

An Analysis of Repetition in Barack Obama's Eulogies

การศึกษาเชิงวิเคราะห์การซ้ำคำในคำไว้อาลัย
ของบารัค โอบามา

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Abstract

This research aims at studying the use of rhetorical devices as a significant component in Barack Obama's successful public speeches. From various rhetorical devices, this study explores the types, functions, and purposes of repetition in Obama's eulogies for Ted Kennedy, Robert Byrd, and Beau Biden III. The study deals with five types of repetition in words, phrases, and clauses: anadiplosis, anaphora, epanalepsis, epistrophe, and polyptoton. Repetition is classified as having four objectives: to create emphasis, to call attention, to appeal to

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emotion, and to add rhythm. Moreover, to interpret the speaker's purpose, the five types of illocutionary acts based on John R. Searle (1979) are employed: assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives. The results show that from sixty-three samples, anaphora is the most frequently applied to create emphasis. Assertive is the main purpose of the anaphora in selected eulogies. Obama uses anaphora to emphasize a subject, an event, a point, and as a tool to alter the audience's mood. Therefore, the use of anaphora in Obama's eulogies demonstrates the effect of this rhetorical device on the audience's emotion and reveals his intention.

Keywords: repetition, illocutionary act, rhetorical devices, Barack Obama, eulogy

บทคัดย่อ

การศึกษามีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อวิเคราะห์การใช้กลวิธีทางวาทศิลป์เป็นองค์ประกอบสำคัญในสุนทรพจน์ที่ถือว่าประสบความสำเร็จของประธานาธิบดีบารัค โอบามา โดยข้อมูลคำไว้อาลัยที่กล่าวในพิธีศพของเท็ด เคเนดี โรเบิร์ต เบิร์ด และโบ ไบเดนที่ 3 เน้นศึกษาประเภท หน้าที และวัตถุประสงค์การซ้ำคำ 5 รูปแบบ ในระดับคำ วลี และอนุประโยค ได้แก่ การทวนคำ ซ้ำคำในส่วนต้นของข้อความ ซ้ำคำในส่วนต้นและท้ายข้อความ ซ้ำคำในส่วนท้ายข้อความ และซ้ำความหมายโดยคำต่างประเภท ซึ่งการใช้คำซ้ำมีวัตถุประสงค์ 4 ข้อ เพื่อเน้นย้ำ เพื่อเรียกความสนใจ เพื่อดึงดูดอารมณ์ และเพื่อเพิ่มจังหวะ อนึ่งการศึกษายังใช้ทฤษฎีวิจจนกรรมปฏิบัติ 5 กลุ่ม ของเซอร์ล (1979) ร่วมวิเคราะห์เพื่อตีความวัตถุประสงค์ของผู้พูด ได้แก่ กลุ่มบอกกล่าว กลุ่มชี้แนะ กลุ่มผูกมัด กลุ่มแสดง

ความรู้สึก และกลุ่มแถลงการณ์ ผลวิจัยแสดงให้เห็นว่าจาก 63 ตัวอย่าง การซ้ำคำในส่วนต้นของข้อความถูกนำมาใช้มากที่สุดเพื่อเน้นย้ำ มีวัตถุประสงค์หลักคือการบอกกล่าว โอบามาใช้การซ้ำคำในส่วนต้นของข้อความเพื่อเน้นเรื่องเหตุการณ์ ความคิดเห็น และเป็นเครื่องมือในการเปลี่ยนความรู้สึกผู้ฟัง การซ้ำคำในส่วนต้นของข้อความทำให้ข้อความมีพลังเชิงวาทศิลป์และสะท้อนให้เห็นถึงเจตนาของผู้พูดที่มีต่อผู้ฟังได้อย่างชัดเจน

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Introduction

Throughout history, the speech (e. g., oration, sermon, eulogy, etc.) has been used for appealing, changing, moving, and provoking people in society. Each speech is delivered in different situations and for various purposes. One of the prevailing speeches is the oratories or eulogies. The origin of the word “eulogy” is from the Greek word “eulogia,” which means praise or blessing (Lanham, 1991). According to Merriam Webster’s Dictionary, a eulogy is commonly defined as a speech or writing in praise of someone or something often delivered during funerals and memorial services. This genre of speech is, however, not only for the deceased and the funerals, but the living person and other occasions, such as retirement parties and anniversary celebrations. There are no formal structures for a eulogy, but rather it is based on the traditional speech writing structure. When delivering a eulogy, the purpose is to praise, honor, or commemorate the subject of the speech. As a speech

given at funerals or memorial services, a eulogy aims to give honor and pay tribute to the deceased in addition to console the mourners.

In public speaking, a clear understanding of rhetoric is the key to becoming a successful orator. The origin of rhetoric can be traced back to the fifth century B.C. in ancient Greece. One of the greatest ancient Greek philosophers, Aristotle, defines rhetoric as the art of persuasion that is an effective and powerful tool for convincing people (Fortenbaugh, 2007) . Aristotle’s rhetoric consists of three modes: logos, pathos, and ethos. Logos is an appeal to logic, pathos is an appeal to emotion, and ethos is an appeal to credibility (Ghosal & Murphy, 2014) . Kennedy (1994) explains that “Rhêkorikê in Greek specifically denotes the civic art of public speaking as it developed in deliberative assemblies, law courts, and other formal occasions under a constitutional government in the Greek cities, especially the Athenian democracy.” Therefore, as the primary purpose of public speaking is to persuade people, a proper preparation of speechwriting seems necessary in developing its capacity to attract the audience’s attention.

To create a compelling and powerful speech, these traditional rhetorical modes are combined with various rhetorical devices. Thus, the use of rhetorical devices is an essential element of speech composition. Rhetorical devices are applied to evoke emotions among the audience as well as to reflect the speaker’s style and ability (Corbett, 1965; Kennedy, 1994) . Rhetorical devices are of various types and can appear at all levels, from words, phrases and sentences to paragraphs. Among numerous devices, repetition is commonly found in a

speech. Repetition may be a simple technique, but it effectively creates a rhetorical effect. Repetition has different structures, and each structure can affect the audience in a certain way (Cuddon, 2013). Farnsworth (2011) describes that repetition adds emphasis to a message and strengthens a point, helping to convey ideas and ideologies. Repetition calls the audience's attention and makes messages memorable. It also serves as a tool to appeal to audience's emotion. Moreover, repetition can build rhythm in a speech. For example, in Martin Luther King Jr's "I Have A Dream", the eponymous repetition performs a leading role in articulating the rhetorical power in his speech. Thus, repetition is an interesting device which is worthy of further analysis.

To clarify functions and effects of repetition, several studies show the importance of the device. Ihsan (2018), aiming to understand the concept of repetition in "I Have A Dream", focuses on anaphora, epistrophe, and epizeuzis. The findings show that King's repetition is used for conveying ideas, appealing to the listener, and reflecting facts. Repetition in words, clauses, and phrases helps the speaker make his message memorable and convey a deeper meaning. Finally, Ihsan's study presents reasons why using a repetition technique has a strong effect on the receiver. Al-Saeedi (2017) studies the purpose of repetition in Trump's inaugural address from a discourse analysis viewpoint, using a theoretical framework for political discourse. The study focuses on the function of pronominal, phrasal, and clausal repetition. The results of the study show that Trump uses different devices and techniques and there are at least five purposes to his use of repetition. These include the

delivery of ideas and ideologies, emphasis on the importance of something, making his message memorable to the audience, creating an emotional impact, and producing rhythm. Therefore, from Al-Saeedi's study, the effects of repetition are clarified. Taping et al. (2017) investigate rhetorical devices and their functions in Hillary Clinton's concession speech delivered on November 8th, 2016 and points out several functions of repetition in a speech. Using a theoretical framework based on Robert A. Harris's theory, the study focuses on three rhetorical functions: emphasis, association, and decoration. This study indicates that Clinton uses thirteen rhetorical devices, and emphasis resulted from repetition technique is most frequently found in her speech. She uses this technique to emphasize ideas, draw audience's attention, and make her message memorable.

To understand the speaker's intention for repetition usage, speech acts provide a theoretical background for deeper understanding of an action via utterance. Yule (1996) states that when people say something, it does not only contain grammatical structures and words, but performs actions, such as apology, complaint, invitation, promise, or request. According to Austin (1962), speech acts are classified into locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. An illocutionary act corresponds with the speaker's purpose, either explicitly or implicitly (Huang, 2007). Austin's illocutionary acts are verdictives, exercitives, commissives, expositives, and behabitives. However, John R. Searle (1979) further developed more specific classifications of illocutionary acts from Austin's taxonomy into five types: assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives. Searle's classification then helps

us to understand the expressions, what the speaker intends to perform in the utterance, and to reveal what thoughts and feelings that the speaker tries to communicate to the audience.

Drawing on the concept of illocutionary acts, there are a few relevant studies that provide useful model for analysis. First, Alreza et al. (2019) examine an illocutionary act based on Searle's classification of speech acts focusing on Obama's speech "Yes, We Can." This study focuses on the dominant type, function, and purpose of an illocutionary act. According to the results, four types of illocutionary acts are found in Obama's speech, namely representatives, directives, commissives, and expressives. Representatives are the dominant type and used in convincing the audience. It also provides a model for analyzing illocutionary acts in a political speech. Next, Hashim (2015) analyzes speech acts in two political speeches: John Kerry's speech in the 2004 presidential campaign and George Bush's 2001 inaugural address and provides a useful guideline for analyzing the illocutionary act in political speeches. The study focuses on locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts and uses Searle's speech act theory as a framework. From twenty selected sentences, the results show that Kerry frequently uses commissives in the speech, whereas Bush mostly uses assertives. Moreover, the overall frequency presents that commissives are the dominant type of illocutionary act in both political speeches. Therefore, the two speakers use commissives to challenge and to make promises to their audience.

This present study will illustrate the use and purpose of repetition in Obama's speech as he is often praised as one of the

most skilled and powerful speakers of the twenty-first century. Obama usually applies several rhetorical techniques and strategies in his speeches to persuade his audience. Most studies on Obama's speeches focus on his political speeches; therefore, the researcher would like to study his other types of speeches. It has been demonstrated in the previous studies that Obama frequently employs repetition in his speech for a specific purpose. His preference for repetition, thus, provides this study with a foundation for further analysis. As to the illocutionary acts, there are also prior studies leading to an effective way to interpret the speaker's intention as previously mentioned. Finally, it is hoped that this study will broaden the knowledge of repetition and the power of rhetorical devices, and the implication of illocutionary acts. The study will benefit scholars and students in the linguistics field for future work in pragmatics. In addition, apart from academic circles, this study may help improve knowledge and understanding in public speaking and the art of persuasion.

Objectives

This study aims to examine characteristics, functions, and purposes of repetition of words, phrases, and clauses, as well as the illocutionary acts used in Obama's eulogies for Ted Kennedy, Robert Byrd, and Beau Biden III. This study seeks to address the following research questions:

1. What are the types of repetition of words, phrases, and clauses found in Obama's eulogies?

2. What are the functions of repetition in Obama's eulogies?
3. What are the types of illocutionary acts found in Obama's repetition usage in eulogies?
4. What are the purposes of illocutionary acts in Obama's eulogies?

Methodology

The study is conducted using qualitative and quantitative methods. While the quantitative method is applied to discover the significant frequencies for interpreting the results, the qualitative method is employed to analyze the data to determine the characteristics of repetition and illocutionary acts in Obama's eulogies. In addition, a descriptive method is used in describing the eulogies as the speaker delivered them.

The subject of this study is Obama's eulogies for three individuals given while he was serving in office as the 44th president of the United States. The eulogies can be found online on the website www.americanrhetoric.com under the section dedicated for Obama's Speeches. Out of the nine eulogies, three are chosen for the analysis, including the eulogies for Ted Kennedy, Robert Byrd, and Beau Biden III because of Obama's close relationships with these individuals. Kennedy and Byrd are Obama's friends and colleagues. On the side of Biden, his father, Joe Biden, has a strong relationship with Obama, being like a brother. Moreover, they have worked side by side for a long time. Joe Biden was Obama's running mate since the latter's first presidential election. The other six eulogies are for national figures and foreign leaders.

In order to analyze the repetition in words, phrases, and clauses, five types of repetition (Corbett, 1965; Farnsworth, 2011; Leech, 1980), namely anadiplosis, anaphora, epanalepsis, epistrophe, and polyptoton their definitions (see Appendix) are selected as the research's framework. Another theoretical framework adopted for analyzing the speeches is Searle's illocutionary acts theory. Five types of illocutionary acts include assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives (see Appendix) to determine the functions and purposes of repetition in the selected eulogies. The data analysis comprises of five steps. First, the transcripts of Obama's eulogies are closely read. Second, the researchers extract sentences containing repetition in words, phrases, and clauses. Third, the repetition is then classified into different types of illocutionary acts. Fourth, the collected data is statistically analyzed to determine degrees of frequency. Finally, the findings of the study are discussed.

Findings

The results of the investigation show the total number of frequencies for repetition in the three eulogies is 63 samples. It can be seen from Table 1 that there are four types of repetition: anadiplosis, anaphora, epistrophe, and polyptoton. A significant result found in this study is that the majority of repetition is anaphora (74.60%), followed by epistrophe (12.70%), polyptoton (9.52%), and anadiplosis (3.18%). The finding confirms that anaphora is the most popular type of repetition among orators such as politicians.

As for the results of the illocutionary act analysis, assertives are the most common type, while commissives are the least common one in the selected eulogies. Assertives are found in anaphora (70.21%),

epistrophe (14.89%), polyptoton (10.64%), and anadiplosis (4.26%). Both epistrophe and polyptoton also contain expressives, whereas anadiplosis contains only assertives. From the data, anaphora appears in all four types of illocutionary acts.

Table 1

Frequency of Repetition and Illocutionary Act in the Selected Eulogies

Types of Repetition	Types of Illocutionary Act										Total		
	Assertives		Directives		Commissives		Expressives		Declaratives				
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	
Anadiplosis	2	4.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3.18
Anaphora	33	70.21	5	100	1	100	8	80	-	-	-	47	74.60
Epanalepsis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Epistrophe	7	14.89	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	8	12.70
Polyptoton	5	10.64	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	6	9.52
Total	47	100	5	100	1	100	10	100	-	-	-	63	100

Table 2 illustrates the four types and functions of the four categories of repetition. From 63 samples, the most prominent function of repetition is to create emphasis (87.30%). It is apparent that the least frequent functions is to appeal to

emotion (9.52%) and to call attention (3.18%) and there is not any use of repetition to create rhythm. Moreover, the results, as shown in Table 2, indicate that anaphora is also used to appeal to emotion and to call attention.

Table 2
Function of Repetition in Three Eulogies

Functions of Repetition	Types of Repetition									
	Anadiplosis		Anaphora		Epistrophe		Polyptoton		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
To create emphasis	2	100	39	82.98	8	100	6	100	55	87.30
To appeal to emotion	-	-	6	12.77	-	-	-	-	6	9.52
To call attention	-	-	2	4.25	-	-	-	-	2	3.18
To add rhythm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	100	47	100	8	100	6	100	63	100

The following are examples representing all types of repetition and illocutionary acts, functions, and purposes found in the selected eulogies:

- a. To create emphasis

1. Anadiplosis

“...At last he is with them once more, leaving those of us who grieve his passing with the memories he gave, the good he did, the dream he kept alive, and a single, enduring *image* -- the *image* of a man on a boat; white mane tousled; smiling broadly as he sails into the wind, ready for what storms may come, carrying on toward some new and wondrous place just beyond the horizon...” (Part 20, eulogy for Ted Kennedy, 2009)

Purpose: Emphasizing the subject

Illocutionary act: Assertives

The word “image” is used to emphasize the character of Ted Kennedy, who had a strong heart and was fearless. Obama recounts Kennedy’s strong character, stirring up Kennedy’s image as a ship captain who boldly commands his vessel. He depicts his memories of Kennedy by applying visual imagery and then evokes the audience with a repetition device. The pragmatic purpose of this utterance as an illocutionary act is describing.

2. Anaphora

“To Natalie and Hunter -- there aren’t words big enough to describe how much your dad loved you, how much he loved your mom. But I will tell you what, Michelle and I and Sasha and Malia, we’ve become part of the Biden clan. We’re honorary members now. And the Biden family rule applies.

We're always here for you, *we always* will be -- my word as a Biden.” (Part 25, eulogy for Beau Biden III, 2015)

Purpose: Emphasizing an action

Illocutionary act: Commissives

Obama repeats “We always” to emphasize his actions toward the Biden family. He promises them that he will be by their side because he is part of the family as Joe Biden’s brother. When Obama gives a promise, his utterance is considered as a commissive illocutionary act.

3. Epistrophe

“... We don’t have kings or queens or lords. We don’t have to be born into money to have an impact. We don’t have to step on one another to be successful. We have this remarkable privilege of being able to earn what we get out of life, with the knowledge that we are no higher than anybody else, or lower than anybody else We know this not just because it is in our founding documents, but because families like the Bidens *have made it so*, because people like Beau *have made it so*.” (Part 21, eulogy for Beau Biden III, 2015)

Purpose: Emphasizing an action

Illocutionary act: Assertives

Obama emphasizes the virtue of equality as indiscriminating by giving the Bidens as an example of success

story in his repeating of the phrase “have made it so.” Here epistrophe is used to emphasize subject’s action.

4. Polypoton

1) “Not only did the Kennedy family *make* it because of Ted’s love -- he *made* it because of theirs; and especially because of the love and the life he found in Vicki.” (Part 15, eulogy for Ted Kennedy, 2009)

Function: To create emphasis

Illocutionary act: Assertives

The repetition of “make” in a different form stresses the feelings of love between Ted Kennedy and the Kennedy family members. He devotes himself to them because of love. The family members also do the same because they love him too. Polypoton, here, is used to describe past and present actions that always occur. In this quotation, Obama would like to describe the relationship within the Kennedy family.

2) “...A prosecutor who *defended* the *defenseless*. The *rare* politician who collected more fans than foes, and the *rarer* public figure who prioritized his private life above all else.” (Part 12, eulogy for Beau Biden III, 2015)

Function: To create emphasis

Illocutionary act: Expressives

In this quotation, Obama uses the same roots of two words (defend and rare) and modified their suffixes to emphasize and praises the virtue of Beau Biden. Therefore, this is an expressive illocutionary act.

b. To appeal to emotion

Anaphora

1) “What we can do is to live out our lives as best we can with purpose, and love, and joy. *We can* use each day to show those who are closest to us how much we care about them and treat others with the kindness and respect that we wish for ourselves. *We can* learn from our mistakes and grow from our failures. And *we can* strive at all costs to make a better world, so that someday, if we are blessed with the chance to look back on our time here, *we can* know that we spent it well; that we made a difference; that our fleeting presence had a lasting impact on the lives of other human beings.” (Part 17, eulogy for Ted Kennedy, 2009)

Purpose: Persuading the audience

Illocutionary act: Directives

Obama repeats, “We can” to persuade the audience to do good deeds. He tells his audience how to spend the rest of their life with purpose, love, and joy because they will not regret when they leave the world since they have done good deeds. This is directive illocutionary act because the speaker would like to suggest something to the audience.

2) “***We do not know*** how long we’ve got here. ***We don’t know*** when fate will intervene. We cannot discern God’s plan. What we do know is that with every minute that we’ve got, we can live our lives in a way that takes nothing for granted...” (Part 23, eulogy for Beau Biden III, 2015)

Purpose: Convincing the audience

Illocutionary act: Assertives

The repetition of “We do not know” is used to convince the audience. Obama shows his belief that everything in life depends on God. Therefore, the purpose of this utterance is an assertive act.

c. To call attention

Anaphora

“***May*** God bless Robert C. Byrd. ***May*** he be welcomed kindly by the righteous Judge. And ***may*** his spirit soar forever like a Catskill eagle, high above the Heavens.” (Part 18, eulogy for Robert Byrd, 2010)

Function: To call attention

Illocutionary act: Directives

To close the eulogy, Obama uses the repetition of “May.” He expresses his wish by pray to God for Byrd’s peaceful afterlife. Moreover, Obama also prays for the soul of Byrd to soar to the Heavens like a Catskill eagle, a bird believed

to be able to fly higher than any other birds as written in Byrd's favorite novel, *Moby Dick* by Herman Melville. Thus, this is a directive illocutionary act.

Conclusion and Discussion

After analyzing Obama's three eulogies using the theoretical frameworks for repetition and illocutionary act, this study found that four types of repetition: anadiplosis, anaphora, epistrophe, and polyptoton. The dominant type is anaphora, followed by epistrophe, polyptoton, and anadiplosis. From these four types of repetition, assertives appear most frequently and are used to emphasize a subject, an event, or a point. This demonstrates Obama's intentions of using anaphora as a form of assertiveness in giving an explanation, reinforcing an idea, and creating an appeal to the audience.

As explained in the introduction, the best rhetorical methods for persuading people are, as described by Aristotle's modes of persuasion: logos, pathos, and ethos. Although a speaker can appeal to an audience using one's own character, arguments, and reasons, emotional appeal may further reinforce the effectiveness of the speech. By using pathos, the speaker might be able to lead the audience to think in a certain way or to be roused for an action. Obama's eulogies indicate that pathos is employed most frequently to impact or modify the mood of the audience, as well as revealing his intention.

In this study, the selected eulogies are speeches delivered at funerals or memorial services and consist of anecdotes of the deceased and shared memories. The primary purpose of a eulogy is not only to praise the deceased but also to

console the mourners. In his eulogies, Obama comforts the mourners by stirring up their spirits with pathos. Pathos might begin with recognizing the audience's emotions. Then it aims to alter their mood following the speaker's purpose. To move the mourners through the stages of grief and loss, Obama uses a rhetorical device to change their feelings. He transforms loss to hope, using the rhetorical power harnessed by the use of repetition.

Repetition is an effective and powerful device to move or manipulate thoughts that helps create specific effects in speeches. Obama, like a skillful puppeteer, uses variations of repetition in his eulogies, especially anaphora, to manipulate the audience's emotions. He creates an emphasis on certain words and phrases with anaphora to call attention to an idea or feeling, which results in the desired emotional response. The following examples demonstrate the use of anaphora as an emotional appeal:

1) "But if you're strong enough, it can also make you ask God for broader shoulders; *shoulders broad enough to* bear not only your own burdens, but the burdens of others; *shoulders broad enough to* shield those who need shelter the most." (part 4, eulogy for Beau Biden III, 2015)

Obama draws the audience's attention by creating an emphasis with anaphora. As a result, this quotation vividly portrays Beau Biden's physical and moral characteristic and links one to the another as sharing the same degree of strength.

2) “Beau figured that out so early in life. *What* an inheritance Beau left us. *What* an example he set.” (part 31, eulogy for Beau Biden III, 2015)

Obama repeats the word “What” and leads the audience to reflect on Beau Biden’s legacy and to see him as a role model.

For speech acts, in Obama’s three eulogies, the use of anaphora frequently contains an assertive illocutionary act. Assertive is an act that shows a belief of the speaker; therefore, anaphora is good for asserting ideas, goals, and direction. By performing through assertive act, anaphora can remind the audience of an objective and encourage them to pursue it. This device also can direct them to recognize the speaker’s intention. Thus, Obama uses anaphora as an emotional appeal to enhance his remarks and communicate his purpose. Examples of anaphora in producing an assertion are as follows:

“And as I reflect on the full sweep of his 92 years, it seems to me that his life bent towards justice. *Like* the Constitution he tucked in his pocket, *like* our nation itself, Robert Byrd possessed that quintessential American quality, and that is *a capacity to* change, *a capacity to* learn, *a capacity to* listen, *a capacity to* be made more perfect.” (Part 13, eulogy for Robert Byrd, 2010)

To state his belief, Obama asserts that Byrd’s life is “like” the United States because the two share the same quality. Byrd worked in a parliament for six decades and wrote books about the Senate’s historical record. He was highly esteemed as

an expert on laws and parliamentary procedures. The repetition of “a capacity to” reflects Obama’s ideals of the quintessential American quality within Byrd and his idea of what is the perfect representative of America.

In conclusion, Obama employs pathos through anaphora in the selected eulogies to modify the audience’s emotions. The repetition of certain words and phrases can cause the audience to not just respond emotionally, but also to be moved toward the goal of the speaker. This study reveals that using rhetorical devices such as pathos with anaphora repetition can be an effective tool in modifying or changing the audience’s mood.

The understanding gained from this study may help enhance the knowledge of repetition in many linguistic levels and of illocutionary acts in a speech, particularly their functions and purposes. Furthermore, it also expands comprehension of intentions through the utterance. Although this study is rather limited in scope, the findings can provide a basis for future studies. For additional insight into the association between rhetorical devices and speech acts, future studies could examine similar rhetorical manipulation in other speech genres.

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Appendix

1. Types of repetition in words, phrases, and clauses

Five types of repetition in words, phrases, and clauses adopted from Corbett (1965), Leech (1980), and Farnsworth (2011) are as follows:

1.1 Anadiplosis (a-na-di-plo-sis) is the repetition of the last word of a sentence or clause near the beginning or at the beginning of the text. To illustrate, an example of anadiplosis is below:

“But if you’re strong enough, it can also make you ask God for broader **shoulders**, **shoulders** broad enough to bear not only your own burdens, but the burdens of others; shoulders

broad enough to shield those who need shelter the most.” (part 4, eulogy for Beau Biden III, 2015)

1.2 Anaphora (a-na-pho-ra) is the repetition of the same word or group of words at the beginning of successive phrases, clauses, or sentences. The following is an example of anaphora:

“*He was* a Senate icon. *He was* a Party leader. *He was* an elder statesman. And *he was* my friend. That’s how I’ll remember him.” (part 6, eulogy for Robert Byrd, 2010)

1.3 Epanalepsis (ep-an-a-lep-sis) is the repetition of the beginning word or phrase of a clause or sentence at the end of a sentence or paragraph. An example of epanalepsis is as follows:

“The *minority* gives way not because it is convinced that it is wrong, but because it is convinced that it is a *minority*.” (Stephen, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, 1873, as cited in Farnsworth, 2011)

1.4 Epistrophe (e-pis-tro-pee) is the repetition of the same word, groups of words, or phrases at the ends of successive clauses, sentences, or lines. Epistrophe is presented below:

“ To Joe and Jill -- just like everybody else here, Michelle and I thank God you are in *our lives*. Taking this ride with you is one of the great pleasures of *our lives*. Joe, you are my brother. And I’m grateful every day that you’ve got such a big heart, and a big soul, and those broad shoulders. I couldn’t admire you more.” (part 26, eulogy for Beau Biden III, 2015)

1.5 Polypoton (po-lip-toe-ton) is the repetition of words derived from the same root or varying grammatical inflections. Examples of polypoton are illustrated as follows:

“It’s a *life* that immeasurably improved the *lives* of West Virginians...” (part 12, eulogy for Robert Byrd, 2010)

“But if you’re strong enough, it can also make you ask God for *broader* shoulders; shoulders *broad* enough to bear not only your own burdens, but the burdens of others; shoulders broad enough to shield those who need shelter the most.” (part 4, eulogy for Beau Biden III, 2015)

2. Searle’s illocutionary act

Searle (1979) classifies an illocutionary act into the following five types of illocutionary act:

2.1 Assertives commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition. The expressed psychological state is belief. This type of illocutionary act states what the speaker believes to be the case or not, such as asserting, claiming, concluding, describing, predicting, reporting, and stating.

2.2 Directives represent the speaker’s attempt to give a direction to the audience, to compel them to do something. They express the speaker’s wants, wishes, or desires for the audience to do something.

2.3 Commissives are applied when the speaker uses to commit one’s self to some future course of action. These acts are performed through the speaker’s utterance that can be interpreted as acts of promising, offering, betting, refusing, threatening, vowing, or volunteering.

2.4 Expressives state the speaker’s attitude or feeling toward something. They express the psychological state of the speaker, such as pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow.

This type of illocutionary act can be seen as an act of apologizing, blaming, congratulating, praising, or thanking.

2.5 Declaratives are found when the speaker's words and expressions aim at changing the world. The performative acts of this type of illocutionary act include christening, declaring, endorsing, excommunicating, or resigning.