

A Demonstration of the Discourse Dissection Model (DDM) with an analysis of FD Roosevelt’s “Pearl Harbour address to the nation”

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This paper demonstrates the Discourse Dissection Model (DDM) with an analysis of FD Roosevelt’s “Pearl Harbour Address to the Nation”. Most of the available models of speech analysis seem to be inadequate because they give no importance to paralinguistic factors and make no difference between spoken discourse and written discourse. As a slight change in pitch, intensity or pause changes the meaning of an utterance significantly, a good model of analysis of spoken discourse should consider the paralinguistic factors. The DDM takes into consideration both the linguistic and the paralinguistic factors to study the meaning and emotional and persuasive effects of spoken discourse. In this paper, the use of persuasive strategies in Roosevelt’s “Pearl Harbour Address to the Nation” has been studied with the help of DDM.

Keywords: *speech analysis, rhetoric, discourse analysis, genre analysis, public speech, political discourse, speech delivery style, discourse dissection model, DDM*

1. Introduction

Political public speech has been an area of interest among critical discourse analysts, social psychologists, political scientists and rhetoricians. They investigate the contexts and the contents of political speeches to understand and expose how political orators create ideologies and exercise power by persuading the audience. They study what has been said and how it has been said and to what effect. However, their approaches of study are different. They seem to be satisfied with the analysis of the context and linguistic content of the speech without considering the paralinguistic factors that add meaning to the linguistic content. The purpose of this paper is to demonstrate the Discourse Dissection Model (DDM) that relates the linguistic to the paralinguistic. In this demonstration, FD Roosevelt’s “Pearl Harbour Address to the Nation” has been analyzed to study how various linguistic and paralinguistic persuasive strategies have been used for discursive construction of persuasive discourse in this speech.

Political oratory is essentially persuasive in nature as the political orators try to affect public opinions for their benefit. They construct, reinforce and uphold political ideologies by using various persuasive strategies. Persuasion has been defined as “a conscious attempt by one individual to change the attitudes, beliefs or behavior of another individual or group of individuals through the transmission of some message” (Bettinghaus & Cody 1987: 3). Perloff defines persuasion as “a symbolic process in which communicators try to convince other people to change their attitudes or behavior regarding an issue through the transmission of a message in an atmosphere of free choice” (Perloff 2003: 8). The political orators use various rhetorical devices and persuasive strategies for influencing audience’s perception of a certain issue in order to win their support or to motivate them to do some action. These persuasive strategies are linguistic as well as paralinguistic.

Now let us understand what political discourse is, and how a political public speech is different from other genres of political discourse. Political discourse is a class of genres defined by a social domain, namely, politics (van Dijk 2001: 5). It comprises various genres of written and spoken discourse, such as, parliamentary debates, political interviews, public

speech, political pamphlets, etc. Public speech is an important genre in the spoken political discourse and it is different from the other genres of political discourse in terms of nature, manner and strategies. For instance, public speech is different from a political interview as political interviews are interactive in nature and the speaker's responses are often guided, interrupted and modified by professional interviewers, while a public speech is a monologue. Similarly, public speech is different from genres of written discourse, such as political pamphlets, as public speech uses various subtle paralinguistic devices of pitch, pause, and pace for conveying various shades of meaning which is not possible in written discourse. As spoken discourse is different from written discourse in terms of manner, medium and strategies, it cannot be analyzed in the same way as written discourse. Hence, spoken discourse (such as, public speech) requires a model of analysis that considers not only the linguistic factors (such as diction and syntax) but the paralinguistic factors also.

In most of the research done so far, public speech has been treated same as written text and almost no attention has been paid to paralinguistic factors, such as, pitch, pause, pace and intensity. Since paralinguistic factors drastically affect meaning, spoken discourse, such as public speech, cannot be treated as written discourse. Hence there is a need of a new model that considers paralinguistic cues alongside linguistic content in the analysis of spoken discourse.

2. Review of literature

A lot of research has been done in the area of political discourse analysis and very many researchers have analyzed political speeches from different perspectives (such as, Sarfo and Krampa 2013; ALO 2012). Recently, the Discourse Historical Approach (DHA), developed by Reisigl and Wodak has become popular among discourse analysts (see Reisigl & Wodak 2009). DHA practitioners try to relate discursive strategies to their persuasive effects but they also ignore the paralinguistic strategies of speech delivery. In all these works, a speech has been treated as written text, and hence, the paralinguistic cues and their effects on meaning have not been considered.

We know from our experience of the world that the spoken and written discourses are essentially different in nature, context and effect. Written discourse relies on orthographical representation of idea and has various types of constraints. No orthography has so many symbols and diacritics that may represent various shades of meaning that a writer wants to convey. Furthermore, the constraint of time available with the writer, space (pages), and efforts that s/he can spare for reporting a particular event or idea also limit the scope of a written text drastically. Spoken discourse does not seem to have these handicaps of written discourse as a speaker has various paralinguistic tools, such as, pitch, pause, pace, and intensity for punctuating, accentuating, conveying various moods and attitudes and adding various shades of meaning to an utterance.

There is no denying the fact that in many written texts, efforts are made to give the contextual details. Such as, the omniscient author writes about the characters or events and dramatists also give the description of the settings and the characters. By no logic, all these details can be taken to be exhaustive. All these details can hardly report the feeling of a speaker behind a certain pause or fluctuation in pitch. Still it can be counter argued that the story written by an author has its own imaginary world and the details given by the author are enough to interpret its meaning. In most of such interpretations, reader's own experience of

the world prepares the most part of the context of the text; and hence reader's interpretation is not the meaning of the text but reader's personal opinion about the meaning of the text. Due to this reason, one and the same text is interpreted differently by different readers. In such cases, sometimes two interpretations may be opposite to each other. Still such interpretations can be given certain concessions and accepted keeping in view the unavailability of proper context and paralinguistic cues to indicate the true meaning. Spoken discourse has less scope of ambiguity as the speakers can not only express their attitudes, emotions, and moods but also accentuate and punctuate certain parts in speech by variation of pitch, pause, intensity or/and pace.

My contention in this paper is that a speech cannot be analyzed authentically just by converting it into a written text overlooking its paralinguistic cues. We know from our experience of the world that a slight fluctuation in pitch or length of pause can change and even reverse the meaning of an utterance. Hence paralinguistic factors such as pitch variation, pause, and intensity must be considered in the analysis of spoken discourse. This establishes the need of a new model.

3. Theoretical base of the Discourse Dissection Model (DDM)

The proposed Discourse Dissection Model of speech analysis has been influenced by Aristotelian Theory of Rhetoric, Austin's Speech Act Theory, Mann and Thompson's Rhetorical Structure Theory, Brown and Levinson's Politeness Theory and Swales' Genre Analysis. I will mention here only those factors of these theories which influenced the present model of analysis.

Aristotle gave his theory of rhetoric in the second book of his famous treatise *On Rhetoric*, which was beautifully translated into English by G.A. Kennedy (1970). Using Aristotelian Theory of Rhetoric, the speech analysts study the use of Aristotle's three means of persuasion, namely *Ethos*, *Pathos* and *Logos*. By *Ethos*, Aristotle means the trustworthiness of the speaker, which he/she establishes with the help of various techniques. Aristotle finds *Pathos* or appeal to emotion very powerful tool of persuasion in a public speech. *Logos* is the use of logical arguments which a speaker gives with the help of paradigms and enthymemes. Paradigm involves the use of anecdotes and stories for proving a point, and enthymemes are the syllogistic arguments in which a claim is supported by one or more spans.

Aristotle's three means of persuasion have been found relevant for the present study. However, there is still scope for improvement upon this theory. These three means of persuasion seem very broad categories which need further elaboration. Various techniques or strategies which result in ethos, pathos, and logos, need to be identified. Their location in the speech and interconnection with the other means of persuasion also need to be taken into consideration. Furthermore, there may be some more means and techniques of persuasion, which the public speakers may be using in their speeches. In addition, Aristotle's theory does not show the relation between these persuasive means and paralinguistic cues like pace, pitch, pause, and intensity. Thus, there is a need of reinterpreting Aristotelian concepts by relating them to contemporary needs and changes.

The second theory that helped in developing this model is Bill Mann and Sandra Thomson's Rhetorical Structure Theory (1988), in which a text is analyzed in terms of 'nucleus' and 'satellite'. Nucleus is the central claim and satellite is the supporting span. The

idea of sub-intentions and strategies in the present model has been partially influenced by Rhetorical Structure Theory.

The present model has also been influenced by Austin's Speech Act Theory proposed in his book *How to Do Things with Words* (1962). This theory involves three types of acts – locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. A locutionary act is just saying something and an illocutionary act refers to speaker's intention behind saying something. A perlocutionary act is realized in the form of the effect of an utterance on the listener. Austin's Speech Act Theory is very effective as it divides a speech event into intention (illocution), speaking (locution) and its effect on the listener (perlocution) but it does not seem to establish a clear relationship between locution, illocution, and perlocution. The idea of speaker's intention has been borrowed from Austin.

The concept of persuasive strategies in the present work has been modelled upon Brown and Levinson's 'strategies', and 'metastrategies' as used in his Politeness Theory in his book titled *Politeness: Some Universals in Language Usage* (1987). Brown and Levinson used the term strategy for efforts of showing politeness. However, in the present model the term 'strategy' has been used to denote linguistic and paralinguistic efforts done by a speaker in order to realize his/her persuasive intention.

The idea of relating major intention, sub-intentions and strategies has been influenced by John M. Swales' genre analysis as discussed in his book *Genre Analysis, English in Academic and Research Settings* (1990). Swales analyzed a text in terms of 'moves' and 'steps' in order to identify its general structure.

4. The Discourse Dissection Model

An attempt has been made to develop a model which takes into consideration the paralinguistic cues of pace, pause, pitch, and intensity alongside the rhetorical devices and verbal content. This model has been called Discourse Dissection Model (DDM), as the speech is dissected into Minimal Utterance Units (MUU) and each MUU is studied for meaning and effect considering linguistic content and paralinguistic cues. This concept is in line with the theory of Speech Actions and Speech Acts given by Hornsby (1994). He states that in performing a speech action, the speaker may perform several acts and produce different effects. Using this model, the sub-intentions and the strategies used in each unit of the speech have been identified and studied. The effect of paralinguistic cues on the linguistic strategies has also been taken into consideration while analyzing the interconnection between the sub-intentions and strategies. The functionality and methodology of the model is discussed here in detail.

4.1 Dividing the speech into parts

First of all, each speech has been divided into parts on the basis of intentions and strategies. A special care has been taken that each part be complete in itself dealing with definite sub-intentions.

4.2 *Extracting Minimal Utterance Units*

In the second step, these speeches have been divided into Minimal Utterance Units (MUU), which is defined as a stretch of speech preceded and followed by discrete pauses. These MUUs have been extracted and studied with the help of PRAAT, a tool for analyzing speech. An MUU is generally a long phrase, a clause, or a short sentence, which is spoken in one go without a discrete pause.

4.3 *Paralinguistic analysis*

The paralinguistic features, such as pace, pitch, pause and intensity have been studied with an aim to understand the speech delivery styles of the speaker in the study, and also to understand the effect of these features on the meaning and persuasive influence of the speech. These features in various utterance units have been analyzed using PRAAT. Pace of delivery, in terms of words spoken per second, was manually calculated.

4.4 *Pace of delivery*

The pace of delivery in different parts of this speech has been studied in terms of words delivered per second in order to understand the variation in pace in different parts of the speech. This variation of pace makes an important contribution to the speech delivery style of a speaker and it adds to the meaning of the speech. Pace has been manually calculated by dividing total number of words by duration of that part. The aim of studying the pace patterns was to understand the ways the pace of delivery changes in different parts of a speech.

4.5 *Pitch*

Pitch may be defined as frequency of vibration of vocal cords per second and is measured in hertz. In this research the term 'pitch variation' has been used to denote the difference between the pitch recorded in two subsequent MUUs. Pitch variation was studied in different MUUs as pitch affects the meaning of an utterance. Pitch variation is also related to the speaker's attitude towards the audience and has some emotive connotations. Pitch and pitch variation have been studied in order to see their relation with various sub-intentions and strategies in the speeches and their emotive connotations.

4.6 *Intensity*

The term 'intensity' has been used to denote the loudness of a sound, which is affected by the breath force used in speaking a particular utterance. The mean intensity of each MUU in every speech has been calculated in terms of decibel (dB) per second with the help of PRAAT. The patterns of intensity of sound and its variations have also been studied with an aim of getting a better understanding of speech delivery styles of the select speaker, as intensity makes an important component of the delivery style of a speech and also affects the meaning of an utterance.

4.7 *Pause*

The length of pauses in the speech has been analyzed and studied in order to understand its effect on meaning and style in a speech. A pause is defined as a period of silence that punctuates the stretches of utterance. Speech is an event that takes place in real time domain and a well-timed pause communicates more meaning than words. Hence, pauses are complementary to speech in nature. These pauses give the speaker time for gathering thought and studying the verbal and non-verbal feedback from the audience. The audience use these pauses for decoding and analyzing the meaning of the utterance. Orators vary the length and position of pauses on the basis of information structure. Pauses, normally, occur between all topical units and directly after the topic-introducing phrase or clause (Swerts & Geluykens 1994: 37). What is absent sometimes becomes more significant than what is present in the form of words. So, the words can be seen as directing attention to the meaning which they themselves fail to capture. Silences and pauses help the listener to arrive at the meaning that the words strive to communicate (Mortley 1986: 110). Variation in pause length saves the speech from being monotonous and also affects the emotions of the audience.

5. Persuasive intentions and strategies

In the next step, the MUUs in various parts have been analyzed in terms of intentions and strategies. In a speech the speaker has one major intention, which is the purpose of the speech. In different parts of the speech, the speaker has various sub-intentions and he uses various strategies to realize them. These terms are discussed here in some detail.

5.1 *Major intentions*

A public speaker has a major intention in his/her speech. The word major intention has been used to denote the purpose of a public speech. This purpose may be to persuade, to dissuade, to praise, to blame, to falsify, to prove, to describe, etc. In a forensic speech, the major intention of the speaker is to prove something true or false. In an epideictic speech, the major intention of the speaker is to praise or to criticise an individual or an institution. Similarly in a deliberative speech, the major intention of the speaker is to persuade the audience. For example, in the speech of an election campaign, the major intention of the speaker is to persuade the masses to vote in favour of the speaker. For realising this major intention, the speaker focuses on realising certain sub-intentions in different parts of the speech. The major intention in the speech under study is to persuade the audience to accept the speaker's decision of declaring the state of war between the USA and Japan.

5.2 *Sub-intentions*

In various parts of a speech, the public speaker has various sub-intentions. The word 'sub-intention' has been used to denote the ad hoc purpose of the speaker in a particular part of a speech. The cumulative effect of the realization of the sub-intentions is seen in the form of realization of the major intention in a particular speech. For instance, in the opening part of the speech, the sub-intention of an orator is generally to connect to the audience. In the subsequent parts there may be many other sub-intentions, such as establishing trustworthiness

and enhancing character, stating the issue, elaborating the issue, enhancing the issue, appealing to emotions, suggesting action, boosting appeal to action, appeal to logic, and concluding the speech. These sub-intentions may slightly vary in various speeches, but in most political speeches the similarity of pattern has been observed. However, two or more sub-intentions may also be simultaneously present in the same unit of a speech.

5.3 Strategies

Here, a strategy may be defined as linguistic and paralinguistic efforts made by an orator to fulfil a particular sub-intention in certain units of a public speech. The speakers use various strategies in order to realise the sub-intentions. For example, in the opening section of the speech, most of the speakers have the sub-intention of connecting to the audience. For realizing this intention, the speaker may use different strategies, such as, addressing the audience by name or designation, greeting, thanking, sharing goal, showing association, etc. Similarly for appealing to emotion, the speaker may use the strategies like using emotionally charged words, emotive metaphors, mentioning emotive incidents, etc. The speaker may also use some paralinguistic strategies like slow pace, high pitch, long pause, etc. for certain effect. These strategies in the speech have been labelled in layman's language, which gave this work the required freedom.

6. Analysis of FD Roosevelt's "Pearl Harbour Address to the Nation"

Franklin D. Roosevelt's 'Pearl Harbour Address to the Nation' has been selected for demonstrating DDM. This is the most famous speech of F. D. Roosevelt, who held the office of the President of the United States for four terms from 1933 to 1945. This speech was addressed to the Congress of the US on 8th December, 1941, which was a day of shock and confusion in the United States due to Japan's attack on Pearl Harbour the day before. Till then America was not actively involved in the World War II, and had not yet seen any attacks on the American soil. The United States was also trying to stay out of the World War II in physical sense. The speech was addressed to Congress to persuade them to react against this surprise attack made by the Japanese Empire. This speech proved a turning point in the course of the Second World War as in this speech Roosevelt declared a state of war between the USA and Japan. This speech holds the fourth rank among 100 best speeches of 20th century given in the list published by www.americanrhetoric.com. Please see the detailed analysis in Appendix 1.

6.1 Analysis of part 1

Part 1 of the speech consists of 46 words spoken in 4 MUUs in 36.31 seconds. In this part, pitch ranges between 148 Hertz and 180 Hertz and intensity between 72.65 dB and 76.53 dB. The length of the shortest MUU in this part is 3.93 seconds, while the longest MUU is of 10.99 seconds. The pauses have variable lengths between 1.54 seconds and 2.70 seconds. The major sub-intentions of the speaker in this part are to connect to the audience, to introduce the issue, and to amplify the issue in the background of appeal to emotion. For realizing these intentions, Roosevelt uses various rhetorical and paralinguistic strategies.

The speaker tries to connect to the audience by addressing them mentioning their designation and group identities (MUU 1). This strategy has been very popular among traditional speakers as it calls the attention of people by giving them a sense of dignity. The audience feel personally noticed and addressed by the speaker. Low pitch in the opening shows speaker's gravity and assists in establishing speaker's trustworthiness. Since the purpose, the occasion, and the locale of this speech are highly formal and serious in nature, this strategy is most effective for connecting to the audience.

Roosevelt introduces the issue by using a direct statement (MUU 1-4). Since the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour was the news of the day, the speaker felt no need of using hedging or indirectness for introducing the issue. The speaker amplifies the issue in the background of the appeal to emotions of anger and sorrow for which the speaker uses the strategy of using emotionally charged words and events. December 7, 1941 has been termed as 'a date which will live in infamy'. It reminds the audience of their defeat and great losses at Pearl Harbour. Emotionally charged amplifying words like 'suddenly' and 'deliberately' arouse the audience's animosity against Japan and amplify the issue of the Japanese attack. The low pitch and slow pace used in the delivery of this part lends gravity and seriousness to the orator's character. Roosevelt seems determinant and authoritative due to confidence and gravity in his tone. A pause of 2.70 seconds after MUU 4 gives the audience time to digest the message and its emotive effects.

As we can see in this part, Roosevelt does not use numerous strategies for connecting to the audience and his statement of the issue is very direct. This phenomenon indicates that Roosevelt was an authoritative and powerful leader and a very confident orator. The need of the hour and Roosevelt's position might have also permitted him to be direct in his speech.

6.2 Analysis of part 2

Part 2 comprises 101 words spoken in 7 MUUs spoken in 70.72 seconds. This part spans from MUU No. 5 to 11. The pitch in this part ranges between 180 Hertz and 206 Hertz and the intensity in various units is recorded between 74.82 dB and 77.78 dB. The shortest MUU in this part is of 3.37 seconds and the longest MUU is of 15.27 seconds. The length of the pauses varies between 1.10 seconds and 2.00 seconds. The major sub-intentions in this part are to amplify the issue and to elaborate the issue. Amplifying and elaborating the issue are very important as they provide the audience with the required information about the issue and prepare them to react to the orator's suggestion and to modify their opinion. However, this information may not be objectively true as the speakers generally exaggerate and amplify the issue by using metaphors, repetitions, contrasts, etc. A speaker may over focus on the favourable aspects and completely ignore the unfavourable aspects.

For elaborating the issue the speaker uses the strategy of describing the components and events related to the issue. He elaborates the issue by saying that the United States of America was at peace with Japan and the two countries were in dialogue about the maintenance of peace in the Pacific. The letter indicating dialogue failure was given one hour after Japan launched attacks and the letter given by Japan had no threat of attack. By elaborating the issue, the speaker makes the audience understand the issue that the attack of Japan was sudden and planned. This elaboration also helps the speaker in amplification of the issue. This elaboration also has logical appeal as the audience feel that proper data have been given for describing the nature of Japan's attack.

The speaker amplifies the issue by using the strategy of contrasting. He contrasts the sudden attack by Japan with the fact that USA was at peace with Japan and at Japan's solicitation USA was in conversation with the Emperor of Japan to maintain peace in the Pacific. Hence, the attack was unexpected and illogical. The speaker further amplifies the issue by proving that the attack was unexpected and sudden. The rise of pitch in MUU 7 shows speaker's anger at Japan's treachery. The issue is amplified by showing the contrast between absence of any hint of war in the letter and the action of sudden attack by Japan. We can see in the analysis of this part that the strategies of elaboration and amplification of the issue have been used simultaneously.

6.3 Analysis of part 3

Part 3 is similar to part 2 in tone and style. This part consists of 51 words spoken in 7 MUUs in 35.03 seconds. This part spans from MUU No. 12 to 18. In this part, the pitch ranges between 187 Hertz and 211 Hertz and the intensity in various MUUs is between 76.46 dB and 79.96 dB. The shortest MUU in this part is of 1.74 seconds and the longest MUU is of 6.67 seconds. The pause length varies from 0.71 second to 1.65 seconds in this part of the speech. The sub-intentions of the speaker are to elaborate the issue and to amplify the issue. He uses some strategies of describing the components and contrasting for realizing these intentions.

Roosevelt elaborates the issue by using the strategy of describing the components. He states that the attack was planned several days in advance and Japan's false statements and expressions of hope for continued peace were only for deceiving America. The issue is amplified by showing the contrast between Japan's hypocrisy of holding a dialogue for maintenance of peace and plan of attacking America. The issue is also amplified by contrasting Japan's false statements and expressions of hope for continued peace with its purpose of deceiving America. The speaker appeals to the emotion of anger by raising pitch in MUU 16-17. Pace of delivery has become faster and the length of pauses has decreased. Fast pace and high pitch can be associated with the emotion of anger.

When we study the patterns of these two intentions, namely elaboration and amplification of the issue, we find that the strategies of these sub-intentions occur together or in quick succession in the speech. Furthermore, the main concentration of the strategies of these sub-intentions has been observed in the first half of the speech. The reason of this co-occurrence of the said sub-intentions and their concentration in the first half of the speech may be due to two reasons. The first reason may be orator's desire to acquaint the audience with different aspects of the issue in the opening parts of the speech as it may help the audience understand the seriousness of the issue. The second reason is the fact that this elaboration is never impartial as the orators overemphasize the aspects which help them persuade the audience. They understate or ignore the aspects which are unfavourable. The function of the strategies of amplification is to overemphasize so these strategies mostly occur with the strategies of elaboration.

6.4 Analysis of part 4

Part 4 comprises 47 words spoken in three MUUs. The span of this part is from unit 19 to 21. The pitch of various MUUs in this unit ranges between 171 Hertz and 195 Hertz. The intensity of sound in this part is recorded between 75.62 dB and 78.82 dB. The shortest MUU measures 4.74 seconds and the longest MUU measures 10.74 seconds. The length of pauses

varies from 1.68 seconds to 2.00 seconds in this part. The major sub-intentions of the speaker in this part are to elaborate the issue, to amplify the issue, and to appeal to the emotions of the audience. In a public speech, emotions play a very important role as they bring the audience in a certain psychological state that makes them interpret the meaning from the speech in the same way as desired by the speaker.

The speaker elaborates the issue by using the strategy of describing the components. He uses this strategy of elaboration by describing the result of Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour. The attack caused severe damage to American naval and military forces. In the Japanese attack many soldiers were killed and many ships were damaged. This elaboration is enhanced with the strategies of amplification and stirring emotions. This rhetorical treatment is done with the help of the strategies like using amplifying and emotionally charged words. The speaker amplifies the issue of attack on Pearl Harbour by using amplifying words like 'severe' 'very many' and 'in addition'. These words affect the elaboration of the issue and also affect the audience's attitude towards the issue. The use of the strategy of restatement of the issue of Japanese attack also amplifies the issue.

Language is never a neutral and unbiased medium of transferring information as language also carries the attitudes and emotions of the speaker. The attitudes and emotions expressed by the speaker also affect the attitudes and emotions of the audience. These attitudes and emotions may not always involve voluntary efforts and strategies on the part of the speaker. But in political speeches, the politicians, who are aware of power of language, use language strategically to suit their purpose of persuasion or dissuasion.

Roosevelt appeals to emotions of the audience by using emotionally charged words like 'torpedoed', 'very many', 'severe damage', etc. He stirs the emotion of sorrow and anger by using the strategy of mentioning the sorrowful incident of death of many American soldiers and destruction of many American ships. This sorrowful information is given in quite low pitch and intensity, which aggravates its emotive effect. The mean pitch in this part is 179 Hertz, which is considerably lower than 198 Hertz, the mean pitch in the previous part (See MUU No. 19 to 21). The speaker's voice is quite heavy with sorrow and has the vibrations of anger and vengeance. The low pitch has been found associated with sorrow and sympathy in "I have a Dream" of Martin Luther King Jr also (Mohan 2013).

6.5 Analysis of part 5

Part 5 comprises 58 words spoken in seven MUUs in 47.05 seconds. This part spans from MUU No. 22 to 28. In this part the pitch ranges between 185 Hertz and 213 Hertz and intensity is recorded between 76.69 dB and 78.63 dB. The shortest MUU is of 2.98 seconds while the longest MUU is of 7.76 seconds. The length of pauses varies between 1.00 second and 2.63 seconds. The sub-intentions of the speaker in this part are to elaborate and amplify the issue in the background of emotive appeals. For realising these intentions, the speaker describes the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour using the strategy of repetition and sentence series. He also intends to prove his statement for which he uses logical reasoning supported by factual data.

Roosevelt uses the strategy of describing component for elaborating the issue. Each MUU in the following lines gives one piece of information about the Japanese attack. This repetitive parallel sentence series gives the rhetorical effect that attacks are too numerous to leave any scope for doubting the destructive intention of the Empire of Japan. On the one hand this repetition reinforces the issue and on the other hand it expands and exaggerates the

information leading to intense emotive effect on the audience. Logical deduction has been used for logical appeal. Roosevelt uses syllogistic deduction to prove Japan's surprise offensive. The conclusive statement is preceded by a series of proofs. The speaker leads the audience to a logical conclusion in the statement "Japan has, therefore, undertaken a surprise offensive extending throughout the Pacific area" (see MUU 22-27). Use of raised pitch in all the MUUs in this part shows speaker's anger that he wants to transfer to the audience.

6.6 Analysis of part 6

In this part 52 words have been spoken in five MUUs in the duration of 32.80 seconds. This part spans from MUU No. 29 to 33. The pitch ranges between 172 Hertz and 207 Hertz and the intensity is recorded between 76.60 dB and 79.99 dB. The shortest utterance is of 2.80 seconds and the longest one is of 6.35 seconds. The length of pauses varies between 0.77 second and 1.82 seconds. The sub-intentions in this part are to take the audience into confidence and to prove the statement and to rationalize the present action by appealing to logic.

Human beings have logical faculty and they are not always guided by their emotions. They may try to study the logical proofs before taking the action suggested by the speaker. Due to this reason, the expert orators always give some proofs and use syllogistic devices to appeal to the logic of the audience. Roosevelt proves the statement about Japan's pre-planned massive attack on America by using enthymematic argument. He says, "The facts of yesterday and today speak for themselves" (MUU 29). This sentence supports the logical deduction given in the previous part. No doubt is left that the attack was sudden, ferocious, and deceitful. In order to take the audience into confidence the speaker becomes their mouthpiece by using possessive adjective 'our' in inclusive sense and by voicing their concern about 'life and safety' of the nation. Having taken the audience into confidence, he makes appeal to action more effective. He rationalizes his present action by mentioning the duties and rights of the President and also by showing the need of action for defence in the MMU "as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, I have directed that all measures be taken for our defence" (MUU 33). The use of inclusive 'our' associates the speaker with the audience. He starts this unit with a high pitch of 207 Hertz and then his pitch shows the falling tendency giving his voice a tone of gravity and determination.

6.7 Analysis of part 7

Part 7 of this speech consists of 40 words spoken in four MUUs in 37.60 seconds. This part spans from MUU No. 34 to 37. This part is followed by a long pause of 16.06 seconds in which the audience applaud supporting the speaker. In this part pitch ranges between 190 Hertz and 242 Hertz and intensity between 77.46 dB and 81.23 dB. The length of the shortest MUU in this part is 2.98 seconds, while the longest MUU is of 9.34 seconds. The pauses have variable lengths between 0.81 second and 27.34 seconds.

In this part the speaker intends to stir audience's emotion of anger and to motivate them for the suggested action. He also strengthens his connection with the audience. The inclusive first person pronoun 'we' and possessive adjective 'our' closely associate the speaker with the audience. The combination of emotion and motivation seems very effective as the angry audience can be easily persuaded and motivated for a war. The speaker appeals to the emotions of anger and revenge by using emotional sentences repeating the painful

incident. He says “But always will our whole nation remember the character of the onslaught against us” in a level pitch of 190 Hertz (MUU 34). This low pitch gives his voice a sorrowful vibration and calmness of determination for revenge. But as he moves to the next utterance unit, his anger and reventfulness boils up and his pitch rises to 224 Hertz.

Fostering hope of the followers is a quality of a leader. Roosevelt encourages and motivates his audience and countrymen by showing them hope of their absolute victory. The speaker motivates and encourages the audience by showing trust in American people. He assures the audience of their ‘absolute victory’ in their war against Japan. In his powerful voice Roosevelt motivates the Americans saying “No matter how long it may take us to overcome this premeditated invasion, the American people in their righteous might will win through to absolute victory” (MUU 35-37). By using the word ‘righteous might’, Roosevelt also indicates that their war is holy. This gives a religious touch to his motivation. The history of religions is a witness that this myth of ‘holy war’ is capable of motivating people for war more than anything else.

This part is delivered in quite high pitch and intensity adding a flare of enthusiasm. The pitch of delivery reaches 242 Hertz, which is far above the average pitch in this speech. The intensity is also above 80 dB, which is far above the intensity in the previous parts (See MUU No 34 to 37). This phenomenon again indicates that high pitch and intensity are used as a paralinguistic strategy for realizing the sub-intention of motivating the audience and appealing to their emotion of anger and revenge.

6.8 Analysis of part 8

Part 8 consists of 43 words spoken in three MUUs in 24 seconds. This part is followed by a pause of applause of 9.62 seconds. This part spans from MUU No. 38 to 40. The pitch is recorded minimum 196 Hertz and maximum 200 Hertz. The intensity ranges between 77.70 dB and 80.20 dB. The shortest MUU in this part is of 5.12 seconds and the longest is of 8.95 seconds. The length of pauses varies between 0.97 second and 9.62 seconds. The sub-intentions of the speaker in this part are taking the audience into confidence and to appeal to logic by reasoning the suggested action. For fulfilling these intentions, he uses the strategy of becoming the mouthpiece of the audience and giving reason. These sub-intentions are realized in the background of the emotion of anger and revenge.

The speaker takes the audience into confidence by using the strategy of becoming their mouthpiece. For this purpose he uses first person inclusive pronouns ‘we’ ‘ourselves’ and ‘us’. The strategy of sharing goal and showing association has also been used when the speaker shows his concern for the safety of his countrymen. The use of the first person singular pronoun ‘I’ shows that Roosevelt was authoritative and somewhat dominating in his approach. The sense of domination is softened with the use of the first person inclusive pronouns.

Roosevelt reasons the intended action of declaring war against Japan by logically rationalizing it. If America tolerates this kind of political treachery, other countries of the world may take America lightly and in future some other countries may also dare to harm America. So it is completely logical that America should give Japan and the world a lesson that in future also no country should dare to think of attacking America. Indirectly he is hinting at the use of lethal atom bombs against Japan. By using the first person inclusive pronoun, the speaker shares the responsibility of the consequences that may result from

Roosevelt's decision of attacking Japan. Level pitch and intensity show the determination of the speaker.

6.9 Analysis of part 9

Part 9 comprises 44 words spoken in 30.55 seconds in 7 MUUs. This part spans from MUU No 41 to 47. The pitch in different MUUs in this part ranges between 187 Hertz and 226 Hertz and the intensity is recorded between 75.77 dB and 80.31 dB. The length of various minimal utterance units ranges between 1.51 seconds and 4.28 seconds and the length of pauses varies between 0.61 second and 1.51 seconds. The sub-intentions in this part are to appeal to logic by reasoning the suggested action, to encourage and motivate the audience and to enhance character and establish trustworthiness.

Encouragement of the audience is necessary for motivating them to take a suggested action. The speaker claims authority by using short conclusive statement without any hedging or indirectness, when he says, "Hostilities exist" (MUU 41). The use of high pitch in this MUU adds force to orator's claim. As the intended action of announcing war against Japan is quite serious, the speaker further reasons the intended action by analyzing facts that call for action. He further supports his suggested action when he says, "There is no blinking at the fact that our people, our territory, and our interests are in grave danger" (MUU 42-43). This statement is spoken in the form of syllogistic deduction taking its supporting arguments from the data in preceding parts. Falling pitch gives the decisive tone and finality to the logical argumentation.

The speaker further encourages and motivates the audience by showing confidence in American forces and strengthening their hope of victory. He strengthens his appeal for action by saying that this action will lead America to 'the inevitable triumph' hence action is worth taking (see MUU 43-46). He makes his strategy of encouragement and motivation more forceful by using very high pitch of 226 Hertz the highest in this speech. He appeals to religion when he says, "With confidence in our armed forces, with the unbound determination of our people, we will gain the inevitable triumph so help us God" (MUU 44-45). By appealing to religion, Roosevelt tries to win confidence and trust of the audience. By doing so, he enhances his character also as people seeking help from God are thought to be saintly in character. Seeking help from God also creates the political ideology of 'holy war'. Later this ideology of 'holy war' resulted in massive destruction in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In this unit again high pitch has been found associated with motivation and anger (See MUU No. 44, 45 & 46).

6.10 Analysis of part 10

The tenth and last part of the speech consists of 34 words spoken in 29.88 seconds in 4 MUUs. The pitch ranges between 162 Hertz and 194 Hertz and the intensity is recorded between 70.14 dB and 75.93 dB. The length of MUUs varies between 0.91 second and 10.07 seconds. The length of pauses is recorded between 0.61 second and 1.51 seconds. The main sub-intentions of the speaker in this part are to appeal to the audience for intended action and to support the appeal for action.

Roosevelt appeals to the audience for action in a clear statement. He supports his appeal for action by mentioning "the unprovoked and dastardly attack by Japan on Sunday" (MUU 50). This phrase also stirs the emotions of anger and revenge as the words like

'dastardly' are emotionally charged. Roosevelt concludes his speech by asking the Congress to declare the state of war between the United States and the Japanese empire.

It has been the tradition with the famous orators that they use a few summary sentences and then appeal for action. This appeal is boosted and supported by rationalizing it. The appeal to action may also be supported by appeal to emotion. Roosevelt summarizes the Japanese attack as 'unprovoked and dastardly' and then asks the Congress for declaring war against Japan. It is also noteworthy that the pitch of delivery in this unit falls significantly. The intensity of sound is also low. This falling tone indicates finality. This tone of finality also indicates that Roosevelt has already taken the decision and his appeal to the Congress does not seem to be genuine. This falling tone and selection of words make Roosevelt's appeal more like a judgment.

7. Paralinguistic analysis

Control of pace, pitch, pause, and intensity affect the speech delivery style. These elements add to the meaning of the utterances by accentuating various words and phrases. These elements also assist the audience in comprehension by accentuating and punctuating the utterance units. The analysis of paralinguistic aspect also sheds some light on the speech delivery style of the speaker.

7.1 Pace of delivery

The pace of delivery has been studied in terms of words uttered per second. In the first four parts, a tendency of rising pace has been observed as the speaker moves forward in the speech. He begins the speech with a moderate pace of 1.26 words per second, which is below the average pace of 1.394 words per second. As the speaker moves to part 2, he accelerates his pace a bit and reaches 1.42 words per second, which is slightly above the average pace of the speech. In the next part a further rise in pace is observed as pace is recorded 1.45 words per second. In unit four the speaker speeds up to 1.58 words per second. In the next part the pace drops to 1.23 words per second and in part 6 he again speeds up to 1.58 words per second. Lowest pace of 0.62 word per second is recorded in part 7, while in the very next part the pace reaches 1.32 words per second. In the last two parts a pattern of falling pace has been observed as the recorded pace is 1.05 words and 0.99 word per second in unit 9 and unit 10 respectively.

In part 1 the speaker is in complete self-control and fully confident. He tries to connect to the audience and state the issue of the speech. Slow pace shows his gravity and seriousness, which contributes to establishing his trustworthiness. Starting speech with slow pace is logical because it is easy to understand and gives the audience time to tune their ears to the speaker. As he moves forward in his speech describing Japan's dastardly attack, his pace slowly rises. This acceleration adds some force to the strategies used for amplifying the issue and appealing to the emotion of anger. In part 5, when the speaker gives a detailed description of Japanese attack, his pace drops to 1.23 words per second but in part 6 the pace reaches 1.58 words per second, the highest in this speech. This rise in pace can be attributed to his emotion of anger and revenge. In part 7 the speaker talks about punishing Japan for this attack, which wins approval of the audience in the form of loud applause. Due to this long applause, the pace of delivery is so low. In part 8- 10 also a tendency of falling pace has been

observed, which may be attributed to long applause of approval from the audience. This analysis of pace of delivery shows that the pace varies in different parts of speech and it seems to be associated with strategies. While slow pace seems to be related to the strategy of connecting to the audience and emotion of sorrow, fast pace has been found related to anger. Pauses have been used strategically for motivating the audience for applauding also.

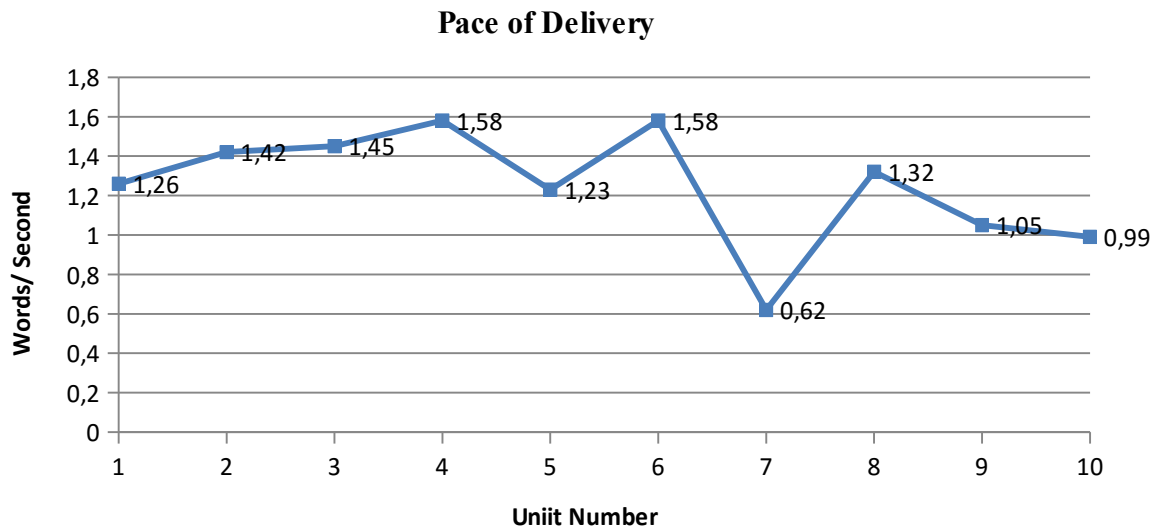


Figure 1: Pace of delivery

7.2 Pitch

Patterns of pitch variation have been analyzed in the speech in order to see the correlation of pitch with various strategies and intentions and their effects on speech delivery styles. The minimum pitch was recorded 169 Hertz and the maximum pitch was recorded 208 Hertz.

Roosevelt starts his speech with a low pitch of 169 Hertz addressing to the Congress. It shows the gravity of his personality and formality and seriousness of occasion. As he moves forward in his speech elaborating and enhancing the seriousness of Japanese attack, he raises his pitch to 192 Hertz in part 2 and 198 Hertz in part 3. However in part 4, his pitch slightly comes down to 179 Hertz, which may be attributed to emotion of deep sorrow as here he talks about loss of many American lives and destruction of ships. In the very next part he raises his pitch to 201 Hertz when he reports the Japanese attacks at various places.

This rise in pitch can be justified by attributing it to emotion of anger that is building up in the background. In part 6, a fall in pitch is recorded as the speaker's pitch falls to 188 Hertz. In this part he proves his statement and takes the audience into his confidence. In part 7 Roosevelt's pitch is recorded 208 Hertz, which is the highest in this speech. This high pitch has been used for appealing to emotion of anger and revenge and for motivating the audience for action. In the next part the speaker becomes the mouthpiece of the audience. When we observe this pause pattern in the speech of Roosevelt, we find that his pause length in the first six parts does not have a big variation. The average pause length in these parts is recorded between 1.19 seconds and 2.05 seconds. In part seven, average pause length is of 10.53 seconds. This much long average pause length is due to two long clapping pauses in the part. As the speaker moves to part 7, he starts motivating and encouraging the audience by

showing hope of absolute victory filling the audience with enthusiasm. The speaker uses highest pitch and intensity in this part for motivating the audience and appealing to their feeling of revenge. Moved with feeling of revenge and motivated for the war, the audience applauds for 27.34 seconds.

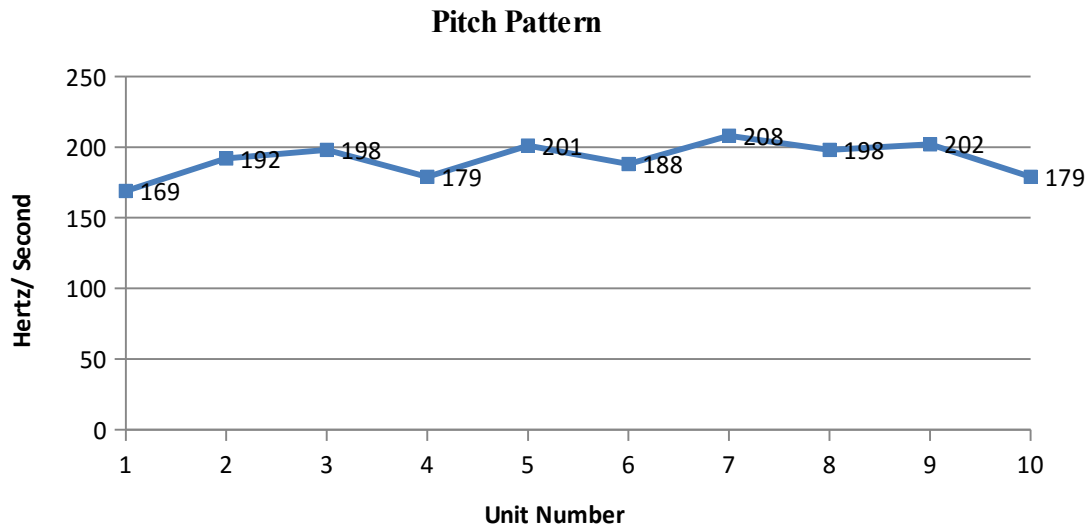


Figure 2: Pitch

In part 9, the pitch is recorded 202 Hertz. In this part, the speaker encourages and motivates the audience. In the last unit, as he concludes his speech asking the congress to declare the state of war between America and Japan, his pitch comes down to 179 Hertz. This fall in pitch indicates that the speaker is not asking for approval but actually he is stating his decision. This shows his determination of punishing Japan. Low pitch seems to be associated with emotion of sorrow and high pitch with anger and motivation. Low pitch in the opening lines shows speaker's gravity and enhances trustworthiness.

7.3 Intensity

When the intensity pattern of the speech was studied, a rising tendency in the first three parts was noticed. A big fluctuation has been noticed in the intensity graph in Roosevelt's speech. This pattern is similar to the pitch pattern in this speech.

The speaker starts the speech with a low intensity of 75.31 dB. In the following part the intensity rises to 76.09 dB and in part 3 he achieves the intensity of 78.43 dB. In these parts the speaker introduces, elaborates and amplifies the issue. A rise in intensity and pitch gives an emotive boost to the speech. In part 4, part 5, and part 6, the intensity is recorded 77.16 dB, 77.9 dB and 77.77 dB respectively, which is around average intensity of 77.40dB. In these parts, the speaker vividly describes Japanese attacks, which caused a huge loss of lives and ships of America. In part 7, his intensity rises to 79.93 dB, the highest in the speech. In this part, the speaker appeals to the emotion of anger and revenge and also motivates and encourages his audience.

Intensity Pattern

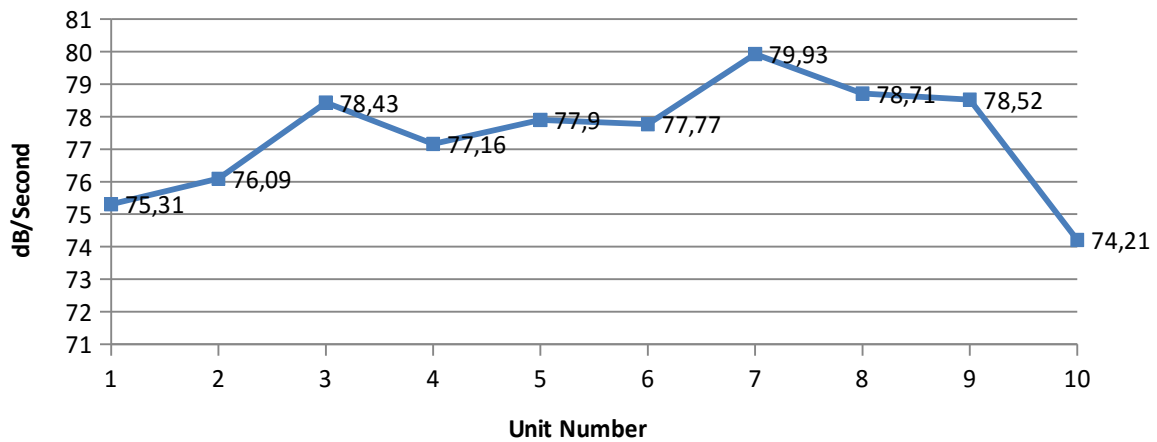


Figure 3: Intensity

Last four parts show a tendency of falling intensity. In part 8, the recorded intensity is 78.71 dB which falls to 78.52 dB in the following part. In the final part, the lowest intensity of 74.21 dB is recorded. This is to note that in part 7, 8, and 9, the speaker uses the highest intensity to encourage and to motivate the audience for action. In concluding the speech, the speaker appeals the congress to announce the state of war. This statement is spoken in falling pitch and intensity lending it a tone of finality.

7.4 Pause

When the pause pattern in the speech of Franklin D. Roosevelt was analyzed, very little variation in the length of pauses in first six parts of speech was observed. In part 1, average pause length is recorded 2.05 seconds which comes to 1.53 seconds in part 2 and 1.19 seconds in part 3. In the next part the average pause length is 1.85 seconds which comes down to 1.58 seconds in part 5 and 1.44 seconds in part 6. In these sections, the speaker connects to the audience, introduces, elaborates and amplifies the central issue of the speech. As the speaker feels connected, he slowly increases the pace and decreases the length of pauses. The speech has an undertone of sorrow and anger. These parts do not have long pauses of applause or approval. The environment is serious and gloomy.

In part 8, the average pause length is recorded 3.9 seconds. This pause length can also be attributed to pause of applause that occurs in this part. In this unit the speaker again motivates the audience with a feeling of revenge in the background. Pitch and intensity are quite high lending force and emotional boost to this part of speech. Roosevelt says that Japan will be punished for this attack so severely that no other country will ever attack America. This proposed action wins wide approval of the audience in the form of applause of 9.62 seconds.

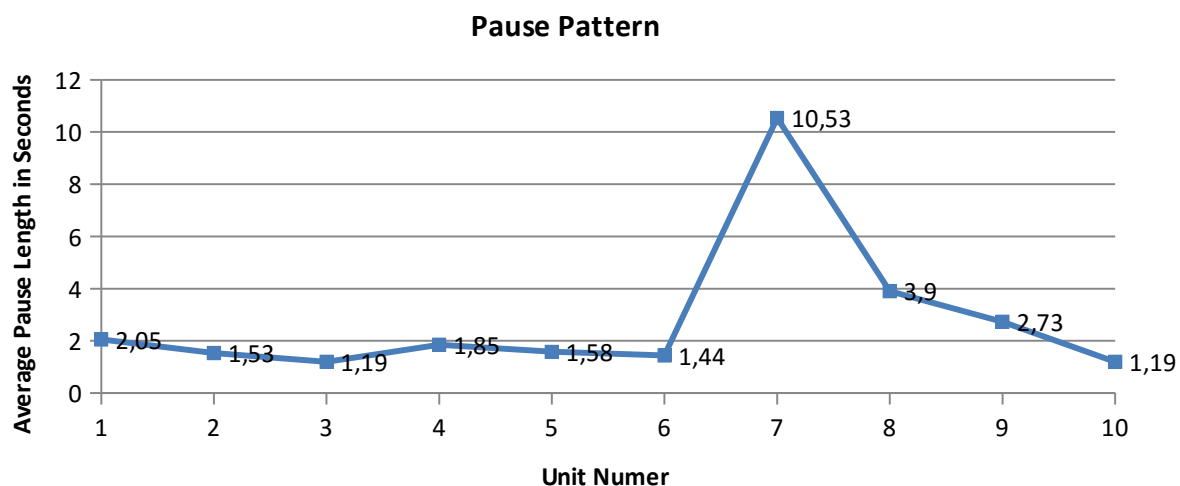


Figure 4: Pause

In part 9 and part 10, the average pause length is recorded 2.73 seconds and 1.19 seconds respectively. In part 9, the speaker rationalizes the suggested action by summarizing the proofs of treachery of Japan. He motivates and encourages the audience for war filling them with enthusiasm using high pitch. The audience give a long applause of 12.39 seconds. The short length of pauses is due to absence of any applause in this part as it has the appeal for the declaration of war. The general observation of this pause pattern indicates that the speaker wins the full support of the audience.

8. Conclusion

We see in the analysis in appendix 1 that the dissection of speech into parts and minimal utterance units enabled the analyst to study the patterns of pitch, pause, and pace alongside the linguistic content. The sub-intentions and strategies could be studied systematically and their pattern of distribution in speech and their relation to paralinguistic strategies could be understood. The study of paralinguistic aspects also enabled the analyst to understand the relationship between utterance and its meaning and how these paralinguistic factors accentuated certain meaning. For instance, low pitch and moderate pace in opening of speech for connecting to the audience reflects that the speaker has gravity and he is in self-control. This gravity indicated by pitch and pace is directly related to power and attitude of the speaker. High pitch for showing anger and low pitch for sorrow also indicate the speaker's emotional involvement and this paralinguistic strategy of speech delivery enable the speaker to transfer his emotions to his audience in the way he likes. Similarly, fall of pitch and intensity in the last minimal utterance units clearly gives the declaration a tone of finality. It shows speaker's power and authority in asserting such declarations. This paralinguistic patterning in the last MUUs shows that the speaker's proposal is not open for debate or discussion but a final decision of a powerful leader. Thus we see that the Discourse Dissection Model makes the analysis of a speech quite systematic.

Note: I developed the Discourse Dissection Model (DDM) during my PhD and used it in my dissertation titled *A Sociophonetic Study of Select Political Speeches in English* submitted to the English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad in 2013.

Appendix 1

Part No.	MUU NO.	Minimal Utterance Unit	Pitch(Hertz)	Intensity (dB)	Length (Sec.)	Pause (Sec.)	Sub-Intention	Strategies	
1	1	Mr. Vice President, Mr. Speaker, Members of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:	148	72.65	7.97	1.96	Connecting	Addressing by name and designation	
	2	Yesterday, December 7th, 1941	177	75.79	6.74	2.03	Introducing and Stating the central issue	By using direct statement	
	3	A date which will live in infamy	180	76.53	3.93	1.54	Appeal to emotion	Using emotionally charged words	
	4	The United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan.	171	76.28	10.99	2.70			
2	5	The United States was at peace with that nation	182	77.19	3.37	1.54	Amplifying the issue	Contrasting	
	6	and, at the solicitation of Japan, was still in conversation with its government and its emperor	189	75.12	10.64	1.10	Elaborating the issue		Describing component
	7	looking toward the maintenance of peace in the Pacific.	213	74.82	3.75	1.65			

	8	Indeed, one hour after Japanese air squadrons had commenced bombing in the American island of Oahu,	206	77.01	10.92	1.33	Amplifying the issue	Contrasting
	9	the Japanese ambassador to the United States and his colleague delivered to our Secretary of State a formal reply to a recent American message.	180	74.90	15.27	1.93	Elaborating the issue	Describing component
	10	And while this reply stated that it seemed useless to continue the existing diplomatic negotiations,	189	75.87	8.67	1.22	Amplifying the issue	Contrasting
	11	it contained no threat or hint of war or of armed attack.	186	77.78	7.62	2.00	Elaborating the issue	Describing component
3	12	It will be recorded	207	79.96	1.79	1.00	Elaborating the issue	Describing component
	13	that the distance of Hawaii from Japan	187	77.76	3.68	1.00		
	14	makes it obvious that the attack was deliberately planned	191	78.47	3.79	1.00	Amplifying the issue	Contrasting
	15	many days or even weeks ago.	188	79.46	3.93	1.65		
	16	During the intervening time,	211	79.12	1.89	1.00		
	17	The Japanese government has deliberately sought to deceive the United States	206	77.84	6.67	00.71	Amplifying the issue	contrasting
	18	by false statements and expressions of hope for continued peace.	200	76.46	5.72	2.00		

4	19	The attack yesterday on the Hawaiian islands has caused severe damage to American naval and military forces.	173	75.62	10.74	1.68	Elaborating the issue Amplifying the issue	Describing component Using amplifying word
	20	I regret to tell you that very many American lives have been lost	171	78.82	4.74	2.00	Elaborating the issue amplifying the issue Appeal to emotion (sorrow)	Describing component Using enhancers Mentioning emotive incident Low pitch
	21	In addition, many American ships have been reported torpedoed on the high seas between San Francisco and Honolulu.	195	77.05	8.42	1.89	Elaborating the issue Amplifying the issue Appeal to emotion (sorrow and anger)	Describing component Using amplifying words Mentioning emotive incident
5	22	Yesterday, the Japanese government also launched an attack against Malaya.	205	76.69	7.76	1.12	Elaborating the issue Amplifying the issue	Describing component Repetition Sentence series
	23	Last night, Japanese forces attacked Hong Kong.	200	77.60	4.63	1.37	Elaborating the issue Amplifying the issue	Describing component Repetition Sentence series
	24	Last night, Japanese forces attacked Guam.	200	78.30	3.75	1.26	Elaborating the issue Amplifying the issue	Describing component Repetition Sentence series
	25	Last night, Japanese forces attacked the Philippine Islands.	205	77.67	4.56	2.07	Elaborating the issue Amplifying the issue	Describing component Repetition Sentence series

	26	And this morning, the Japanese attacked Midway Island.	185	78.04	4.10	1.65	Elaborating the issue Amplifying the issue	Describing component Repetition Sentence series
	27	Japan has, therefore, undertaken a surprise offensive	205	78.63	4.47	1.00	Appeal to logic	Using paradigm
	28	extending throughout the Pacific area.	213	78.41	2.98	2.63		
6	29	The facts of yesterday and today speak for themselves.	175	76.60	6.35	1.72	Appeal to logic	Proving
	30	The people of the United States have already formed their opinions	207	79.99	4.98	00.71	Taking the audience in confidence Reasoning the present action	Becoming mouthpiece By giving reason
	31	and well understand the implications to the very life and safety of our nation.	196	77.83	7.19	1.96		
	32	As commander in chief of the Army and Navy,	172	76.40	2.80	1.01	Rationalizing present action	By showing need Sharing goal
	33	I have directed that all measures be taken for our defence.	190	78.03	4.10	1.82	Connecting	Showing association
7	34	But always will our whole nation remember the character of the onslaught against us.	190	77.46	9.34	11.27	Appeal to emotion of anger Connecting	Mentioning emotive action Showing association
	35	No matter how long it may take us	209	80.60	2.98	00.81	Motivating Connecting	Showing trust and hope High pitch High intensity Sharing goal Showing association
	36	to overcome this premeditated invasion,	242	81.23	3.26	00.72		
	37	the American People in their righteous might will win through to absolute victory.	191	80.45	5.97	27.34		

8	38	I believe that I interpret the will of the Congress and of the people	198	77.70	5.86	1.12	Taking the audience into confidence	Becoming mouthpiece Using inclusive 'we, us' By giving reason
	39	when I assert that we will not only defend ourselves to the uttermost, but will make it very certain	200	78.23	8.95	00.97	Reasoning the present action	
	40	that this form of treachery shall never again endanger us.	196	80.20	5.12	9.62		
9	41	Hostilities exist.	207	75.77	2.28	1.54	Showing authority	Using short declarative
	42	There is no blinking at the fact	195	78.21	1.89	1.00	Reasoning the intended action	Analyzing the facts
	43	that our people, our territory, and our interests are in grave danger.	187	78.34	7.05	1.72		
	44	With confidence in our armed forces,	200	77.97	3.40	00.72		
	45	with the unbounding determination of our people,	226	79.14	4.28	1.19		
	46	we will gain the inevitable triumph	204	79.94	3.82	0.61		
	47	so help us God	200	80.31	1.51	12.39		
10	48	I ask	162	70.14	00.91	1.51	Suggesting action Supporting appeal	Direct Suggestion Making an appeal for action
	49	that the Congress declare	171	74.89	1.54	1.14		
	50	that since the unprovoked and dastardly attack by Japan on Sunday, December 7th, 1941,	194	75.91	9.93	00.93		
	51	a state of war has existed between the United States and the Japanese empire.	190	75.93	10.07			

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