

Kernestof:

Martin Luther King, Jr: "I Have a Dream". Fra: Martin Luther King, Jr: The Peaceful Warrior, Pocket Books, NY 1968; sider: 1-3

Barack Obama's victory speech (extract). http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/americas/us_elections_2008/7710038.stm; sider: 1-3

Prime Minister Blair's Speech on Terror, July 16, 2005. Fra: Quist (red.): On Purpose. Gyldendal 2009; sider: 55-58

Links:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JlI5baCAaQU> - Obama's Victory Speech

Dokumenter:

I Have a Dream, exercises for second half, 011211.doc

I Have A Dream, m gloser.doc

I Have a Dream, side 1, ordforråd og metaforer.doc

Obama's victory speech, extract.doc

Præp + at, øvebog 2, s 42.pdf

Til hold 2p.doc

Præp + at, øvebog 2, s 42.pdf

Tony Blair on terrorism, fra On Purpose.pdf

"I Have a Dream", Martin Luther King (noter)

Pathos: reaches out to the common black man through usage of feeling and mentions god. He also references Lincoln, previous American president "*four years score ago*."

Anaphor: I have a dream..., We must..., We cannot..., Let freedom ring..., Free at last, we can never be satisfied

Allusions: Biblic references which pinpoints a common goal for the american population through religion.

Metaphors

"the Negro lives on a **lonely island of poverty** in the midst of a **vast ocean of material prosperity**"

"sweltering with the **heat of oppression**, will be transformed into an **oasis of freedom and justice**."

"**joyous daybreak** to end the **long night of their captivity**"

Barack Obama's victory speech 2008 (noter) Toby og Carl Johan

Den mest dominerende appelform er patos, som er typisk amerikansk og bestræber sig på at henvende sig til læserens følelser. Hertil benytter Obama sig af følelsesnæssige case-eksempler tjener mod at understrege, hvor meget han holder af sit fædreland og er opmærksom på specielt de sårbare.

the most appearing appeal form is pathos, which is typical

"This election had many firsts and many stories that will be told for generations. But one that's on my mind tonight is about a woman who cast her ballot in Atlanta. She's a lot like the millions of others who stood in line to make their voice heard in this election except for one thing - Ann Nixon Cooper is 106 years old"

I selve talen anvendes der også et retorisk virkemiddel, som er kaldet en anafor. En anafor, er et bestemt tekst udklip, som anvendes i starten af en sætning gentagne gange, og i Obamas tilfælde er det *"Let us"*, som bruges i en inspirerende sammenhæng, hvor Obama omtaler *"The temptation to fall back"* og beder os ved samme lejlighed om, ved et andet eksempel at huske på, at Amerika ved det første valg valgte et republikansk styre, og hvordan det gik. (det bliver udtrykt og brugt som noget negativt i denne sammenhæng)

"Let us resist the temptation to fall back on the same partisanship and pettiness and immaturity that has poisoned our politics for so long. Let us remember that it was a man from this state who first carried the banner of the Republican Party to the White House - a party founded on the values of self-reliance, individual liberty, and national unity."

Obama benytter sig også af sin chance for at skabe en selv-reflektion, og bruger sine børn som symboler på Amerikas fremtid. Han appellerer indirekte til sin egen autoritet som far, og beskriver derved sig selv som værende en dominerende faktor, og en afgørende brik i fremtidens Amerika, da det er HAM der opfoster sine døtre (symbol på Amerikas fremtid) Han appellerer desuden også direkte gennem patos, da han henviser til sine følelsesmæssige familieforhold og mål: at have en trykthed i, at sine børn kommer til at leve et langt og trygt liv.

"America, we have come so far. We have seen so much. But there is so much more to do. So tonight, let us ask ourselves - if our children should live to see the next century; if my daughters should be so lucky to live as long as Ann Nixon Cooper, what change will they see? What progress will we have made? "

Prime Minister Blair's speech (noter)

Anna og Jose

Rhetorical pentagon:

- **Circumstances:** Speech on the London bombing, delivered at the Labour Party national conference on July 16 2005
- **Writer:** Tony Blair, British Prime Minister
- **Audience:** Primary audience = The British population
Secondary audience= the rest of the world)
- **Topic:** The London bombing and terror in general
- Language:

→ **Intention:** gather support among the British population and their allies to react on the London Bombing and terror through an active foreign policy.

Rhetorical figures:

- **Anaphor:** Line 8-12: It was not, it was not, it was not --> it had, it was, it was
- **Personal pronouns:** "we" "us", ex: *"We must be clear about how we win this struggle. We should take what security measures we can"*
- **Rhetorical questions** page 57 line 16, 20, 24, 27, 29:
ex: "If it is Afghanistan that motivates them, why blow up innocent Afghans on their way to their first election?"

Appeal forms:

Logos: knowledge and information about Al-Quaeda line 25: *"Over the past 12 years, Al-Quaeda and its associates have attacked 26 countries, killed thousands of people, many of them muslims"*.

Pathos: page 56 line 7: *"Girls put out of school. Woman denied even rudimentary rights. People living in abject poverty and oppression. All of it justified by reference to religious faith"* --> appeals to the audience's feelings and compassion
- Very emotional charged circumstance

Ethos:

- Statement from Al-Quaeda page 56 line 21 – used to back up his argument → increases his credibility
- Quote from his speech at last year's party conference page 56 line 33 → a lasting problem, it only gets worse, we have to act
- Blair acts, page 57 line 33 → credibility, validity

Mentions the other terror attacks 9 11, the bombings in Madrid, page 57 line 24 --> terror is a continuous problem

Page 58, 3: the importance of soft power

Dokumenter, som kan bruges når man analyserer en tale:

lectio → dokumenter → **analyseskemaer:**

1. Rhetorical analysis, fra On Purpose.pdf
2. Rhetorical figures, 2p 011211.doc
3. Rhetorical figures.doc