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We will look at language features in two speeches by the American politicians, Craig Johnson and Susan Kilpatrick. Craig Johnson starts his speech by saying "Our nation is great and strong and must be great and strong." Which gives the listeners interest in this speech. Everyone likes to hear that their nation or country is great and strong, and it will continue to be great and strong.

Johnson continues the speech by asking rhetorical questions and uses repetitions to reflect on his following arguments: "Do we want to continue to be great? Do we want to continue to be strong? Do we want to continue to be free? Or do we want to be weak? Do we want to be fettered by big government? Do we want to lose our standing in the world?" Johnson uses ethos and pathos throughout his speech to appeal to his listeners. By using ethos, we understand references to authority, moral and ethical values which are meant to make the receivers resonate with the arguments of the sender. In this case, Johnson makes references to the American nation and the values of the American family, as well as to patriotism and freedom: "The future of our nation is at stake. The precious freedom of each citizen is at stake.

"The future of our nation is at stake, we want sustainable prosperity and a stronger American family." Johnson talks about pride and about American families being "proudly self-reliant" which makes the listeners prouder of being American. However, when Johnson says: "Or do we want to be weak? Do we want to be fettered by big government? Do we want to lose our standing in the world?" We need to restructure government.

We want less central government and fewer handouts to the people” It gives the listeners an urge to change the way the American state functions. Susan Kilpatrick also starts with “ Our nation is great and strong.” However, she continues by telling the listeners why their nation is strong and great. Kilpatrick starts her speech in a positive way which makes the listeners want to hear more. Kilpatrick uses Ethos and pathos the same way as Johnson did, by reference to the authority of the American nation, values and making the listeners to feel an urge to change the way American state functions. Here is one example of both ethos and pathos from the text, in which Kilpatrick creates the idea of nation and family values, but also to the feeling of fear:” The future of our nation is at stake. The sustainability of that vital part of us, the American family, depends on it.

“ Additionally, Kilpatrick creates pathos by comparing the American government with family figures:” The government is like a benevolent mother caring for her young, a soothing nurse who cares for the sick and the weak, and the strong father who protects the family and this great nation of ours.” The two speeches start the same by telling the people that “ our nation is great and strong.” And the speeches end the same way by telling “... Sing: We the people rule.” However, the speeches are quite different.

Johnson argues for less centralization and welfare policies while Kilpatrick argues for more centralization and welfare. In Susan Kilpatrick’s speech she says that American nation is strong because they believe in democracy, so that tells me that Kilpatrick is the democrat. She also talks a lot about the people: “ We are great because we use this strength to look after our own

through a government that is committed to the people and a government that cares about the people” She also comments on more centralization and welfare policies created through high taxation. Craig Johnson is the republican. I saw that when he says:” We need to throw off the shackles of big government. We need less rampant spending in Washington.

The American family must be proudly self-reliant, it should not have to look to the government for Obamacare or welfare. Americans are a proud people, we can and will look after ourselves.” Because republicans don’t want the federal government to play a big role in people’s life, nor spending on social programs such as “ Obamacare” and “ welfare”. People can look after themselves. (Scholastic, 2018) United states of America have claimed to be land of opportunities.

Land of equality. But is all of this true? Is America land of opportunities? Land where everyone is equal, despite your background, sexuality or race. Barack Obama says that United states of America is the land of opportunity, but Joseph E.

Stiglitz says studies show that it’s not the land of opportunity. We are going to look into that, discuss the equality of America. Who has the right mindset. Obama or Joseph? Barack Hussein Obama II who is an American politician who served as the 44th President of the United States from 2009 to 2017 (Barack Obama, u.

d.) said that unitedstates of America respect all the people, everyone has a chance to succeed andhas freedom, even if you are a girl born into a poor family. In the other hand, Joseph E.

Stiglitz who is a Nobel laureate in economics means that unitedstates of America which used to be land of opportunities is no longer the landof opportunities. Obamaargues that America is still a land of opportunities, but is it? The statementthat Obama gave shows us that income in America is inequality because of theexistence of the “ bleakest poverty” however he also said that she has a chanceto succeed as anybody else, because she is an American. It’s the equality thatall people have as an American citizen to make the best of what they have. It’slike meritocracy, which is progress is based on ability and talent rather thanon class privilege or wealth (Dictionary. com, 2018). Accordingto a Pew report released July 2012 (Reed, 2018) among those born inthe bottom of the economic ladder, only 4% make it to the top as adults, sosaying that a little girl born into the bleakest poverty has same chance tosucceed as anybody else is a little optimistic.

The report also shows thatpeople born into poor families are three times as likely not to finish highscool. Only 8% (Reed, 2018) of the children borninto poverty graduates from collage. Standardsof living is also inequality because minorities in American such as African -American, Latin - Americans and Indians have a tend to have lower income levelsand higher criminality rates. In America there is still discrimination today, one example is Dakota Pipeline where America is building pipeline to transportoil through Dakota, and the

problem is that it will run through a Standing rock Indian reservation which will destroy their land and water. (Dakota Access Pipeline protests, u.

d.) United States of America is more concerned with money than protecting their own indigos people. Also, gender equality is not the best neither. In united states of America men are still holding monopoly over top-management positions in companies. The US Department of Labor has indicated that in 2009, " the median weekly earnings of women who were full-time wage and salary workers was...

80 percent of men's" (Gender inequality, u. d.) however, there is also gender inequality when it comes to men, they receive 66% longer prison sentence for the same crime as a woman. (Gender inequality in the United States, 2018) Despite all that America is going in the right direction when it comes to equality. They had their first black president for several years. They legalized gay marriage and black people can walk everywhere without being shoot by police or suspected that they are stealing something.

Several people have become successful despite their poor background, such as Michelle Obama, Barack Obama's wife. If you work hard enough you will succeed. Overall, we can say that equality in the US is a challenging concept. While in theory Americans have the framework for an equal society, the practice shows that there are still many practical issues which do not make the US a forerunner in equality