

## THE ADDRESS IN GETTYSBURG: RHETORICAL PENTAGRAM ANALYSIS

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### Abstract

A speech technique is a speech. The words and language used in the speech will be effective. J was the first person to come up with the concept of Speech Acts. When we talk, we do things like welcome, guarantee, caution, request, invite, compliment, exhort, thank, and affront. These are called speech acts. Similar to the speech delivered by Abraham Lincoln in 1963 at the military funeral in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Lincoln had the option of reiterating the principles that the Founding Fathers of the United States of America had outlined in the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence.

**Key words:** Speech, Gettysburg, Power, Abraham Lincoln, Rhetorical pentagram

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### INTRODUCTION

A speech technique is a speech (Pranoto & Suprayogi, 2020b). The words and language used in the speech will be effective (Mandasari & Oktaviani, 2018), (Isnaini & Aminatun, 2021). The speaker would be able to relate to that person well. J. L. Austin introduced the concept of Speech Acts in 1962 in *How to Do Things with Words*, and John Searle elaborated on it in 1969 in *Speech Acts*. Speech acts include saying "welcome," "guarantee," "warn," "request," "invite," "exhort," "thank," and "affront" during a conversation (Pranoto & Suprayogi, 2020a), (Suprayogi et al., 2021), (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2020b). Similar to the speech delivered by Abraham Lincoln in 1963 at the military funeral in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. He delivered one of the most memorable speeches in American history during the Civil War (Amelia & Daud, 2020), (Puspita, 2021), (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2021). When it comes to discussing topics like power, authority (Asia & Samanik, 2018), (Afrianto & Gulö, 2019), and importance, the methodology of social studies tries to pay attention to the perspectives of comparatively insignificant voices (Styawati et al., 2022), (Choirunnisa & Mandasari, 2021), (S. N. Sari & Aminatun, 2021). The term "authority" is used throughout this book to describe these powers (Fakhrurozi & Adrian, 2020), (Suprayogi & Eko, 2020). This term helps to explain how power is distributed within a culture (Mertania & Amelia, 2020), (F. P. A. Lestari et al., 2018) that is itself "free and vote based," like America (Samanik, 2019), (Kardiansyah, 2019a),

(Afrianto & Restika, 2018). The term "authority" refers to the ways in which a dominant class "doesn't just run but drives a public through the effort of moral and scholarly initiative" (M. Lestari & Wahyudin, 2020), (Septiyana & Aminatun, 2021). Thus establishing a framework by which all classes appear to support (Oktaviani & Mandasari, 2019), (Riskiono et al., 2021) and subscribe to its social implications (Amelia & Dintasi, 2019) and belief systems, thereby integrating them into the current power structure (Arpiansah et al., 2021), (Gulö, 2018b). Because authority accepts agreement, any resistance can be "contained and directed into philosophically safe harbors" through discussion rather than burden (ALDINO, 2019), (Aminatun et al., 2021).

Lincoln had the option of reiterating the principles that the Founding Fathers of the United States of America had outlined in the Constitution (Cahyaningsih & Pranoto, 2021), (Pradana & Suprayogi, 2021) and the Declaration of Independence (Kuswoyo & Audina, 2020), (Kardiansyah, 2019b). Lincoln acknowledged that the Union would eventually win the Civil War, but he also acknowledged that the nation ought to be aware that a partnership with the United States (Puspita & Amelia, 2020), (Oktaviani, Aldino, et al., 2022), (Mandasari & Wahyudin, 2019), in accordance with laudable American guidelines, was the primary means by which the nation could advance successfully (B. N. Sari & Gulö, 2019), (Afrianto & Ma'rifah, 2020). Lincoln, a great speaker, used ethos, feeling, and logos to persuade the group to give their "last full proportion of dedication" (Dinasari et al., 2020), (Teknologi et al., 2021), (Abidin et al., 2022). He used biblical concepts of hopelessness, blessing (F. Lestari & Aldino, 2020), (Puspita & Pranoto, 2021), and recovery to show the dispute as an important part of the fight for opportunity, value, self-government, and opportunity (Aminatun et al., 2019), (Oktaviani et al., 2021), (F. M. Sari & Wahyudin, 2019). "Another birth of opportunity, and that administration of individuals, by individuals, for individuals will not die from the earth" was Lincoln's message to society (Fakhrurozi & Adrian, 2021), (Gulö, 2018a). He stated that the Union needed to remain committed to "the extraordinary undertaking remaining before us" with "expanded dedication to that reason for which" the dead had given (Adelina & Suprayogi, 2020), (Oktaviani, Suaidah, et al., 2022) and take up the weight of the fallen fighters in order to guarantee a dream of a bound together with the United States in which opportunity (Budiman et al., 2021), (Al Falaq et al., 2021) and a vote-based system would be the standard for all residents (Endang Woro Kasih, 2018), (Yulianti & Sulistiyawati, 2020),

(Journal et al., 2021). He also stated that the Union needed to take up the weight of the fallen fighters (Fithratullah, 2021), (Gulö et al., 2021). Abraham would have no trouble incorporating ethos, pathos, and logos into his speech (Qodriani & Wijana, 2020), (Aminatun, 2021). He is also a trusted role model because he uses reliable references (Ngestirosa et al., 2020), (Yulianti & Sulistyawati, n.d.). At the time, he was president, and he spoke at the funerals of more than 7,500 war dead (Nababan & Nurmaily, 2021), (Fithratullah, 2019), (Setri & Setiawan, 2020). Naturally, it will move 15,000 people who hear his speech (Qodriani & Wijana, 2021), (Aldino et al., 2021). In an effort to honor the dead and inspire the living, Lincoln delivered perhaps the most impressive speech in American history (Qodriani & Kardiansyah, 2018), (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2020a), (Qodriani, 2021).

To analyze Abraham Lincoln's speech in 1963, the researcher used the rhetorical pentagram mode. Researchers will look at the topic of speeches about equality, freedom and opportunity with regards to the American Civil War and how Abraham Lincoln as a speaker advanced respecting the existence of heroes who forfeited their lives for the reason of Unity. Additionally, the analyst will talk about the crowd of the discourse, the people who accumulated at the introduction of the National Cemetery. Researchers will explore the circumstances of the speech, looking at the historical context of the American Civil War and the inauguration of the Soldiers' National Cemetery in Gettysburg, as well as the intention of the speech and how it was received.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Literature itself could be an unconstrained expression of someone's exceptionally profound sentiments. This expression of an individual is shaped since it is based on ideas, contemplations, and encounters, which are realized with the assistance of dialect. Scholarly dialect can show humans encounter both truths and conclusions so that literature can record human life. Speech is our way of conveying something. we can say this is a form of communication Austin defines speech act as the actions performed in saying something. Aitchison defines speech act as a number of utterances that behave somewhat like actions. Speech act is an action performed by utterances. Trust can be obtained if a communicator has good rhetoric. According to Aristotle, a good speaker is one who is aware of who their

audience is and puts forward relevant and reliable evidence in their presentation. With evidence that convinces a speaker to be credible.

## **METHOD**

Qualitative research as research that aims to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects. It is more appropriate and suitable to be used for researching matters relating to research on the behavior, attitudes, motivations, perceptions and actions of the subject. Moleong's opinion is in line with Bogdan and Taylor (1975), where they mean that qualitative research also includes the methodology used for research procedures that produce descriptive data. Descriptive data is data written using words in detail.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The rhetorical pentagram is an effective way to analyze non-fiction text. Nonfiction texts are intended to inform, persuade, educate, articles, speeches, essays, interviews, and propaganda. Therefore, it is also logical in this context to take a closer look at the use of the speaker's rhetorical concept. Apart from rhetorical bias, nonfiction textbooks are also interesting to include general style and professional language in the verbal analysis of textbooks and this can be analyzed semantically.

*"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."*

*"Four score and seven years ago"* The meaning of this word is for 87 years.

Gettysburg Address used various forms of logos to get its message across, including the format of the speech, deduction, and networks of interpretation. Lincoln styled the Gettysburg Address in fairly chronological order, opening with the famous, that harkened back to the founding of the United States with the drafting of the Declaration of Independence.

Abraham Lincoln's "The Gettysburg Address" is a critical and enthusiastic political discourse in American history. Following up on the initiation ceremony of the Soldiers' National Cemetery, in Gettysburg, during the American Civil War, the speech was intended to inspire flexibility and encourage soldiers to continue fighting for unity. Not

only that but also remembering the struggle of the victims. The "rebirth of freedom," as well as the extremely significant protection of the Union made in 1776 and the beliefs of self-government.

*"Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation, designed and dedicated, can last long."*

Here, Lincoln intends to tell the country is under attack. So, he expanded his knowledge of the importance of fighting beyond the borders of the United States. how great are the warriors who have died in warfare.

The Gettysburg Address" was delivered by US President Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln had also served as a Whig Party leader and a solon and he latterly innovated the Republican Party in the US. He won the presidential choices on an abolitionist platform, which urged seven US states to secede and start the American Civil War.

President Lincoln's ethos needed to gain the trust and appreciation of individuals to be chosen for the workplace of President, so his personality was investigated by people in general. His laid-out ethos as President, particularly in the midst of trouble, gave added weight to his words. This gave President Lincoln the assistance he expected to win the 1864 assignment and made the Union appear morally better compared to the Confederacy, hindering a new power, specifically, Great Britain, for which the Confederate States of America had searched for affirmation and sponsorship from obstructing the Civil War. The split among Republicans and Democrats did whatever it may take to part in the North, something Lincoln endeavored to prevent through Speech. This obstacle undermined Lincoln's ethos, and diminished his message of fortitude, moving back to working with strains as the contention progressed.

Abraham Lincoln delivered his Gettysburg address at what was to become the Soldiers' National Cemetery, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The speech was covered by the written press of the time, leading to a national and international audience. Furthermore, responses to the Gettysburg Address were parted along with partisan loyalties, with the Democratic-inclining Chicago Times tearing into the Gettysburg Address. Conversely, the Springfield Republican proclaimed it would, "reimburse further concentrate as the model discourse."

The division between the Republican and Democrat factions took steps to break the North, the very thing Lincoln was attempting to forestall through the Address.

Abraham uses pathos in this setting. The funeral situation and the words he used

Abraham talking for around 15,000 individuals. He talked in under two minutes, and his whole discourse was under 272 individualized associations. Starting by lifting the picture of the principal architects and new country, Lincoln persuasively communicates his conviction that the Civil War was a definitive trial of whether the Union made in 1776. At that point, many white slave proprietors had proclaimed themselves "valid" Americans, highlighting the way that the Constitution doesn't preclude servitude; as per Lincoln, the state framed in 1776 was "committed to the suggestion that all men are made equivalent." In a translation that was extremist at that point - yet presently underestimated - Lincoln's memorable discourse re-imagined the Civil War as a battle for Unity, yet additionally for the standard of human correspondence. In American terms, such demands uncover how certain non-white social orders have been 'hidden', or ladies' records have been killed for the transcendent male records of the country.

*"The brave men, living and dead, who fought here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract."*

*"The world will little note, nor long remember what we said here, but it can never forget what they did here."*

There is a double contrast in this sentence: *"The world will little note, nor long remember what we said here" / "but it can never forget what they did here"*.

It is not the United States that will never forget, but the entire world. These sentences are full of solemn respect for those who fought. It is an eloquent way of saying that their actions speak louder than Lincoln's words. There is an alliteration: "poor power".

The Gettysburg Address was made for the sanctification of Gettysburg National Cemetery, a grave, and a profound occasion like an emotional event. Lincoln used pathos or emotional appeal. Lincoln utilized the feeling, or close-to-home allure, of the discourse to motivate his crowd into getting through additional enduring of the Civil War as they took up the weight of the fallen troopers. The language and punctuation of the discourse were

intended to make a feeling of solidarity in spite of the upsetting times, as seen by Lincoln's selective utilization of plural pronouns, such as "we", "our", and "us", all through. Lincoln was President of a wrecked country, yet at the same time expected a quiet unification, was ready to pardon the Confederacy, and on second thought work on modifying the United States. Summoning them in the Gettysburg Address gave Lincoln and the Union the soul and backing it expected to endure through quite possibly the most obscure time throughout the entire existence of the United States.

Invention is the construction of a speech that builds the argument of a speech. Similar to logos, invention can consist of enthymemes to build audience confidence. One that is part of the discovery is the topic. Arrangements are the organization of a speech strategy. Speech consists of opening, torso and closing.

## **CONCLUSION**

By focusing on the extraordinary speeches of history, we can learn a lot about open discussion. One of the great speeches is the Gettysburg Address. Lincoln took his audience on a trip. It began with the founding of the United States and ended at an intersection. He had to make sure that Americans made the right choice. He also did. In American history, Abraham Lincoln's The Gettysburg Address is a political discourse that is both critical and enthusiastic. During the American Civil War, the speech was given as a follow-up to the initiation ceremony of the Soldiers' National Cemetery in Gettysburg. Its purpose was to inspire flexibility and encourage soldiers to continue fighting for unity. Lincoln intends to inform the nation that it is under attack here. President Abraham Lincoln of the United States gave the Gettysburg Address. He delivered one of the most memorable speeches in American history during the Civil War. Abraham would have no trouble incorporating ethos, pathos, and logos into his speech. Naturally, it will move 15,000 people who hear his speech. In an effort to honor the dead and inspire the living, Lincoln delivered perhaps the most impressive speech in American history. The rhetorical pentagram mode was used by the researcher to examine Abraham Lincoln's 1963 speech.

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