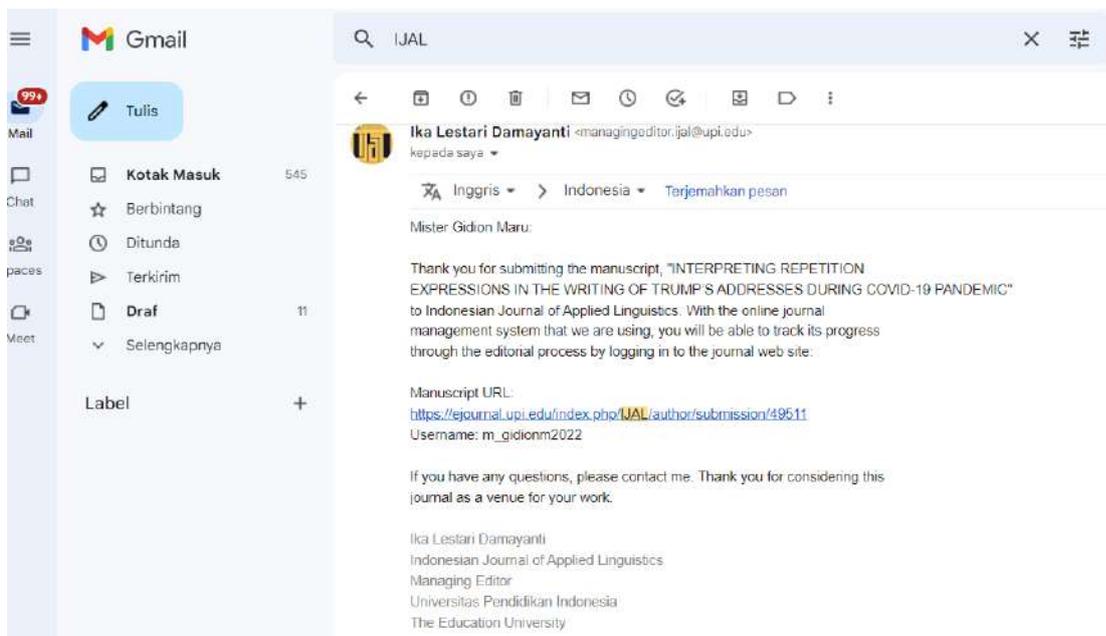
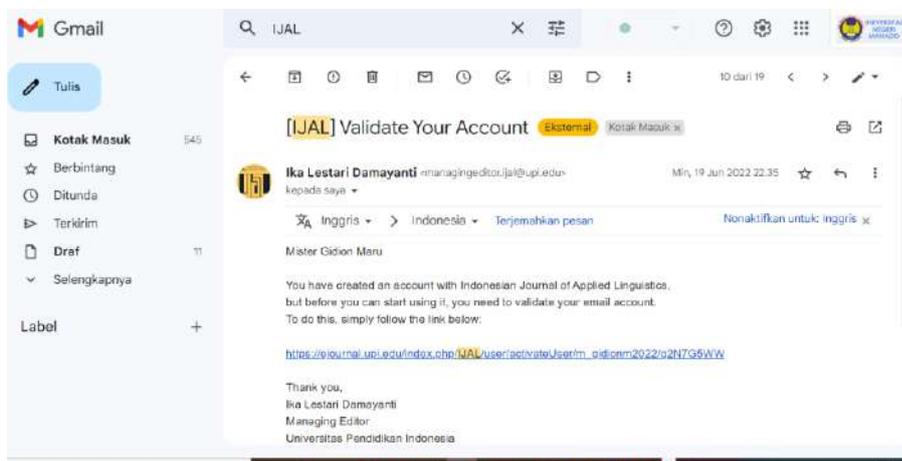


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Gmail interface showing an email from IJAL Management. The email subject is "[IJAL] Notification for Manuscript in the Review Stage of IJAL Volume 12 Issue 3". The email content includes a greeting to "Mister Gidion Maru, Gin Gin Gustine, Slamet Setawan, Julio Juniver Tadete, Tirza Kumajas" and a notification that the manuscript "INTERPRETING REPETITION EXPRESSIONS IN THE WRITING OF TRUMP'S ADDRESSES DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC" is in the review stage of IJAL Volume 12 Issue 3. It also mentions article processing charges (APC) starting from May 2021, with an amount of US\$350, and states that no payment shall be made at this stage. The email is signed by IJAL Management.

Below the main email, there is a reply from "Mister Gidion Maru" dated Jun, 9 Dec 2022 10:45, which says "Thank you for the update" and includes a link.

Gmail interface showing an email from IJAL UPI. The email subject is "[IJAL] Revision Required for Editing Stage". The email content includes a greeting to "Mister Gidion Maru, Gin Gin Gustine, Slamet Setawan, Julio Juniver Tadete, and Tirza Kumajas" and a notification that the submission "INTERPRETING REPETITION EXPRESSIONS IN THE WRITING OF TRUMP'S ADDRESSES DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC" has completed the review stage. It states that revision is required for the manuscript to be eligible for the editing stage and provides a list of guidelines for revision:

1. reply to this email to confirm that you have received the reviewer's comments;
2. highlight the revised parts in your manuscript and fill out the responses form based on the reviewer's comments and suggestions;
3. include your name(s), institution(s) and address, and 1 correspondence email in the manuscript;
4. proofread and re-check the accuracy of grammar, coherence, and cohesion of the text, as well as the clarity of the concept and content of the manuscript;
5. use the APA 7th edition style for the citations, references, tables and figures, and
6. proofread and re-check that all of the sources cited in the text appear in the references and vice versa.

The email also states that the revised manuscript and responses form should be sent as a reply to this email no later than 4 January 2023. The email is signed by the IJAL Editorial Board. At the bottom, there are 4 attachments, which are scanned forms.

IJAL INITIAL SCREENING

Manuscript ID: 49511-111396-1-SM

CRITERIA	NOTES
Manuscript section	
1. TITLE (<i>No more than 20 words</i>)	12 words.OK.
2. ABSTRACT	Length: OK Structure: Provide a brief background of the study at the beginning of the abstract Keywords: separate with semicolon, write in alphabetical order
3. INTRODUCTION	Too long. Please shorten this section, but provide more related research about repetitions.
3.1. Background	Provide a more relevant background.
3.2. Literature Review (including gap)	Do not write literature review in a separate section/subtopic. Explain the research gap.
3.3. Research Objectives	Clearly stated.
4. METHODOLOGY:	
4.1. Research Design	Clearly described.

4.2. Research Site/Participants	Not clearly stated.
4.3. Data Collection Techniques	Not clearly stated.
4.4. Data Analysis	Clearly described.
5. FINDINGS & DISCUSSION	Too long. The author might to shorten the first six pages of the discussion part, and put more citations in the discussion section.
6. CONCLUSION	Explain the limitation of the study and suggestions for further research.
7. REFERENCES	Please refer to APA formatting and style guide (7 th edition): https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/apa_style/apa_formatting_and_style_guide/index.html The sources cited should have at least 80% come from those published in the last 5 years. The authors need to add more current and relevant sources from reputable journal articles (strongly recommended), books, and research reports, including theses and dissertations.
Total Numbers of References	37
Last 5-year references	21

Recommendation:

- Proceed to review process

IJAL Review Report

Title of the manuscript: INTERPRETING REPETITION EXPRESSIONS IN THE WRITING OF TRUMP'S ADDRESSES DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Commented [1]: The total word count, excluding the title, abstract and references is 8190 words. Please shorten the manuscript into maximum 7000 words (excluding abstract and references)

Manuscript number: 49511-111396-1-SM

CRITERIA	STRENGTH	AREA FOR IMPROVEMENT
1. TITLE states the article's main theme	Yes	
2. ABSTRACT summarizes: (1) background of the study, (2) the purpose of the research, (3) method used, (4) findings/results, main conclusions, and (5) academic and practical implications of the results / findings.	The abstract summarized the purpose, method, findings and main conclusion.	The background and academic/practical implication can be added.
3. INTRODUCTION presents background; literature review (including gap and novelty), research objectives, significance of the research for both local and global audience.	The introduction presents the background, literature review, research objectives.	The gap and novelty have not been stated, The significance can be more elaborated.
4. METHODOLOGY presents research design; research site/participants; data collection techniques; data analysis	The methodology presents the data collection technique and data analysis	
5. FINDINGS are directly connected to methodology and address the research question(s) and use tables and figures only if they are necessary and relevant.	The findings are directly connected to methodology and address the research question(s) and use figures (bar chart) to illustrate the findings.	
6. DISCUSSION summarizes and interprets the results in relation to the research objective(s) and literature	Discussion summarizes and interprets the results in relation to the research	The limitation of the study design can be added, as well as the application/implication in

IJAL Review Report

CRITERIA	STRENGTH	AREA FOR IMPROVEMENT
review, provides possible explanations for unexpected results; points out any limitations of the study's design or execution that might affect its validity and its applicability to other contexts, and discusses practical applications in diverse contexts such as education, law, culture, etc.	objective(s) and literature review	diverse contexts.
7. CONCLUSION restates the study's main purpose and key results and discusses possible directions for related future research (necessary)	Conclusion restates the study's main purpose and key results	Possible directions for related future research
8. REFERENCES are up-to-date and relevant to the topic	Yes	Some more recent references can be added
9. WRITTEN EXPRESSIONS are clear, concise, grammatically correct, and academically acceptable.	Written expressions are quite clear	Some grammatical and mechanics errors
10. The paper provides fresh and useful information on applied linguistics studies based on current perspectives.	Yes	

* FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION can be written together or separately

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II. RECOMMENDATION

Considering everything, I therefore recommend that it be: (please choose one and mark ✓)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Accepted and published with high priority Use only for papers with high originality and needing no changes.
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<input type="checkbox"/>	Reconsidered after major revision Use for a paper that needs major changes. After revision, it will be thoroughly reviewed.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rejected Required major rewriting. There will suggestions for revisions without any guarantee for a publication in IJAL.

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Title of the manuscript: INTERPRETING REPETITION EXPRESSIONS IN THE WRITING OF TRUMP'S ADDRESSES DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Manuscript Number: 49511-111396-1-SM

CRITERIA	STRENGTH	AREA FOR IMPROVEMENT
1. TITLE states the article's main theme	Clear title	
2. ABSTRACT summarizes: (1) background of the study, (2) the purpose of the research, (3) method used, (4) findings/results, main conclusions, and (5) academic and practical implications of the results / findings.	It contains all the elements of an abstract	
3. INTRODUCTION presents background; literature review (<i>including gap and novelty</i>), research objectives, significance of the research for both local and global audience.	Background, literature review, gaps and objectives were mentioned	
4. METHODOLOGY presents research design; research site/participants; data collection techniques; data analysis	It is well explained	
5. FINDINGS* are directly connected to methodology and address the research question(s) and use tables and figures only if they are necessary and relevant.	Findings were and discussion were well elaborated	
6. DISCUSSION* summarizes and interprets the results in relation to the research objective(s) and literature		

IJAL Review Report

CRITERIA	STRENGTH	AREA FOR IMPROVEMENT
review, provides possible explanations for unexpected results, points out any limitations of the study's design or execution that might affect its validity and its applicability to other contexts, and discusses practical applications in diverse contexts such as education, law, culture, etc.		
7. CONCLUSION restates the study's main purpose and key results and discusses possible directions for related future research (<i>necessary</i>)	It is well explained	
8. REFERENCES are up-to-date and relevant to the topic	It is well explained	
9. WRITTEN EXPRESSIONS are clear, concise, grammatically correct, and academically acceptable.	Well explained	
10. The paper provides fresh and useful information on applied linguistics studies based on current perspectives.	Interesting topic	

* FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION can be written together or separately

IJAL Review Report

II. RECOMMENDATION

Considering everything, I therefore recommend that it be: (please choose one and mark ✓)

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Rejected Required major rewriting. There will suggestions for revisions without any guarantee for a publication in IJAL.

RESPONSE TO THE REVIEWERS
(TITLE OF THE MANUSCRIPT)

Please fill the form below based on the reviewers' comments. You are allowed to delete part of column *section (page)* if there is no comment on certain section. Also, you can add row(s) to accommodate reviewers' comments.

Reviewer 1		
Section (page)	Reviewer's Comments	Revision
Abstract		
Introduction		
Research Methodology		
Findings & Discussion		
Conclusion		
Citation & References (APA 7th Edition)		

Reviewer 2		
Section (page)	Reviewer's Comments	Revision
Abstract		
Introduction		
Research Methodology		
Findings & Discussion		
Conclusion		
Citation & References (APA 7th Edition)		



Mister Gidion Maru <mrigidionmaru@unima.ac.id>

27 Des 2022 14:58 ☆ ↶ ⋮

kepada IJAL ▾

Thank you. it is well received and will be revised as suggested

Pada tanggal Sel, 27 Des 2022 13:49, IJAL UPI <ijal@upi.edu> menulis:

Dear Mister Gidion Maru, Gin Gin Gustine, Slamet Setiawan, Julio Juniver Tadete, and Tirza Kumajas

Your submission entitled "INTERPRETING REPETITION EXPRESSIONS IN THE WRITING OF TRUMP'S ADDRESSES DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC" has completed the review stage. **Revision is required for your manuscript to be eligible for the editing stage.** We invite you to revise the paper based on the reviewers' comments (see attachments) as well as the following guidelines:

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2. highlight the revised parts in your manuscript and fill out the responses form based on the reviewer's comments and suggestions;
3. include your name(s), institution(s) and address, and 1 correspondence email in the manuscript;
4. **proofread** and re-check the accuracy of grammar, coherence, and cohesion of the text, as well as the clarity of the concept and content of the manuscript;
5. use the APA 7th edition style for the citations, references, tables and figures; and
6. **proofread** and re-check that all of the sources cited in the text appear in the references and vice versa.

Send the revised manuscript and responses form as a reply to this email no later than **4 January 2023**

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Mister Gidion Maru <mrigidionmaru@unima.ac.id> kepada IJAL ▾ 5 Jan 2023 00:10 (6 hari yang lalu) ☆ ↶

Dear Editor

Hereby I attach the Manuscript ID Point by Point responses and the revised article (with its highlighted revision). Thank you very much

Best Regards

Dr. Mister Gidion Maru
Deputy Dean on Academic and Research Affairs
Coordinator of Research Discussion Forum
Faculty Of Languages and Art
Universitas Negeri Manado, Indonesia

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Manuscript ID Po... IJAL Revised_Mar...

RESPONSE TO THE REVIEWERS
(Interpreting Repetition Expressions in the Writing of Trump's Addresses during Covid-19 Pandemic)

Please fill the form below based on the reviewers' comments. You are allowed to delete part of column *section (page)* if there is no comment on certain section. Also, you can add row(s) to accommodate reviewers' comments.

Reviewer 1		
Section (page)	Reviewer's Comments	Revision
Abstract	The background and academic/practical implication can be added.	The emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic has driven world crisis which require the world leaders to respond by voicing their policies and solutions. The political addresses serve to be the path for these purposes. This creates the need for effective rhetorical strategies or forms used by leaders particularly presidents to address the current issues which are not commonly beheld. This study shares the result of inquiry on the use of the repetition in President Donald Trump's speeches during Covid-19 Pandemic in America. The study attempts to interpret the type of repetition found in the speeches and their general meaning implications. As a textual study, this research gained the data from three speeches of Trump specifically addressing the issue of covid-19 pandemic delivered during his attempt to handle the emergence and spread of the Corona virus in the U.S. since in American literature, an address is also viewed as a literary work; this study deployed Goffman's frame analysis which is also regarded as double hermeneutic for analysis process. The findings, then, designates that Trump in his addresses applied seven types of repetition; from anaphora to root repetition. Further, the study found that anaphora serves to be the most used repetition which means the main rhetorical instrument in the addresses. In terms of meaning implications, the repetitions apparently imply the reawakening of the jeremiad structure in the address and the affirmation of American sense of greatness and role to the world. The findings of this inquiry is hoped to add more theoretical constructions and strategies for rhetoric texts for both crisis and socio-political

		communication context. Its practical contribution goes toward defining and exemplifying language expressions and function in the communicative text writing.
Introduction	The gap and novelty have not been stated. The significance can be more elaborated	These imply that speeches or rhetoric expressions delivered and rooted in American circumstances affect not solely American people but also global communities. An American presidential address could be viewed as a contemporary index of American mind and culture. The lines of the presidential address feature the situation, challenge, and hope. The ingredients of the address do not come from vacuum. The ways of the president view the present context configure the content of the address. This emphasizes the connection of a presidential address with the socio-cultural, political, and historical setting of America (De Vreese, 2012). Further, an American president as "a symbolic leader" who "draws together the people's hopes, and fears" and who "nurtures, sustains, inspires the citizenry" (Schattschneider & Pearson, 2017). This suggests that the lines of the presidential address must be in line with the efforts to offer better situation and hope for people. The expressions in the address implies the response toward the ongoing circumstances and the potential rhetoric strategies employed to deal with the condition at hands. It is such phenomena that highlight the importance of inquiring the presidential speeches particularly its rhetorical strategies and meanings in the time of crisis as the current pandemic. Another reason is related to President Trump himself who is often considered a "Key Protagonist" in the language of today's political rhetoric. As a President, he "has prerogative to speak the people's mind on the great issues of his time, to serve the spokesman for the real sentiment and purpose of the country"(Woll, 1996). The lines of the address are regarded as the reflection of people's mind and situation. The words of the address are worthy resources. They are "the words that have spurred this nation", and "reminded us of our ideals in periods of morals and political crisis" (Torricelli &

		<p>Carroll, 2002). The president's words do not merely act as the instrument to convey the idea but also the entrance to the understand the people and the nation as well as global mind. As a text written to be spoken, a presidential address is a communicating and framing effort to obtain public acceptance and support. Within this framing process, repetition may take place to stress ideas and influence audience (Chong & Druckman, 2007; Entman, 2003). Repetition in an address "leads to a higher and more constant level of accessibility, which in turn increases the applicability of a framed message" (De Vroese, 2012). This is vital. The speaker of an address deploys repetition as the form of framing listeners or people in a certain momentum for recognizing the importance of a certain idea, for stirring a certain emotion, and for acting in certain expected attitude or behavior.</p> <p>Previous studies tried to investigate the content of Trump's political speech texts and other US Presidents' rhetoric text of similar context (Derakhshani, et al, 2021, Medvid, et al, 2022, Ivana & Supriyogi, 2020., Homolar & Scholz, 2019) provided some insightful inferences that the used rhetorical strategies related lexico-grammatical construction is intended to win specific and targeted audience. In addition, within the context of social communication, speech strategies and tactics confirms their role and importance in establishing "the basis for the collaboration of society and the leader". The studies also revealed that the main Trump 'Trump-speak' is "a politics of reassurance" emphasizing the rhetoric strategy of spotlighting the present turmoil, pointing out the crisis bringer, and recalling the revival of the nation. It is obvious that these studies agree with the absolute impacts of the rhetoric strategies for engaging with the audience, yet they concerned less with a specific form of language, just like repetition, that effectively contribute to negotiate and convey the message(s) (Mardani et al., 2020; Reed et al., 2018). Therefore, this study on the use of repetition and its implications in President Trump's speech is pivotal and significant to</p>
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		define the functional existence of language in the context of leaders' rhetorical texts and socio-political communication. More deeply, this study promises the revelation of potential and new rhetoric strategy features considering the selected speeches are taken particularly from the moment of the Covid-19 pandemic which may theoretically and practically add to the rise of the rhetoric pattern responding to a global crisis.
Findings & Discussion	The limitation of the study design can be added, as well as the application/implication in diverse contexts.	Reflecting this discussion, it is apparent that Trump's rhetorical strategies of employing repetition has constructed and recalled the basic use of language forms and functions for the socio-political communication. However, it is noted that more leaders' speeches of the pandemic time are required to overcome the limitation of the study in comprehensively formulating and modeling a crisis rhetoric text or communicative text writing for global context.
Conclusion	Possible directions for related future research	The identification of this jeremiad aspects also provides challenges for future studies on whether such patterns appear consistently in presidential speeches or solely emerging in the time of crisis and whether or not repetition works for the writing of global rhetoric texts.
Citation & References (APA 7th Edition)	Some more recent references can be added	<p>Abrusán, M. (2021). The spectrum of perspective shift: protagonist projection versus free indirect discourse. <i>Linguistics and Philosophy</i>, 44(4), 839–873. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10988-020-09300-z</p> <p>Chong, D., & Druckman, J. N. (2007). A theory of framing and opinion formation in competitive elite environments. <i>Journal of Communication</i>, 57(1), 99–118. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1460-2466.2006.00331.x</p> <p>Darmawan, D., Mihajra, D., Waluyajati, R. S. R., & Isaenah, E. (2020). Sikap Keberagaman Masyarakat Menghadapi Wabah COVID-19. <i>Religious: Jurnal Studi Agama-Agama Dan Lintas Budaya</i>, 4(2), 115–124. https://doi.org/10.15575/rjsab.v4i2.8596</p> <p>Derakhshani, M., Qasrwer, S. N., Kazemian, B., & Mohammadian, S. (2021). Critical</p>

		<p>Discourse Analysis and Rhetorical Tropes in Donald Trump's First Speech to the UN. <i>Theory and Practice in Language Studies</i>, 11(10), 1224-1236.</p> <p>De Vreese, C. H. (2012). New avenues for framing research. <i>American Behavioral Scientist</i>, 56(3), 365-375.</p> <p>Edwards, J. A. (2018). Make America great again: Donald Trump and redefining the US role in the world. <i>Communication Quarterly</i>, 66(2), 176-195.</p> <p>Eritman, R. M. (2003). Cascading Activation: Contesting the White House's Frame after 9/11. <i>Political Communication</i>, 20(4), 415-432. https://doi.org/10.1080/10584600390244176</p> <p>Farkhodovich, B. F. (2022). PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF THE FEATURES OF LANGUAGE AND CULTURE IN THE PROCESS OF GLOBALIZATION. <i>Academic Globe: Inderscience Research</i>, 3(3).</p> <p>Faiz, A. P. N., Sholikhah, I. M., & Muttaqin, U. (2022). Donald J. Trump's Protest Response: Rhetorical Language of His Speech at the "Save America" Rally. <i>Elsya: Journal of English Language Studies</i>, 4(3), 214-226.</p> <p>Flick, U., Von Kardorff, E., & Steinke, I. (2004). What is qualitative research? An introduction to the field. <i>A Companion to Qualitative Research</i>, 3-11.</p> <p>Fragidis, L. L., & Chatzoglou, P. D. (2018). Implementation of a nationwide electronic health record (EHR): The international experience in 13 countries. <i>International Journal of Health Care Quality Assurance</i>, 31(2), 116-130. https://doi.org/10.1108/IJHCA-09-2016-0136</p> <p>Glied, S., & Levy, H. (2020). The Potential Effects of Coronavirus on National Health Expenditures. <i>JAMA</i>, 323(20), 2001-2002. https://doi.org/10.1001/JAMA.2020.6644</p> <p>Goffman, E. (1974). <i>Frame Analysis: An essay on the organization of experience</i>. Harvard University Press.</p> <p>Goffman, E. (1997). <i>Gender Display/Lemert C., Brunaman A., Eds. Goffman Reader</i>.</p>
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		<p>Hartono, H., Suparto, S., & Hassan, A. (2021). Language: a 'mirror' of the culture and its application English language teaching. <i>Linguistics and Culture Review</i>, 5(1), 93-103. https://doi.org/10.21744/lingure.v5n1.835</p> <p>Hughes, B., Miller-Idriss, C., Piltch-Loeb, R., Goldberg, B., White, K., Criezis, M., & Savoia, E. (2021). Development of a codebook of online anti-vaccination rhetoric to manage COVID-19 vaccine misinformation. <i>International journal of environmental research and public health</i>, 18(14), 7556.</p> <p>Homolar, A., & Scholz, R. (2019). The power of Trump-speak: Populist crisis narratives and ontological security. <i>Cambridge Review of International Affairs</i>, 32(3), 344-364.</p> <p>Ivana, P. S. I., & Supriyogi, S. (2020). The Representation of Iran and United States in Donald Trump's Speech: A Critical Discourse Analysis. <i>Linguistics and Literature Journal</i>, 1(2), 40-45.</p> <p>Javed, S., & Janjua, F. (n.d.). Using 'Verbal Parallelism' as a Tool in Developing Jakobsonian Six Functions of language: A Case study of Dastoor by Habib Jalib. <i>Hayatian Journal of Linguistics and Literature</i>, UOG, 58.</p> <p>Jensen, N., & Lenno, C. H. (2020). An Emotional, Erratic Rant or a Display of Clever Linguistic Tactics? A CDA Analysis of President Trump's 2020 Impeachment Victory Speech.</p> <p>Kemertelidze, N., & Manjavidze, T. (2013). Stylistic Repetition, Its Peculiarities and Types in Modern English. <i>European Scientific Journal</i>, 7881(July), 1857-7881.</p> <p>Legese Feyisa, H. (2020). The World Economy at COVID-19 Quarantine: Contemporary Review. <i>International Journal of Economics, Finance and Management Sciences</i>, 8(2), 63. https://doi.org/10.11648/j.ijefm.20200802.11</p> <p>Liu, D., & Lei, L. (2018). The appeal to political sentiment: An analysis of Donald Trump's and Hillary Clinton's speech themes and discourse strategies in the 2016 US</p>
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Reviewer 2		
Section (page)	Reviewer's Comments	Revision

FILE REVISION RESPONSE TO REVIEWER 1 & 2

Interpreting Repetition Expressions in the Writing of Trump's Addresses during the Covid-19 Pandemic

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ABSTRACT

The emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic has driven world crisis which require the world leaders to respond by voicing their policies and solutions. The political addresses serve to be the path for these purposes. This creates the need for effective rhetorical strategies or forms used by leaders particularly presidents to address the current issues which are not commonly beheld. This study shares the result of inquiry on the use of the repetition in President Donald Trump's speeches during Covid-19 Pandemic in America. The study attempts to interpret the type of repetition found in the speeches and their general meaning implications. As a textual study, this research gained the data from three speeches of Trump specifically addressing the issue of covid-19 pandemic delivered during his attempt to handle the emergence and spread of the Corona virus in the U.S. since in American literature, an address is also viewed as a literary work, this study deployed Goffman's frame analysis which is also regarded as double hermeneutic for analysis process. The findings, then, designates that Trump in his addresses applied seven types of repetition; from anaphora to root repetition. Further, the study found that anaphora serves to be the most used repetition which means the main rhetorical instrument in the addresses. In terms of meaning implications, the repetitions apparently imply the reawakening of the jeremiad structure in the address and the affirmation of American sense of greatness and role to the world. The findings of this inquiry is hoped to add more theoretical constructions and strategies for rhetoric texts for both crisis and socio-political communication context. Its practical contribution goes toward defining and exemplifying language expressions and function in the communicative text writing.

Keywords: repetition; speech; trump; pandemic

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INTRODUCTION

The Covid-19 is not the first pandemic to hit the world. Previously, the world had witnessed the spread of the Spanish flu in the early 19th century, and the swine flu or HN21, but the Covid-19 pandemic has impacted many aspects globally. During the pandemic, almost everyone, in their daily basis, access various information about this Coronavirus, in terms of its medication, the way it

spreads, as well as the wellbeing of their families. The world is filled with a thirst for information about the Coronavirus due to a pandemic, so the term "Info emic" emerged (Glied & Levy, 2020; Yulliyanti, 2021). This cannot be separated from the communication and information that is very massive and essentially from all electronic media, including social media (Maru, Pikirang, Ratu, et al., 2021; Maru, Pikirang, Setiawan, et al., 2021).

The communication process determines the formation of pandemic information that is received by the public.

Leaders of world countries **together** with the World Health Organization (WHO) are trying to **minimize the impact of the pandemic by providing accessible and reliable information to people around the world**. Rhetoric and speeches of state leaders become a reference for overcoming the impact of the Covid-19 at this point the president's speech plays a vital role in providing information about the pandemic **as well as specific measures to be taken**, even to reduce panic in the community (Glied & Levy, 2020; Utami et al., 2020). In a communication process like this, the president's voice is very influential in framing the public's response (Hartono et al., 2021). This means that the president's Speech 1s an important text in this pandemic situation. The words that are strung together in each line of speech can be seen as elements that contribute to shaping the public's response and attitude towards the Covid-19.

As a communication process, repetitive expressions in communication texts such as speeches often appear in the context of emphasizing certain messages (Farkhodovich, 2022; Marongiu, 2019). Repetition opens the accessibility of communication to be conveyed and to be responded to and accepted by the public (De Vreese, 2012). Thus, the choice of words and repetitive expressions can be assumed to reveal the basic things in a presidential speech.

This study focuses on repetition in President Donald Trump's addresses related to the response to the Covid-19 pandemic. The three speeches **were collected** from March 11th 2020, Sept 22 and October 7th 2020, namely:

- Speaking from the Oval Office, Trump announced a suspension of travel from Europe for 30 days, starting on Friday, March 11th, 2020 (Speech 1)
- Trump at the UN: "America is good, China is bad". Sep 22, 2020, 11:10am EDT (Speech 2)
- Trump remarks transcript, entitled "Contracting COVID-19 *Blessing from God*". October 7, 2020 (Speech 3)

The selection of these American presidential speeches cannot be separated from some reasons. First, America as one of the largest countries in the world that is normally used as a reference for global issues and their impact on the world's response and international institutions (Abrusán, 2021; Trushin et al., 2021). On the other hand, America is currently the country with the largest Covid-19 victims in the world. **These imply that speeches or rhetoric expressions delivered and rooted in American circumstances affect not solely on American people but also global communities. An American presidential address could be viewed as a contemporary index of American mind and culture. The lines of the presidential address**

feature the situation, challenge, and hope. The ingredients of the address do not come from vacuum. The ways of the president views the present context configure the content of the address. This emphasizes the connection of a presidential address with the socio-cultural, political, and historical setting of America (De Vreese, 2012). Further, an American president as "a symbolic leader" who "draws together the people's hopes, and fears" and who "nurtures, sustains, inspires the citizenry" (Schattschneider & Pearson, 2017). This suggests that the lines of the presidential address must be in line with the efforts to offer better situation and hope for people. The expressions in the address imply the response toward the ongoing circumstances and the potential rhetoric strategies employed to deal with the condition at hands. It is such a phenomenon that highlights the importance of inquiring the presidential speeches, particularly its rhetorical strategies and meanings in the time of crisis as the current pandemic.

Another reason is related to President Trump himself who is often considered a "Key Protagonist" in the language of today's political rhetoric. As a President, he **"has prerogative to speak the people's mind on the great issues of his time, to serve the spokesman for the real sentiment and purpose of the country"** (Woll, 2004, p.277). The lines of the address are regarded as the reflection of people's mind and situation. The words of the address are worthy resources. **They are "the words that have spurred this nation", and "reminded us of our ideals in periods of morals and political crisis" (Torruceli & Carrol, 2002, p.XXVII). The president's words do not merely act as the instrument to convey the idea but also the entrance to the people and the nation as well as global mind. As a text written to be spoken, a presidential address is a communicating and framing effort to obtain public acceptance and support. Within this framing process, repetition may take place to stress ideas and influence audience (Chong & Druckman, 2007; Entman, 2003). Repetition in an address "leads to a higher and more constant level of accessibility, which in turn increases the applicability of a framed message" (De Vreese, 2012, p.370) . The speaker of an address deploys repetition as the form of framing listeners or people in a certain momentum for recognizing the importance of a certain idea, for stirring a certain emotion, and for acting in certain expected attitude or behavior.**

Previous studies tried to investigate the content of Trump's political speech texts and other US Presidents' rhetoric text of similar context (Derakhshani, et al, 2021, Medvid, et al, 2022., Ivana & Suprayogi, 2020., Homolar & Scholz, 2019) and provided some insightful inferences that the used rhetorical strategies related lexicogrammatical construction is intended to win specific and targeted audience. In addition, within

the context of social communication, speech strategies and tactics confirms their role and importance in establishing “the basis for the collaboration of society and the leader” (Medvid et al., 2022, p.153). The studies also revealed that the main Trump ‘Trump-speak’ is “a politics of reassurance” emphasizing the rhetoric strategy of spotlighting the present turmoil, pointing out the crisis bringer, and recalling the revival of the nation. It is obvious that these studies agree with the absolute impacts of the rhetoric strategies for engaging with the audience, yet they concerned less with a specific form of language, just like repetition, that effectively contribute to negotiate and convey the message(s) (Mardani et al., 2020; Reed et al., 2018). Therefore, this study on the use of repetition and its implications in President Trump's Speech 1s pivotal and significant to define the functional existence of language in the context of leaders' rhetorical texts and socio-political communication. More deeply, this study promises the revelation of potential and new rhetoric strategy features considering the selected speeches are taken particularly from the moment of the Covid-19 pandemic which may theoretically and practically add to the rise of the rhetoric pattern responding to a global crisis.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study is within qualitative paradigm and presented on the descriptive analysis of the addresses of President Donald. J. Trump. The research is carried out by grounding its data in the forms of words as appeared in the lines of texts of president Trump's addresses particularly three speeches considered being most relevant to the issue of the Covid-19 pandemic. It means that the data from the text are used to comprehend and to reveal the existence of the repetition as rhetoric instrument and its interpretive implications. This research constitutes a textual analysis activity. The texts of Trump's addresses are regarded as the source of data to investigate the existence of repetition and its implications. Therefore, the data are the script of the addresses particularly the relevant lines. The primary data of this research are the texts of Trump's serving as the mental evidences to gain the repetition. The secondary or data are taken from related sources in the forms of documents, commentaries, opinions, testimonies and journals as supporting the arguments of the researcher.

For data analysis, since this is a kind of textual analysis for a communicative text, Goffman's Frame Analysis is applicable. It is for studying a text in relation to communicative aspect (Goffman, 1997). It deals with frames intended to desired effects or “impression management” (Goffman, 1997, p.XXIV). This prescribes that the

analysis focuses on the attempts within the lines of the addresses to gain a particular purpose. It is what Goffman refers to keying and stripping which are functional. Keying constitutes “set of conventions by which a given activity is transformed into something patterned on this activity but seen by the participants to be something quite else”(Goffman, 1974, p.43-44).s It is within this proposition that repetitions in the lines of the addresses are regarded as a pattern to spotlight a particular intended frame of meaning.

Stripping in Goffman's approach is “any arbitrary slice or cut from the stream of ongoing activity, including here sequences of happenings, real or fictive, as seen from the perspective of subjectively involved in sustaining an interest in them’ (Goffman, p.10). It is connected with the intention to select parts of reality to draw attention to certain issues and stresses the vitality. This act as “a starting point for analysis” (Goffman, p.10). That is why this Goffman's Frame Analysis is also called “double-hermeneutics” which means “the art of interpreting everyone's art of interpretation” (Flick et al., 2004, p.27). Thus, within this study, the repetitions are regarded, pursued, and analysed as keying and stripping attempts in the frame of the schema of American perspective and the context of a president and people.

FINDINGSs

A. Anaphora

President Donald Trump in his speeches employed anaphora as part of the lines to speak to his people. The anaphora in Speech 1 is identified in the form of words and phrases and clause. Anaphora which is expressed in speech 1, his class of words is seen in this sentence "This is not a financial crisis, this is just a temporary moment of time that we will overcome together as a nation and as a world". (*Line 68 Trump, Speech 1*). This repetition is also included in the type of anaphora repetition where the repetition is the word "This". This includes the definite demonstrative adjective which can clearly see the object in question, and the word in question. in this example are the words financial crisis and temporary moment, which in their level also belong to a category of a phrase.

Other phrases can also be seen at (*Line 81-84 Trump, Speech 1*) "I will never hesitate to take any necessary steps to protect the lives, health, and safety of the American people. I will always put the wellbeing of America first". In this sentence structure can be grouped into the type of repetition anaphora because the prefix "I will" is repeated in the next sentence, which also the emphasis lies on the subject sentence. Grammatically, this is a sentence with a complete and equal pattern and the phrase that is expressed in this sentence is "American people and America first" which in this case the explanation is in the specification of the American root word.

But another variant that is also contained in Speech 1 is the form of the clause listed "God bless you, and God bless America (Line 96 Trump, Speech 1)". This is a simple sentence that contains an anaphoric element in the word "God" which is also included in a sentence with a simple sentence pattern, and another element in a sentence containing a clause is the "God bless". It is similar to the Subject and Verb pattern in the line "We will significantly reduce the threat to our citizens and we will ultimately and expeditiously defeat this virus". (Line 6-9 Trump, Speech 1).

Meanwhile, in Speech 2, the repetition of part of the Speech 1s traced in the following line.

(Line 6-11, Speech 2, Trump).

In this anaphora, the pronoun "We" undergoes a repetition in the second sentence but it comes in the form of the past tense. The anaphoric lines employing "We" is also detected in the line,

"We stood up two decades of China's trade abuses. We revitalized the NATO alliance, where other countries are now paying a much fairer share. We forged historic partnerships with Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador to stop human smuggling. We are standing with the people of Cuba, Nicaragua, and Venezuela, in their righteous struggle for freedom" (Line 43-46, Speech 2, Trump).

It is apparent that "We" is repeated in the parallel structure and emphasizes the current context. It combines the reference to the past deeds with the declaration of the present standpoint. The expression of "We" seem to deal with the attempt to stress and invite the involvement of American people in the international coexistence.

Similar constructions of the anaphoric sentence with "We" are found in the lines:

"We will distribute a vaccine. We will defeat the virus. We will end the pandemic. And we will enter a new era of authentic prosperity, cooperation, and peace" (Line 12-13, Speech 2, Trump).

It is obvious that the repetitions in these lines are parallel anaphora. The structure of "We" followed by the modal "will" comes in resemble of three consecutive patterns as those in the lines, "This month, we achieved a peace deal between Serbia and Kosovo. We reached a landmark breakthrough ..." (Line 50-55 Trump, Speech 2).

Such anaphora can also be found in the third Trump's speech. In Speech 3, the use of "We" is shown in the sentence "we have the greatest doctors in the world, we have the greatest nurses, the greatest first responders, ... " (Line 7-10, Speech 3, Trump). These constitute parallel structure highlighting the American potentials to

respond to the current circumstances. They are then reinforced by the presence of the other parallel structure anaphora as in the lines "It wasn't your fault that this happened. It was China's fault" (Line 52-56, Speech 3, Trump); "I felt good immediately. I felt as good three days go as I do now. (Line 11-15 Trump), and "I feel great. I feel like perfect " (Line 41-46, Speech 3). Likewise, the lines "So I want to get these things done. So we have to get them done. (Line 25-30, Speech 3. It is clear that these lines of Trump's third speech bear the characteristics of anaphora in term of the repetition of the particular part of a syntactical structure or aspect. This means that anaphora as a rhetorical device has been applied in all the three speeches as a rhetoric device to communicate with American people. The use of the anaphora in its diverse forms has also pointed out that it may be regarded to be effective to send messages to people.

B. Mesodiplosis

Mesodiplosis pattern can be identified by the use of the same word in the word pattern, or phrase or in the middle of the sentence so that it requires accuracy. Different from anaphora, Mesodiplosis is marked by the repetition of the middle part of a particular syntactical construction in the form of the word, phrase, clause, and sentence. The word "always", for instance, is viewed as mesodiplosis in the next line "This is the way it always was and always will be" (Line 10-13, Speech 1). These citations are included in the mesodiplosis since the repetition of 'always' takes place in the middle. While the mesodiplosis phrase is apparent in the lines "They know it's great for them and it's great for the world" (Line 50-55, Speech 2), the adjectival phrases 'great for' undertake repetition in the middle of the sentence as that of mesodiplosis.

Similarly, the expressions, "We have great people. This is a great country" (Line 7-10, Speech 3), here the noun phrase "Great people" and "Great country" are repeated. The repetition of the adjective 'great' bridges the formation of the two noun phrases. Positioning 'great' in the middle of the sentence characterized the presence of the mesodiplosis in Trump's speeches. Further, the same form is shown in the lines, "We've authorized it. I've authorized it" (Line 15-16 Speech 3). Here, verbal phrase "have authorized" as perfect tense pattern is stated twice and located in the middle of the sentence which defines the trait of mesodiplosis. The detection of mesodiplosis in Trump's speeches suggests that this kind of repetition contributes to the effort to address issues relevant to the American people as the audience. Trump seems to use mesodiplosis to focus on engaging people with the idea of American greatness. Repeating the word 'great' does not merely for the structural purpose but also seemingly for rhetoric strategy. It is easier to invite people's attention and participation when

"We have the greatest doctors in the world, we have the greatest nurses, the greatest first responders, ... " (Line 7-10, Speech 3, Trump) is the Second World

the appropriate rhetoric is applied. Trump uses this sort of repetition several times in his speech lines implies the conviction of its function in reaching, impressing and moving the American people as the targeted audience (Faiz, et al, 2022., Jensen & Lennø, 2020).

C. Tautology

Tautology prescribes the repetition of the same affixes, words, phrases, clauses and sentences either at the beginning or at the end or in the middle of line (s). The researchers found that this type of repetition color the lines of Trump's speeches. In Speech 1, Trump uses the word "testing" as in the line "Testing and testing capabilities are expanding rapidly, day by day". (Line 40-43, Speech 1). The same words are repeated in this line. It defines the existence of the tautology within the speech. It has been a part of the president's effort to address his people. As tautology is included in the lines of presidential speeches, it illustrates the role of tautology in the presidential rhetoric.

The other tautology found in the Trump's Speech 1s in the form of affix, in this case, suffix "ly" as in "Young and healthy people can expect to recover fully and quickly if they should get the virus (Line 44-47, Speech 3). The adverb "fully" and "quickly" mark the repetition of the adverb of manner with the identifier "ly".

D. Epizeuxis

Epizeuxis applies words or phrases, and clauses in a row in a particular sentence construction. In Trump speeches here, the researcher found three epizeuxis especially in Speech 1 and Speech 3. In Speech 1, Trump seems to express Epizeuxis in the line "The elderly population must be very, very careful". (Line 44-47 Trump). The president affirms the word 'very' for twice in a one line of a sentence. This is consistent with the type of Epizeuxis. The word emerges consecutively in a row. The repetition corresponded with the same word from the word before the word being repeated and the phrase in the contraction of this sentence was the elderly population.

Epizeuxis in Speech 3 is uttered in the sentence "We're going to get it into the hospitals as soon as you can, as soon as we can" (Line 57-61 Trump). 'As soon as' is being repeated in immediate sequence. This rhetorical expression is similar to "... we're going to have a great vaccine very, very shortly". (Line 31-36 Trump, speech 3) within which the adverb 'very' is said again in series. This features Epizeuxis as a means of communication used by Trump. It likely serves to be the rhetorical instrument in the attempt to highlight the role of the government in solving national issue. All of the Epizeuxises appear to deal with the adverb modifying government acts. Interpretively, such propensity expounds the functional use of the Epizeuxis within Trump's

speeches in particular and presidential addresses in general.

E. Epistrophe/ Epiphora

Epiphora lies at the end of sentence or of a line or sequential sentence. As a sort parallelism. It commonly appears in literary works such as poetry and speech. Trump's speeches display several epiphora elements ranging from words and phrases. Out of three speeches, Trump utilizes several epiphora distributed in the lines of Speech 1 and Speech 3 sentences. Within Speech 1, Trump voiced, "I am proudly putting America first, just as you should be putting your countries first" (Line 66-71 Trump, Speech 1). The phrase 'America first at the end of this line is said again in "I will never hesitate.... I will always put the well-being of America first". (Line 81-84, Speech 1 Trump). The repetition occupies at the end of these lines are characterizes the presence of the epiphora. So doing the repetition in the following lines, "you're going to get better. You're going to get better" (Line 21-24 speech 3 Trump). These are found in Trump's Speech 3. The verbal phrase "to get better" undergoes repetition at the end of the lines. The same practice occurs at the expressions the lines; "I know they call them therapeutic, but to me it wasn't therapeutic" (Line 25-30, Speech 3, Trump). If in the first speech, epistrophe comes in the form of phrase. The Speech 3 applies word 'therapeutic' for the epistrophe.

F. Epanalepsis

The next type of repetition is epanalepsis referring to the act of repeating a word or phrase that appears at the beginning of a clause or sentence or line, and then uttered again at the end of the line. As a part of rhetorical device, it seems that thus type of repetition is rarely used in the speech deliverance. Within this collection of Trump's speeches, it is only found one epanalepsis in the Speech 2 as in the line, "Our military has increased substantially in size: We spent \$ 2.5 trillion over the last four years on our military" (Line 42, Speech 2 Trump). The phrase 'our military' confirms the existence of the epanalepsis in the speech. Further Its potential to be included as a rhetorical device in spite of its infrequent use. The appearance of such kind of repetition clarifies that repetition in its general form color the lines of rhetoric text as presidential speeches.

G. Root Repetition

The root repetition, as the term suggests, deals with the restating or consecutive use of a particular root of a word in the sentence or line. Yet, it is important note that in this type of repetition, it is not exactly the same words that are repeated but the same root. It indicates that the different meaning of the word might be different since inflections and affixes may occur. A certain root of word may appear in the consecutive line with, for instance, a certain suffix that changes the meaning of the root word as it turns to a different

kind of a part of speech or to distinct the tense aspect of the word.

The presence of the root repetition in Trump's speeches can be begun to be identified in these following lines, "It only matters how you respond, and we are responding with great speed and professionalism" (*Line 10-13, Speech 1, Trump*). These lines display that the root word 'respond' is repeated in the expression "responding"; the root is added with the -ing form becoming gerund and implying the progressive meaning instead of affirmative meaning as one in the previous line. In other word, albeit the meaning might be distinguished, the root being repeated is the same. Similarly, the following line, "I will be ... Because of the economic policies that we have put into place over the last three years, we have the greatest economy anywhere in the world, by far. (*Line 62, Speech 1, Trump*). The root word 'economy' is being said twice with a different part of speech namely 'economic' and 'economy'; noun and adjective. That means the root is being repeated with a slight change of meaning.

Within Trump's speech, the root repetition appears in the next line, "Those who attack America's exceptional environmental record while ignoring China's rampant pollution are not interested in the environment" (*Line 27-31, Speech 2, Trump*). Trump affirmed 'environment' and 'environmental' which are actually derived from 'environment'. It indicates that the root repetition in this line is referring to the use of the word 'environment'.

While in the third speech, Trump deploys the root repetition in several lines as follow,

"And by the way, ..., we have the greatest doctors in the world, we have the greatest nurses, the greatest first responders, law enforcement, by the way, incredible, firefighters, everybody. They're just great. We have great people. This is a great country". (*Line 7-10, Speech 3, Trump*).

These lines confirm that the root word 'great' apparently is employed as repetition in Trump's speech. It is expressed as 'greatest' and 'great'. As an adjective, it is inflected into the degree of comparison particularly the positive and superlative degree. In the next lines, the same pattern occurs when the repetition of the root "vaccine" as seen below,

"That's much more important to me than the vaccine. But on the vaccines, we have many companies that are in final stages for the vaccines, Johnson & Johnson. Moderna, Pfizer, all great companies, but many of them, and we're going to have a great vaccine very, very shortly" (*Line 30-3, Speech 3, Trump*).

It is clear in these line that 'vaccine' come in two form namely singular and plural. Trump states the plural forms for referring to the products. The repetition take place as Trump

emphasizes American effort to build their immunity toward the Covid-19. Trump uses such repetition when he declared, "I walked in, I didn't feel good. A short 24 hours later, I was feeling great" (*Line 43, speech 3, Trump*). Trump highlight his recovery by indicating the aspect of tense of 'feel'. As a linking verb, the root 'feel' is changed into 'feeling' as the turn from past tense to the past progressive. It is theoretically an indication of the root repetition. Such tendency also occurs to the lines "I wanted to get out of the hospital and that's what I want for everybody". (*Line 44-45, Speech 3, Trump*). The root is repeated with an addition of past verb mark at one is being repeated. 'Want' becomes 'wanted' in the repetition without altering the part of speech or totally changing the meaning. The same case as that in the line, "I want to get for you what I got and I'm going to make it free". The root word 'get' undergoes a shift to past verb when it turns into "got". Yet, it did not necessarily modify the meaning. It even strengthens the message of stressing the intention to provide the same service for American people. By the root repetition used, Trump clearly draw his people's sympathy by urging the will to serve people with qualified and free vaccine. The point is that the use of the repetition has facilitated Trump to express his political rhetoric to American people (Hughes, et al. 2021., Liu & Lei, 2018).

DISCUSSION

The results of the above research reveal several important aspects related to the use of repetition in the rhetorical text of Trump's speech. Speech as a form of rhetorical text that is created to achieve certain goals or form certain goals in the audience and seems to place repetition as an aspect that cannot be separated. In Trump's rhetorical text, several important propositions can be drawn.

The use of repetition in Donald Trump's three speeches which were chosen from the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic atmosphere as in the results of the study above reflects the meaning associated with three main frames characterized by the use of anaphora, mesodiplosis, tautology, and epizeuxis, epiphora, epanalepsis and root repetition. The frame of meaning reflects the "keying" bond, which is the application of phrases in the form of repetition according to the context of the delivery of Speech 1 implies'

Identifying Current Crisis

President Trump in his repetitions generally uses words such as 'this', 'real', 'vault', 'testing' which leads to the identification and acknowledgment of the crisis that is currently engulfing America, namely the Covid-19 pandemic. Trump describes the situation facing American society today. The repetition that was included in the lines of his speech led Americans to understand that the difficult situation they were in was mainly related to the outbreak of the corona

virus which was so uncontrollable. By affirming 'this', Trump seems to be showing that the Covid-19 problem is real and ongoing. The first health crisis facing America in modern times. Conditions that Americans never expected. The impact is detrimental to all sectors of life in this super power country. Americans are going through a real test. America is being tested.

However, Trump denies that this crisis is the result of negligence or the behaviour of Americans or their government. For President Trump, this crisis is related to the fault, the "fault", the foreign party, namely China. The president blamed the Chinese government for this health crisis. Repeated affirmation of China's mistakes cannot be separated from the emergence of the corona virus in China. On the other hand, it seems that Trump also highlights the context of his address on the growing expansion of China's business in America. Thus, Trump is actually implying the current crisis that America is suffering from is related to health and economic issues that stem from China's actions. In other words, the repetition of Trump's speech has framed the picture of the turmoil facing America and suggested that the cause of the crisis is China. Trump does not seem to blame the American Society for the birth of this crisis. The lines of Trump's speech emphatically repeated that China was responsible for the difficult times America was facing. The leaking of laboratories in China became the basis of reference for the origin of the global health crisis and America in particular.

Emphasizing American Strength

Trump not only uses repetition of various types to highlight and present America's crisis when his Speech 1s delivered, but also raises the spirit or strength of America to face the nation's problems. In the lines of his speech, Trump emphasized 'great doctors', 'great responders', 'great people', 'exceptional environments', 'responding', 'always' indicating a reference to America's beliefs in its strength in the course of history. America has gone through various difficult times in its development as a nation since the era of the independence revolution until now. Trump repeated words such as "exceptional" and "great People" which cannot be separated from the sense of American Exceptional that has been echoed and lived by American society since the time of the first arrivals to the new world, namely the Puritan separatists to Ply month and the Non-Separatist Puritans to Massachusetts. Bay Colony. Trump's reputational words in these three speeches reminded the American People of their greatness and potential as a nation. Trump has rhetorically stressed America's ability to deal with crises with the strength it already has. Something very important for America's existence in the midst of crisis. With his speech, President Trump framed resilience and strength as a great country, namely standing firm in any difficult situation including

facing the unprecedented spread of Covid-19. This means that the repetition in the speeches acts as an instrument of Trump's rhetoric in embracing, awakening and reviving the soul and strength of America (Edwards, 2018). This further means that repetition cannot be ignored since it is a crucial aspect of Trump's speeches in particular and speech of an American president in general.

Promising Solutions

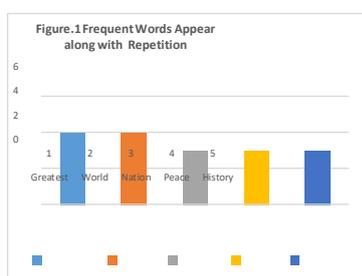
The lines in Trump's speech also clearly show the use of repetition for the purpose of calming the American people by affirming his administration's position in resolving the threat of Covid-19. The meanings associated with the use of words or phrases include; 'putting America first' 'therapeutic', and 'vaccine' illustrate the steps Trump will take as a leader to resolve the crisis that people are currently suffering from. It is seen that Trump applies repetition in this section to present a concrete solution to the difficulties due to the Covid-19 exposure. He emphasized that in the process of addressing this issue the American public was prioritized as he stated for 'putting America First'. Trump promised real and immediate steps that will be proven by the production of 'Vaccine' which is not "therapeutic_" but fully heals. Vaccines that will soon be enjoyed soon are reflected in his assertion that treatment for the American people will be as fast as possible; "as soon you can" and complete and fast; 'fully' and 'quickly'. For the elderly people, Trump uses repetition to show his concern by stating, "the elder people in "very-very shortly". These repetition affirmations reflect President Trump's efforts to offer the promise of a solution and at the same time increase the support of Americans to overcome the Covid-19 pandemic. Such support is vital for preparing policies and regulations from a leader. Equally important, these expressions have the potential to convince and call upon the American public to take part in efforts to resolve America's current crisis. In other words, the repetition in President Trump's Speech 1s a strategy or rhetorical instrument used in order to foster optimism through the promise of a solution to the crisis and raise the spirit of participating with the steps and policies of the American President.

Seeing the frame of meaning that is reflected in h the use of repetition in the lines of President Trump's speech, this seems consistent with the view that basically the American president's Speech 1s a political sermon (Romagnuolo, 2009) namely the form of a speech that contains political perspectives that followed the formula of Jeremiad's preaching of the Puritans since the beginning of America (Reference). The characteristics of the speech that begins with identifying the crisis, exploring the nation's values, and promising solutions through change and a participatory attitude are characteristics inherent in the Puritan Jeremiad structure(Smith & Smith,

1994). Although there are differences in substance with jeremiad, the structure of thought in President Trump's speech appears to be similar to that of jeremiad. Both the jeremiad and president's address applies the same order of structure namely identifying present turmoil, reference to the existing values, and promise of better future.

The difference is seen in President Trump's speech which raised the issue of the current crisis, namely the Covid-19 pandemic and saw it as a result of the result of the deeds of foreign people namely China, not American society, while in Jeremiad, the problems faced by the community were always associated with the attitude of people's disobedience or acts that reflected the broken of covenant of the people and God. Likewise, the reference to the value changes. If Jeremiad prioritizes references to Biblical verses and figures, on the other side, in his speech, President Trump invites Americans to continue to believe in the empirical conviction in America's greatness. Something markedly different from the pattern often encountered in the Puritan Jeremiad. Further, Trump ended his address with a promise of a concrete solution in the form of vaccine production in the near future to stop the pandemic and assured that the government would soon do it with the support of the American people while Puritan Jeremiad tended to emphasize that people's lives could be improved if people repented and returned to the covenant path. with God (The covenant with God). Repentance will bring prosperity. This means that the role of the people is very basic in bringing about the improvement of the nation. Through his speech with used repetition, Trump promised his role in bringing American society out of the Covid-19 crisis. Unlike Jeremiad, who generally reminds the people of his repentance as a way to free America from a disaster or pandemic. This means that the role of the people is very fundamental and pivotal in bringing about the improvement of the nation lives. Through his speech with its repetition uses, Trump promised his role in bringing American society out of the Covid-19 crisis. It is unlike a message of jeremiad that generally reminds people of their repentance as a way to free and relieve American people from a disaster or pandemic.

Furthermore, the analysis of Trump's three speeches also implies the meaning to be emphasized and strengthened by the used repetition. This can be seen from the words that are framed together with the lines colored by used the repetition. Some words found to frequently appear along with the lined of repetitions are shown in the following diagram.



This diagram indicates that the presence of the repetition in President Trump's speeches bridges some big ideas living values in American mind. The diagram shows that these words come are detected to be often in the same line as the repetition. The most frequent words are as pointed out in the diagram namely 'greatest', 'word', 'peace', and 'history'. In fact, few other words are also found yet, these words are the most attached in the repetition lines in Trump's speeches. Further, having interpreted the words in the combination with the lines of the repetition, it comes to following frames of meaning.

Affirming the Sense of American greatness.

The sense of American greatness constitutes the other way of saying American exceptionalism. It is a kind of "sentiment deeply embedded in American history, rhetoric, and culture"(Williams, 2020, p.369). Americans view their existence as the only outstanding nation in the world; the focus of all of eyes, 'a city upon a hill' as introduced by John Winthrop in his speech before stepping down from Arabella. It is this idea that is apparently elaborated and reinforced in Trump's repetition as; "we have the greatest doctors in the world, we have the greatest nurses, the greatest first responders... They're just great" (Line 7-10, Speech 3, Trump). within these lines, it is clear that the presence of the word 'greatest' and 'great' as a part of the efforts to engage American people with the sense of American greatness. Rhetorically, it serves as the words to catch the people's attachment to the president's presentation and notions. It is easier to win people's sympathy when the president meet their values. Trump tries to remind the nation of the shared values that have already shaped their existence. America has always positioned itself as the largest country in the world. The use of repetition leads Americans, the speech audience, to recall America's greatness in the various fields. Thus, in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, Trump interpretively hopes American nation must think and act as a great nation. The pandemic may hit the foundation of many aspects of American life. Yet, they are great nation. The crisis is supposed to shape American greatness. By his address, the president seemingly energizes the people to enact their values to overcome the present crisis. Trump applies the repetition in the lines of his address to frame American people to realize their power as a great nation. The greatness is marked by the great dedication of doctors, nurses and medic. In the

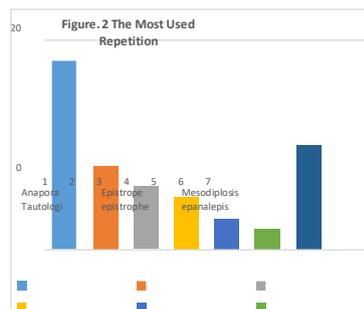
context of the Covid-19 pandemic, the medical team has worked hard to treat victims and prevent transmission of the virus to millions of the citizens. By linking and combining the ‘words of greatness’ with the repetition, Trump’s speeches gain the channel to people’s heart which is rhetorically crucial. Sympathy, empathy and participation for a president may derive from such rhetoric. Trump’s repetition apparently works for that reason and purposes; to encourage American people to regain and claim their greatness to face the threat and spread of Covid-19.

Framing America's role in the world.

From the findings of this study, it can also be seen that repetition is used in the context of emphasizing America's role for the world including in a health crisis situation with the emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic (Fragidis & Chatzoglou, 2018; Octa, 2019; Sukesih et al., 2020). America is ready to contribute to the world. With the existence of medical personnel who are considered the best in the world as seen in the lines "The most advanced health care, and the most talented doctors, scientists and researchers anywhere in the world" (*Line 88-90, Speech 3, Trump,*). By repeating the word ‘most’ with putting in the line as ‘world’, Trump summarizes American’s prominent position in the world. It spotlights American status as the biggest nation. That status defines and clarifies American role for the world. With its all of its resources, America is ready to help and support the world to deal with the Covid-19 pandemic (Darmawan et al., 2020; Legese Feyisa, 2020). America expressed its readiness to help other countries in the world. It is in this expression that it is clear that the repetition in the rhetorical text of President Trump's Speech 1s useful to confirm America's role not only for its citizens but also for the world (Quijano & Bulusan, 2020). A typical American foreign country is that it plays a role in the global world. This is marked by the emergence of the word "world" which represents the existence of America which embraces the world

Anaphora as the most employed repetition in Trump’s speeches

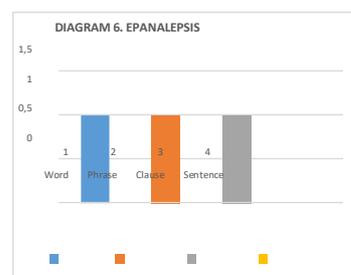
The results further designate that anaphora constitutes the most used repetition form in these chosen speeches. Trump employs total eighteen anaphora in his three speeches as shown in figure 2. Anaphora dominates the lines of address in the form of words, phrases and clauses.



This figure implies that all of the forms of repetition are found in the speech, yet anaphora occupies the top used one. It implies that rhetorically anaphora is considered being effective to convey messages to American people. The frequent use of that particular repetition confirms its vital contribution in communicating with public, negotiating values, motivating and moving people. An effective Speech 1s justified by the success of such traits. Since the anaphora colors Trump’s three speeches, it figures out that anaphora serves as a main rhetorical device. It might be viewed as the main tools to win and influence people’s favor. In addition, the tendency to deploy anaphora in the lines of Trump’s addresses illustrates that it is crucial to repeat essential messages or ideas in the beginning of the addresses. Anaphora emphasizes certain messages at the beginning of lines of an address meaning by the recurring expressions in the first lines of the address (Muassomah et al., 2020). Being dominant type, this positions anaphora as a powerful device for speech lines. Such tendency goes with the argument of (Javed & Janjua, n.d.) concerns with the use of repetition including anaphora to “maintain the emotive function” and “the overall message is conveyed” (p.67). By affirming the anaphoric lines, a speaker of an address is sustaining audience emotional engagement and ensuring the communication of the intended messages. It is in congruence with the synthesis claiming “the use of ‘anaphora’ gives association and emphasis to goals and visions for the country” (Quijano & Bulusan, 2020). In so doing, the speaker like President Trump is highlighting core, emphasis, attention, and clarification of projected messages to the people.

Epanalepsis as the least used repetition type

Researchers found in all three of Donald Trump's speeches during the pandemic that the type of epanalepsis repetition was the least ones. This can be seen in the results of the analysis as summarized in the following diagram;



The diagram indicates that the epanalepsis expressions that appear in the form of repetition are not many. It seems that the structure of the use of the word at the beginning of the sentence must be exactly the same at the end of the sentence is difficult to apply. This is inconsistent with the proposition indicated by the findings of research of (Munthe & Lestari, 2016) on the repetition in “Wendys’ Tagline revealing that epanalepsis is one of the dominant repetitions used which potentially “shows emotional spontaneity” and “raises “it (p,170). This suggests that in terms of rhetoric texts or especially in the form of speech, epanalepsis is not regarded to be as effective as in the advertising form. It seems to be the ground for not being frequently included in the lines of Trump’s addresses.

Reflecting on this discussion, it is apparent that Trump’s rhetorical strategies of employing repetition has constructed and recalled the basic use of language forms and functions for the socio-political communication. However, it is noted that more leaders’ speeches during the pandemic time are required to overcome the limitation of the study in comprehensively formulating and modeling a crisis rhetoric text or communicative text writing for global context.

CONCLUSION

The application of the framing analysis on Trump’s three addresses particularly in terms of the use of repetition has revealed that the expressions in the lines of the addresses show the inclusions of anaphora, epistrophe/epiphora, root repetition, epizeuxis, tautology, and Epanalepsis. These types of repetition serve as the rhetorical devices in Trump’s addresses. They are applied to spotlight, stress, and embrace people with proposed messages and ideals of the presidents. In context of the Covid-19 Pandemic, the repetition appears to be employed to recall public conviction and support to the government in general and the president as the national leader. This is implied in the presence of the jeremiad structure in the lines of the addresses, and the assertion of American sense of greatness and the emphasis of the role to the world. The identification of this jeremiad aspects also provides challenges for future studies on whether such patterns appear consistently in presidential speeches or solely emerging in the time of crisis and whether or not repetition works for the writing of global rhetoric texts.

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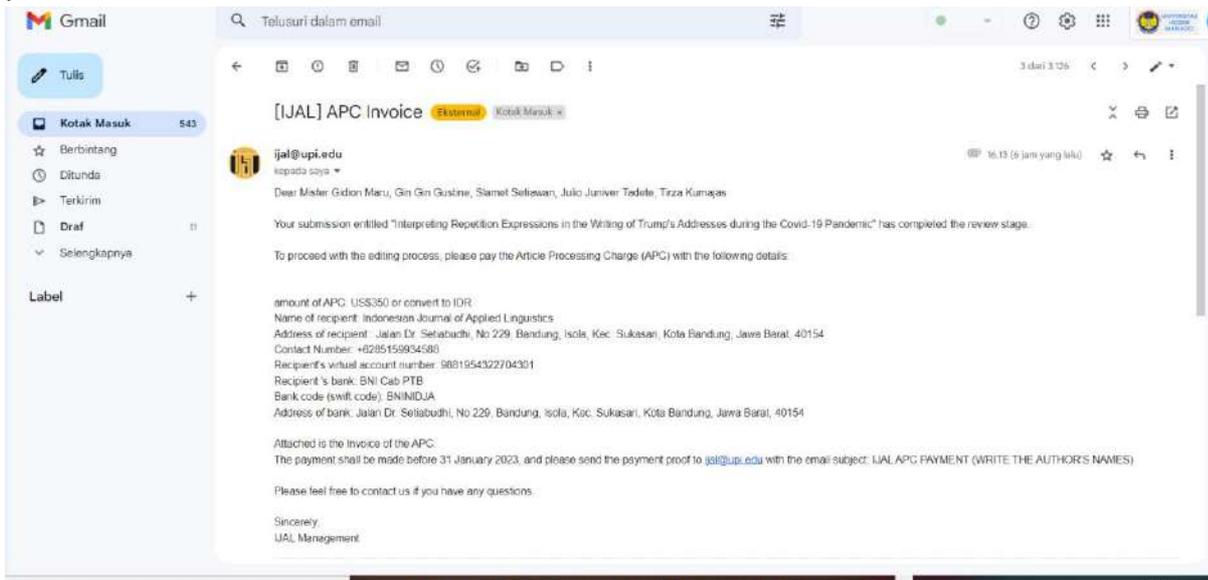
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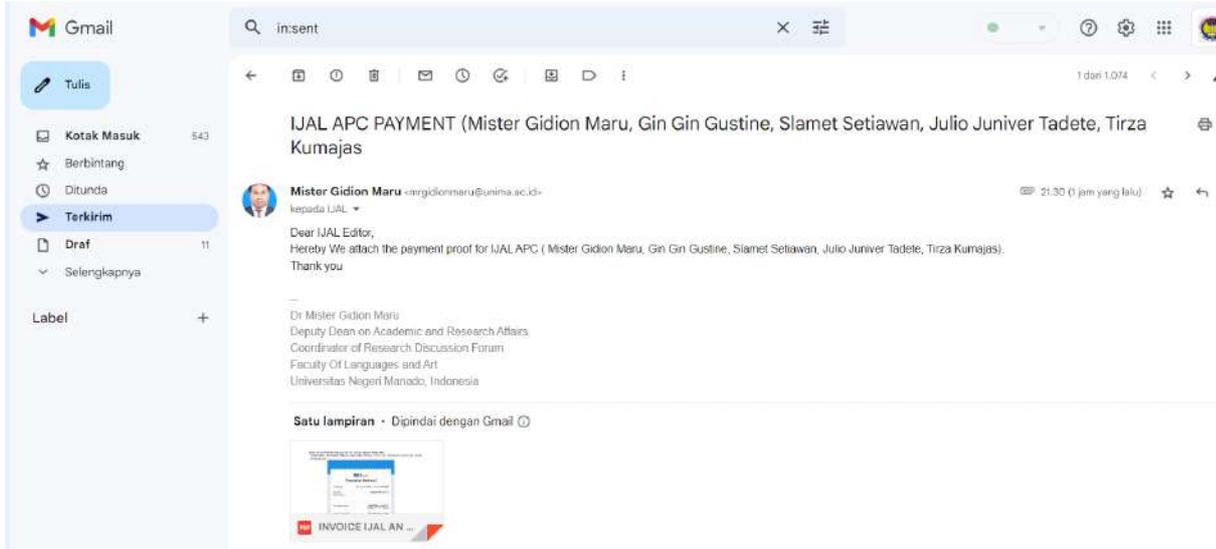
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INTERPRETING REPETITION EXPRESSIONS IN THE WRITING OF TRUMP'S ADDRESSES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Mister Gidton Maru, Gin Gin Gustine, Slamet Setiawan, Julfo Juniver Tadebe, Tirza Kurnajas

Abstract

The emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic has driven world crisis which requires the world leaders to respond by voicing their policies and solutions. The political addresses serve to be the path for these purposes. This creates the need for effective rhetorical strategies or forms used by leaders, particularly presidents, to address the current issues which are not commonly beheld. This study shares the result of the inquiry on the use of repetition in President Donald Trump's speeches during the Covid-19 Pandemic in America. The study attempts to interpret the type of repetition found in the speeches and their general meaning implications. As a textual study, this research gained data from three speeches of Trump specifically addressing the issue of covid-19 pandemic delivered during his attempt to handle the emergence and spread of the Coronavirus in the U.S. since in American literature, an address is also viewed as a literary work, this study deployed Goffman's frame analysis which is also regarded as double hermeneutic for the analysis process. The findings, then, designate that Trump, in his addresses, applied seven types of repetition; from anaphora to root repetition. Further, the study found that anaphora serves to be the most used repetition, which means the main rhetorical instrument in the addresses. In terms of meaning implications, the repetitions apparently imply the reawakening of the jeremiad structure in the address and the affirmation of the American sense of greatness and role in the world. The findings of this inquiry are hoped to add more theoretical constructions and strategies for rhetoric texts for both crisis and socio-political communication contexts. Its practical contribution goes toward defining and exemplifying language expressions and functions in communicative text writing.

Keywords

Pandemic; repetition; speech; trump

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Interpreting repetition expressions in the writing of Trump's addresses during the Covid-19 pandemic

Mister Gidion Mara¹, Gin Gin Gustine¹, Slamet Setiawan², Juniver Tadete³ and Tiza Kamajati⁴

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ABSTRACT
 The emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic has driven a world crisis that requires world leaders to respond by voicing their policies and solutions. The political addresses serve to be the path for these purposes. This creates the need for effective rhetorical strategies or forms used by leaders, particularly presidents, to address the current issues which are not commonly held. This study shares the result of the inquiry on the use of repetition in President Donald Trump's speeches during the Covid-19 Pandemic in America. The study attempts to interpret the type of repetition found in his speeches and their general meaning implications. As a textual study, this research general data from three speeches of Trump specifically addressing the issue of the Covid-19 pandemic delivered during his attempt to handle the emergence and spread of the Coronavirus in the U.S. since in American literature, an address is also viewed as a literary work, this study employed Goffman's frame analysis which is also regarded as double hermeneutic for the analysis process. The findings, then, designate that Trump, in his addresses, applied seven types of repetition: from anaphora to chiasm repetition. Further, the study found that anaphora serves to be the most used repetition, which means the main rhetorical instrument in the addresses. In terms of meaning implications, the repetitions apparently imply the reconsidering of the present situation in the address and the affirmation of the American sense of greatness and role in the world. The findings of this inquiry are hoped to add more theoretical construction and strategies for rhetoric texts for both crisis and socio-political communication contexts. Its practical contribution goes toward defining and exemplifying language expressions and functions in communicative text writing.

Keywords: Pandemic; repetition; speech; Trump

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INTRODUCTION

Covid-19 is not the first pandemic to hit the world. Previously, the world had witnessed the spread of the Spanish flu in the early 19th century and the swine flu or H1N1, but the Covid-19 pandemic has impacted many aspects globally. During the pandemic, almost everyone, on a daily basis

accesses various information about the Coronavirus, in terms of its medication, the way it spreads, as well as the well-being of their families. The world is filled with a thirst for information about the Coronavirus due to the pandemic, so the term "info crisis" emerged (Gibed & Levy, 2020; Vallyanth, 2021). This cannot be separated from the

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communication and information that is very massive and essentially from all electronic media, including social media (Mara et al., 2021; Mara et al., 2023). The communication process determines the formation of pandemic information that is received by the public.

Leaders of world countries, together with the World Health Organization (WHO) are trying to minimize the impact of the pandemic by providing accessible and reliable information to people around the world. Electronic and speeches of state leaders become a reference for overcoming the impact of Covid-19 at this point, the president's speech plays a vital role in providing information about the pandemic as well as specific measures to be taken, even to reduce panic in the community (Gidion & Levy, 2020; Usari et al., 2020). In a communication process like this, the president's voice is very influential in framing the public's response (Hartono & Hutomo, 2021). This means that the president's speech is an important text in this pandemic. The words strung together in each line of speech can be seen as elements that contribute to shaping the public's response and attitude toward the Covid-19.

As a communication process, repetitive expressions in communication texts such as speeches often appear in the context of emphasizing certain messages (Fardhos-dovich, 2022; Marongia, 2019). Repetition opens the accessibility of communication to be conveyed and to be responded to, and accepted by the public (De Vries, 2012). Thus, the choice of words and repetitive expressions can be assumed to reveal the basic things in a presidential speech.

This study focuses on repetition in President Donald Trump's addresses regarding the response to the Covid-19 pandemic. The three speeches were collected from March 11th, 2020, Sept 22nd, and October 7th, 2020, namely:

- Speaking from the Oval Office, Trump announced a suspension of travel from Europe for 30 days, starting on Friday, March 11th, 2020 (Speech 1)
- Trump at the UN: "America is good, China is bad", Sep 22, 2020, 11:16 am EDT (Speech 2)
- Trump remarks transcript, entitled "Contrasting COVID-19 Rising from God", October 7, 2020 (Speech 3)

The selection of these American presidential speeches cannot be separated from some reasons. First, America is one of the largest countries in the world that are normally used as a reference for global issues and their impact on the world's response and international institutions (Abrama, 2021; Truhita et al., 2021). On the other hand, America is currently the country with the largest Covid-19 victims in the world. These imply that speeches or rhetorical expressions, rhetorical and non-verbal in American circumstances affect not only

American people but also global communities. An American president's address could be viewed as a contemporary index of the American mind and culture. The lines of the presidential address feature the situation, challenge, and hope. The ingredients of the address do not come from a vacuum. The ways the president view the present context configure the content of the address. This emphasizes the connection of a presidential address with the socio-cultural, political, and historical setting of America (De Vries, 2012). Further, an American president is "a symbolic leader" who "draws together the people's hopes and fears" and who "nurtures, sustains, inspires the citizenry" (Schattschneider & Passan, 2017). This suggests that the lines of the presidential address must align with the efforts to offer a better situation and hope for people. The expressions in the address imply the response toward the ongoing circumstances and the potential rhetorical strategies employed to deal with the conditions at hand. It is such a phenomenon that highlights the importance of analyzing the presidential speeches, particularly their rhetorical strategies and meanings in time of crisis as the current pandemic.

Another reason is related to President Trump himself, who is often considered a "Key Protagonist" in the language of today's political rhetoric. As a President, he "has the prerogative to speak the people's mind on the great issues of his time, to serve the spokesman for the real sentiment and purpose of the country" (Woll, 2004, p. 277). The lines of the address are regarded as the reflection of people's minds and situations. The words of the address are worthy resources. They are "the words that have shaped this nation" and "reminded us of our ideals in periods of moral and political crisis" (Tourville & Carol, 2002, p. 27). The president's words do not merely act as the instrument to convey the idea but also the entrance to the people and the nation as well as the global mind. As a text written to be spoken, a presidential address is a communicating and framing effort to obtain public acceptance and support. Within this framing process, repetition may take place to stress ideas and influence the audience (Chang & Duckman, 2007; Erman, 2003). Repetition in an address "leads to a higher and more constant level of accessibility, which increases the acceptability of a framed message" (De Vries, 2012, p. 370). The speaker of an address employs repetition as the form of framing listeners or people in a certain momentum for recognizing the importance of a certain idea, for stirring a certain emotion, and for acting in a certain expected attitude or behavior.

Previous studies tried to investigate the content of Trump's political speech texts and other US Presidential rhetoric texts of similar context (Dusabihari, et al., 2021; Hoesler & Scholz, 2019; Imani & Supriyogo, 2020; Mulya et al.,

2022) and provided some insightful inferences that the most rhetorical strategies related to lexico-grammatical construction are intended to win a specific and targeted audience. In addition, within the context of social communication, speech strategies and tactics confirm their role and importance in establishing "the basis for the collaboration of society and the leader" (Madrid et al., 2022, p. 153). The analysis also revealed that the main Trump "Trump-speak" is "a politics of reassurance," emphasizing the rhetoric strategy of spotlighting the present success, pointing out the crisis heinger, and recalling the revival of the nation. It is obvious that those studies agree with the abstruse impacts of the rhetoric strategies for engaging with the audience, yet they are concerned less with a specific form of language, just like repetition, that effectively contributes to negotiating and conveying the message (Mhertini et al., 2020; Reed & Walker, 2018). Therefore, this study on the use of repetition and its implications in President Trump's speech is pivotal and significant to define the functional resonance of language in the context of leaders' rhetorical tools and socio-political communication. More deeply, this study pronounces the revelation of potential and new rhetoric strategy features, considering the selected speeches are taken particularly from the moment of the Covid-19 pandemic, which may theoretically and practically add to the tree of the rhetoric pattern responding to a global crisis.

METHOD

This study is within a qualitative paradigm and presented a descriptive analysis of the addresses of President Donald J. Trump. The research is carried out by grounding its data in the form of words as appeared in the lines of text of president Trump's addresses, particularly those speeches considered to be most relevant to the issue of the Covid-19 pandemic. It means that the data from the text are used to comprehend and reveal the existence of repetition as a rhetorical ornament and its interpretive implications. This research constitutes a textual analysis activity. The texts of Trump's addresses are regarded as the source of data to investigate the existence of repetition and its implications. Therefore, the data are the words of the addresses, particularly the relevant lines. The primary data of this research are the texts of Trump's speeches as the textual evidence to gain the repetition. The secondary data are taken from related sources in the form of documents, newspapers, opinion columns, and journals to support the arguments of the researcher.

For data analysis, since this is a kind of textual analysis for a communicative text, Goffman's Frame Analysis is applicable. It is for studying a text in relation to the communicative context (Goffman, 1997). It deals with frames intended for desired

effects or "impression management" (Goffman, 1997, p. 24). This prescribes that the analysis focuses on the attempts within the lines of the addresses to gain a particular purpose. It is what Goffman refers to as keying and stripping, which are functional keying constitutes "a set of conventions by which a given activity is transformed into something patterned on this activity but seen by the participants to be something quite else" (Goffman, 1974, p. 43-44). It is within this proposition that repetition in the lines of the addresses are regarded as a pattern to spotlight a particular intended frame of meaning.

Stripping in Goffman's approach is "any arbitrary slice or cut from the stream of ongoing activity, including here sequences of happenings, real or fictive, as seen from the perspective of subjectivity involved in maintaining an interest in them" (Goffman, p. 10). It is connected with the intention to select parts of reality to draw attention to certain issues and stress its vitality. This is "a starting point for analysis" (Goffman, p. 10). That is why this Goffman's Frame Analysis is also called "double-horizontality," which means "the act of interpreting everyone's act of interpretation" (Flick et al., 2004, p. 27). Thus, within this study, the repetitions are revealed, paraded, and analyzed as keying and stripping attempts in the frame of the schema of the American perspective and the context of a president and people.

FINDINGS

A. Anaphors

President Donald Trump, in his speeches, employed anaphors as part of the lines he spoke to his people. The anaphors in speech 1 is identified as words and phrases and clauses. Anaphors expressed in speech 1, his class of words, is seen in this sentence "This is not a financial crisis, this is just a temporary moment of time that we will overcome together as a nation and as a people." (Line 69 Trump Speech 1). This repetition is also included in the type of anaphors repetition where the repetition is the word "This". This includes the definite demonstrative adjective, which can clearly see the object in question, and the word in question, in this example are the words financial crisis and temporary moment, their level also belong to a category of a phrase.

Other phrases can also be seen in (Lines 87-88 Trump Speech 1) "I will never hesitate to take any necessary steps to protect the lives, health, and safety of the American people. I will always put the wellbeing of America first". This sentence structure can be grouped into the type of repetition anaphors because the prefix "I will" is repeated in the next sentence, which also emphasizes the subject sentence. Grammatically, this is a reference with a complete and equal pattern and the phrase that is

expressed in this sentence is "American people and America first," which, in this case, the explanation is in the specification of the American word.

But another variant also contained in Speech 1 in the form of the clause listed "God Bless you, and God Bless America" (Line 96 Trump Speech 1). This is a simple sentence that contains an anaphor element in the word "God," which is also included in a sentence with a simple sentence pattern, and another element in a sentence containing a clause is the "God Bless". It is similar to the Subject and Verb pattern in the line, "We will significantly reduce the threat to our citizens and we will ultimately and expeditiously defeat this virus." (Line 65 Trump Speech 1).

Meanwhile, in Speech 2, the repetition of part of Speech 1 is traced in the following line:

"We launched the most aggressive mobilization since the Second World War. We rapidly produced a record supply of vaccines creating a surplus that allowed us to share them with friends and partners all around the globe". (Line 6-11, Speech 2, Trump).

In this anaphora, the pronoun "We" undergoes a repetition in the second sentence, but it comes in the form of the past tense. The anaphora line employing "We" is also detected in the line:

"We stood up two decades of China's trade abuse. We revitalized the NATO alliance, where other countries now pay a much larger share. We forged historic partnerships with Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador to stop human smuggling. We are standing with the people of Cuba, Nicaragua, and Venezuela, in their righteous struggle for freedom" (Line 43-46, Speech 2, Trump).

It is apparent that "We" is repeated in the parallel structure and emphasizes the current context. It combines the reference to past deeds with the declaration of the present viewpoint. The expression "We" seem to deal with the attempt to stress and invite the involvement of American people in international cooperation.

Similar constructions of the anaphoric sentence with "We" are found in the lines:

"We will distribute a vaccine. We will defeat the virus. We will end the pandemic. And we will enter a new era of authentic prosperity, cooperation, and peace" (Line 12-13, Speech 2, Trump).

It is obvious that the repetition in these lines are parallel anaphors. The structure of "We" followed by the modal "will" occurs in somewhat three consecutive pattern in those in the lines, "This month, we achieved a peace deal between Serbia and Kosovo. We reached a landmark breakthrough." (Line 58-59 Trump Speech 2).

Such anaphors can also be found in the third Trump speech. In Speech 3, the use of "We" is shown in the sentence, "We have the greatest doctors in the world, we have the greatest nurses, the

greatest first responders." (Line 7-10, Speech 3, Trump). These constitute a parallel structure highlighting the American potential to respond to the current circumstances. They are then reinforced by the presence of the other parallel structure anaphors as in the lines "I want your faith that this happened. It was Trump's faith" (Line 57-58, Speech 2, Trump); "I felt good immediately, I felt as good three days ago as I do now." (Line 11-15 Trump, and "I feel great. I feel like perfect!" (Line 41-46, Speech 3). Likewise, the lines "So I want to get those things done. So we have to get them done." (Line 25-30, Speech 3). It is clear that these lines of Trump's third speech have the characteristics of anaphors in terms of the repetition of a particular part of a syntactical structure or aspect. This means that anaphors as a part of repetition has been applied by Trump in his three speeches as a rhetorical device to communicate with the American people. The use of anaphors in its diverse forms has also pointed out that it may be regarded to be effective in sending messages to people.

B. Mesodiphisis

Mesodiphisis pattern can be identified by the use of the same word in the word pattern or phrase or in the middle of the sentence so that it repeats accurately. Different from anaphors, Mesodiphisis is marked by the repetition of the middle part of a particular syntactical construction in the form of a word, phrase, clause, or sentence. The word "always," for instance, is viewed as mesodiphisis in the next line "This is the way it always was and always will be" (Line 16-17, Speech 1). These clauses are included in the mesodiphisis since the repetition of "always" occurs in the middle. While the mesodiphisis phrase is apparent in the lines "They know it's great for them and it's great for the world" (Line 58-59, Speech 2), the adjectival phrases "great for" undergoes repetition in the middle of the sentence in that of mesodiphisis.

Similarly, in the expressions, "We have great people. This is a great country" (Line 7-10, Speech 3), here the noun phrase "great people" and "great country" are repeated. The repetition of the adjective "great" bridges the formation of the noun phrase, following "great" in the middle of the sentence characterized the presence of mesodiphisis in Trump's speeches. Further, the same form is shown in the lines "We've authorized it. I've authorized it" (Line 15-16, Speech 2). Here, the verbal phrase "have authorized" as the perfect tense pattern is stated twice and located in the middle of the sentence which defines the trait of mesodiphisis. The detection of mesodiphisis in Trump's speeches suggests that this kind of repetition contributes to the effort to address issues relevant to the American people so the audience Trump seems to use mesodiphisis to focus on engaging people with the idea of American

for rhetoric strategy, it is easier to invite people's attention and participation when the appropriate rhetoric is applied. Trump uses this sort of repetition several times in his speech lines implying the conviction of his faith in his reaching, impressing and moving the American people as the targeted audience (Fair, et al., 2022; Jensen & Lemna, 2020).

C. Tautology

Tautology prescribes the repetition of the same affixes, words, phrases, clauses, and sentences either at the beginning or at the end or in the middle of the line(s). The researchers found that this type of repetition colors the lines of Trump's speeches. In Speech 1, Trump uses the word "testing" in the line "Testing and testing capabilities are expanding rapidly, day by day" (Line 40-43, Speech 1). The same words are repeated in this line. It defines the existence of the tautology within the speech. It has been a part of the president's effort to address his people. As tautology is included in the lines of presidential speeches, it illustrates the role of tautology in presidential rhetoric.

The other tautology found in Trump's Speech 1 is in the form of affix, in this case, the suffix "ly" as in "Young and healthy people can expect to recover fully and quickly if they should get the virus (Line 44-47, Speech 1). The adverb "fully" and "quickly" mark the repetition of the adverb in manner with the identifier "ly".

D. Epitaxis

Epitaxis applies words or phrases, and clauses in a row in particular sentence construction. In Trump's speeches here, the researcher found three epitaxes, especially in Speech 1 and Speech 2. In Speech 1, Trump seems to express epitaxis in the line "The elderly population must be very, very careful" (Line 44-47 Trump). The president affirms the word "very" twice in one form of a sentence. This is consistent with the type of Epitaxis. The word emerges consecutively in a row. The repetition corresponded with the same word from the word before the word was repeated and the phrase in the construction of this sentence was the elderly population.

Epitaxis in Speech 3 is uttered in the sentence "We're going to get it into the hospitals as soon as you can, as soon as we can" (Line 57-61 Trump). "As soon as" is repeated in immediate sequence. This rhetorical expression is similar to "... we're going to have a great vaccine very, very shortly" (Line 31-36 Trump speech 2) within which the adverb "very" is said again in series. This features Epitaxis as a means of communication used by Trump. It likely serves to be the rhetorical instrument in the attempt to highlight the role of the government in solving the national issue. All of the

properly expands the functional use of the Epitaxis within Trump's speeches in particular and presidential addresses in general.

E. Epiphora

Epiphora lies at the end of a sentence or of a line or sequential sentence. As sort of parallelism, it commonly appears in literary works such as poetry and speech. Trump's speeches display several epiphora elements ranging from words and phrases. Out of three speeches, Trump utilizes several epiphoras distributed in the lines of Speech 1 and Speech 3 sentences. Within Speech 1, Trump voiced, "I am proudly putting America first, just as you should be putting your countries first" (Line 96-97 Trump Speech 1). The phrase "America first" at the end of this line is said again in "I will never hesitate... I will always put the well-being of America first" (Line 104-105, Speech 1 Trump). The repetition occupies at the end of these lines characterizes the presence of the epiphora. So doing the repetition in the following lines, "you're going to get better. You're going to get better" (Line 21-24 speech 1 Trump). These are found in Trump's Speech 3. The verbal phrase "to get better" undergoes repetition at the end of the lines. The same practice occurs in the expressions the lines, "I know they call them therapeutic, but to me, it wasn't therapeutic" (Line 25-30, Speech 3, Trump). If in the first speech, epiphora comes in the form of a phrase. The Speech 3 applies the word "therapeutic" for the epiphora.

F. Epianopsis

The next type of repetition is epianopsis referring to the act of repeating a word or phrase that appears at the beginning of a clause or sentence or line and then uttered again at the end of the line. As a part of the rhetorical device, it seems that this type of repetition is rarely used in speech deliverance. Within this collection of Trump's speeches, one is only found one epianopsis in Speech 2 as in the line, "Our military has increased substantially in size. We spent \$ 2.5 trillion over the last four years on our military" (Line 42, Speech 2 Trump). The phrase "our military" confirms the existence of the epianopsis in the speech. Further its potential to be included as a rhetorical device in spite of its infrequent use. The appearance of such repetition clarifies that repetition in its general form colors the lines of rhetoric text as presidential speeches.

G. Root Repetition

The root repetition, as the term suggests, deals with the repeating or consecutive use of a particular root of a word in the sentence or line. Yet, it is important to note that in this type of repetition, it is not exactly the same words that are repeated but the same root.

It indicates that the different meanings of the word might be different since inflections and affixes may occur. A certain root of a word may appear in the consecutive line with, for instance, a certain suffix that changes the meaning of the root word as it turns to a different kind of a part of speech or to distinct the tense aspect of the word.

The presence of the root repetition in Trump's speeches can be identified in the following lines. "It only matters how you respond, and we are responding with great speed and professionalism" (Line 10-13, Speech 1, Trump). These lines display that the root word "respond" is repeated in the expression "responding"; the root is added with the -ing form becoming gerund and implying the progressive meaning instead of affirmative meaning as in the previous line. In another word, albeit the meaning might be distinguished, the root being repeated is the same. Similarly, the following line, "I will be ... Because of the economic policies that we have put into place over the last three years, we have the greatest economy anywhere in the world, by far" (Line 62, Speech 1, Trump). The root word "economy" is being said twice with a different part of speech, namely "economic" and "economy"; noun and adjective. That means the root is repeated with a slight change of meaning.

Within Trump's speech, the root repetition appears in the next line, "These who attack America's exceptional environmental record while ignoring China's rampant pollution are not interested in the environment" (Line 27-31, Speech 2, Trump). Trump affirms "environment" and "environmental", which are actually derived from "environment". It indicates that the root repetition in this line refers to the use of the word "environment".

While in the third speech, Trump deploys the root repetition in several lines as follows:

"And by the way, ... we have the greatest doctors in the world, we have the greatest nurses, the greatest first responders, law enforcement, by the way, incredible, firefighters, everybody. They're just great. We have great people. This is a great country" (Line 7-10, Speech 3, Trump).

These lines confirm that the root word "great" apparently is employed as repetition in Trump's speech. It is expressed as "greatest" and "great". As an adjective, it is inflected into the degree of comparison, particularly the positive and superlative degree. In the next lines, the same pattern occurs when the repetition of the root "vaccine" is seen below:

"That's much more important to me than the vaccine. But on the vaccines, we have many companies in the third stage for the vaccines, Johnson & Johnson, Moderna, Pfizer, all great companies, but many of them, and we're going to have a great vaccine very, very shortly" (Line 36-3, Speech 3, Trump).

It is clear in this line that "vaccine" come in two forms namely singular and plural. Trump states the plural form for referring to the products. The repetition takes place as Trump emphasizes American effort to build their immunity toward Covid-19. Trump uses such repetition when he declared, "I walked in, I didn't feel good. A short 24 hours later, I was feeling great" (Line 42, speech 1, Trump). Trump highlights his recovery by indicating the aspect of the tense of "feel". As a linking verb, the root "feel" is changed into "feeling" as the turn from past tense to the past progressive. It is theoretically an indication of root repetition. The such tendency also occurs in the lines, "I wanted to get out of the hospital, and that's what I want for everybody" (Line 44-45, Speech 3, Trump). The root is repeated with an addition of a past verb mark at one is being reported. "Want" becomes "wanted" in the repetition without altering the part of speech or totally changing the meaning. The same case is in the line, "I want to get for you what I got, and I'm going to make it free". The root word "get" undergoes a shift to the past verb when it turns into "got". Yet, it did not necessarily modify the meaning. It even strengthens the message of stressing the intention to provide the same service to the American people. By the root repetition used, Trump clearly shows his people's sympathy by urging the will to serve people with qualified and free vaccines. The point is that the use of repetition has facilitated Trump to express his political rhetoric to the American people (Hughes et al., 2023; Liu & Lei, 2018).

DISCUSSION

The results of the above research reveal several important aspects related to the use of repetition in the rhetorical text of Trump's speeches. Speech, as a form of rhetorical text, is created to achieve certain goals or form certain goals in the audience and aims to place repetition as an aspect that cannot be separated. In Trump's rhetorical text, several important propositions can be shown.

The use of repetition in Donald Trump's three speeches which were chosen from the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic atmosphere as in the results of the study above, reflects the meaning associated with three main frames characterized by the use of anaphora, mesodopsis, tautology, and epitaxis, epiphora, epianopsis, and root repetition. The frame of meaning reflects the "saying" bond, which is the application of phrases in the form of repetition according to the context of the delivery of Speech 1 implies.

Identifying Current Crisis

President Trump, in his repetitions generally uses words such as "love", "lead", "voice" which leads to the identification and acknowledgement of the crisis that is currently engulfing America, namely the Covid-19 pandemic. Trump describes the situation facing American society today. The repetition that was included in the lines of his speech led Americans to understand that the difficult situation they were in was closely related to the outbreak of the coronavirus which was so uncontrollable. By affirming that "Trump seems to show that the Covid-19 problem is real and ongoing. The first health crisis facing America in modern times. Conditions that Americans never expected. The impact is detrimental to all sectors of life in this superpower country. Americans are going through a real test America is being tested." However, Trump denies that this crisis results from negligence or the behavior of Americans or their government. For President Trump, this crisis is related to the link, the "link", the foreign party, namely China. The president blamed the Chinese government for the health crisis. Repeated affirmation of Chinese mistakes cannot be separated from the emergence of the coronavirus in China. On the other hand, it seems that Trump also highlights the context of his address on posing responses of China's business in America. Thus, Trump is actually implying the current crisis that America is suffering from is related to health and economic issues that stem from China's actions. In other words, the repetition of Trump's speech has framed the picture of the international America and suggested that the cause of the crisis in China. Trump does not seem to blame American Society for the both of this crisis. The lines of Trump's speech emphatically repeated that China was responsible for the difficult times America was facing. The linking of laboratories in China became the basis of reference for the origin of the global health crisis and America in particular.

Emphasizing American Strength

Trump not only uses repetition of various types to highlight and present America's crisis when his Speech 1 is delivered but also raises the spirit or strength of America to face the nation's problems. In the lines of his speech, Trump emphasized "great doctors", "great responses", "great people", "exceptional environment", "expanding", and "always", indicating a reference to America's beliefs in its strength in the course of history. America has gone through various difficult times in its development as a nation since the era of the independence revolution until now. Trump repeated words such as "exceptional" and "great People," which cannot be separated from the sense of American Exceptionalism that has been adopted and lived by American society since the time of the first arrival to the new world, namely the Puritan

spiritual to Plymouth and the Non-Separatist Puritans to Massachusetts Bay Colony. Trump's repetition words in these three speeches reminded the American People of their greatness and potential as a nation. Trump has deliberately stressed America's ability to deal with crises with the strength it already has. Something very important for America's existence in the midst of crisis. With his speech, President Trump framed resilience and strength as a great country, namely standing firm in any difficult situation, including facing the unprecedented spread of Covid-19. This means that the repetition in the speeches acts as an instrument of Trump's rhetoric in embracing, activating, and reviving the soul and strength of America (Edwards, 2018). This further means that repetition cannot be ignored since it is a crucial support of Trump's speeches in particular and the speeches of an American president in general.

Promising Solutions

The lines in Trump's speech also clearly show the use of repetition for the purpose of aiming the American people by affirming his administration's position in resolving the threat of Covid-19. The meanings associated with the use of words as frames include "putting America first", "therapeutic", and "vaccine", which illustrate the steps Trump will take as a leader to resolve the crisis that people are currently suffering from. It is seen that Trump applies repetition in this section to present a concrete solution to the difficulties due to Covid-19 exposure. He emphasized that in the process of addressing this issue, the American public was prioritized, as he stated for "putting America first". Trump promised real and immediate steps that will be proven by the production of a "vaccine which is not 'therapeutic' - but fully heals. Vaccines that will soon be clipped soon are reflected in his optimism that treatment for the American people will be as fast as possible, "as soon you can" and complete and fair; "fully and quickly". For the elderly, Trump uses repetition to show his concern by stating, "the older people in 'very-very shortly'. These repetition affirmations reflect President Trump's efforts to offer the promise of a solution and of the same time increase the support of Americans to overcome the Covid-19 pandemic. Such support is vital for preparing policies and regulations from a leader. Equally important, these expressions have the potential to convince and call upon the American public to take part in efforts to resolve America's current crisis. In other words, the repetition in President Trump's Speech 1 is a strategy or rhetorical instrument used in order to foster optimism through the promise of a solution to the crisis and raise the spirit of participating with the steps and policies of the American President.

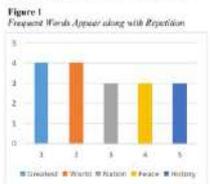
Seeing the frame of meaning that is reflected in the use of repetition in the lines of President

Trump's speech, this seems consistent with the view that basically, the American president's Speech 1 is a political sermon (Rasmagione, 2009) namely the form of a speech that contains political perspectives that followed the formula of Jeremiah's preaching of the Puritans since the beginning of America. The characteristics of the sermon begins with identifying the crisis, exploring the nation's values, and promising solutions through change and a participatory attitude are characteristic interest in the Puritan Jeremiah structure (Smith & Smith, 1994). Although there are differences in the substance of Jeremiah, the structure of thought in President Trump's speech appears similar to that of Jeremiah. Both the Jeremiah and the president's address apply the same order of structure namely identifying present turmoil, reference to the existing values, and promise of a better future.

The difference is seen in President Trump's speech which raised the issue of the current crisis, namely the Covid-19 pandemic, and saw it as a result of the deeds of foreign people namely China, not American society, while in Jeremiah, the problems faced by the community were always associated with the attitude of people's disobedience or acts that reflected the broken of the covenant of the people and God. Likewise, the reference to the value changes. If Jeremiah prioritizes references to Biblical verses and figures, on the other side, in his speech, President Trump invites Americans to continue to believe in the empirical conviction of America's greatness. Something markedly different from the pattern often encountered in the Puritan Jeremiah. Further, Trump ended his address with a promise of a concrete solution in the form of vaccine production in the near future to stop the pandemic and assured that the government would soon do it with the support of the American people, while Puritan Jeremiah tended to emphasize that people's lives could be improved if people repented and returned to the covenant path, with God (The covenant with God). Repentance will bring prosperity. This means that the role of the people is very basic in bringing about the nation's improvement. Through his speech with used repetition, Trump promised his role in bringing American society out of the Covid-19 crisis. Unlike Jeremiah, who generally reminds the people of his repentance as a way to free America from a disaster or pandemic. This means that the role of the people is very fundamental and proved in bringing about the improvement of the nation's lives. Through his speech with its repetition uses, Trump promised his role in bringing American society out of the Covid-19 crisis. It is unlike a message of Jeremiah that generally reminds people of their repentance as a way to free and release American people from a disaster or pandemic.

Furthermore, the analysis of Trump's three speeches also implies the meaning to be emphasized

and strengthened by repetition. This can be seen from the words that are framed together with the lines colored by used repetition. Some words found to frequently appear along with the use of repetitions are shown in the following diagram.



This diagram indicates that repetition in President Trump's speeches bridges some big ideas and living values in the American mind. The diagram shows that these words come are detected to be often in the same line as the repetition. The most frequent words are as pointed out in the diagram namely "greatest", "word", "grace", and "history". In fact, few other words are also found, yet these words are the most attached in the repetition lines in Trump's speeches. Further, having interpreted the words in combination with lines of the repetition, it comes to the following frames of meaning:

Affirming the Sense of American greatness.

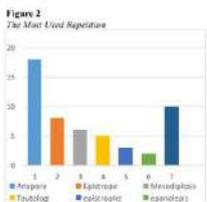
The sense of American greatness constitutes the other way of saying American exceptionalism. It is a "sentiment deeply embedded in American history, rhetoric, and culture" (Williams, 2003, p. 369). Americans view their existence as the only outstanding nation in the world; the focus of all the eyes, a city upon a hill as introduced by John Winthrop in his speech before stepping down from Arbuckle. It is this idea that is apparently elaborated and reinforced in Trump's repetition as, "we have the greatest nurses, the greatest first responders... they're just great" (Line 7/10, Speech 2, Trump). Within these lines, it is clear that the presence of the word "greatest" and "great" is a part of the efforts to engage American people with the sense of American greatness. Rhetorically, it serves as the words to uplift the people's attachment to the president's promises and actions. It is easier to win people's sympathy when the president meets their values. Trump tries to remind the nation of the shared values that have already shaped its existence.

America has always positioned itself as the largest country in the world. The use of repetition leads Americans, the speech audience, to recall America's greatness in various fields. Thus, in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, Trump strategically hopes America nation must think and act as a great nation. The pandemic may hit the foundation of many aspects of American life. Yet, they are a great nation. The crisis is supposed to shape American greatness. Through his address, the president seemingly encourages the people to meet their values to overcome the present crisis. Trump applies repetition in the lines of his address to frame the American people to realize their power as a great nation. The greatness is marked by the great dedication of doctors, nurses, and medics. In the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, the medical team has worked hard to treat victims and prevent transmission of the virus to millions of citizens. By linking and combining the 'words of greatness' with repetition, Trump's speeches gain the chance to people's hearts which is rhetorically crucial. Sympathy, empathy, and participation for a president may derive from such rhetoric. Trump's repetition apparently works for that reason and purpose, to encourage the American people to regain and claim their greatness to face the threat and spread of Covid-19.

Framing America's role in the world.
From the findings of this study, it can also be seen that repetition is used in the context of emphasizing America's role in the world, including in a health crisis situation with the emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic (Fragola & Charzgotka, 2018; Ota, 2015; Saknosh et al., 2020). America is ready to contribute to the world. With the existence of medical personnel who are considered the best in the world as seen in the lines "The most advanced health care, and the most talented doctors, scientists and researchers anywhere in the world" (Line 85-89).
Speech 2, (Trump). By repeating the word "and" with putting it at the line as "and", Trump summarizes America's prominent position in the world. It spotlights American status as the biggest nation. That status defines and clarifies the American role in the world. With all of its resources, America is ready to help and support the world in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic (Darmawan et al., 2020; Feyssa, 2020). America expressed its readiness to help other countries in the world. It is in this expression that it is clear that the repetition in the rhetorical text of President Trump's Speech is useful to confirm America's role not only for its citizens but also for the world (Qudus & Sulhan, 2020). A typical American foreign country is that it plays a role in the global world. This is marked by the emergence of the word "world" which represents the existence of America and embraces the world.

Anaphora is the most employed repetition in Trump's speeches

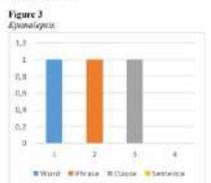
The results further designate that anaphora constitutes the most used repetition form in these classes speeches. Trump employs a total of eighteen anaphora in his three speeches as shown in Figure 2. Anaphora dominates the lines of address in the form of words, phrases, and clauses.



This figure implies that all forms of repetition are found in the speech, yet anaphora occupies the top used one. It implies that rhetorically anaphora is considered to be effective in conveying messages to the American people. The frequent use of that particular repetition confirms its vital contribution to communicating with the public, negotiating values, and motivating and moving people. An effective speech is justified by the success of such tasks. Since the anaphora colors Trump's three speeches, it shows that anaphora serves as a main rhetorical device. It might be viewed as the main tool to win and influence people's favor. In addition, the tendency to employ anaphora in the lines of Trump's addresses illustrates that it is crucial to repeat essential messages or ideas at the beginning of the addresses. Anaphora emphasizes certain messages at the beginning of lines of an address meaning by the recurring expressions in the first lines of the address (Muhaimin et al., 2020). Being the dominant type, this positions anaphora as a powerful device for speech lines. Such a tendency goes with the argument of David & Janda, and is concerned with the use of repetition including anaphora to "maintain the emotive function" and "the overall message is conveyed" (p. 67). By affirming the anaphoric lines, a speaker of an address is sustaining audience's emotional engagement and ensuring the communication of the intended messages. It is in congruence with the rhetorical claim: "the use of 'anaphora' gives association and emphasis to goals and visions for the country" (Qujana & Husson,

2020). In so doing, the speaker like President Trump is highlighting the core, emphasis, attention, and clarification of projected messages to the people.

Epiphora as the least used repetition type.
Researchers found in all three of Donald Trump's speeches during the pandemic that the type of epiphora repetition was the least one. This can be seen in the analysis results as summarized in the following diagram.



The diagram indicates that the epiphora expressions that appear in the form of repetition are not many. It seems that the structure of the use of the word at the beginning of the sentence must be exactly the same at the end of the sentence is difficult to apply. This is inconsistent with the proposition indicated by the findings of research (Munzir & Lestari, 2016) on the repetition in "Wendy's Tagline revealing that epiphora is one of the dominant repetitions used, which potentially "arouses emotional spontaneity" and "raises "it" (p. 170). This suggests that in terms of rhetoric texts or especially in the form of speech, epiphora is not regarded to be as effective as in the advertising form. It seems to be the ground for not being frequently included in the lines of Trump's addresses.

Reflecting on this discussion, it is apparent that Trump's rhetorical strategies of employing repetition have constructed and revealed the basic use of language forms and functions for socio-political communication. However, it is noted that more leaders' speeches during the pandemic are required to overcome the limitation of the study in comprehensively formulating and resolving a crisis rhetoric text or communicative text writing for a global context.

CONCLUSION
The application of the framing analysis on Trump's three addresses, particularly in terms of the use of

repetition, has revealed that the expressions in the lines of the addresses show the inclusions of anaphora, epiphora, epiphora, most repetition, epiphora, tautology, and Epiphora. These types of repetition serve as rhetorical devices in Trump's addresses. They are applied to spotlight, stress, and underline people with proposed messages and ideas of the president in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic. The repetition appears to be employed to recall public conviction and support for the government in general and the president as the national leader. This is implied in the presence of the rhetorical structure in the lines of addresses: the insertion of the American sense of greatness and the emphasis on the role in the world. The identification of these rhetorical aspects also provides challenges for future studies on whether such patterns appear consistently in presidential speeches or solely emerge in the time of crisis and whether or not repetition works for writing of global rhetoric texts.

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2022) and provided some insightful inferences that the used rhetorical strategies related to socio-political construction are intended to win a specific and targeted audience. In addition, within the context of social communication, speech strategies and tactics confirm their role and importance in establishing "the basis for the collaboration of society and the leader" (Djofird et al., 2022, p. 153). The studies also revealed that the main Trump "Trans-speech" is "a politics of reassurance," emphasizing the rhetoric strategy of spotlighting the present turmoil, pointing out the crisis he/she and recalling the revival of the nation. It is obvious that these studies agree with the absolute impacts of the rhetoric strategies for engaging with the audience, yet they are concerned less with a specific form of language, just like repetition, that effectively contributes to negotiating and conveying the message(s) (Mehenti et al., 2020; Reed & Walker, 2018). Therefore, this study on the use of repetition and its implications in President Trump's Speech is pivotal and significant to define the functional evidence of language in the context of leaders' rhetorical texts and socio-political communication. More deeply, this study promotes the revelation of possible and used rhetorical strategy features, considering the selected speeches are taken particularly from the treatment of the Covid-19 pandemic, which may theoretically and practically add to the rise of the rhetoric pattern responding to a global crisis.

METHOD

This study is written a qualitative paradigm and presented a descriptive analysis of the addresses of President Donald J. Trump. The research is carried out by providing its data as the forms of words as appeared in the lines of texts of president Trump's addresses, particularly three speeches considered to be most relevant to the issue of the Covid-19 pandemic. It means that the data from the text are used to comprehend and reveal the existence of repetition as a rhetorical instrument and its interpretive implications. This research constitutes a textual analysis activity. The texts of Trump's addresses are regarded as the source of data to investigate the existence of repetition and its implications. Therefore, the data are the script of the address, particularly the relevant lines. The primary aim of this research are the texts of Trump's serving as the textual evidence to gain the repetition. The secondary data are taken from related sources in the forms of dictionaries, commentaries, opinions, testimonials, and journals to support the arguments of the researcher.

For data analysis since this is a kind of textual analysis for a communicative text, Goffman's Frame Analysis is applicable. It is for studying a text in relation to the communicative aspect (Goffman, 1997). It deals with frames intended for desired

effects in "impression management" (Goffman, 1997, p. 24). This prescribes that the analysis focuses on the attempts within the lines of the addresses to gain a particular purpose. It is what Goffman refers to as *laying and stripping*, which are functional. Keying continues "a set of conventions by which a given activity is interrelated into something perceived as the activity but seen by the participants to be something quite else" (Goffman, 1974, p. 43-44). It is within this proposition that repetitions in the lines of the addresses are regarded as a pattern to spotlight a particular intended frame of meaning.

FINDINGS

A. Anaphora

President Donald Trump, in his speeches, employed anaphora as part of the lines to speak to his people. The anaphora in Speech 1 is identified as words and clauses. Anaphora expressed in speech 1, his class of words, is seen in this sentence "This is not a financial crisis, this is just a temporary moment of time that we will overcome together as a nation and as a world." (Line 68 Trump Speech 1). This repetition is also included in the type of anaphora repetition where the repetition is the word "This". This includes the definite demonstrative adjective, which can clearly see the object in question and the word in question, in this example are the words financial crisis and temporary moment, their level, also being to a category of a phrase.

Other phrases can also be seen in (Line 63-64 Trump Speech 1) "I will never hesitate to take any necessary steps to protect the lives, health, and safety of the American people. I will always put the wellbeing of America first." This sentence structure can be grouped into the type of repetition anaphora because the prefix "I will" is repeated in the next sentence, which also emphasizes the subject sentence. Grammatically, this is a sentence with a complete and equal pattern and the phrase that is

expressed in this sentence is "American people and America first," which, in this case, the explanation is in the specification of the American root word.

But another variant also contained in Speech 1 is the form of the clause listed "God bless you, and God bless America" (Line 56 Trump Speech 1). This is a simple sentence that contains an another element in the word "God," which is also included in a sentence with a simple sentence pattern, and another element in a sentence containing a clause is the "God bless". It is similar to the Subject and Verb pattern in the line "We will significantly reduce the threat to our citizens and we will efficiently and expeditiously defeat this virus" (Line 69 Trump Speech 1).

Meanwhile, in Speech 2, the repetition of part of Speech 1 traced in the following line.

"We launched the most aggressive mobilization since the Second World War. We rapidly produced a record supply of ventilators creating a surplus that allowed us to share them with friends and partners all around the globe" (Line 6-11, Speech 2, Trump).

In this anaphora, the pronoun "We" undergoes a modification in the second sentence, but it comes in the form of the past tense. The anaphoric line employing "We" is also detected in the line.

"We stood up two decades of China trade abuses. We revitalized the NATO alliance, where other countries now pay a much larger share. We forged historic partnerships with Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador to stop human smuggling. We are standing with the people of Cuba, Nicaragua, and Venezuela in their righteous struggle for freedom" (Line 43-46, Speech 2, Trump).

It is apparent that "We" is repeated in the parallel structure and emphasizes the current context. It connects the reference to past deeds with the declaration of the present standpoint. The expression "We" seem to deal with the attempt to stress and invite the involvement of American people in international contexts.

Similar constructions of the anaphoric sentence with "We" are found in the lines:

"We will distribute a vaccine. We will defeat the virus. We will end the pandemic. And we will enter a new era of authentic prosperity, cooperation, and peace" (Line 12-13, Speech 2, Trump).

It is obvious that the repetitions in these lines are parallel anaphora. The structure of "We" followed by the modal "will" seems to resemble three consecutive patterns as those in the lines. "This month, we achieved a peace deal between Serbia and Kosovo. We reached a landmark breakthrough..." (Line 50-55 Trump Speech 2).

Such anaphora can also be found in the final Trump speech, in Speech 3, in the use of "We" is shown in the sentence, "we have the greatest doctors in the world, we have the greatest nurses, the

greatest first responders..." (Line 7-10, Speech 3, Trump). These constitute a parallel structure highlighting the American potential to respond to current circumstances. They are also reinforced by the presence of the other parallel structure anaphora as in the lines "I would just feel that this happened, it was Chinese first" (Line 22-26, Speech 3, Trump). "I felt good immediately. I felt in good three days go as I do now" (Line 11-13 Trump), and "I feel great. I feel like perfect" (Line 41-46, Speech 3). Likewise, the lines "So I want to get these things done. So we have to get them done" (Line 28-30, Speech 1) is clear that those lines of Trump's final speech bear the characteristics of anaphora in terms of the repetition of a particular part of a syntactical structure or aspect. This means that anaphora as a part of repetition has been applied by Trump in his three speeches as a rhetorical device to communicate with the American people. The use of anaphora in its diverse forms has also pointed out that it may be regarded to be effective in sending messages to people.

B. Mesocolplok

Mesocolplok pattern can be identified by the use of the same word in the word pattern, or phrase or in the middle of the sentence so that it requires accuracy. Different from anaphora, Mesocolplok is marked by the repetition of the middle part of a particular syntactical construction in the form of a word, phrase, clause, or sentence. The word "always" for instance, is viewed as mesocolplok in the next line "This is the way it always was and always will be" (Line 19-23, Speech 1). These citations are included in the mesocolplok since the repetition of "always" occurs in the middle. While the mesocolplok phrase is apparent in the lines "They know it's great for them and it's great for the world" (Line 50-55, Speech 2), the adjectival phrases "great" undergoes repetition in the middle of the sentence as that of mesocolplok.

Similarly, in the expressions, "We have great people. This is a great country" (Line 7-10, Speech 3), here the noun phrase "Great people" and "Great country" are repeated. The repetition of the adjective "great" bridges the formation of the two noun phrases. Positioning "great" in the middle of the sentence characterized the presence of mesocolplok in Trump's speeches. Further, the same form is shown in the lines, "We've authorized it. I've authorized it" (Line 15-16, Speech 3). Here, the verbal phrase "have authorized" as the perfect tense pattern is stated twice and located in the middle of the sentence which defines the trait of mesocolplok. The detection of mesocolplok in Trump's speeches suggests that this kind of repetition contributes to the effort to address issues relevant to the American people in the audience. Trump seems to use mesocolplok to focus on engaging people with the idea of American.

grammatical. Repeating the word "great" does not merely fit the structural purpose but also serves as a rhetorical strategy. It is easier to invite people's attention and participation when the appropriate rhetoric is applied. Trump uses this sort of repetition several times in his speech lines implying the conversion of its function in reaching, impressing and moving the American people in the targeted audience (Fair, et al., 2022; Jensen & Lemax, 2020).

C. Tautology
Tautology prescribes the repetition of the same affixes, words, phrases, clauses, and sentences either at the beginning or at the end, or in the middle of the line(s). The researcher found that this type of repetition occurs in the lines of Trump's speeches. In Speech 1, Trump uses the word "testing" in the line "Testing and testing capabilities are expanding rapidly, day by day" (Line 40-43, Speech 1). The same words are repeated in this line. It defines the existence of the tautology within the speech. It has been a part of the president's effort to address his people. As tautology is included in the lines of presidential speeches, it illustrates the role of tautology in presidential rhetoric.

The other tautology found in Trump's Speech 1 is in the form of affix, in this case, the suffix "ly" as in "Young and healthy people can expect to recover fully and quickly if they should get the virus (Line 44-47, Speech 1). The suffix "fully" and "quickly" mark the repetition of the adverb of manner with the identifier "ly".

D. Epitaxis
Epitaxis applies words or phrases, and clauses in a row in particular sentence construction. In Trump's speeches here, the researcher found three epitaxes, especially in Speech 1 and Speech 3. In Speech 1, Trump seems to express epitaxis in the line "The elderly population must be very, very careful" (Line 34-37, Trump). The president affirms the word "very" twice in one line of a sentence. This is consistent with the type of Epitaxis. The word emerges consecutively in a row. The repetition corresponded with the same word from the word before the word was repeated and the phrase in the construction of this sentence was the elderly population.

Epitaxis in Speech 3 is uttered in the sentence "We're going to get it into the hospitals as soon as you can, as soon as we can" (Line 57-60, Trump). As soon as is repeated in immediate sequence. This rhetorical expression is similar to "... we're going to have a great vaccine very, very shortly" (Line 21-25, Trump, speech 3) when which the adverb "very" is said again in series. This features Epitaxis as a means of communication used by Trump. It likely serves to be the rhetorical instrument in the attempt to highlight the role of the government in solving the national issue. All of the

Epitaxes appear to deal with the adverb modifying government action. Interpretively, such propensity expounds the functional use of the Epitaxis within Trump's speeches in particular and presidential addresses in general.

E. Epiphora/ Epiphora
Epiphora lies at the end of a sentence or of a line or sequential sentence. As sort of parallelism, it commonly appears in literary works such as poetry and speech. Trump's speeches display several epiphora elements ranging from words and phrases. Out of three speeches, Trump utilizes several epiphora distributed in the lines of Speech 1 and Speech 3 sentences. Within Speech 1, Trump voiced, "I am proudly putting America first, just as you should be putting your countries first" (Line 66-71, Trump, Speech 1). The phrase "America first" at the end of this line is said again as "I will never hesitate... I will always put the well-being of America first" (Line 81-84, Speech 1, Trump). The repetition occupies at the end of these lines characterizes the presence of the epiphora. So doing the repetition in the following lines, "you're going to get better. You're going to get better" (Line 21-24, speech 3, Trump). These are found in Trump's Speech 3. The verbal phrase "to get better" undergoes repetition at the end of the lines. The same practice occurs in the expressions the lines, "I know they call them therapeutic, but some it won't be therapeutic" (Line 25-30, Speech 3, Trump). If in the first speech, epiphora comes in the form of a phrase. The Speech 3 applies the word "therapeutic" for the epiphora.

F. Epianthesis
The most type of repetition is epianthesis referring to the act of repeating a word or phrase that appears at the beginning of a clause or sentence or line and then uttered again at the end of the line. As a part of the rhetorical device, it seems that this type of repetition is rarely used in speech performance. Within the collection of Trump's speeches, one study found one epianthesis in Speech 2 as in the line, "Our military has increased substantially in size. We spent 2.5 trillion over the last four years on our military" (Line 42, Speech 2, Trump). The phrase "our military" confirms the existence of the epianthesis in the speech. Further its potential to be included as a rhetorical device in spite of its infrequent use. The appearance of such repetition clarifies that repetition in its general form covers the line of rhetoric text as prescriptive speeches.

G. Root Repetition
The root repetition, as the term suggests, deals with the repeating or consecutive use of a particular root of a word in the sentence or line. Yet, it is important to note that in this type of repetition, it is not exactly the same words that are repeated but the same root.

It indicates that the different meanings of the word might be different since inflections and affixes may occur. A certain root of a word may appear in a consecutive line with, for instance, a certain affix that changes the meaning of the root word as it turns to a different kind of a past speech to distance the tense aspect of the word.

The presence of the root repetition in Trump's speeches can be seen to be identified in the following lines, "It only matters how you respond, and we are responding with great speed and professionalism" (Line 10-13, Speech 1, Trump). These lines display that the root word "respond" is repeated in the expression "responding"; the root is added with the -ing form becoming gerund and implying the progressive meaning instead of affirmative meaning as in the previous line. In another word, albeit the meaning might be distinguished, the root being repeated is the same. Similarly, the following line, "I will be... Because of the economic policies that we have put into place over the last three years, we have the greatest economy anywhere in the world, by far" (Line 62, Speech 1, Trump). The root word "economy" is being said twice with a different part of speech, namely "economy" and "economy"; noun and adjective. That means the root is repeated with a slight change of meaning.

Within Trump's speech, the root repetition appears in the next line, "Those who attack America's exceptional environmental record while ignoring China's rampant pollution are not interested in the environment" (Line 27-31, Speech 2, Trump). Trump affirms "environment" and "environmental", which are actually derived from "environment". It indicates that the root repetition in this line refers to the use of the word "environment".

While in the third speech, Trump displays the root repetition in several lines as follows.

"And by the way, ... we have the greatest disease in the world, we have the greatest disease, the greatest first responders, law enforcement, by the way, incredible, firefighters, everybody. They're just great. We have great people. This is a great country" (Line 7-10, Speech 3, Trump).

These lines confirm that the root word "great" apparently is employed as repetition in Trump's speech. It is expressed in "greatest" and "great". As an adjective, it is inflected into the degree of comparison, particularly the positive and superlative degree. In the next lines, the same pattern occurs when the repetition of the root "vaccine" is seen below.

"That's much more important to me than the vaccine. But on the vaccines, we have many companies in the final stages for the vaccine, Johnson & Johnson, Moderna, Pfizer, all great companies, but many of them, and we're going to have a great vaccine very, very shortly" (Line 20-23, Speech 3, Trump).

It is clear in this line that "vaccine" come in two forms namely singular and plural. Trump starts his plural forms for referring to the products. The repetition takes place as Trump emphasizes American effort to build their immunity toward Covid-19. Trump uses such repetition when he declared, "I walked in, I didn't feel good. A short 21 hours later, I was feeling great" (Line 43, speech 3, Trump). Trump highlights his recovery by indicating the aspect of the tense of "feel". As a taking verb, the root "feel" is changed into "feeling" in the form from past tense to the past progressive. It is theoretically an indication of root repetition. The such tendency also occurs in the lines "I wanted to get out of the hospital, and that's what I want for everybody" (Line 44-45, Speech 3, Trump). The root is repeated with an addition of a past verb mark as one is being repeated, "want" becomes "wanted" in the repetition without altering the part of speech or really changing the meaning. The same case is in the line, "I want to get for you what I got, and I'm going to make it fit." The root word "get" undergoes a shift to the past verb when it turns into "got". Yet, it did not necessarily modify the meaning. It even strengthens the message of stressing the intention to provide the same service to the American people. By the root repetition used, Trump clearly shows his people's sympathy by urging the will to serve people with qualified and free vaccine. The point is that the use of repetition has facilitated Trump to express his political rhetoric to the American people (Haghighi et al., 2021; Liu & Lai, 2018).

DISCUSSION
The results of the above research reveal several important aspects related to the use of repetition in the rhetorical text of Trump's speech. Speech, as a form of rhetorical text, is created to achieve certain goals or form certain goals in the audience and seems to place repetition as an aspect that cannot be separated. In Trump's rhetorical text, several important propositions can be drawn.

The use of repetition in Donald Trump's three speeches which were chosen from the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic atmosphere as in the results of the study above, reflects the meaning associated with three main frames characterized by the use of emphasis, anaphora, parallelism, and epiphora, epiphora, parallelism, and root repetition. The frame of meaning reflects the "saying" bond, which is the application of phrases in the form of repetition according to the context of the delivery of Speech 1 implies.

Identifying Current Crisis

Interpreting repetition expressions in the writing of Trump's addresses during the Covid-19 pandemic

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ABSTRACT

The emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic has driven a world crisis that requires world leaders to respond by voicing their policies and solutions. The political addresses serve to be the path for these purposes. This creates the need for effective rhetorical strategies or forms used by leaders, particularly presidents, to address the current issues which are not commonly held. This study shows the results of the inquiry on the use of repetition in President Donald Trump's speeches during the Covid-19 Pandemic in America. The study attempts to interpret the type of repetition found in the speeches and their general meaning implications. As a content study, this research gathered data from three speeches of Trump specifically addressing the issue of the Covid-19 pandemic delivered during his attempt to handle the emergence and spread of the Coronavirus in the U.S. since in American literature, an address is also viewed as a literary genre, this study deployed Goffman's frame analysis which is also regarded as double hermeneutic for the analysis process. The findings, then, designate that Trump, in his addresses, applied seven types of repetition, from anaphora to onomopoeia. Further, the study found that anaphora serves to be the most used repetition, which means the main rhetorical instrument in the addresses. In terms of meaning implications, the repetitions apparently imply the reawakening of the jaded mind structure in the address and the affirmation of the American sense of gratitude and role in the world. The findings of this inquiry are hoped to add more theoretical constructions and strategies for rhetoric texts for both crisis and socio-political communication contexts. In practical contribution goes toward defining and exemplifying language expression and functions in communicative text writing.

Keywords: Pandemic; repetition; speech; Trump

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INTRODUCTION

Covid-19 is not the first pandemic to hit the world. Previously, the world had witnessed the spread of the Spanish flu in the early 19th century and the swine flu or H1N1, but the Covid-19 pandemic has impacted many aspects globally. During the pandemic, almost everyone, on a daily basis,

accesses various information about this Coronavirus, in terms of its medication, the way it spreads, as well as the well-being of their families. The world is filled with a thirst for information about this Coronavirus due to the pandemic, so the term "Info virus" emerged (Ghal & Levy, 2020; Yuliyanti, 2021). This cannot be separated from the

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communication and information that is very massive and especially from all electronic media, including social media (Maru et al., 2021; Maru et al., 2023). The communication process determines the formation of pandemic information that is received by the public.

Leaders of world countries, together with the World Health Organization (WHO), are trying to minimize the impact of the pandemic by providing accurate and reliable information to people around the world. Rhetoric and speeches of state leaders become a reference for overcoming the impact of Covid-19 at this point, the president's speech plays a vital role in providing information about the pandemic as well as specific measures to be taken, even to reduce panic in the community (Ghal & Levy, 2020; Utami et al., 2023). In a communication process like this, the president's voice is very influential in framing the public's response (Jatmiko & Hassan, 2021). This means that the president's Speech is an important text in this pandemic. The words strung together in each line of speech can be seen as elements that contribute to shaping the public's response and attitude toward the Covid-19.

As a communication process, repetitive expressions in communication texts such as speeches often appear in the context of emphasizing certain messages (Fakhriyulohid, 2022; Marangin, 2019). Repetition opens the accessibility of communication to be conveyed and to be responded to, and accepted by the public (De Vreese, 2012). Thus, the choice of words and repetitive expressions can be assumed to reveal the basic things in a presidential speech.

This study focuses on repetition in President Donald Trump's addresses regarding the response to the Covid-19 pandemic. The three speeches were collected from March 11th, 2020, Sept 24th, and October 7th, 2020, namely:

- Speaking from the Oval Office, Trump announced a suspension of travel from Europe for 30 days, starting on Friday, March 11th, 2020 (Speech 1)
- Trump at the UN: "America is good, China is bad", Sep 27, 2020, 11:10 a.m. EDT (Speech 2)
- Trump remarks transcript, entitled "Contrasting COVID-19 Address from Gov.", October 7, 2020 (Speech 3)

The selection of these American presidential speeches cannot be separated from some reasons. First, America is one of the largest countries in the world that are normally used as a reference for global issues and their impact on the world's response and governmental institutions (Abrams, 2021; Tushnet et al., 2021). On the other hand, America is currently the country with the largest Covid-19 victims in the world. These imply that speeches or rhetorical responses delivered and noted in American circumstances affect not only

American people but also global communities. An American presidential address could be viewed as a contemporary index of the American mind and culture. The lines of the presidential address feature the situation, challenge, and hope. The ingredients of the address do not come from a vacuum. The way the president views the present context configure the content of the address. This emphasizes the connection of a presidential address with the socio-cultural, political, and historical setting of America (De Vreese, 2012). Further, an American president is "a symbolic leader" who "draws together the people's hopes and fears" and who "nurtures, sustains, inspires the citizenry" (Schattschneider & Preussner, 2017). This suggests that the lines of the presidential address must align with the effects to offer a better situation and hope for people. The expressions in the address imply the response toward the ongoing circumstances and the potential rhetorical strategies employed to deal with the condition at hand. It is such a phenomenon that highlights the importance of analyzing the presidential speeches, particularly their rhetorical strategies and meanings in time of crisis in the current pandemic.

Another reason is related to President Trump himself who is often considered a "Key Protagonist" in the language of today's political rhetoric. As a President, he "has the prerogative to speak the people's mind on the great issues of his time; to serve the spokesman for the real sentiment and purpose of the country" (Wool, 2004, p. 277). The lines of the address are regarded as the reflection of people's minds and situations. The words of that address are worthy matters. They are "the words that have spurred this nation" and "reminded us of our ideals in periods of needs and political crisis" (Forester & Casper, 2002, p. 27). The president's words do not merely act as the instrument to convey the idea but also the entrance to the people and the nation as well as the global mind. As a text written to be spoken, a presidential address is a communicating and framing effort to obtain public acceptance and support. Within this framing process, repetition may take place to stress ideas and influence the audience (Chung & Dwidanusa, 2017; Estiana, 2021). Repetition in an address "leads to a higher and more constant level of accessibility, which increases the applicability of a future message" (De Vreese, 2012, p. 706). The speaker of an address deploys repetition as the form of framing listeners or people in a certain momentum for recognizing the importance of a certain idea, for stirring a certain emotion, and for acting in a certain expected attitude or behavior.

Previous studies tend to investigate the content of Trump's political speech texts and other US Presidents' rhetoric texts of similar context (Abubakar, et al., 2021; Harsidhi & Sidia, 2019; Ivana & Suprayogi, 2020; Mubidi et al.,

President Trump, in his repetitions generally uses words such as 'real', 'real', 'real', 'real', which lead to the identification and acknowledgment of the crisis that is currently engulfing America, namely the Covid-19 pandemic. Trump describes the situation facing American society today. The repetition that was talked about in lines of his speech is intended to acknowledge that the difficult situation they were in was mainly related to the outbreak of the coronavirus, which was so uncontrollable. By affirming this, Trump seems to show that the Covid-19 problem is real and ongoing. The first health crisis facing America is real-time. Conditions that Americans never expected. The impact is detrimental to all sectors of life in this superpower country. Americans are going through a real test. America is being tested. However, Trump denies that this crisis results from negligence or the behavior of Americans or their government. For President Trump, this crisis is related to the fault, the 'fault', the foreign party, namely China. The president blamed the Chinese government for this health crisis. Repeated affirmations of China's mistakes cannot be separated from the emergence of coronavirus in China. On the other hand, it seems that Trump also highlights the context of his address on the growing reputation of Chinese business in America. Thus, Trump is actually implying the current crisis that America is suffering from is related to health and economic issues that stem from Chinese activities. In other words, the repetition of Trump's speech has framed the picture of the turmoil facing America and suggested that the cause of the crisis is China. Trump does not seem to blame American Society for the both of this crisis. The lines of Trump's speech emphatically repeated that China was responsible for the difficult times America was facing. The linking of laboratories in China became the basis of reference for the origin of the global health crisis and America in particular.

Emphasizing American Struggle

Trump not only uses repetition of various types to highlight and present America's crisis when his speech is delivered but also raises the spirit and strength of America to face the nation's problems. In the lines of his speech, Trump emphasized 'great leaders', 'great respect', 'great people', 'exceptional environment', 'responding', and 'always', indicating a reference to America's beliefs in its strength in the course of history. America has gone through various difficult times in its development as a nation since the era of the independence revolution until now. Trump repeated words such as "exceptional" and "great People", which cannot be separated from the sense of American Exceptionalism that has been elevated and lived by American society since the time of the first arrival in the new world, namely the Puritan

settlers to 19th month and the Non-Separatist Puritan, as Massachusetts Bay Colony. Trump's repetition words in these three speeches reminded the American People of their greatness and potential as a nation. Trump has rhetorically stressed America's ability to deal with crises with the strength it already has. Something very important for America's existence in the midst of crisis. With his speech, President Trump framed resilience and strength as a great country, namely standing firm in any difficult situation, including facing the unprecedented spread of Covid-19. This means that the repetition in the speeches acts as an instrument of Trump's rhetoric in embracing, awakening, and reviving the soul and strength of America (Ebrhardt, 2015). This further means that repetition cannot be ignored since it is a crucial aspect of Trump's speeches in particular and the speeches of an American president in general.

Promising Solutions

The lines in Trump's speech also clearly show the use of repetition for the purpose of calming the American people by affirming his administration's position in resolving the threat of Covid-19. The meanings associated with the use of words or phrases include 'putting America first', 'vaccinating', and 'vaccine', which illustrate the steps Trump will take as a leader to resolve the crisis that people are currently suffering from. It is seen that Trump applies repetition in this section to present a concrete solution to the difficulties due to Covid-19 exposure. He emphasized that in the process of addressing this issue, the American public was prioritized, as he stated for 'putting America First'. Trump promised real and immediate steps that will be taken by the production of a 'vaccine' which is not 'therapeutic', but 'fully back'. Vaccines that will soon be enjoyed soon are reflected in his assertion that treatment for the American people will be as fast as possible, 'as soon you can' and complete and fast, 'fally' and 'quikly'. For the elderly, Trump uses repetition to show his concern by saying, 'the older people in "very-very shortly"'. These repetition affirmations reflect President Trump's efforts to offer the promise of a solution and at the same time increase the support of Americans to overcome the Covid-19 pandemic. Such support is vital for requiring policies and regulations from a leader. Equally important, these expressions have the potential to convince and call upon the American public to take part in efforts to resolve America's current crisis. In other words, the repetition in President Trump's Speeches is a strategy or rhetorical instrument used in order to foster optimism through the promise of a solution to the crisis and raise the spirit of participating with the steps and policies of the American President.

Seeing the frame of meaning that is reflected in the use of repetition in the lines of President

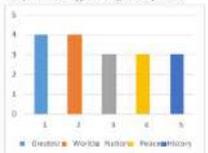
Trump's speech, this seems consistent with the view that historically, the American president's Speech is a political sermon (Rosenzweig, 2009) namely a form of a speech that contains political perspectives that followed the formula of Jeremiad, preaching of the Puritan since the beginning of America. The characteristics of the speech that begins with identifying the crisis, exploring the nation's values, and promising solutions through change and participatory attitude are characteristics inherent in the Puritan Jeremiad structure (Smith & Smith, 1961). Although there are differences in the substance of Jeremiad, the structure of thought in President Trump's speech appears similar to that of Jeremiad. Both the Jeremiad and the president's address apply the same order of structure namely identifying present turmoil, reference to the existing values, and promise of a better future.

The difference is seen in President Trump's speech which raised the issue of the current crisis, namely the Covid-19 pandemic, and saw it as a result of the death of foreign people namely China, not American society, while in Jeremiad, the problems faced by the community were always associated with the attitude of people's disobedience or acts that reflected the broken of the covenant of the people and God. Likewise, his reference to the viral changes. If Jeremiad prioritizes reference to biblical verses and figures, on the other side, in his speech, President Trump invites Americans to continue to believe in the empirical conviction of American greatness. Something markedly different from the pattern often encountered in the Puritan Jeremiad. Further, Trump ended his address with a promise of a concrete solution in the form of vaccine production in the near future to stop the pandemic and assured that the government would soon do it with the support of the American people while human Jeremiad tended to emphasize that people's lives could be improved if people repented and returned to the covenant path with God (The covenant with God). Repentance will bring prosperity. This means that the role of the people is very basic in bringing about the nation's improvement. Through his speech with word repetition, Trump promised his role as being American society out of the Covid-19 crisis. Unlike Jeremiad, who generally reminds the people of his repentance as a way to free America from a disaster or pandemic. This means that the role of the people is very fundamental and pivotal in bringing about the improvement of the nation's lives. Through his speech with its repetition uses, Trump promised his role in bringing American society out of the Covid-19 crisis. It is unlike a message of Jeremiad that generally reminds people of their repentance as a way to free and relieve American people from a disaster or pandemic.

Furthermore, the analysis of Trump's three speeches also implies the meaning to be concluded

and strengthened by repetition. This can be seen from the words that are framed together with the lines covered by word repetition. Some words tend to frequently appear along with the line of repetitions are shown in the following diagram.

Figure 1
Frequent Words Appear along with Repetition



This diagram indicates that repetition in President Trump's speeches brings some big ideas and living values in the American mind. The diagram shows that these words come are detected to be often in the same line as the repetition. The most frequent words are as pointed out in the diagram namely "greatness", "world", "peace", and "history". In fact, few other words are also found, yet these words are the most attached to the repetition lines in Trump's speeches. Further, having intercepted the words in combination with lines of the repetition, it comes to the following frames of meaning.

Affirming the Sense of American greatness

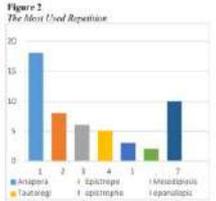
The sense of American greatness constitutes the other way of saying American exceptionalism. It is a "sentiment deeply embedded in American history, culture, and culture" (Williams, 2006, p. 166). Americans view their existence as the only outstanding nation in the world, the focus of all the eyes, a city upon a hill as introduced by John Winthrop in his speech before stepping down from Arbella. It is this idea that is apparently elaborated and reinforced in Trump's repetition as, "we have the greatest doctors in the world, we have the greatest nurses, the greatest first responders... They're just great" (Line 7-10, Speech 1; Trump). Within these lines, it is clear that the presence of the word "greatest" and "great" is a part of the efforts to engage American people with the sense of American greatness. Rhetorically, it serves as the work to catch the people's attention to the president's proclamation and actions. It is easier to win people's sympathy when the president meets their values. Trump tries to remind the nation of the shared values that have already shaped its existence.

America has always positioned itself as the largest country in the world. The use of repetition leads Americans, the speech audience, to recall America's greatness in various fields. Thus, in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, Trump interpretively leaves America nation must think and act as a great nation. The pandemic may be the foundation of many aspects of American life. Yet, they are a great nation. The crisis is supposed to shape American greatness. Through his address, the president seemingly encourages the people to create their values to overcome the present crisis. Trump applies repetition in the lines of his address to frame the American people to sustain their power as a great nation. The greatness is marked by the great dedication of science, money, and medicine. In the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, the medical team has worked hard to treat victims and prevent transmission of the virus to millions of citizens. By linking and combining the 'words of greatness' with repetition, Trump's speeches gain the channel to people's hearts which is rhetorically crucial. Sympathy, empathy, and participation for a president may derive from such rhetoric. Trump's repetition apparently works for that reason and purpose; to encourage the American people to regain and claim their greatness to face the threat and spread of Covid-19.

Framing America's role in the world.
From the findings of this study, it can also be seen that repetition is used in the context of emphasizing America's role in the world, including in a habit crisis situation with the emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic (Fragola & Chatterjee, 2018; Ocha, 2019; Salsiah et al., 2020). America is ready to contribute to the world. With the existence of medical personnel who are considered the best in the world, as seen in the lines "The most advanced health care, and the most talented doctors, scientists and researchers anywhere in the world" (Laur, 2019). Speech 1, Trump). By repeating the word "best" with putting it in the line as "world", Trump summarizes America's prominent position in the world. It spotlights American status as the biggest nation. That status defines and clarifies the American role in the world. With all of its resources, America is ready to help and support the world in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic (Darmawan et al., 2020; Foyita, 2020). America expressed its readiness to help other countries in the world. It is in this expression that it is clear that the repetition in the rhetorical text of President Trump's Speech 1 is useful to confirm America's role not only for its citizens but for the world (Ojane & Suliana, 2020). A typical American foreign country is that it plays a role in the global world. This is marked by the emergence of the word "best" which represents the existence of America and embraces the world.

Anaphora is the most employed repetition in Trump's speeches

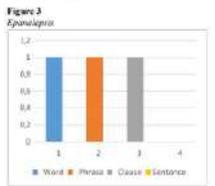
The results further designate that anaphora continues the most used repetition form in these three speeches. Trump employs a total of eight anaphora in his three speeches as shown in Figure 2. Anaphora dominates the lines of address in the form of words, phrases, and clauses.



This figure implies that all forms of repetition are found in the speech, yet anaphora occupies the top used one. It implies that rhetorically anaphora is considered to be effective in conveying messages to the American people. The frequent use of this particular repetition confirms its vital contribution to communicating with the public, negotiating values, and motivating and moving people. An effective speech is justified by the success of such traits. Since the anaphora occurs Trump's three speeches, it shows that anaphora serves as a main rhetorical device. It might be viewed as the main tool to win and influence people's favor. In addition, the tendency to apply anaphora in the lines of Trump's addresses illustrates that it is crucial to repeat essential messages or ideas at the beginning of the addresses. Anaphora emphasizes certain messages at the beginning of lines of an address meaning by the recurring expression in the first lines of the address (Munmorah et al., 2020). Using the dominant type, this position anaphora as a powerful device for speech lines. Such a tendency goes with the argument of (Ansd & Jajaja, n.d.) concerned with the use of repetition including anaphora to "maintain the creative function" and "the overall message is conveyed" (p. 67). By affirming the anaphora lines, a speaker of an address is maintaining audience attention, emotional engagement and ensuring the communication of the intended message. It is in congruence with the synthesis claiming "the use of 'anaphora' gives association and emphasis to goals and visions for the country" (Ojane & Suliana, 2020).

2020) In so doing, the speaker like President Trump is highlighting the core, emphasis, attention, and clarification of proposed messages to the people.

Epiphora as the least used repetition type
Researchers found in all three of Trump's speeches during the pandemic that the type of epiphora repetition was the least one. This can be seen in the analysis results as summarized in the following diagram:



The diagram indicates that the epiphora expressions that appear in the form of repetition are not many. It seems that the structure of the use of the word at the beginning of the sentence must be exactly the same at the end of the sentence is difficult to apply. This is inconsistent with the proposition indicated by the findings of research (Munthe & Lestari, 2016) on the repetition in "Words" Tagline revealing that epiphora is one of the dominant repetitions used, which potentially "shows emotional spontaneity" and "uses "It" (p. 170). This suggests that in some of these texts or especially in the form of speech, epiphora is not regarded to be as effective as in the advertising form. It seems to be the general for not being frequently included in the lines of Trump's addresses.

Referring on this discussion, it is apparent that Trump's rhetorical strategies of employing repetition have constructed and recalled the basic use of language forms and functions for socio-political communication. However, it is noted that more leaders' speeches during the pandemic are required to overcome the limitation of the study in comprehensively identifying and modeling a crisis rhetoric text or communicative text writing for a global context.

CONCLUSION
The application of the finding analysis on Trump's three addresses, particularly in terms of the use of

repetition, has revealed that the expressions in the lines of the addresses show the inclusion of anaphora, epiphora, epiphora, most repetition, epiphora, anaphora, and epiphora. These types of repetition serve as rhetorical devices in Trump's addresses. They are needed to spotlight, stress, and embrace people with proposed messages and ideas of the president. In the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, the repetition appears to be employed to recall public conviction and support for the government in general and the president as the national leader. This is implied in the presence of the jernial structure in the lines the addresses the assertion of the American sense of greatness and the emphasis on the role to the world. The identification of these jernial aspects also provides challenges for future studies on whether such patterns appear consistently in presidential speeches or solely emerge in the time of crisis and whether or not repetition works for writing of global rhetoric texts.

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Interpreting repetition expressions in the writing of Trump's addresses during the Covid-19 pandemic

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ABSTRACT

The emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic has driven a world crisis that requires world leaders to respond by voicing their policies and solutions. The political addresses serve to be the path for these purposes. This creates the need for effective rhetorical strategies or forms used by leaders, particularly presidents, to address the current issues which are not commonly beheld. This study shares the result of the inquiry on the use of repetition in President Donald Trump's speeches during the Covid-19 Pandemic in America. The study attempts to interpret the type of repetition found in the speeches and their general meaning implications. As a textual study, this research gained data from three speeches of Trump specifically addressing the issue of the Covid-19 pandemic delivered during his attempt to handle the emergence and spread of the Coronavirus in the U.S. since in American literature, an address is also viewed as a literary work, this study deployed Goffman's frame analysis which is also regarded as double hermeneutic for the analysis process. The findings, then, designate that Trump, in his addresses, applied seven types of repetition; from anaphora to root repetition. Further, the study found that anaphora serves to be the most used repetition, which means the main rhetorical instrument in the addresses. In terms of meaning implications, the repetitions apparently imply the reawakening of the jeremiad structure in the address and the affirmation of the American sense of greatness and role in the world. The findings of this inquiry are hoped to add more theoretical constructions and strategies for rhetoric texts for both crisis and socio-political communication contexts. Its practical contribution goes toward defining and exemplifying language expressions and functions in communicative text writing.

Keywords: Pandemic; repetition; speech; Trump

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INTRODUCTION

Covid-19 is not the first pandemic to hit the world. Previously, the world had witnessed the spread of the Spanish flu in the early 19th century and the swine flu or H1N1, but the Covid-19 pandemic has impacted many aspects globally. During the pandemic, almost everyone, on a daily basis,

accesses various information about this Coronavirus, in terms of its medication, the way it spreads, as well as the well-being of their families. The world is filled with a thirst for information about the Coronavirus due to the pandemic, so the term "Infomemic" emerged (Gfied & Levy, 2020; Yulliyanti, 2021). This cannot be separated from the

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communication and information that is very massive and essentially from all electronic media, including social media (Maru et al., 2021; Maru et al., 2021). The communication process determines the formation of pandemic information that is received by the public.

Leaders of world countries, together with the World Health Organization (WHO), are trying to minimize the impact of the pandemic by providing accessible and reliable information to people around the world. Rhetoric and speeches of state leaders become a reference for overcoming the impact of Covid-19 at this point, the president's speech plays a vital role in providing information about the pandemic as well as specific measures to be taken, even to reduce panic in the community (Glied & Levy, 2020; Utami et al., 2020). In a communication process like this, the president's voice is very influential in framing the public's response (Hartono

& Hassan 2021). This means that the president's Speech 1s an important text in this pandemic. The words strung together in each line of speech can be seen as elements that contribute to shaping the public's response and attitude toward the Covid-19.

As a communication process, repetitive expressions in communication texts such as speeches often appear in the context of emphasizing certain messages (Farkhodovich, 2022; Marongiu, 2019). Repetition opens the accessibility of communication to be conveyed and to be responded to, and accepted by the public (De Vreese, 2012). Thus, the choice of words and repetitive expressions can be assumed to reveal the basic things in a presidential speech.

This study focuses on repetition in President Donald Trump's addresses regarding the response to the Covid-19 pandemic. The three speeches were collected from March 11th, 2020, Sept 22nd, and October 7th, 2020, namely:

- Speaking from the Oval Office, Trump announced a suspension of travel from Europe for 30 days, starting on Friday, March 11th, 2020 (Speech 1)
- Trump at the UN: "America is good, China is bad". Sep 22, 2020, 11:10 am EDT (Speech 2)
- Trump remarks transcript, entitled

"Contracting COVID-19 *Blessing from God*".

October 7, 2020 (Speech 3)

The selection of these American presidential speeches cannot be separated from some reasons. First, America is one of the largest countries in the world that are normally used as a reference for global issues and their impact on the world's response and international institutions (Abrusán, 2021; Trushin et al., 2021). On the other hand, America is currently the country with the largest Covid-19 victims in the world. These imply that speeches or rhetorical expressions delivered and rooted in American circumstances affect not solely

American people but also global communities. An American presidential address could be viewed as a contemporary index of the American mind and culture. The lines of the presidential address feature the situation, challenge, and hope. The ingredients of the address do not come from a vacuum. The ways the president view the present context configure the content of the address. This emphasizes the connection of a presidential address with the socio-cultural, political, and historical setting of America (De Vreese, 2012). Further, an American president is "a symbolic leader" who "draws together the people's hopes and fears" and who "nurtures, sustains, inspires the citizenry" (Schattschneider & Pearson, 2017). This suggests that the lines of the presidential address must align with the efforts to offer a better situation and hope for people. The expressions in the address imply the response toward the ongoing circumstances and the potential rhetorical strategies employed to deal with the condition at hand. It is such a phenomenon that highlights the importance of inquiring the presidential speeches, particularly their rhetorical strategies and meanings in time of crisis as the current pandemic.

Another reason is related to President Trump himself, who is often considered a "Key Protagonist" in the language of today's political rhetoric. As a President, he "has the prerogative to speak the people's mind on the great issues of his time, to serve the spokesman for the real sentiment and purpose of the country" (Woll, 2004, p. 277). The lines of the address are regarded as the reflection of people's minds and situations. The words of the address are worthy resources. They are "the words that have spurred this nation" and "reminded us of our ideals in periods of morals and political crisis" (Torriceli & Carrol, 2002, p. 27). The president's words do not merely act as the instrument to convey the idea but also the entrance to the people and the nation as well as the global mind. As a text written to be spoken, a presidential address is a communicating and framing effort to obtain public acceptance and support. Within this framing process, repetition may take place to stress ideas and influence the audience (Chong & Druckman, 2007; Entman, 2003). Repetition in an address "leads to a higher and more constant level of accessibility, which increases the applicability of a framed message" (De Vreese, 2012, p. 370). The speaker of an address deploys repetition as the form of framing listeners or people in a certain momentum for recognizing the importance of a certain idea, for stirring a certain emotion, and for acting in a certain expected attitude or behavior.

Previous studies tried to investigate the content of Trump's political speech texts and other US Presidents' rhetoric texts of similar context (Derakhshani, et al., 2021; Homolar & Scholz, 2019; Ivana & Suprayogi, 2020; Medvid et al.,

2022) and provided some insightful inferences that the used rhetorical strategies related lexicogrammatical construction are intended to win a specific and targeted audience. In addition, within the context of social communication, speech strategies and tactics confirm their role and importance in establishing “the basis for the collaboration of society and the leader” (Medvid et al., 2022, p. 153). The studies also revealed that the main Trump ‘Trump-speak’ is “a politics of reassurance,” emphasizing the rhetoric strategy of spotlighting the present turmoil, pointing out the crisis bringer, and recalling the revival of the nation. It is obvious that these studies agree with the absolute impacts of the rhetoric strategies for engaging with the audience, yet they are concerned less with a specific form of language, just like repetition, that effectively contributes to negotiating and conveying the message(s) (Mardani et al., 2020; Reed & Walker, 2018). Therefore, this study on the use of repetition and its implications in President Trump’s Speech 1s pivotal and significant to define the functional existence of language in the context of leaders’ rhetorical texts and socio-political communication. More deeply, this study promises the revelation of potential and new rhetoric strategy features, considering the selected speeches are taken particularly from the moment of the Covid-19 pandemic, which may theoretically and practically add to the rise of the rhetoric pattern responding to a global crisis.

METHOD

This study is within a qualitative paradigm and presented a descriptive analysis of the addresses of President Donald. J. Trump. The research is carried out by grounding its data in the forms of words as appeared in the lines of texts of president Trump’s addresses, particularly three speeches considered to be most relevant to the issue of the Covid-19 pandemic. It means that the data from the text are used to comprehend and reveal the existence of repetition as a rhetorical instrument and its interpretive implications. This research constitutes a textual analysis activity. The texts of Trump’s addresses are regarded as the source of data to investigate the existence of repetition and its implications. Therefore, the data are the script of the addresses, particularly the relevant lines. The primary data of this research are the texts of Trump’s serving as the mental evidence to gain the repetition. The secondary data are taken from related sources in the forms of documents, commentaries, opinions, testimonies, and journals to support the arguments of the researcher.

For data analysis, since this is a kind of textual analysis for a communicative text, Goffman’s Frame Analysis is applicable. It is for studying a text in relation to the communicative aspect (Goffman, 1997). It deals with frames intended for desired

effects or “impression management” (Goffman, 1997, p. 24). This prescribes that the analysis focuses on the attempts within the lines of the addresses to gain a particular purpose. It is what Goffman refers to as keying and stripping, which are functional. Keying constitutes “a set of conventions by which a given activity is transformed into something patterned on this activity but seen by the participants to be something quite else” (Goffman, 1974, p. 43-44).s It is within this proposition that repetitions in the lines of the addresses are regarded as a pattern to spotlight a particular intended frame of meaning.

Stripping in Goffman’s approach is “any arbitrary slice or cut from the stream of ongoing activity, including here sequences of happenings, real or fictive, as seen from the perspective of subjectively involved in sustaining an interest in them” (Goffman, p. 10). It is connected with the intention to select parts of reality to draw attention to certain issues and stresses vitality. This is “a starting point for analysis” (Goffman, p. 10). That is why this Goffman’s Frame Analysis is also called “double-hermeneutics,” which means “the art of interpreting everyone’s art of interpretation” (Flick et al., 2004, p. 27). Thus, within this study, the repetitions are regarded, pursued, and analyzed as keying and stripping attempts in the frame of the schema of the American perspective and the context of a president and people.

FINDINGS

A. Anaphora

President Donald Trump, in his speeches, employed anaphora as part of the lines to speak to his people. The anaphora in Speech 1 is identified as words and phrases and clauses. Anaphora expressed in speech 1, his class of words, is seen in this sentence “This is not a financial crisis, this is just a temporary moment of time that we will overcome together as a nation and as a world”. (*Line 68 Trump, Speech 1*). This repetition is also included in the type of anaphora repetition where the repetition is the word “This”. This includes the definite demonstrative adjective, which can clearly see the object in question, and the word in question. in this example are the words financial crisis and temporary moment, their level, also belong to a category of a phrase.

Other phrases can also be seen in (*Lines 81-84 Trump, Speech 1*) “I will never hesitate to take any necessary steps to protect the lives, health, and safety of the American people. I will always put the wellbeing of America first”. This sentence structure can be grouped into the type of repetition anaphora because the prefix “I will” is repeated in the next sentence, which also emphasizes the subject sentence. Grammatically, this is a sentence with a complete and equal pattern and the phrase that is

expressed in this sentence is "American people and America first," which, in this case, the explanation is in the specification of the American root word.

But another variant also contained in Speech 1 is the form of the clause listed "God bless you, and God bless America (Line 96 Trump, Speech 1)". This is a simple sentence that contains an anaphor element in the word "God," which is also included in a sentence with a simple sentence pattern, and another element in a sentence containing a clause is the "God bless". It is similar to the Subject and Verb pattern in the line, "We will significantly reduce the threat to our citizens and we will ultimately and expeditiously defeat this virus". (Line 6-9 Trump, Speech 1).

Meanwhile, in Speech 2, the repetition of part of Speech 1s traced in the following line.

"We launched the most aggressive mobilization since the Second World War. We rapidly produced a record supply of ventilators creating a surplus that allowed us to share them with friends and partners all around the globe". (Line 6-11, Speech 2, Trump).

In this anaphora, the pronoun "We" undergoes a repetition in the second sentence, but it comes in the form of the past tense. The anaphoric lines employing "We" is also detected in the line,

"We stood up two decades of China's trade abuses. We revitalized the NATO alliance, where other countries now pay a much fairer share. We forged historic partnerships with Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador to stop human smuggling. We are standing with the people of Cuba, Nicaragua, and Venezuela, in their righteous struggle for freedom" (Line 43-46, Speech 2, Trump).

It is apparent that "We" is repeated in the parallel structure and emphasizes the current context. It combines the reference to past deeds with the declaration of the present standpoint. The expression "We" seem to deal with the attempt to stress and invite the involvement of American people in international coexistence.

Similar constructions of the anaphoric sentence with "We" are found in the lines:

"We will distribute a vaccine. We will defeat the virus. We will end the pandemic. And we will enter a new era of authentic prosperity, cooperation, and peace" (Line 12-13, Speech 2, Trump).

It is obvious that the repetitions in these lines are parallel anaphora. The structure of "We" followed by the modal "will" comes in resemble three consecutive patterns as those in the lines, "This month, we achieved a peace deal between Serbia and Kosovo. We reached a landmark breakthrough ..." (Line 50-55 Trump, Speech 2).

Such anaphora can also be found in the third Trump speech. In Speech 3, the use of "We" is shown in the sentence, "we have the greatest doctors in the world, we have the greatest nurses, the

greatest first responders..." (Line 7-10, Speech 3, Trump). These constitute a parallel structure highlighting the American potential to respond to the current circumstances. They are then reinforced by the presence of the other parallel structure anaphora as in the lines "It wasn't your fault that this happened. It was China's fault" (Line 52-56, Speech 3, Trump); "I felt good immediately. I felt as good three days go as I do now. (Line 11-15 Trump), and "I feel great. I feel like perfect " (Line 41-46, Speech 3). Likewise, the lines "So I want to get these things done. So we have to get them done. (Line 25-30, Speech 3. It is clear that these lines of Trump's third speech bear the characteristics of anaphora in terms of the repetition of a particular part of a syntactical structure or aspect. This means that anaphora as a part of repetition has been applied by Trump in his three speeches as a rhetorical device to communicate with the American people. The use of anaphora in its diverse forms has also pointed out that it may be regarded to be effective in sending messages to people.

B. Mesodiplosis

Mesodiplosis pattern can be identified by the use of the same word in the word pattern, or phrase or in the middle of the sentence so that it requires accuracy. Different from anaphora, Mesodiplosis is marked by the repetition of the middle part of a particular syntactical construction in the form of a word, phrase, clause, or sentence. The word "always", for instance, is viewed as mesodiplosis in the next line "This is the way it always was and always will be" (Line 10-13, Speech 1). These citations are included in the mesodiplosis since the repetition of 'always' occurs in the middle. While the mesodiplosis phrase is apparent in the lines "They know it's great for them and it's great for the world" (Line 50-55, Speech 2), the adjectival phrases 'great for 'undertake repetition in the middle of the sentence as that of mesodiplosis.

Similarly, in the expressions, "We have great people. This is a great country"(Line 7-10, Speech 3), here the noun phrase "Great people" and "Great country" are repeated. The repetition of the adjective 'great' bridges the formation of the two noun phrases. Positioning 'great' in the middle of the sentence characterized the presence of mesodiplosis in Trump's speeches. Further, the same form is shown in the lines, "We've authorized it. I've authorized it" (Line 15-16 Speech 3). Here, the verbal phrase "have authorized" as the perfect tense pattern is stated twice and located in the middle of the sentence which defines the trait of mesodiplosis. The detection of mesodiplosis in Trump's speeches suggests that this kind of repetition contributes to the effort to address issues relevant to the American people as the audience. Trump seems to use mesodiplosis to focus on engaging people with the idea of American

greatness. Repeating the word 'great' does not merely for the structural purpose but also seemingly for rhetoric strategy. It is easier to invite people's attention and participation when the appropriate rhetoric is applied. Trump uses this sort of repetition several times in his speech lines implying the conviction of its function in reaching, impressing and moving the American people as the targeted audience (Faiz, et al., 2022; Jensen & Lennø, 2020).

C. Tautology

Tautology prescribes the repetition of the same affixes, words, phrases, clauses, and sentences either at the beginning or at the end, or in the middle of the line(s). The researchers found that this type of repetition colors the lines of Trump's speeches. In Speech 1, Trump uses the word "testing" in the line "Testing and testing capabilities are expanding rapidly, day by day". (Line 40-43, Speech 1). The same words are repeated in this line. It defines the existence of the tautology within the speech. It has been a part of the president's effort to address his people. As tautology is included in the lines of presidential speeches, it illustrates the role of tautology in presidential rhetoric.

The other tautology found in Trump's Speech 1s in the form of affix, in this case, the suffix "ly" as in "Young and healthy people can expect to recover fully and quickly if they should get the virus (Line 44-47, Speech 3). The adverb "fully" and "quickly" mark the repetition of the adverb of manner with the identifier "ly".

D. Epizeuxis

Epizeuxis applies words or phrases, and clauses in a row in particular sentence construction. In Trump's speeches here, the researcher found three epizeuxes, especially in Speech 1 and Speech 3. In Speech 1, Trump seems to express Epizeuxis in the line "The elderly population must be very, very careful". (Line 44-47 Trump). The president affirms the word 'very' twice in one line of a sentence. This is consistent with the type of Epizeuxis. The word emerges consecutively in a row. The repetition corresponded with the same word from the word

before the word was repeated and the phrase in the contraction of this sentence was the elderly population.

Epizeuxis in Speech 3 is uttered in the sentence "We're going to get it into the hospitals as soon as you can, as soon as we can" (Line 57-61 Trump). 'As soon as' is repeated in immediate sequence. This rhetorical expression is similar to "... we're going to have a great vaccine very, very shortly". (Line 31-36 Trump, speech 3) within which the adverb 'very' is said again in series. This features Epizeuxis as a means of communication used by Trump. It likely serves to be the rhetorical instrument in the attempt to highlight the role of the government in solving the national issue. All of the

Epizeuxises appear to deal with the adverb modifying government acts. Interpretively, such propensity expounds the functional use of the Epizeuxis within Trump's speeches in particular and presidential addresses in general.

E. Epistrophe/ Epiphora

Epiphora lies at the end of a sentence or of a line or sequential sentence. As sort of parallelism. It commonly appears in literary works such as poetry and speech. Trump's speeches display several epiphora elements ranging from words and phrases. Out of three speeches, Trump utilizes several epiphoras distributed in the lines of Speech 1 and Speech 3 sentences. Within Speech 1, Trump voiced, "I am proudly putting America first, just as you should be putting your countries first" (Line 66-71 Trump, Speech 1). The phrase 'America first at the end of this line is said again in "I will never hesitate.... I will always put the well-being of America first". (Line 81-84, Speech 1 Trump). The repetition occupies at the end of these lines characterizes the presence of the epiphora. So doing the repetition in the following lines, "you're going to get better. You're going to get better" (Line 21-24 speech 3 Trump). These are found in Trump's Speech 3. The verbal phrase "to get better" undergoes repetition at the end of the lines. The same practice occurs in the expressions the lines, "I know they call them therapeutic, but to me, it wasn't therapeutic" (Line 25-30, Speech 3, Trump). If in the first speech, epistrophe comes in the form of a phrase. The Speech 3 applies the word 'therapeutic' for the epistrophe.

F. Epanalepsis

The next type of repetition is epanalepsis referring to the act of repeating a word or phrase that appears at the beginning of a clause or sentence or line and then uttered again at the end of the line. As a part of the rhetorical device, it seems that this type of repetition is rarely used in speech deliverance. Within this collection of Trump's speeches, one is only found one epanalepsis in Speech 2 as in the line, "Our military has increased substantially in size: We spent \$ 2.5 trillion over the last four years on our military" (Line 42, Speech 2 Trump). The phrase 'our military' confirms the existence of the epanalepsis in the speech. Further Its potential to be included as a rhetorical device in spite of its infrequent use. The appearance of such repetition clarifies that repetition in its general form colors the lines of rhetoric text as presidential speeches.

G. Root Repetition

The root repetition, as the term suggests, deals with the restating or consecutive use of a particular root of a word in the sentence or line. Yet, it is important to note that in this type of repetition, it is not exactly the same words that are repeated but the same root.

It indicates that the different meanings of the word might be different since inflections and affixes may occur. A certain root of a word may appear in the consecutive line with, for instance, a certain suffix that changes the meaning of the root word as it turns to a different kind of a part of speech or to distinct the tense aspect of the word.

The presence of the root repetition in Trump's speeches can be begun to be identified in the following lines, "It only matters how you respond, and we are responding with great speed and professionalism" (Line 10-13, Speech 1, Trump). These lines display that the root word 'respond' is repeated in the expression "responding"; the root is added with the -ing form becoming gerund and implying the progressive meaning instead of affirmative meaning as in the previous line. In another word, albeit the meaning might be distinguished, the root being repeated is the same. Similarly, the following line, "I will be ... Because of the economic policies that we have put into place over the last three years, we have the greatest economy anywhere in the world, by far." (Line 62, Speech 1, Trump). The root word 'economy' is being said twice with a different part of speech, namely 'economic' and 'economy'; noun and adjective. That means the root is repeated with a slight change of meaning.

Within Trump's speech, the root repetition appears in the next line, "Those who attack America's exceptional environmental record while ignoring China's rampant pollution are not interested in the environment" (Line 27-31, Speech 2, Trump). Trump affirmed 'environment' and 'environmental', which are actually derived from 'environment'. It indicates that the root repetition in this line refers to the use of the word 'environment'.

While in the third speech, Trump deploys the root repetition in several lines as follows, "And by the way, ..., we have the greatest doctors in the world, we have the greatest nurses, the greatest first responders, law enforcement, by the way, incredible, firefighters, everybody. They're just great. We have great people. This is a great country". (Line 7-10, Speech 3, Trump).

These lines confirm that the root word 'great' apparently is employed as repetition in Trump's speech. It is expressed as 'greatest' and 'great'. As an adjective, it is inflected into the degree of comparison, particularly the positive and superlative degree. In the next lines, the same pattern occurs when the repetition of the root "vaccine" is seen below,

"That's much more important to me than the vaccine. But on the vaccines, we have many companies in the the final stages for the vaccines, Johnson & Johnson. Moderna, Pfizer, all great companies, but many of them, and we're going to have a great vaccine very, very shortly" (Line 30-3, Speech 3, Trump).

It is clear in this line that 'vaccine' come in two forms namely singular and plural. Trump states the plural forms for referring to the products. The repetition takes place as Trump emphasizes American effort to build their immunity toward Covid-19. Trump uses such repetition when he declared, "I walked in, I didn't feel good. A short 24 hours later, I was feeling great" (Line 43, speech 3, Trump). Trump highlights his recovery by indicating the aspect of the tense of 'feel'. As a linking verb, the root 'feel' is changed into 'feeling' as the turn from past tense to the past progressive. It is theoretically an indication of root repetition. The such tendency also occurs in the lines "I wanted to get out of the hospital, and that's what I want for everybody". (Line 44-45, Speech 3, Trump). The root is repeated with an addition of a past verb mark at one is being repeated. 'Want' becomes 'wanted' in the repetition without altering the part of speech or totally changing the meaning. The same case is in the line, "I want to get for you what I got, and I'm going to make it free." The root word 'get' undergoes a shift to the past verb when it turns into "got." Yet, it did not necessarily modify the meaning. It even strengthens the message of stressing the intention to provide the same service to the American people. By the root repetition used, Trump clearly draws his people's sympathy by urging the will to serve people with qualified and free vaccines. The point is that the use of repetition has facilitated Trump to express his political rhetoric to the American people (Hughes et al., 2021; Liu & Lei, 2018).

DISCUSSION

The results of the above research reveal several important aspects related to the use of repetition in the rhetorical text of Trump's speech. Speech, as a form of rhetorical text, is created to achieve certain goals or form certain goals in the audience and seems to place repetition as an aspect that cannot be separated. In Trump's rhetorical text, several important propositions can be drawn.

The use of repetition in Donald Trump's three speeches which were chosen from the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic atmosphere as in the results of the study above, reflects the meaning associated with three main frames characterized by the use of anaphora, mesodiplosis, tautology, and epizeuxis, epiphora, epanalepsis, and root repetition. The frame of meaning reflects the "keying" bond, which is the application of phrases in the form of repetition according to the context of the delivery of Speech 1 implies'.

Identifying Current Crisis

President Trump, in his repetitions generally uses words such as 'this,' 'real,' 'vault,' 'testing' which leads to the identification and acknowledgment of the crisis that is currently engulfing America, namely the Covid-19 pandemic. Trump describes the situation facing American society today. The repetition that was included in the lines of his speech led Americans to understand that the difficult situation they were in was mainly related to the outbreak of the coronavirus which was so uncontrollable. By affirming 'this,' Trump seems to show that the Covid-19 problem is real and ongoing. The first health crisis facing America in modern times. Conditions that Americans never expected. The impact is detrimental to all sectors of life in this superpower country. Americans are going through a real test. America is being tested.

However, Trump denies that this crisis results from negligence or the behavior of Americans or their government. For President Trump, this crisis is related to the fault, the "fault", the foreign party, namely China. The president blamed the Chinese government for this health crisis. Repeated affirmation of China's mistakes cannot be separated from the emergence of the coronavirus in China. On the other hand, it seems that Trump also highlights the context of his address on the growing expansion of China's business in America. Thus, Trump is actually implying the current crisis that America is suffering from is related to health and economic issues that stem from China's actions. In other words, the repetition of Trump's speech has framed the picture of the turmoil facing America and suggested that the cause of the crisis in China. Trump does not seem to blame American Society for the birth of this crisis. The lines of Trump's speech emphatically repeated that China was responsible for the difficult times America was facing. The leaking of laboratories in China became the basis of reference for the origin of the global health crisis and America in particular.

Emphasizing American Strength

Trump not only uses repetition of various types to highlight and present America's crisis when his Speech 1s delivered but also raises the spirit or strength of America to face the nation's problems. In the lines of his speech, Trump emphasized 'great doctors', 'great responders', 'great people', 'exceptional environments', 'responding', and 'always', indicating a reference to America's beliefs in its strength in the course of history. America has gone through various difficult times in its development as a nation since the era of the independence revolution until now. Trump repeated words such as "exceptional" and "great People," which cannot be separated from the sense of American Exceptional that has been echoed and lived by American society since the time of the first arrivals to the new world, namely the Puritan

separatists to Ply month and the Non-Separatist Puritans to Massachusetts. Bay Colony. Trump's reputational words in these three speeches reminded the American People of their greatness and potential as a nation. Trump has rhetorically stressed America's ability to deal with crises with the strength it already has. Something very important for America's existence in the midst of crisis. With his speech, President Trump framed resilience and strength as a great country, namely standing firm in any difficult situation, including facing the unprecedented spread of Covid-19. This means that the repetition in the speeches acts as an instrument of Trump's rhetoric in embracing, awakening, and reviving the soul and strength of America (Edwards, 2018). This further means that repetition cannot be ignored since it is a crucial aspect of Trump's speeches in particular and the speeches of an American president in general.

Promising Solutions

The lines in Trump's speech also clearly show the use of repetition for the purpose of calming the American people by affirming his administration's position in resolving the threat of Covid-19. The meanings associated with the use of words or phrases include; 'putting America first,' 'therapeutic,' and 'vaccine,' which illustrate the steps Trump will take as a leader to resolve the crisis that people are currently suffering from. It is seen that Trump applies repetition in this section to present a concrete solution to the difficulties due to Covid-19 exposure. He emphasized that in the process of addressing this issue, the American public was prioritized, as he stated for 'putting America First'. Trump promised real and immediate steps that will be proven by the production of a 'Vaccine' which is not "therapeutic_" but fully heals. Vaccines that will soon be enjoyed soon are reflected in his assertion that treatment for the American people will be as fast as possible, "as soon you can" and complete and fast; 'fully' and 'quickly'. For the elderly, Trump uses repetition to show his concern by stating, "the elder people in "very-very shortly". These repetition affirmations reflect President Trump's efforts to offer the promise of a solution and at the same time increase the support of Americans to overcome the Covid-19 pandemic. Such support is vital for preparing policies and regulations from a leader. Equally important, these expressions have the potential to convince and call upon the American public to take part in efforts to resolve America's current crisis. In other words, the repetition in President Trump's Speech 1s a strategy or rhetorical instrument used in order to foster optimism through the promise of a solution to the crisis and raise the spirit of participating with the steps and policies of the American President.

Seeing the frame of meaning that is reflected in the use of repetition in the lines of President

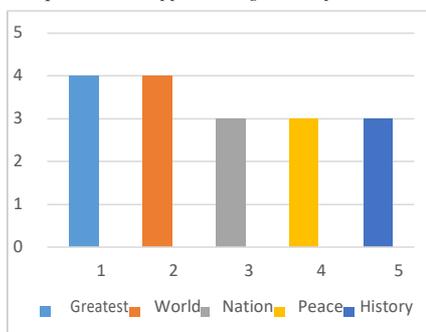
Trump's speech, this seems consistent with the view that basically, the American president's Speech 1s a political sermon (Romagnuolo, 2009) namely the form of a speech that contains political perspectives that followed the formula of Jeremiad's preaching of the Puritans since the beginning of America. The characteristics of the speech that begins with identifying the crisis, exploring the nation's values, and promising solutions through change and a participatory attitude are characteristics inherent in the Puritan Jeremiad structure (Smith & Smith, 1994). Although there are differences in the substance of jeremiad, the structure of thought in President Trump's speech appears similar to that of jeremiad. Both the jeremiad and the president's address apply the same order of structure namely identifying present turmoil, reference to the existing values, and promise of a better future.

The difference is seen in President Trump's speech which raised the issue of the current crisis, namely the Covid-19 pandemic, and saw it as a result of the deeds of foreign people namely China, not American society, while in Jeremiad, the problems faced by the community were always associated with the attitude of people's disobedience or acts that reflected the broken of the covenant of the people and God. Likewise, the reference to the value changes. If Jeremiad prioritizes references to Biblical verses and figures, on the other side, in his speech, President Trump invites Americans to continue to believe in the empirical conviction of America's greatness. Something markedly different from the pattern often encountered in the Puritan Jeremiad. Further, Trump ended his address with a promise of a concrete solution in the form of vaccine production in the near future to stop the pandemic and assured that the government would soon do it with the support of the American people while Puritan Jeremiad tended to emphasize that people's lives could be improved if people repented and returned to the covenant path with God (The covenant with God). Repentance will bring prosperity. This means that the role of the people is very basic in bringing about the nation's improvement. Through his speech with used repetition, Trump promised his role in bringing American society out of the Covid-19 crisis. Unlike Jeremiad, who generally reminds the people of his repentance as a way to free America from a disaster or pandemic. This means that the role of the people is very fundamental and pivotal in bringing about the improvement of the nation's lives. Through his speech with its repetition uses, Trump promised his role in bringing American society out of the Covid-19 crisis. It is unlike a message of jeremiad that generally reminds people of their repentance as a way to free and relieve American people from a disaster or pandemic.

Furthermore, the analysis of Trump's three speeches also implies the meaning to be emphasized

and strengthened by repetition. This can be seen from the words that are framed together with the lines colored by used repetition. Some words found to frequently appear along with the line of repetitions are shown in the following diagram.

Figure 1
Frequent Words Appear along with Repetition



This diagram indicates that repetition in President Trump's speeches bridges some big ideas and living values in the American mind. The diagram shows that these words come are detected to be often in the same line as the repetition. The most frequent words are as pointed out in the diagram namely 'greatest', 'word', 'peace,' and 'history.' In fact, few other words are also found, yet, these words are the most attached in the repetition lines in Trump's speeches. Further, having interpreted the words in combination with lines of the repetition, it comes to the following frames of meaning.

Affirming the Sense of American greatness.

The sense of American greatness constitutes the other way of saying American exceptionalism. It is a "sentiment deeply embedded in American history, rhetoric, and culture" (Williams, 2020, p. 369). Americans view their existence as the only outstanding nation in the world; the focus of all the eyes, a city upon a hill' as introduced by John Winthrop in his speech before stepping down from Arabella. It is this idea that is apparently elaborated and reinforced in Trump's repetition as, "we have the greatest doctors in the world, we have the greatest nurses, the greatest first responders... They're just great" (Line 7-10, Speech 3, Trump). within these lines, it is clear that the presence of the word 'greatest' and 'great' is a part of the efforts to engage American people with the sense of American greatness. Rhetorically, it serves as the words to catch the people's attachment to the president's presentation and notions. It is easier to win people's sympathy when the president meets their values. Trump tries to remind the nation of the shared values that have already shaped its existence.

America has always positioned itself as the largest country in the world. The use of repetition leads Americans, the speech audience, to recall America's greatness in various fields. Thus, in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, Trump interpretively hopes America nation must think and act as a great nation. The pandemic may hit the foundation of many aspects of American life. Yet, they are a great nation. The crisis is supposed to shape American greatness. Through his address, the president seemingly energizes the people to enact their values to overcome the present crisis. Trump applies repetition in the lines of his address to frame the American people to realize their power as a great nation. The greatness is marked by the great dedication of doctors, nurses, and medics. In the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, the medical team has worked hard to treat victims and prevent transmission of the virus to millions of citizens. By linking and combining the 'words of greatness' with repetition, Trump's speeches gain the channel to people's hearts which is rhetorically crucial. Sympathy, empathy, and participation for a president may derive from such rhetoric. Trump's repetition apparently works for that reason and purpose; to encourage the American people to regain and claim their greatness to face the threat and spread of Covid-19.

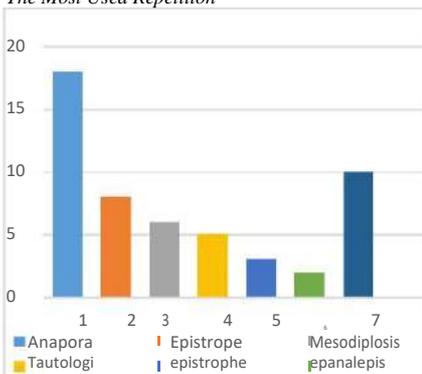
Framing America's role in the world.

From the findings of this study, it can also be seen that repetition is used in the context of emphasizing America's role in the world, including in a health crisis situation with the emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic (Fragidis & Chatzoglou, 2018; Octa, 2019; Sukesih et al., 2020). America is ready to contribute to the world. With the existence of medical personnel who are considered the best in the world, as seen in the lines "The most advanced health care, and the most talented doctors, scientists and researchers anywhere in the world" (Line 88-90, Speech 3, Trump.). By repeating the word 'most' with putting it in the line as 'world', Trump summarizes America's prominent position in the world. It spotlights American status as the biggest nation. That status defines and clarifies the American role in the world. With all of its resources, America is ready to help and support the world in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic (Darmawan et al., 2020; Feyisa, 2020). America expressed its readiness to help other countries in the world. It is in this expression that it is clear that the repetition in the rhetorical text of President Trump's Speech 1s useful to confirm America's role not only for its citizens but also for the world (Quijano & Bulusan, 2020). A typical American foreign country is that it plays a role in the global world. This is marked by the emergence of the word "world" which represents the existence of America and embraces the world

Anaphora is the most employed repetition in Trump's speeches

The results further designate that anaphora constitutes the most used repetition form in these chosen speeches. Trump employs a total of eighteen anaphora in his three speeches as shown in figure 2. Anaphora dominates the lines of address in the form of words, phrases, and clauses.

Figure 2
The Most Used Repetition



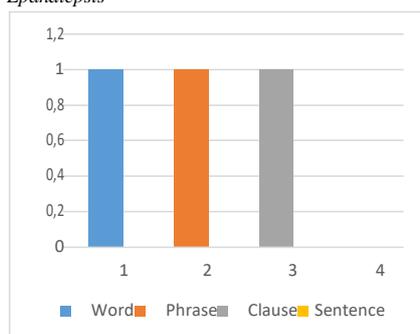
This figure implies that all forms of repetition are found in the speech, yet anaphora occupies the top used one. It implies that rhetorically anaphora is considered to be effective in conveying messages to the American people. The frequent use of that particular repetition confirms its vital contribution to communicating with the public, negotiating values, and motivating and moving people. An effective Speech 1s is justified by the success of such traits. Since the anaphora colors Trump's three speeches, it shows that anaphora serves as a main rhetorical device. It might be viewed as the main tool to win and influence people's favor. In addition, the tendency to deploy anaphora in the lines of Trump's addresses illustrates that it is crucial to repeat essential messages or ideas at the beginning of the addresses. Anaphora emphasizes certain messages at the beginning of lines of an address meaning by the recurring expressions in the first lines of the address (Muassomah et al., 2020). Being the dominant type, this positions anaphora as a powerful device for speech lines. Such a tendency goes with the argument of (Javed & Janjua, n.d.) concerned with the use of repetition including anaphora to "maintain the emotive function" and "the overall message is conveyed" (p. 67). By affirming the anaphoric lines, a speaker of an address is sustaining audience's emotional engagement and ensuring the communication of the intended messages. It is in congruence with the synthesis claiming "the use of 'anaphora' gives association and emphasis to goals and visions for the country" (Quijano & Bulusan,

2020). In so doing, the speaker like President Trump is highlighting the core, emphasis, attention, and clarification of projected messages to the people.

Epanalepsis as the least used repetition type

Researchers found in all three of Donald Trump's speeches during the pandemic that the type of epanalepsis repetition was the least one. This can be seen in the analysis results as summarized in the following diagram:

Figure 3
Epanalepsis



The diagram indicates that the epanalepsis expressions that appear in the form of repetition are not many. It seems that the structure of the use of the word at the beginning of the sentence must be exactly the same at the end of the sentence is difficult to apply. This is inconsistent with the proposition indicated by the findings of research (Munthe & Lestari, 2016) on the repetition in "Wendys' Tagline revealing that epanalepsis is one of the dominant repetitions used, which potentially "shows emotional spontaneity" and "raises "it (p. 170). This suggests that in terms of rhetoric texts or especially in the form of speech, epanalepsis is not regarded to be as effective as in the advertising form. It seems to be the ground for not being frequently included in the lines of Trump's addresses.

Reflecting on this discussion, it is apparent that Trump's rhetorical strategies of employing repetition have constructed and recalled the basic use of language forms and functions for socio-political communication. However, it is noted that more leaders' speeches during the pandemic are required to overcome the limitation of the study in comprehensively formulating and modeling a crisis rhetoric text or communicative text writing for a global context.

CONCLUSION

The application of the framing analysis on Trump's three addresses, particularly in terms of the use of

repetition, has revealed that the expressions in the lines of the addresses show the inclusions of anaphora, epistrophe/epiphora, root repetition, epizeuxis, tautology, and Epanalepsis. These types of repetition serve as rhetorical devices in Trump's addresses. They are applied to spotlight, stress, and embrace people with proposed messages and ideals of the presidents. In the context of the Covid-19 Pandemic, the repetition appears to be employed to recall public conviction and support for the government in general and the president as the national leader. This is implied in the presence of the jeremiad structure in the lines the addresses the assertion of the American sense of greatness and the emphasis on the role to the world. The identification of these jeremiad aspects also provides challenges for future studies on whether such patterns appear consistently in presidential speeches or solely emerge in the time of crisis and whether or not repetition works for writing of global rhetoric texts.

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Interpreting repetition expressions in the writing of Trump's addresses during the Covid-19 pandemic

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ABSTRACT
The emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic has driven a world crisis that requires world leaders to respond by voicing their policies and solutions. The political addresses serve to be the path for these purposes. This creates the need for effective rhetorical strategies or forms used by leaders, particularly presidents, to address the current issues which are not commonly believed. This study shares the result of the inquiry on the use of repetition in President Donald Trump's speeches during the Covid-19 Pandemic in America. The study attempts to interpret the type of repetition found in the speeches and their general meaning implications. As a textual study, this research gained data from three speeches of Trump specifically addressing the issue of the Covid-19 pandemic, delivered during his attempt to handle the emergence and spread of the Coronavirus in the U.S. since in American literature, an address is also viewed as a literary work, this study deployed Goffman's frame analysis which is also regarded as double hermeneutic for the analysis process. The findings, then, designate that Trump, in his addresses, applied seven types of repetition: from anaphora to restatement. Further, the study found that

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