

# PROSIDING *Seminar Nasional*

HASIL PENELITIAN PENDIDIKAN DAN PEMBELAJARAN

“Rekonstruksi Kurikulum dan Pembelajaran  
Berbasis Karakter”



SEMNAS STKIP PGRI JOMBANG



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HASIL PENELITIAN PENDIDIKAN DAN PEMBELAJARAN



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## KATA PENGANTAR

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Pendidikan karakter dewasa ini merupakan sebuah tuntutan untuk dapat meningkatkan kualitas moral dalam kehidupan manusia khususnya di Indonesia, terutama di kalangan peserta didik. Sekolah dituntut untuk memainkan peran dan tanggung jawab dalam menanamkan dan mengembangkan nilai-nilai dan membantu para peserta didik membentuk dan membangun karakter dengan nilai-nilai yang baik. Pendidikan karakter diarahkan untuk memberikan tekanan pada nilai-nilai tertentu seperti rasa hormat, tanggung jawab, jujur, peduli, adil, dan membantu peserta didik untuk memahami, memperhatikan, dan melakukan nilai-nilai dalam kehidupann sehari-hari.

Untuk mempersiapkan keberlangsungan kehidupan masyarakat dan bangsa yang lebih baik di masa depan dapat ditandai oleh pewarisan budaya dan karakter yang telah dimiliki masyarakat dan bangsa. Dalam proses pendidikan budaya dan karakter bangsa, secara aktif peserta didik harus mengembangkan potensi dirinya, melakukan proses internalisasi, dan mampu menghayati nilai-nilai menjadi kepribadian dalam bergaul di masyarakat. Juga, diharapkan dapat mengembangkan kehidupan masyarakat yang lebih sejahtera, serta kehidupan bangsa yang lebih bermartabat.

Kegiatan Seminar Nasional Hasil Penelitian Pendidikan ini merupakan wujud usaha menanggapi dan upaya mengembangkan sumber daya manusia dalam menyiapkan generasi muda yang berkarakter. Untuk mewedahi para peneliti, akademisi dan para pengembangan sumber daya manusia terselenggarakan kegiatan seminar ini dengan Tema “Rekonstruksi Kurikulum dan Pembelajaran Berbasis Karakter”. Hasil pemikiran, kajian, dan penelitian ini diharapkan dapat dijadikan rujukan bagi para peneliti, pendidik dan para pengembang sumber daya manusia untuk menghasilkan generasi muda yang cerdas, kompetitif, dan berkarakter.

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Dr. Wiwin Sri Hidayati, M.Pd.



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## A Study of Repetition in Barack Obama Speeches About Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (A Stylistic Study)

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### Abstract

*This research discuss about stylistic analysis to explore style of President Barack Obama speeches about ISIL terrorist. The research aim is to find out 10 (ten) types of repetition appear in President Obama speeches and to identify the functions of repetition used by President Barack Obama speeches. This research uses qualitative research design type of document analysis. The instrument used in this research are documentation and note-taking. The data taken from all the utterances of Barack Obama speeches related to repetition and functions which is found in the transcript located in formal address of America. The data were analyzed by the theory of Leech (1969), Galperin (1990) and Alvius (2003). The researcher found ten types of repetition used in Barack Obama Speeches (anaphor, epistrophe, symploce, anadiplosis, ephanalepsis, antistrophe, homoioteleuton, alliteration, and polysyndeton). This research shows three functions of repetition used; to intensify the utterances used in term of immediate succession of part repeated, to give emphasize of the utterance to get audience intension and remember the point of delivered, to persuade the audience against terrorism.*

**Keywords:** repetition, stylistics, ten types of repetition, three functions of repetition.

### Abstrak

*Pada penelitian ini membahas tentang analisis gaya untuk mengeksplorasi gaya pidato Presiden Barack Obama tentang ISIL teroris. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui 10 (sepuluh) jenis pengulangan yang muncul dalam pidato Presiden Obama dan mengidentifikasi fungsi pengulangan digunakan oleh pidato Presiden Barack Obama. Penelitian ini menggunakan jenis penelitian desain kualitatif pada analisis dokumen. Instrumen yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah dokumentasi dan mencatat. Data tersebut diambil dari semua ucapan-ucapan pidato Barack Obama yang mengandung pengulangan dan fungsi yang diunduh langsung melalui alamat web resmi Amerika. Data dianalisis dengan teori Leech (1969), Galperin (1990) dan Alvius (2003). Peneliti menemukan sepuluh jenis pengulangan digunakan dalam Barack Obama Pidato (anaphor, Epifora, symploce, anadiplosis, ephanalepsis, antistrophe, homoioteleuton, aliterasi, dan polysyndeton). Penelitian ini menunjukkan tiga fungsi pengulangan digunakan; untuk Mengintensifkan ucapan digunakan dalam pengulangan langsung bagian berulang, untuk memberikan penekanan ucapan sehingga pembicara mendapatkan perhatian penonton dan mampu mengingat poin penting yang disampaikan, untuk memberikan persuasi kepada penonton dalam hal memberantas ISIL.*

**Kata kunci:** pengulangan, Stylistics, sepuluh jenis pengulangan, tiga fungsi pengulangan.

### Introduction

In term of speaking or speech, repetition becomes the important for many speakers to assist in delivering material to the audience to make a sense. It brings significant

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contribution of speaker to be deliberate presenter on sharing ideas to invite audience attention. Repetition is repeating previous word, phrase or sentence in particular placement of previous text. Repetition is one feature of stylistic appeals. Stylistic usually used is to explore the meaning of words in deep level in linguistic study. There are many kinds of repetition in term of stylistic devices; anaphor, alliteration, anadiplosis etc. According to Galperin, (1990:211) repetition has functions as follows: intensify the utterances of speech, give emphasize of the utterances and persuade the audience to action. First, repetition is to give intensify the utterance of the speech in deep meaning of delivering information to the audience, however it comprehends the orator's means. Second, to give emphasize of the utterance of the speech. It can catch the audience intension of the speech to be an creative strategy in which to remember of the retain point of speech. Lastly, one of the main functions of repetition is to persuade the audience to do an action.

As a president of America, Barack Obama has combination of a greet speech and amazing public speaking skill not only persuade the audience, but also to get serious attention to the listener. His speeches have been useful source for academic studies in many terms as like; Linguistic, Persuasive language or Discourse analysis. Barack Obama's speech about ISIL contains of persuasion which is invite people agree with his arguments. Repetition will be the essential thing to his speech to persuade some people with good sentences. Therefore, the researcher attracted to analyze the repetition and also the function of repetition in Barack Obama Speeches, how the speaker organizes the repetition and increase also the three functions of repetition based on Galperin theory in Barack Obama speech about ISIL in America.

## **Theoretical Review**

### **Stylistic**

Stylistic is concerned with the study of style in language, explicitly affirm that stylistic is linguistic description in language style study (Verdonk, 2002:3). It is become branch of linguistic to study about language style which is elaborate particular choice of words applied in text. Stylistic is description any language style to know the beautify of language and artistic function of the speaker. Language is very important related to stylistic because it will be a key of the function of text in various forms, patterns, and level. Stylistic concerns with study of style to give characteristic of language that deal with literary language. It is easily found in many forms of discourse as like: advertising, journalism, popular music, even casual conversation (Simpson, 2004:3). Stylistic or the study of style typically concerned with literary language in linguistic study. Literary language in text or in speech is aim to achieve through language. Stylistic and literary language are related each other in linguistic which can't be separated because stylistic is style to make a language look attractive and be alive.

Simpson (2004:5) argue that stylistic is also the way to make choice of words or diction look attractive, beautiful and outstanding instead common words that are used by writer or speaker to communicate their idea to the reader or the listener. Here, stylistic usually used is to explore the meaning of words in deep level of stylistic in linguistic study, such as figurative language and also repetition. The goal of learning stylistic is to find out a relation between language and artistic function (Leech and Short, 2007:11). The language that used of Barack Obama especially talk about terrorism seen many of artistic functions to build up meaning in persuasive power to the audience. Activity of stylistic is to explore language, and more specially, to explore creativity in language use and it is contribution for meaning construction (Simpson, 2004:3). Using stylistic is thereby enriches the way of thinking about language and understanding of meaning. It is used to analyze the language

habit by identifying the word, sequence of words, and the utterances that related to the style. The researcher analyzes the style of Barack Obama speech in order to know artistic language used to reach the function of repetition itself.

There are some four kinds of heading an analyzing feature of stylistic: lexical categories, figure of speech, context and cohesion (Leech and Short, 2007:11). Figure of speech is related to term: Scheme and Tropes. Scheme has included the repetition such as anaphora, alliteration and others. Using scheme is to repeat the words or the sentence in order to intensify, give stressing meaning to create a force emotion as persuasion. This particularly subject of the fundamental theory of this present research and elaborate well will be present in the next sub chapter.

Trope also called as figurative language, such as hyperbole, personification and others. Tropes more radical in scope and more powerful in effect, have been identified as devices involving alliteration of the normal meaning of an expression: they include figure of speech as like: metaphor, irony and synecdoche etc (Leech, 1969:74). Figurative language is one of the ways to express an idea that goes to take place the actual meaning of the words. Figurative language is not in literal meaning but it is imaginative way to share the idea of the speaker or writer. According to Gibbs & Colston (2012:1) figurative language generally refers to speech where speaker mean something other than what they literary say. Figurative language is not the real meaning of language, but it is the language style and beautify of language. The current interest in figurative language is however chiefly controlled with motivated, but not always predictable, shift in the meaning of words and longer constriction (Arvius, 2003:11). Therefore, in this research, the researcher analyzes stylistic in term of figurative of speech that focused on the repetition or scheme which is infrequently studied by many researchers in term of linguistic.

### Repetition or Scheme

Scheme or repetition is stylistic features that certain do to repeat same words or sentences in speaking or writing to emphasize meaning of the speaker. According to Alvius, (2003:175) Scheme can be involved in rhythmic repetition of phoneme sequences, syntactic construction, or words with similar senses. The repetition of words in similar sense of sentence usually happened in term writing or speaking. Scheme or repetition describes be abnormal arrangements in repetition because the part of repetition place is not arrange well. Scheme helps the speaker to be forceful and harmonious presentation of ideas and it is have to do with expression and similar sense when it is used in speaking or speech to get the audience attention.

Repetition is an expressive means of language use when the speaker is under the stress of strong emotion to persuade audience (Galpenir, 1990:112). Use repetition is one the persuasive language, because repeated same word or phrase in writing and speaking are contain of deep meaning of the speaker said. It may be identified as phonological, a graph logical, or a formal (i.e. grammatical and/or lexical) pattern likewise, a trope may be identified as a formal or a semantic deviation (Leech, 1969:75). Here, grammatical and lexical schemes probably get people's attention in cases repetition (anaphora, parallelism, etc) to underlying the meaning of words that repeated in spoken or written. Hence, to know the type of repetition and function in Barack Obama speech, the researcher analysis types of repetition based on many other theories (Leech, 1989:81), (Galperin, 1990:113) and (Alvius, 2003:176).

#### Anaphor

- (a) “*I don't want to hear what you have come for. I don't want to hear, leave me now*”.

The sentence I don't want to hear repeated in the beginning of the sentence that is called anaphor. Anaphor or anaphoric is the repeat word (or phrase) comes at the beginning of two more consecutive sentence, clause or phrase (Galpenir, 1990:113). In type of repetition taken place in the first word or set of word in a sentence. Here is the formula (a...) (a...).

#### Epistrophe

Epistrophe is one kind of repetition apart of anaphor that repetition of the same word or group of word at the end of clauses, this is opposite of anaphor. The formula of this repetition is (...a) (...a). For example:

- (a). We've seen that this continues to be *difficult fight*.
- (b). But we are making significant progress in this *difficult fight*.

#### Symploce

The formula in this repetition is (a...b) (a...b). The same word or group of word is set up in the front and the end of clauses. The example:

- (a). *I will* recruit for myself and you *as I go*.
- (b). *I will* scatter myself among men and women *as I go*. (Leech, 1969:81).

#### Anadiplosis

Anadiplosis is repeated the last part of one unit is repeated at the beginning of the next (Leech, 1969:81). This is repetition of the last word of one clause at the beginning of the following clause. It can be understood by seen the formula: (...a) (a...). George W. Bush speech in 2001 consist of Anadiplosis:

"Tonight, we are country awakened to danger and called to defend freedom. Our grief has turned to *anger, anger* to resolution".

#### Epanalepsis

Epanalepsis is the final part of each unit of the pattern repeats the initial part. Leech (1969:82) given the pattern of the formula is: (a...a) (b...b). Here the example is:

- (a). "Romans, countrymen, and lovers, *hear* me for my cause, and be silent, that you may *hear*."
- (b). *Believe* me for mine honour, that you may *believe*.

#### Antistrophe

According to Leech (1969:82), antistrophe is the repetition of items in reverse order and the same words at the end of clause. The Formula is: (...a...b...) (...b....a...), the first word repeated in the last word, and the second repeated in the third, it is can called as "turning back". And for the example of Antistrophe:

"What is *Hecuba* to *him* or *he* to *Hecuba*". This repetition is rarely found in any speech or sentence because it is complicated.

#### Homoioteleuton

Here, homoioteleuton is the repetition of the same derivational or inflectional ending on different words. For example:

"But for those obstinate questionings, of sense and outward things, falling from us vanishings, blank misgivings of a creature" (Leech, 1969:82).

Homoioteleuton takes place in the end of consonant of the sentence or the phrase, than it will produce like same sound the end of the different sentence and meaning.

#### Alliteration

Alliteration is one kind of figurative language that usually use in speech or in English poetry. Alliteration consists of consonant or consonant cluster is repeated in two or more word in stretch language (Alvius, 2003:176). It can be seen the example of alliteration in consonant repeated, used by Bill Clinton speech:

“Somewhere at this very moment a child is *being born* in America. Let it be our cause to give that child a *happy home a healthy family, and hopeful future*”.

#### Asyndeton

Asyndeton is figure of speech that refers to omission of a conjunction as like: and, or as to emphasize the significance of the relation between the clauses (Galpenir, 1990:226). It is omission of normally occurring conjunctions in phrase or sentence, it can be seen in the fact example used by Jimmy Carter speech:

“Now *as an engineer, a planner, a businessman*, I see clearly the value to our nation of a strong system of free enterprise based on increased productivity and adequate wages”.

#### Polysyndeton

Polysyndeton is the usage of several conjunctions where it could possibly be omitted in sentence or phrase (Galpenir, 1990:226). It is the opposite of asyndeton of using a conjunction in phrase or sentence to repeat the conjunction that it is normally could be eliminated. This Figure of speech can be exactly seen in speech by Barbara Jordan in 1992:

“We must change that deleterious environment of the 80’s, that environment which was characterized by greed *and* hatred *and* selfishness *and* mega-mergers *and* debt overhang”.

### Function of Repetition

According to Galperin (1990:211) there are three function of Repetition while used in speech: to intensity the utterances of the speech, to give emphasis of the utterance and to persuade the audience to action.

#### To intensify the utterances of speech

Repetition is a way to intensity the utterances of speech to be achieve the purpose of the speech. According to Galperin (1990:213) the primary function of the repetition is to intensify the utterance, the aim of which is intensification is simple: it is immediate succession of the parts repeated.

#### To give emphasize of the utterances

Using repetition in speech, the speaker gives an emphasize the point of the utterance to catch the audience’s attention. The stylistic devices of repetition aims at logical emphasize, an emphasize necessary to fix the attention of the listeners in the key-word of the utterances. As the audience rely only on memory, the speaker often resorts to repetitions to enable his listeners to follow him and retain the main points of his speech to remember (Galperin, 1990:289).

#### To persuade the audience to action

Repetition is be an expressive language to show the state mind of the speaker when the speaker deliver the speech in front of the audience to built strong emotion to audience. The speaker often resort the repetition to enable the listeners to follow and retain the main point of speech (Galperin, 1990:289).

## Speech

Speech is a way of communication to deliver the information in front of the large number of people. There are many kinds of speech used, such as campaign, inauguration and many others. Substantively, speech becomes one tool of communication to deliver the messages of speech purposes. Speech is public speaking in oral communication that shared with more than one listener and also there is one person to interact in front of the people (Slagell, 2009:1). The speaker becomes a significant one who interact communication in term of public speaking in which to invite audience intension and also get the purpose of speech. In delivering speech, the sentence arrangement becomes one of important parts. The speaker should organize the utterance to achieve the audience intention to understand the information as well. According to Leech (1983:13) the goal of the utterance is talk about indeed meaning of the utterance, the speaker's intention in uttering it. It means that the speaker is the key of the speech event to arrange the utterance of the audience to achieve the goal of the information. Delivering the speech, there are some factors to consider: audience, subject of speech and also the technique used. Audience is the most important factor of delivering speech, because the speaker should know the atmosphere of audience to consider the information of the speaker weather audience is be a central of the topic and purpose to persuade audience intention. Subject or the topic of delivering speech should be something that people be remembered of the information. Technique deals with the way used by the speaker in delivering speech to achieve the purpose of the information. It is formally used by the speaker to get audience intension and be successful of speech event. One of the techniques of speech that usually used in speech is repetition.

## Research Method

This research, qualitative becomes the methodology by using document analysis of this present research. Document analysis focused on analyzing and interpreting recorded material to learn about human behavior. The material may be public record, textbooks, letters, film, tapes, diaries, themes, report or other document (Ary, 2010:29). The researcher used transcript as the document to analyze this current research.

In conducting this research, transcript assists the researcher to make a note all the utterances of the parallelism or the repetition and also the function of it. While, source of the data used is the transcript of Barack Obama Speeches about ISIL which is downloaded in the [www.whitehouse.gov](http://www.whitehouse.gov) as formal address of America in two different sources. For the first, the data was taken from Barack

Obama speech untitled "Remarks by the president on progress against ISIL" located in White House Washington DC on February 25, 2016. The next is untitled "President Obama ISIL is under more Pressure than ever before" Washington DC on June, 14 2016. Furthermore, the data used by researcher is all the utterances that related of scheme or repetition and also function of repetition in Barack Obama Speeches.

For collecting the data, documentation and taking note being the instrument of this research. Then, in procedure of collecting the data the researcher involves several steps: watching two videos, crosschecking, coding, and also identifying. In term of doing research, the procedures used by the researcher are: Preparing the data analysis, analyzing the data, and then drawing conclusion.



## Finding

After analyze the utterance of Barack Obama's speeches about ISIL terrorist, the researcher found ten types of repetition that used, there are: anaphor, epistrophe, symproce, anadiplosis, ephanalepsis, antistrophe, homoioteleuton, alliteration, and polysyndeton. In other words, the researcher also found the function of repetition used based on Galperin (1990) theory, there are: to intensify the utterances used, to give emphasize of the utterance and to persuade the audience against terrorism.

### 1. Types of repetition

#### Anaphor

- (a). We saw cadets, who are straight, applauding classmates, who are openly gay. We saw cadets, born here in America, applauding classmates who are immigrants and love this country so much. They dedicated they wanted to be part of our armed forces. We saw cadets, and families of all religious applaud cadets who are pound, patriotic Muslim America serving their country in uniform, ready to lay their lives on the line to protect you and to protect me. (Sp2, Pg27)

In the utterance code (Sp2, Pg27) it indicates anaphor. Since anaphor include repetition in the beginning of sentences. It can be seen in the sentence "we saw cadets" which are repeated three times in the beginning of the each sentences in Barack Obama speech. In this case, Barack Obama revealed to the listeners that Barrack Obama was very proud of the cadets in America.

#### Epistrophe

- (b). Since I last update the American people on our campaign two months ago, we've seen that this is continues to be difficult fight. But we are making significant progress in this difficult fight. Over the past two months, I've authorized a series of steps to ratchet up our difficult fight (SP2, Pg.6)

As we can see that Barack Obama has repeated the sentence of "a difficult fight" at the ends of the sentences. This is the linguistic technique that usually used in speech called as Epistrophe. Barack Obama wants to remind to the audience to against going to terrorism especially ISIL.

#### Symploce

- (c). And out message is clear; I you target America and other allies, you will not be safe. You will be never be safe. (SP2, Pg.9)

In the data above, is called as Symproce in repetition types, because President Barack Obama repeated "you will" and "be safe" in the beginning and end of clause. "You" here means of the top of ISIL leaders that will be target to catch by America. Barack Obama has been targeted of 120 top ISIL leaders and commanders and will be under arrest of them.

#### Anadiplosis

- (d). Group like ISIL and Al-Qaeda want to make this a war, a war between Islam and American, or between Islam and the west. (SP1. Pg.22)

The word "war" is repeating in the last sentence and repeated again in the following. Barrack Obama reminds to the audience and Americans that ISIL was bring the

radical in bringing Muslim and Islam labels to make a war to Americans and Islam in the world.

#### Epanalepsis

- (e). If implemented—and that’s a significant if. It cessation could reduce the violence and get more food and aid to Syrian who are suffering and desperately need it. (SP1, Pg.5)

In this data indicates as Epanalepsis, because the final part of each unit of the pattern repeats in the initial part of other. The initial word “if” repeated in the end of the sentence. And initial “it” that refer to “Syria” repeated in the end of the sentence.

#### Antistrophe

- (f). I want to mention that it is critical for our friends in the senate to confirm Adam Szubin, my nominate for under secretary of terrorism of financial intelligence. He has served in democratic and republican Administration. Everyone agree he is eminently qualified. He has been working on these kinds of issues for years. It’s now been more than a year since I nominated him more than 420 days. And he still has not been given a full vote on Adam Szubin that can lead our financial fight against ISIL and help keep our country safe. (SP2, Pg.12)

As antistrophe, the data above presents as repetition in Barack Obama speeches untitled “ISIL is under more pressure than ever before” was repeated subject of “Adam” and the pronoun of “he” as Antistrophe types. Barrack Obama mentioned Adam Szubin as name of the candidate of terrorism secretary financial intelligence of America. Adam eminently qualified to be. But, in fact, Adam was still has not been given a full vote by Americans to lead the financial fight against ISIL.

#### Homoioteleuton

- (g). We’re going to have to defeat its ideology, which radicalizes, recruits, and inspires people to violence. (SP1, Pg.13)

The sentence above contains a homoioteleuton. It is seen in the utterance “radicalizes, recruits and inspires people to violence”. The consonant in the end of the phrase was produce like same sound in the end of different word and different meaning. All of the utterances are have difference meaning, but they have one sentence in exists.

#### Alliteration

- (h). Thanks to international efforts, the flow of foreign fighters—including from America to Syria and Iraq. (SP1, Pg.12)

As result, data (a) is called a repetition in term of alliteration. Obama’s through the consonant letter of sound in “flow, foreign and fighters” in his speech about pressure of ISIL. Barack Obama used this alliteration was to explain the thankful of the American and the foreign who was made efforts to against the terrorism. Although ISIL was difficult to fight, the international effort of against terrorist by foreign fighters was need to be appreciated.

#### Asyndeton

- (i). Their propaganda, their videos, their postings, are persuasive and more easily accessible than we wants. (SP2, Pg2)

Data above also calls as asyndeton. The utterance of Barack Obama speech was omitted a conjunction “and”. Normally, it was become a “their propaganda, their videos *and* their posting are persuasive..”. The speaker told to the audience that the posting, video and propaganda of ISIL were persuasive. It couldn’t believe their radical choice to be a terrorist.

#### Polysyndeton

- (j) The America people, and our allies and friend all over the world, stand with you and are thinking about you and praying for you. (SP2, Pg.1)

Conjunction used in a sentence or speech is to connect word, phrase or clause. Conjunction also omitted by the speaker in order to deliver his speech to the audience. In other words, conjunction reputed as the important one. Data above indicates as polysyndeton as part of repetition because conjunction “and” are repeated four times in a sentence. Polysyndeton is one of the stylistic devices in term of repetition.

## 2. Function of Repetition

To intensify the utterance of speech

- (a). More people are realizing that ISIL is not a caliphate, it’s a crime ring. It’s a criminal gang pretending to be a state. (SP1, Pg.13)

The repetition of “it’s a criminal” gives intensifying of utterance that Barack Obama wanted to show that ISIL was criminal not the caliphate to guide for people. The repetition gave an intensify utterance to make the audience more understand what the speaker mean and to make the information clear to delivered.

To give emphasize of the utterance

- (b). And our message is clear; I you target America and other allies, you will not be safe. You will be never be safe. (SP2, Pg.9)

Repeating those utterance above, President Barack Obama gave emphasize of the utterance “not be safe” to tell the leaders that American never let them safe in the word. Using the repetition above, to fix the attention of the top leaders of ISIL that they have been targeted by American people. Thus, the audience also could help the Forces to assure the specter of terrorism. Therefore, this utterance could be classified to have emphasize the utterance of the 120 leaders of ISIL would never be safe, everywhere and everywhere.

To persuade the audience to action.

- (c). They want us to claim that they are the true leaders of over a billion people Muslim around the world who reject their crazy nations. They want us to validate them by implying that they are speak for those billion plus people. (SP1, Pg.22)

The repetition apart of anaphor above has a special function of those utterances. President Barack Obama persuaded to the audience and also the American that ISIL was wrong community that should be believed. ISIL just wanted the target to believe them to be their friends to achieve their crazy mission. Repeated the utterance of “they want us” two times was indicate that President Barack Obama didn’t want to their citizenry believe and claim that terrorist was the true leaders of Muslim in the world and validate the ISIL.

## Conclusion

In the two speeches of President Barack Obama about ISIL terrorist contains ten types of repetition. The researcher also found 3 (three) functions of repetition that used by president Barack Obama in the speeches they are; (1) to intensify the utterances of speech, which is immediate succession of parts repeated. It can be seen in the type of anadiplosis or repetition in immediate succession. (2) To give emphasize the point of the utterances to catch audience intension. All the data found by the researcher are included in this function, because the utterance of repetition that used by president Barack Obama is to emphasize the utterance to get audience intension and to make the audience remember the point of his speech. (3). To persuade the audience to do an action. Generally, repetition of used in Barack Obama speech is to persuade the audience to against going to destroy the ISIL in the world. Indeed, the utterances of Barack Obama's speeches about ISIL are influential to invite people against the terrorist in this world. It can be evidenced from the utterances of Barack Obama speeches that contain of repetition used persuasive language.

## Recommendation

Firstly, the result of this research can be the object of reference to study about stylistic mainly in the domain of repetition and also the function of it. This faculty can be as guide to be good speaker, especially to make the listener belief and values of what the speaker delivers in front of the audience.

Secondly, this result can be useful for the lectures and teachers as a media of Barack Obama speech to be reference of learning process in teaching English especially in domain repetition concept.

Lastly, to the other researchers can be develop this research to be better one. In this research, the researcher still use 10 (ten) types of repetition and also the function of repetition that need to be developed by other researcher with the other types and other function of it. So, it can be analyze the other ideology of repetition in President Barack Obama speech with domain ISIL terrorist in the world.

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