

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the analysis of the data aims to answer the research questions which have been formulated in the previous chapter. It contains and presents the finding paired with the discussion of the research.

A. Findings

The whole data in this research are the speech of Lester Holt as news anchor. 13 data were selected based on rhetorical figures proposed by Edward F. McQuarrie and David Glen Mick (1996). In analyzing data, the researcher classified the data into five types of rhetorical figures. The form of coding is provided as datum 1, datum 2, datum 3 and so forth based on sequences of rhetorical figures.

1. Rhyme

Rhyme is popular literary device in which the repetition of the same or similar sounds occurs in two or more words. In a rhyme in English, the vowel sounds in the stresses syllables are matching, while the preceding consonant sound does not match.

Datum 1

“On anything coming to the Bidden camp.” (Rhy-1)

The underlined shows rhyme in two words “anything” and “coming”. This case, repetition occurs in the end of words (-ing).

Datum 2

“In realty, it’s 200.000, but lost in the numbers, the names and faces like Cody Lyster of Colorado.” (Rhy-2)

The underlined shows rhyme in two words “names” and “faces”. This case, repetition occurs in the end of word (-es).

Datum 3

“That our country’s responses has been muddled, has been well documented that miscalculation, mistrust and misinformation.” (Rhy-3)

Rhyme found in the underlined words because there is repetition “Mis” in the words “miscalculation, mistrust and misinformation.”

Datum 4

“Tributes are beginning to pour in this evening after the death of Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, NBCs Pete Williams is following this.” (Rhy-4)

Rhyme found in the underlined words “beginning” and “evening”. The repetition is in the end of words (-ning).

Datum 5

“Globally COVID deaths are expected to soon surpass 1 million. Coming out of the newest tropical threats in this unprecedented season.” (Rhy-5)

Rhyme found in the underlined words “million” and “season”. The repetition is in the end of the words (-on).

2. Alliteration

Alliteration is a repetition between words occurs in the same first consonant sound.

Datum 6

“And Ruth Bader Ginsburg was an institution in Washington and had a huge following.” (All-1)

Alliteration in the sentence occurs in the beginning of underlined words “had a huge”. Here, the beginning of consonant sounds is same “H”.

3. Anaphora

Anaphora is a repetition of words occurs in the beginning of phrases. Figures of repetition that occurs when the first word or set of words in one sentence.

Datum 7

“As far as we know there will be no moments of silence or formal observances, we’re all we’ve lost in this pandemic the loss of shock is uniquely disturbing.” (Ana-1)

Anaphora in the sentence occurs in the words “we’re all we’ve”. Here, the repetition is in the word “We”.

Datum 8

“The learning curve to 200.000 dad has been steep, and it has been costly.” (Ana-2)

Anaphora found in the underlined phrase because there is repetition “Has been”.

Datum 9

“That our country’s responses has been muddled, has been well documented that miscalculation, mistrust and misinformation.” (Ana-3)

Anaphora found in the underlined phrase because there is repetition of “has been”.

Datum 10

“COVID-19 has left no collapse buildings, no rose a flag draped coffin, but no modern us disaster has clean more people.” (Ana-4)

Anaphora found in the underlined phrase because there is repetition of word “no”.

Datum 11

“It will likely more than double to 410.000 by year’s end, meaning more Americans will personally know there is so much more to one number.” (Ana-5)

Anaphora found in the underlined words “more” because it is repeats three time in the sentences.

4. Ellipsis

Ellipsis is omission that has to be supplied by listener or reader. Thus, it is omission of words that mutually understood and thus unnecessary.

Datum 12

“Tributes are beginning to pour in this evening after the death of Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, NBCs Pete Williams is following this. Pete, what are you hearing?” (Ell-1)

Ellipsis found in the sentences because the underlined sentence “Pete, what are you hearing?” has parallel meaning with the first sentences,

“Tributes are beginning to pour in this evening after the death of Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, NBC’s Pete Williams is following this.”

5. Rhetorical question

Rhetorical question is asking just for effect to emphasize on some point discussed with no real answer expect. It is a question that the speaker asks without expecting an answer from the audience.

Datum 13

“And yet, is it possible?” (Rq-1)

This sentence can be classified as rhetorical question because the question does not require an answer.

There are two categories of rhetorical figures according to Edward F. McQuarrie and David Glen Mick (1996) ; scheme and trope. Those two categories are classified into five, i.e. Scheme is divided into repetition, parison and reversal. Then trope is divided into substitution and destabilization. Each classification classified more into nineteen types in total, i.e. repetition classified into rhyme, chime, alliteration, anaphora, epistrophe, epanalepsis, and anadiplosis. In other hand, parison is not classified into anything. The last classification of scheme is reversal, which is classified more into antimetabole and antithesis. Meanwhile, substitution is classified into hyperbole, ellipsis, epanorthosis, rhetorical question and metonymy. Destabilization is classified into metaphor, pun, irony, and paradox.

In this research, there are only five types of rhetorical figures found in the speech of Lester Holt as a news anchor, there are rhyme, anaphora, and

alliteration in class of repetition, meanwhile, ellipsis, rhetorical question in class of Substitution.

B. Discussion

In this section, the researcher provided in-depth explanation of the findings. The detail information is presented to explain the objectives of the research covering the types of rhetorical figures used by Lester Holt as a news anchor in NBC Nightly News Broadcast.

1. Rhyme

The first type of rhetorical figures found in this research is Rhyme. Rhyme is a popular literary device in which the repetition of the same or similar sounds occurs in two or more words. The similar sound is in the final stressed syllables. Rhyme seems to be enjoyable simply as a repeating pattern. There are four rhymes found in Lester Holt's speech. Most of repetition of rhyme occurs in noun. For example: anything coming. Those words start with different consonant sound, but the first stresses vowel is identical. They have a similar sound at the end word (-ing).

2. Alliterations

Alliteration is repetition that occurs in a phrase to begin sound of two words. Alliteration is meant to be more than a tongue twister, though. It's used to emphasize something important that a writer or speaker would like to express. The best way to spot alliteration in a sentence in a sentence is to sound out the sentence, looking for the words with the identical

beginning consonant sounds. There is only alliteration found in this research. From the sentence, “And Ruth Bader Ginsburg was an institution in Washington and had a huge following“,

Alliteration occurs in words that have the same starting sound that is “had a huge”.

3. Anaphora

Anaphora is a repetition of words that occurs in the beginning of phrase. It occurs when the first word or set of words in one sentence. The function of using anaphora is more than emphasizing ideas, it adds rhythm to a word as well as making it more pleasurable to read and easier to remember. Anaphora is seen in many different contexts, including songs, movies, television, speeches, poetry and prose. There are five anaphora found in this research. For example: has been steep, has been costly. Both phrases are included in the anaphora class because there are repetition of words “has been”.

4. Ellipsis

Ellipsis is an omission that has to be supplied by the listener or reader. It is an omission of words that are mutually understood and unnecessary. Ellipsis usually can be understood by the listener because of the parallel structure. There is only one ellipsis found in this research. The ellipsis found is in a form of question that has the parallel meaning with the sentence before. It is on the sentences, “Tributes are beginning to pour

in this evening after the death of Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, NBCs Pete Williams is following this. Pete, what are you hearing?”

Here, the sentence “Pete, what are you hearing?” has parallel meaning with the sentence, “Tributes are beginning to pour in this evening after the death of Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, NBCs Pete Williams is following this.”

5. Rhetorical question

The last type of rhetorical figures found in this research is rhetorical question. Rhetorical question is a question that’s asked for effect with no answer expected. The question might be one that does not have an answer. It might also be one that has an obvious answer but you have asked the question to make a point, to persuade or for some effect. Rhetorical question is especially useful in engaging the audience and persuading them to agree with the speaker. In this study found only one rhetorical question. It is occur on the sentences, “COVID-19 has left no collapse buildings, no rose a flag draped coffin, but no modern us disaster has clean more people. And yet, is it possible? We're closing our eyes to it. The underlined sentence, “And yet, is it possible?” is rhetorical question. That question is included into the rhetorical question with obvious answer that used to emphasize an idea that has been said by the speaker before that is, “COVID-19 has left no collapse buildings, no rose a flag draped coffin, but no modern us disaster has clean more people.” And also to emphasize an idea of the sentence after, that is “We're closing our eyes to it.”