

# Repetitions in Soekarno's speech

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## ABSTRACT

This paper describes about Repetition in Soekarno's speech from 1965 to 1967. The repetition in Soekarno's speech uses the model Teun van Dijk and Norman Fairclough in Critical Discourse Analysis approach. The purpose of this paper is to describe about the types of repetition found in Soekarno's speech, especially about anaphora, epizeuxis, and tautotes. The method applied in this research consists of three stages, namely: collected data that represents the formulation of the problem; analysis data with the formulation of the problem; exposure analysis result. This study uses Soekarno' speech taken from "Revolusi belum Selesai" (Unfinished Revolution) by Budi Setiono and Bonnie Triana 1965-1967. The source of data is the form of discourse in Soekarno's speech, and taken 30 texts to speech as the study sample. The data in form: Repetition: anaphora, epizeuxis, and tautotes.

**Keywords:** *Repetitions, Discourse, Soekarno.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Soekarno's speech was compiled in the book *Revolusi Belum Selesai* (Unfinished Revolution). Soekarno's speech for two years was a discourse serving as the sources of history and knowledge for speech skills. His shrewdness in word processing is seen from diction, loan words, semantic relationship, figurative language used in his speech, and has a structured speech pattern. One type of figurative languages frequently used in his speech is repetition.

The text of Soekarno's speech on June 1, 1945, as the birth of Pancasila was the basis for the formation of the ideology of the nation. The ideology applied by Soekarno in the text of his speech was also supported by power in a country. Soekarno was the first President of Indonesia to use Pancasila as a pillar and ideology of the nation resulted from the speech text of Pancasila. The style of Soekarno's speech was indeed unique and not boring. Soekarno generally used words that were firm, even sometimes with harsh words which he spontaneously said when giving a speech.

Repetition is a literary device which could be a simple repeating of sounds, syllables, words or sentence parts that are considered important to give a clearer idea in a suitable context.

Repetition is usually found in words, phrase, and clause as an emphasis in a sentence. In addition, repetition shows quantity, affirmation of ideas, intensity, and rhythm forming. Repetition of the word might be a repetition of words, phrases, or clauses.

The research aimed to find out the repetitions used in Soekarno's speech. The findings of this study can later be used as teaching materials for literature, especially in English Poetry lectures taught by the English literature department of Universitas Muslim Indonesia (UMI). Theoretically, this research is useful for the development of literature especially in the use of repetitions in English Poetry courses. Practically, this research is expected to be useful to help researchers, the society, lecturers of English Literature at the Faculty of literature of UMI to find out, provide an understanding and meaning contained in Soekarno's Speech especially on the use of repetitions.

## **2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

### **2.1 Understanding Discourse**

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a contemporary approach to study language and discourse within social institutions. [1] Discourse as a social practice leads to a dialectical relationship between specific descriptive events and the situations, institutions, social structures that compose them. CDA is knowledgeable and serves to shape knowledge in a specific context. CDA also produces interpretations by looking at the effects of power from critical discourses without generalizing to other contexts.

Discourse analysis is an appropriate way to explore forms of language or the supporting groups such as discourse as a larger language unit. [2] says that discourse analysis is a study that examines and analyzes languages that are used naturally, both oral and written, such as the use of language in everyday conversation. Furthermore, Stubbs explained that discourse analysis emphasizes its study of the use of language in social contexts, especially in the use of language between speakers. [3] reveals that discourse analysis is a branch of linguistics developed to analyze a unit of language that is larger than a sentence.

### **2.2 Repetition**

Repetition is type of figurative language or a poetic device on sentence structure. Repetition is sound repetition, syllables, words or sentence parts that are considered important to put emphasis in a suitable context. Repetition is usually found in words, phrases, and clauses as affirmation in a sentence.

Johnstone and Barbara [4] States that: "That repetition is a central process through which language is created in discourse". According to Johnstone, repetition with the main process through language created in discourse. Whereas [5] said that: "Doing, more than once, saying or writing the same thing, the recurrence of generals and language in particular." [6] [7] reveals that there are interrelated functions that can be identified with each other: (1) Repetition can expand existing language resources (usually own repetition) (2) Connect textual and understandable cohesion, with text used in the broadest sense to include spoken speech (usually by repetition) (3) Facilitating conversation interactions (usually other repetitions) [8]

Repetition has a high value in the oratory, so repetitions can be created in various ways:

1. Epizeuxis is a direct repetition, meaning the important word is repeated several times in a row
2. Tautotes are repetitions of a word over and over in a construction
3. Anaphora is a repetition that takes the form of repetition of the first word in each line or next sentence
4. Epistrofa is repetition that is in the form of repetition of words or phrases at the end of a row or sequential sentence
5. Simploke is a repetition at the beginning and end of several consecutive lines or sentences
6. Mesodiplosis is a repetition in the middle of lines or several consecutive sentences
7. Epanalepsis is a repetition in the form of the last word from a row, clause or sentence, repeating the first word
8. Anadiplosis is the last word or phrase of a clause or sentence becomes the first word or phrase from the next clause or sentence.

### 3. METHODS

This research applies qualitative and descriptive method. The design used in this research is CDA design of model of [9]. The data obtained in Soekarno's speech book "Unfinished Revolution", which is related to the figurative language focusing on repetition and conducted by text analysis techniques. The data was collected through the following techniques: (1) reading and identifying the repetition in accordance with the formulation of the problem, (2) recording the data on the use of repetition in Soekarno's speech. The analysis applied discourse analysis technique. The data that has been selected and classified is then described according to the types of repetition found in Soekarno's speech.

### 4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Repetition of the same words in successive sentences is a lexical cohesion called repetition. Repetition of the same word aims to form cohesive attachments between the sentences. According to Gorys Keraf [10], repetition is a repetition of sounds, syllables, words or parts of sentences that are considered important to put emphasis in an appropriate context. In Soekarno's speech text, repetitions were found based on the repeated words, namely Anaphora and Epizeuxis.

**Table 1.** Data on the Use of Repetition in Soekarno's Speech

No	Repetitions used	Data Source
1	<i>Tidak ada masyarakat</i>	PK 17 : 268
2	<i>Satu jembatan</i>	PK 31 : 415
3	<i>Menunggangi</i>	PK 6: 86
4	<i>Masyarakat yang makmur</i>	PK 19 : 295

Based on the data of repetitions found from the text of Soekarno's speech, there were three types of repetitions used, namely: Anaphora, Epizeuxis, and Tautotes.

#### 4.1 Anaphora

Anaphora is a repetition on the first word on each line or the next sentence. Anaphora "*tidak ada masyarakat*" (no people) was used by Soekarno in his speech, as shown in the quote below:

"Masyarakat itu berjalan. *Tidak ada masyarakat yang beku. Tidak ada masyarakat yang diam. Tidak ada masyarakat yang statis.* Revolusi apalagi, revolusi kita tidak boleh beku, dan tidak beku ". (PK 17 : 268).

"A community is running. There is no frozen society. There is no silent society. There is no static society. Moreover the revolution, our revolution must not be frozen, and not frozen". (PK 17: 268).

In the quote above, the repetition of "*tidak ada masyarakat*" was found. It is used to declare to the Indonesian people that Indonesia was a dynamic nation, a nation which always had the spirit of struggle to carry out the Indonesian revolution. Therefore, Soekarno's statement that "there is no frozen, silent, static society", is an appeal to the Indonesian people to always carry out what is called Progressive Revolutionary, which means always doing progress for the growth of society, advancing in the growth of history because the Indonesian Revolution was a dynamic, not static revolution. The next Anaphora repetition is "one bridge". The repetitions can be seen in the quote below:

Saudara-saudara, saya ulang lagi, di Bandung lah saya mulai mengajarkan bahwa Indonesia merdeka adalah *satu jembatan* untuk mencapai satu keagungan bangsa. Bahkan *satu jembatan* untuk membuat seluruh masyarakat, ummat manusia di dunia ini, menjadi manusia insan masyarakat yang sebaik-baiknya ". (pk 31 : 415).

"Ladies and gentlemen, I repeat again, in Bandung, I began to teach that Indonesia which independent is a bridge to achieve the nation's majesty even a bridge to make all people, humanity in this world, become the best human beings". (at 31: 415).

Soekarno said the word "one bridge" over and over again in the first sentence and said the word in the next sentence to reinforce the speech. The repetition of the word is intended to remind the Indonesian people that the struggle that has been carried out by the Indonesian people together with their leaders remains a bridge to reach one community and a decent living system from Sabang to Merauke.

#### 4.2 Epizeuxis

Epizeuxis is a direct repetition, meaning the important word is repeated several times in a row [11] as in the quote below:

"Saudara-saudara, saya berkata di dalam pidato saya kepada Panca Tunggal itu yang masing-masing saudara mendapat bukunya, risalahnya, ada orang, ada golongan, yang *menunggangi* kejadian itu, *menunggangi* untuk kepentingan pribadi, *menunggangi* untuk kepentingan golongan, *menunggangi* untuk kepentingan ideologi". (PK 6: 86).

"Gentlemen, I said in my speech to the Panca Tunggal that each of you got his book, his treatise, there were people, there were groups, who rode it, riding for personal gain, riding for the sake of the group, riding for the sake of ideology ". (PK 6: 86).

Quote above is a snippet of Soekarno's speech before the Leaders of 7 Political Parties at the Presidential Palace Guest house. In the quote Soekarno used repetition of epizeuxis "riding". Soekarno emphasized the word 'riding' to clarify the meaning of his speech.

#### 4.3 Tautotes

Tautotes is a repetition for a word over and over in a sentence construction. The Tautotes in Soekarno's speech can be seen in the quote below:

"Saudara-saudara dasarnya yaitu ingin kepada masyarakat yang adil dan makmur tanpa *exploitation de l'homme par l'homme*, satu masyarakat yang makmur, adil-adil, makmur adil, adil makmur, makmur adil.. (PK 19 : 295)

"All people basically want to be a society that is just and prosperous without exploitation de l'homme par l'homme, one society that is prosperous, fair, prosperous, just, prosperous, prosperous fair: (PK 19: 295)

In the quote, the repetition used by Soekarno in his speech was a repetition of tautotes.

#### 5. CONCLUSION

Study of critical discourse in this study focuses on the repetition in Soekarno's speech from 1965 to 1967, in the book "Revolusi Belum Selesai"(Unfinished Revolution) written by Setiyono and Triyana. The repetitions found in his speeches consist of anaphora, epizeuxis, and tautotes. These repetitions are used by Soekarno to emphasize more ideas in his speech.

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