u> (S2)			Metaphor (3)

31	<u>He's a man of action.</u> (S2)			Metaphor (4)
32	History attests that enmity toward the Jewish people often turns from <u>evil thought to evil action.</u> (S2)			Metaphor (5)



Full transcript of VP Mike Pence's historic speech to March for Life

Fri Jan 27, 2017 - 1:13 pm EST

WASHINGTON D.C., January 27, 2017 (LifeSiteNews) -- Thank you Karen and Charlotte, and thank all of you on behalf of Pres. Donald Trump, my wife Karen, and my daughter Charlotte.

I'd like to welcome you all to Washington DC for the 44th annual March for life. It's a good day. It's the best day I've ever seen for the March for life, in more ways than one.

I'm deeply humbled to stand before you today. I'm deeply humbled to be the first vice president of the United States to ever have the privilege to attend this historic event.

More than 240 years ago, our founders wrote words that have echoed through the ages.

They declared these truths to be self-evident that we are, all of us, endowed by our Creator with certain unalienable rights, and that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

44 years ago, our Supreme Court turned away from the first of these timeless ideals.

But today, three generations hence, because of all of you, and the many thousands that stand with us in marches like this all across the nation, life is winning again in America.

That is evident in the election of pro-life majorities and the Congress of the United States of America. But it is no more evident, in any way, than in the historic election of a president who stands for a stronger America, a more prosperous America, and a president who, I proudly say, stands for the right to life – President Donald Trump.

President Trump actually asked me to be here with you today. He asked me to thank you for your support, for your stand for life, and for your compassion for the women and children of America

One week ago today on the steps of the Capitol we saw the inauguration of the 45th President of the United States. I can tell you firsthand, our president is a man with broad shoulders and a big heart. His vision, his energy, his optimism are boundless and I know that he will make America great again.

From his first day in office he's been keeping his promises to the American people.

I like to say that over there at 1600 Pennsylvania Ave., we are in the promise-keeping business. That's why on Monday, President Trump reinstated the Mexico City Policy to prevent foreign aid from funding organizations that promote or perform abortions worldwide.

That's why this administration will work with the Congress to end taxpayer funding of abortion and of abortion providers, and we will devote those resources to healthcare services for women across America.

And that's why next week, President Donald Trump will announce a Supreme Court nominee who will uphold the God-given liberties enshrined in our Constitution in the tradition of the late and great Justice Antonin Scalia.

You know, life is winning in America. And today is a celebration of that progress that we have made in this cause. You know I've long believed that a society can be judged by how we care for its most vulnerable, the aged, the infirm, the disabled, and the unborn.

We have come to an historic moment in the cause for life. And we must meet this moment with respect and compassion for every American.

Life is winning in America for many reasons.

Life is winning through the steady advance of science that illuminates when life begins, more and more, every day. Life is winning through the generosity of millions of adoptive families to open their hearts and homes to children in need. Life is winning through the compassion of caregivers and volunteers at crisis pregnancy centers and faith-based organizations who minister to women in towns across this country.

And life is winning through the quiet counsels between mothers and daughters, grandmothers and granddaughters, between friends across kitchen tables, and over coffee at college campuses. The truth is being told. Compassion is overcoming convenience. And hope is defeating despair.

In a word, life is winning in America because of all of you.

So I urge you to press on. But as it is written, 'Let your gentleness be evident to all.' Let this movement be known for love, not anger. Let this movement be known for

compassion, not confrontation. When it comes to matters of the heart, there is nothing stronger than gentleness.

I believe that we will continue to win the hearts and minds of the rising generation if our hearts first break for young mothers and their unborn children, and if we each of us do all we can to meet them where they are, with generosity, not judgment.

To heal our land and restore a culture of life we must continue to be a movement that embraces all, cares for all, and shows respect for the dignity and worth of every person.

Enshrined on the walls of the Jefferson Memorial are the words of our third president, who admonished us, so long ago, to remember that God gave us life and gave us liberty.

On behalf of the President of the United States and my little family we thank you for your stand for life. We thank you for your compassion. We thank you for your love for the women and children of America.

And be assured, be assured, that along with you, we will not grow weary, we will not rest until we restore a culture of life in America for ourselves and our posterity. Thank you and God bless you.

And God bless the United States of America.

Mike Pencer Speech in AIPAC

The full transcript of a speech given by US Vice President Mike Pence at the annual gathering of the pro-Israel lobby group AIPAC in Washington, March 26, 2017, provided by AIPAC.

President Lilian Pinkus, Ambassador Ron Dermer, members of Congress, Israeli ministers, members of the Knesset, distinguished guests, friends, and fellow Americans, it is great to be back to AIPAC, the largest and most influential gathering of the friends of Israel and the United States. And it is my great privilege to speak before you tonight on behalf of a true friend of Israel, a courageous defender of

freedom, the 45th president of the United States of America, President Donald Trump.

Thanks to the support of so many in this room, President Trump won a historic victory and I'm here to pay a debt of gratitude to all of you who helped elect a president who I know will make America great again.

You know, it's a particular honor for me to be here with you tonight. My relationship with AIPAC spans more than a quarter of a century. It began with a mentoring role of Indiana's Hart Hasten in my life back in 1988 as a first-time candidate for Congress. After I arrived in Washington, D.C. in 2001, it continued through my friendship with Marshall Cooper and others in this great organization. During my tenure as a Congressman, as governor of Indiana, members of AIPAC were there with friendship and support and prayers.

And let me just say it's actually very hard for me to express before those friends of so many years the profound humility and gratitude I feel to stand before you tonight as the 48th vice president of the United States of America. From the bottom of my heart, thank you. And it's the greatest honor of my life to serve as vice president to President Donald Trump. I'm proud to call him my friend.

I'm proud to call him my president, but honestly, I was never more proud than when, at the outset of his very first joint address to congress, President Trump paused to condemn threats and acts of vandalism against Jewish communities across America. He reminded us boldly that, "While we may be a nation divided on policies, we are a country that stands united in condemning and evil in all its very ugly forms." And President Donald Trump is a man of his word.

And he's a man of action. For the first time in a long time America has a president who will stand with our allies and stand up to our enemies. And under President Donald Trump, if the world knows nothing else, the world will know this, America stands with Israel. President Trump and I stand with Israel for the same reason every freedom loving American stands with Israel, because her cause is our cause. Her values are our values. And her fight is our fight. And President Trump is a lifelong friend of Israel. I've seen it firsthand, the president's deep affection for Israel and all who cherish her.

It was the morning after the election I was in the room when Prime Minister Netanyahu called to congratulate the president on that great victory. I heard President Trump express his unwavering support for Israel and the Jewish people, support he would reiterate last month when he welcomed the prime minister to the White House to reaffirm the enduring bond between our nations and our people. As President Trump said then, America's alliance with Israel is, "Remarkably strong." But in his usual style, he said he is confident that it will be even stronger and reach even greater heights.

For my part, my Christian upbringing compels me to cherish Israel. The songs of the land and the people of Israel were the anthems of my youth. My wife and I had the privilege of visiting

Israel in 2004 and again in 2008, and we fulfilled a lifelong dream to bring all three of our children to the Holy Land in December of 2014. Let me say from my heart, as for me and my house, we pray for the peace of Jerusalem and all who call her home.

And I say with confidence to all gathered here, President Trump and I stand without apology for Israel and we always will. I mean, just look at the actions President Trump has taken since he took office, like when he named Governor Nikki Haley to be America's ambassador for the United Nations.

As you'll hear tomorrow night, Ambassador Haley is already fighting tirelessly to end the one-sided actions of the U.N. that unfairly target Israel. And under President Trump, the United States will no longer allow the United Nations to be used as a forum for invective against Israel or the West. Or how about when President Trump named David Friedman to represent the United States of America in Israel?

David is an unabashed advocate for a stronger Israel-America relationship and our friendship will be stronger after he gets sworn in as ambassador. And I got to tell you, I just can't wait. This week, it will be my high honor to administer the Oath of Office to Ambassador David Friedman.

And know this, after decades of simply talking about it, the president of the United States is giving serious consideration to moving the American embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

But let me be clear, President Trump is also invested in finding an equitable and just solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Just a few weeks ago, the president dispatched Jason Greenblatt, his special representative for international negotiations to visit Israel and the Palestinian territories and to bring a message that President Trump is committed to forging a last peace in the Middle East. Just last week Jason hosted a senior Israeli delegation led by Prime Minister Netanyahu's chief of staff to continue these discussions.

And while there will undoubtedly have to be compromises, I can assure you all President Trump will never compromise the safety and security of the Jewish State of Israel. Now, since its founding, the Israeli people have awed the world with their strength of will and their strength of character and at all times in war and in peace, the Jewish people have held their heads high.

It's because of their valor and their vitality that Israel thrives, a beacon of freedom and prosperity for all the world to see. Every day in every week, the Jewish people's dignity rebukes all who would condemn them, not for what they do wrong, but for what they do right and President Trump has made it clear America stands alongside Israel as friends and as allies and together we will confront those enemies who threaten our people and all that we hold dear.

I'm proud to day today America's support for Israel's security is at a record level and President Trump has made it absolutely clear our commitment to Israel's defense is non-negotiable, not now, not ever. In fact, my fellow Americans, we have a president who is already busy rebuilding our military, restoring the arsenal of democracy and we will, once again, provide our soldiers, sailors, airmen, Marines and coast guard with the resources and training they need to accomplish their mission, protect our families and defend our allies.

And under President Trump, America has a leader who will call our enemies by their name. Just last week in London in the shadow of Parliament, radical Islamic terrorism reared its ugly head claiming the lives of innocent civilians, including an American. At this very moment, our administration is crafting plans to defeat radical Islamic terrorism so it can no longer bring violence to our allies or inspire violence here at home.

And let me be clear. President Trump is working with our military and the American people can know this, we will hunt down and destroy ISIS at its source so it can no longer threaten our people, our allies or our most cherished ally, Israel. And finally, under President Donald Trump, America will stand strong in the face of the leading state sponsor of terrorism. This administration has put Iran on notice.

America will no longer tolerate Iran's efforts to destabilize the region and jeopardize Israel's security. The Ayatollahs in Tehran openly admit their desire to wipe Israel off the map and drive its people into the sea. For decades, Iran has funneled weapons and cash to terrorists in Lebanon, Syria and the Gaza Strip. They've gone to great lengths to develop nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles and due to the disastrous end of nuclear-related sanctions under the Iran deal, they now have additional resources to devote to sewing chaos and imperiling Israel.

So let me be clear. Under President Donald Trump, the United States of America will not allow Iran to develop a nuclear weapon. This is our solemn promise to you, to Israel and to the world. History attests that enmity toward the Jewish people often turns from evil thought to evil action. My family and I pause to reflect on this truth of history just over a month ago while I was representing the United States in Munich, Germany.

After attending the security conference, my family and I traveled to the first Nazi Concentration Camp in Dachau. I'd been there as a young man, but Karen and I wanted our daughter to see it too. We arrived at the camp in an early morning fog and we were accompanied on our tour by Abdi Noor, a 93-year-old Holocaust survivor who had been imprisoned in Dachau as a 17-year-old boy. As we walked through the camp, Abdi described to me the hellish life he endured toiling away as a slave.

All those around him were taken away one-by-one never to return and then he stopped, looked up at me with tears in his eyes and said words I'll never forget. He said, then the Americans came. I was so proud. Those words underscored the imperative of American strength and they powerfully remind us of the immutable bond between our people and the people of Israel. Under President Trump's leadership, America will be strong, stronger than ever before.

And as the president said not long ago, our nation's friendship with Israel will grow even stronger. Together we will reach even greater heights to the benefit of our two

peoples and the world. We stand with Israel today and every day, because our bond was knit millennia ago in the finery of faith. Over the mantle of our home, since the year I was first elected to Congress are framed words that have long-inspired our little family.

We had them in our home in a small town in Indiana, we had them in the governor's residence and now they're displayed over the mantle in the home of the vice president of the United States. They come from the book of Jeremiah and they read, "For I know the plans I have for you, plans to prosper you and not to harm you, plans to give you hope and a future." These words are as true today as they were in millennia past and they should give us – all of us – renewed hope that even in these troubled times of widening challenges and unknowable threats, that our bond is unbreakable and our future is bright.

And I know with all of my heart, that with your help, with God's help and with the strong leadership of President Donald Trump, our nations and our peoples will remain forever friends and we will go forth together to meet the glorious future that awaits.

Thank you. God bless you, God bless Israel and God bless the United States of America

