

# **Pearl Harbor Adress**

Stylistic Devices

# Signifying

“...The Japanese government has deliberately sought to deceive the United States and expressions of hope for continued peace”  
(Roosevelt para 5)

This is signifying because Roosevelt is bad talking Japan and their decisions to attack America when they had agreed on peace. He's explaining his rage and talking bad about the Japanese to convince the Americans to be angry with them as well. His trash talking is used to help convince America that the war is the right way to go.

# Hyperbole

“There is no blinking at the fact that our people, our territory, and our interests are in grave danger”(Roosevelt para 17)

This is a hyperbole because he overexaggerates the consequences of what will happen if we don't go to war. He doesn't know if the Japanese will do all these things he says, but he says them anyway to threaten Americans and convince them that war is the right choice. If he were to say that nothing would happen if we left them alone, then everyone would refuse war. He uses the hyperbole in order to convince America that the only answer is war.

# Understatement

“I regret to tell you that very many American lives have been lost” (Roosevelt, para 6).

He uses the understatement in order for people to not have to look at the terrible number of people that had died. Instead of saying more than 2,000 American lives have been lost, he says many have been lost. He does this so that people won't mourn or feel so sad, just angry that lives have been lost, instead of sad at how many lives. By doing this it helps Americans want to move to action instead of mourning at the number of lives lost.

# Antonomasia

-'Washington, D.C., has been called "The Colored Man's Paradise"'  
(Terrell para.1)

-This is a antonomasia because Terrell is saying that Washington, D. C. has a nickname, which is, "The Colored Man's Paradise"

# Reversed Structures

-There are those who are asking the devotees of civil rights, "When will you be satisfied?" We can never be satisfied as long as the Negro is the victim of the unspeakable horrors of police brutality (King para.13)

-This is reversed structure cause in the first sentence, satisfied comes last, but in the sentence following it, satisfied comes close to the beginning of the sentence

# Irony

“The United States was at peace with that nation and, at the solicitation of Japan, was still in conversation with its government and its emperor looking toward the maintenance of peace in the Pacific.” (Roosevelt, para. 3)

In this quote, FDR states the fact that there was complete peace in the Pacific before the bombing of Pearl Harbor. The irony is that though peace was expected in the Pacific, there was still violence.

# Rhetorical Question

“If nothing in life is worth dying for, when did this begin -- just in the face of this enemy?” (Reagan, para. 45)

He is asking this to grab the audience's attention and draw them towards the question as to if we are going to keep letting history repeat itself, or if they will make a choice to change things.



# Analogy

“If the late President Kennedy could get together with Khrushchev and exchange some wheat, we certainly have more in common with each other than Kennedy and Khrushchev had with each other.” (Malcolm X, para. 4)

Malcom X is comparing us to the late President Kennedy and saying that we have more in common with each other than Kennedy had with Khrushchev.

# Anaphora

“Last night, Japanese forces attacked Hong Kong. Last night, Japanese forces attacked Guam. Last night, Japanese forces attacked the Philippine Islands. Last night, the Japanese attacked Wake Island.” (Roosevelt, para. 8)

This is an anaphora because of the repetition of the words “Last night, Japanese forces attacked...”

# Sentence Structure

“Yesterday, December 4, 1941, a date which will live in infamy... (Roosevelt para. 1).”

The unique word order shows that yesterday was a historic day and emphasizes the negativity and destruction from the Japanese.

# Parallelism

“Yesterday, the Japanese government also launched an attack against Malaya.

Last night, Japanese forces attacked Hong Kong.

Last night, Japanese forces attacked Guam.

Last night, Japanese forces attacked the Philippine Islands.

Last night, the Japanese attacked Wake Island.

This morning, the Japanese attacked Midway Island” (Roosevelt para. 6-11).

Definitely helps the American people to realize that the attack couldn't have been a mistake and that the Japanese are clearly hostile towards the U.S. and surrounding countries.

# Punctuation

“With confidence in our armed forces - with the unbounding determination of our people - we will gain the inevitable triumph - so help us God” (Roosevelt para. 18).

To simplify this sentence: With our armed forces and our people, we will reach victory.

However, it was more powerful for Roosevelt to create dramatic pauses between these ideas for emphasis. These lines rally the people in support of war.

# Bibliography

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