

## CHAPTER FOUR

### CONCLUSION

In this chapter I would like to present a conclusion based on my findings in the previous chapter after analysing the use of schematic figures in Martin Luther King Jr.'s speech *I've Been to the Mountaintop*. The analysis focuses on the use of repetition as a type of schematic figures.

From the analysis, I find that repetition is the most frequent figure in the speech. Besides, the words selected that are said more than once represent an important point. In my opinion, King uses repetition to show to the audience that an important point is being emphasized. The important point is emphasized to make it clearer, more memorable and interesting. Therefore, repetition as a schematic figure can be considered King's style, which is an effective strategy to catch the audience's attention.

Moreover, it is found out that the types of repetition King uses are exact and approximate repetition. In this speech, the exact repetition is more dominantly used. Through these types, I notice that the exact repetition emphasizes identical words or phrases which convey ideas of equal importance.

On the other hand, the approximate repetition, such as scesis onomaton, tends to repeat and link the same idea in the forms of different words or synonyms. Another thing worth noticing is that most of the approximate repetition in the data increase the weightiness of tone and mood of the important point so that they sound more crucial and serious. In this case, I think the words used in the approximate repetition mutually support each other.

The most dominant schematic figures used is lexical schemes or word repetition. A word is a single unit of language that is directly heard and received by the audience rather than structure. I think in receiving structure, the audience should go through a process of what the word means first. Besides, in my perspective, repeating words gives obvious repetition and it is more effective than repeating structure. In some cases, however, parallelism can create a balanced order of the structure and repeat the important idea at the same time. Such parallelism is not only in the structures but also in the words. Even though the structures and the words repeated are the same, I assume that the repeated word spontaneously and unconsciously comes up first in the audience's mind rather than the repeated structure. Hence, I can see that King tends to use more lexical schemes than grammatical schemes in order to make the important point catchier and more memorable.

In this analysis, it is shown that King uses variation of figures which are also categorized into single-featured schematic figures and double-featured schematic figures. He uses the simple figures and complicated ones. A single-featured schematic figure only requires one figure while a double-featured schematic figures requires a combination of two figures. From my analysis of the use of these varied figures, it is obvious that King wants to create a variation in his speech so that the content will not be monotonous and boring. There are 42 data of single-featured schematic figures and only 6 data of double-featured

schematic figures. Hence, it is clear that the single-featured schematic figures are most frequently used. This is so because I think a single-featured schematic figures is simpler and easier to understand and deal with than a double-featured one.

Furthermore, out of the 42 data of single-featured schematic figures, there are 2 data of parallelism, 19 data of anaphora, 6 of anadiplosis, 4 of epistrophe, 3 of scesis onomaton, 2 of conduplicatio, 2 of polyptoton, 1 of epizeuxis, 1 of symploce, 1 of epanalepsis, and 1 of antistasis. In addition, out of the 6 data of double-featured figures, there are 4 data of parallelism-anaphora, 1 of anadiplosis-anaphora, and 1 of anaphora-antistasis. Through this distribution of data, we can see that the most dominant repetition is anaphora, both in the single-featured schematic figures and in the double-featured schematic figures, whereas the most infrequently used are polyptoton, epizeuxis, symploce, epanalepsis and antistasis.

Anaphora repeats an important point at the beginning of a clause or sentence as a start. Besides, it is the most familiar and popular term among them. The audience are directly given what is important as the opening. What has been emphasized at the beginning is said again in the following lines at the beginning to remind the audience, especially when they are given long information after the repeated word is emphasized. I can imagine in certain situations King emphasizes an important idea with a certain intonation, and this enables the audience to predict what is coming next. In my opinion, any kind of repetition King uses has the same and basic purpose, which is to make an important point clearer, catchier and more memorable so that his purpose of using it can be achieved and fulfilled.

Out of the 6 data of parallelism, 5 of them are in the form of conditional clauses. These 5 data occur in the single-featured schematic figures and the double-featured schematic figures. Moreover, the 4 data of conditional clauses are combined with anaphora. Through this finding, I consider King is very skilful in using any kinds of repetitions and in merging them into a combination of words and structure repetition all at once. I can also see that he is thoughtful and competent in engaging the audience's attention. He is able to choose words that are going to be used and arranged into a certain position and structure repeatedly. This combination can heighten the emphasis of the message that is going to be conveyed. Therefore, it can be a more effective strategy to appeal to the audience's emotion.

Through the analysis, it is obvious that King has three purposes of using schematic figures, namely emphasizing an important point, giving motivation or encouragement, and persuading the audience. All the data certainly have the function of emphasizing the important point. In addition, some data have the function of giving motivation or encouragement and persuading the audience. Hence, giving motivation or encouragement and persuading the audience can be said to be an additional purpose while emphasizing the important point is the major and basic purpose.

Several data only provide a single purpose, which is the basic and major purpose, namely emphasizing an important point. However, the other data have several purposes at once. From my point of view, the purpose of emphasizing important points is more crucial than the other purposes. Emphasizing important points is the first requirement needed in order that the audience can interpret what King intends to convey. When the audience can understand what King wants to say, it means he successfully shares the same important point with the audience. Afterwards, the other purposes can be

achieved and accepted, especially in the combination of several purposes. Therefore, this creates an interdependent relation among the purposes as they complete each other.

One of the issues of King's purposes that is worth noticing is the nonviolent struggle. I regard this issue as King's fundamental principle. Through the overall analysis, I can point out that King's way of trying to emphasize his commitment to fight without violence is the best and right way to do. He obviously wants to reflect a peaceful protest not only in the external physical form but also in the internal spiritual form. I think this leads to the reason for him to use a theological approach of the Christian belief which he completely relies on to motivate the audience. It is also supported by King's background as a pastor. Besides, I think the majority of the audience at that time are Christian so that the strategy is indeed very effective.

Last but not least, those who are interested in doing further researches on Stylistics and who want to take this topic to analyse, can still analyse the same speech as there are many other figures that have not been analysed yet. In my analysis, I only analyse the use of schematic figures and its purposes, while actually there are Tropic figures that can be analysed further. After doing the stylistics analysis, I realize that Stylistics is an interdisciplinary study which needs other supporting theories in order to make the analysis of schematic figures become clearer, more comprehensive, specific and complete.

(Word Count: 1,369)