

LANGUAGE STYLE AND ILLOCUTIONARY SPEECH ACTS ANALYSIS OF BIDEN'S SPEECH AT THE EID AL-FITR CELEBRATION IN 2022

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Abstract

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The discussion of Islamic topics in the Western world, especially within political contexts, holds significant public interest. This paper aims to investigate President Biden's speech during the Eid Al-Fitr celebration at the White House's east room in Washington, DC, on May 2, 2022. His speech is examined through Keraf's language styles theory and Searle's illocutionary speech act perspective. A qualitative approach was applied in this study. The analysis found five distinct language styles utilized by Biden: climax, anticlimax, parallelism, antithesis, and various forms of repetition (epizeuxis, anaphora, epistrophe, mesodiplosis, and anadiplosis). Biden's strategic use of these styles aims to emphasize crucial messages and to embrace the Muslim American community. Additionally, by applying Searle's theory, Biden's speech predominantly encompasses assertive and expressive illocutionary acts, emphasizing Eid Al-Fitr as a sign of the end of Ramadan and expressing his gratitude for the contributions of Muslim Americans to the nation. As a result, this research sheds light on the language styles employed by political leaders and their underlying intentions in delivering speeches.

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Introduction

Political speech is one of the intriguing objects to be studied by language researchers since politicians have their intentions, goals, and expressions when delivering their speeches. Thus, it is significant for the listeners to understand the intention of the politicians who convey the speech. According to Petriandy and Marlina (2018), this kind of phenomenon is scientifically studied in the linguistics field through a pragmatic perspective that focuses on the speaker's meaning. The objects of this pragmatic analysis can include any kind of conversation in either written or spoken texts such as the news media and oral speeches (Abushihab, 2015).

In this study, a speech by Joe Biden is exclusively analyzed since he is the president of the United States of America and one of the most influential figures in the contemporary world. Unlike previous studies that have investigated Biden's victory speech as the object of their studies (Baby & Afzal, 2020; Ahmed, 2021; Astiandani et al., 2022), this paper attempts to analyze Biden's speech when hosting the Eid Al-Fitr celebration, of Islam's holiest holiday, in the White House in 2022. Arguably, as a non-Muslim president Biden conveyed his speech to Muslim Americans about Ramadan and Muslim Americans' contribution to the state.

Numerous previous studies have delved into the analysis of political speeches using speech act theory within the pragmatic study framework. These investigations have aimed to uncover the underlying intentions of politicians in their speeches, such as John Abuya's study (2012) exploring President Goodluck Ebele Jonathan's Inaugural Speech, Daar & Jemadi's study (2023) analyzing President Jokowi Political Communication, and Astiandani's study (2022) of Biden's victory speech. Most of these studies have employed the theory of speech acts, originally developed by J. L. Austin (1975) and further expounded by Searle (1969), to dissect the communicative intentions and hidden meanings embedded within political rhetoric.

However, several other theories could also be applied in investigating political languages, such as stylistics, discourse analysis, political rhetoric, and critical discourse analysis (Taiwo, 2009). In this study, the researcher intends to further analyze Biden's Speech at the 2022 Eid Al-Fitr Celebration by applying the illocutionary speech act theory by Searle (1969) in combination with language style theory by Keraf (2006). Prior research has demonstrated the application of diverse language style theories in analyzing political speeches (Astiandani et al., 2022; Susatyo & Wardhono, 2019), highlighting the significance of deciphering the meanings embedded in a speaker's expression through language styles (Susatyo & Wardhono, 2019).

In contrast to previous studies, this study examines the distinct speech delivered by Joe Biden during the 2022 Eid Al-Fitr celebration at The White House. The study mainly seeks to objectively examine the language styles employed by Biden and how such language styles could influence the Muslim American audiences. Additionally, in an attempt to reveal the Biden's intention during delivering his speech, the study examines the illocutionary speech act framework based on Searle (1969). Therefore, the integration of language style and illocutionary speech act theories is intended to yield a deeper and more comprehensive analysis of Biden's speech.

Theoretical Background

In understanding Biden's reception speech, this study employs a couple of pragmatic theories, including speech act and language style which will be elaborated further in the following sections.

Illocutionary Speech Act

Speech act theory is a branch of pragmatic study initially promoted by J. L. Austin (1975), who is regarded as a pioneer in developing this approach (Tsoumou, 2020). Conceptually, speech act theory intends to analyze any expression, either textual or verbal, act representation, and some

actions that need to be performed by the receiver. More importantly, this theory attempts to comprehend how an utterance can be applied to achieve actions (Hanna & Richards, 2019). According to Austin (1975), the classification of speech acts consists of three distinct types: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary.

The locutionary act is the basic action performed by the speaker through an utterance. On the other hand, the illocutionary act refers to an act of delivering the speaker's intention, such as ordering, informing, and warning. Lastly, the perlocutionary act is defined as the effect or impact of an utterance on the listener, including the response, interpretation, or influence it may have.

In this speech act theory, Searle (1969) classified the illocutionary speech act into five classifications: commissive, declarative, directive, expressive, and assertive.

- Commissive means that the speaker commits to perform future actions, such as promising, swearing, offering, Etc.
- Declarative is the type of speech act that brings something about in the world such as pronouncing, resigning, declaring war, Etc.
- Directive denotes that the speaker wants audiences to take particular action, such as requesting, pleading, commanding, questioning, advising, Etc.
- Expressive indicates that the speaker expresses his or her psychological state or attitudes which could affect the hearer, such as congratulating, excusing, thanking, etc.
- Assertive is the type of speech act that denotes the state of the speaker, such as stating, claiming, reporting, announcing, Etc.

Keraf's Language Style

The language style theory can be used to analyze the characteristics of the language conveyed by the speaker. Many experts have different classifications about the classification of language style (Sapriyani et al., 2013). For instance, Martin Joos categorizes language style into five frameworks: frozen style, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate style (Joos, 1967). Tarigan (2013) argued that there are four types of language styles: contradictions, comparisons, links, and repetitions. However, in this study, the researcher would like to propose a language style based on Keraf's theory (Keraf, 2006), in which he categorizes four language styles, namely language style based on diction, language style based on tone, language style based on the sentence structure, and language style based on either direct or indirect meaning

However, in the matter of analyzing the Biden's language style, the researcher particularly examines the language style analysis based on sentence structure which is classified into five styles: climax, anticlimax, parallelism, antithesis, and repetition (epizeuxis, tautotes, anaphora, epistrophe, symploce, mesodiplosis, epanalepsis, and anadiplosis).

a) Climax refers to a language style that contains a sequence of thoughts that increase the significance rather than the previous idea (Keraf, 2006). For example, "A writer has a lot of time to choose, contemplate and even create new ways of conveying his meaning." In that sentence, there is an increasing idea that first, the writer has time to choose, then to contemplate, and lastly, to create. Thus it is classified as a climax language style.

b) Anticlimax is the opposite of the climax style, consisting of ideas sorted from the most important successively to the least important ideas of the mind (Keraf, 2006). For instance, "Public facilities will be constructed in the national capital, provincial capitals, districts, and villages." In this example, the word 'the national capital' to 'villages' shows the decreasing ideas from the bigger place to the smaller one, respectively.

c) Parallelism refers to using words or phrases with the same function and grammatical structure (Keraf, 2006). For instance, 'I have a yellow shirt while you have a white shirt'. In this case, two clauses have a similar grammatical structure: 'I have yellow shirt' and 'you have a white shirt'.

d) Antithesis refers to language style that shows contrasting ideas by employing opposite words to create a contrast (Keraf, 2006). For example, 'To start is easy, but to finish is difficult'. The words 'easy' and 'difficult' in this sentence show opposite meanings. As a result, there is an idea of contrasting meanings between starting and finishing something.

e) Repetition means the sound repeated by the speaker when delivering important sentences, phrases, words, and syllables to emphasize the utterances (Keraf, 2006). There are eight various repetitions regarding Keraf's classification:

- i. Epizeuxis is the direct repetition where the speaker says the same important words several times. For instance, 'It is cold today! It is cold today!' It shows that similar utterances are repeated twice without any reductions or addition.
- ii. Tautotes means that the words are repeated in construction. For instance, 'I hit you, and you hit me. You and I are not friends anymore.' In this example, the repetition of the word I, you, and hit, indicates the development of understanding of the meaning of the utterances.
- iii. Anaphora is the repetition of the first word in successive lines or sentences. For instance, "A new language I learn is English. A new language I like is Spanish." The first word, "a new language," is repeated at the beginning of each sentence to emphasize the discussed topic.
- iv. Epistrophe denotes the repetition of the last word at the end of successive lines or sentences. For instance, 'I like books, I read books, and I collect books.' The word 'books' is repeated three times as an object by the end of a sentence to emphasize it.
- v. Symploce means repeating words or phrases at the beginning and end of a sentence in a row. For instance, 'I admire your words from now on'; 'I admire your writing from now on'. This example shows that the repetition occurs both at the beginning of a sentence ('I admire...') and at the end of the sentence ('from now on').
- vi. Mesodiplosis means the repetition of words amid successive lines or phrases. For instance, "Mark does not eat chocolate. He does not like sweets." The repetition could be seen in the word 'does not' in the middle of the sentences, which is repeated twice.
- vii. Epanalepsis is repeating the first word of the sentence or clause by the end word of the sentence or clause. For example, 'the girl has passed away, poor the girl', the word 'the girl' at the beginning of the sentence is repeated by the end of the word in the second clause.

- viii. Anadiplosis is repeating the last word or phrase of the previous clause by the beginning of the following phrase or clause. For example, 'He closes the door. The door is only a way to get in'. This example denotes that the phrase 'the door' in the first sentence is repeated by the beginning of the second sentence.

Methods

The source of the data in this study is based on Biden's video speech recording when hosting the Eid Al-Fitr celebration in the east room of the White House on May 2, 2022, in Washington, DC, with approximately 13 minutes in length. The data collection process involved transcribing the spoken words of Biden's speech to obtain a written report that could be thoroughly examined (Dörnyei and Griffiee, 2010). The transcription was done by carefully watching and listening to Biden's speech video available on the NBC News YouTube channel (News, 2022). Additionally, the researcher also read the transcription of Biden's speech published by The White House website on the internet (House, 2022).

Thus, the appropriate method to analyze Biden's speech in the form of data transcription is a qualitative descriptive approach. According to Harahap (2020), the qualitative descriptive approach focuses on investigating the acquired data in the form of words rather than numbers. Furthermore, as mentioned in the citation by Astiandani, Setiawan, and Mustofa (2022), qualitative data analysis regarding Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña (2014) can encompass various forms such as handwritten notes, audio or video recordings, and documents.

After the transcriptions of Biden's speech are completed, the data is processed through several steps. Firstly, the researcher selects the relevant transcription data based on language style and illocutionary speech act theory. Secondly, the selected data from Biden's speech are examined employing language style theory according to Keraf's and Searle's (1969) classification of illocutionary speech acts. Lastly, the researcher comprehends and interprets the language style and illocutionary speech acts embedded within President Biden's speech during the reception of Eid Al-Fitr.

Results and Discussions

The researcher introduces the findings and discussion chapter of the study through two distinct categories. Firstly, the researcher displays the data finding of the various kinds of language styles employed by Joe Biden based on Keraf's (2006) theory. This analysis is further interpreted to reveal Biden's underlying intentions during speech delivery, drawing from Searle's (1969) framework of illocutionary speech acts. While in the subsequent section, the researcher synthesizes and summarizes the discussion concerning Biden's intentions in delivering his speech based on the finding of illocutionary speech acts. This approach aims to enhance the comprehension and depth of the discourse, offering a comprehensive understanding of Biden's communication strategies and objectives.

Language Style

Table 1*Language Style Analysis*

Type of Language Style	Number	%
Climax	12	14%
Anticlimax	3	4%
Parallelism	37	44%
Antithesis	9	11%
Repetition	24	28%
Total	85	100%

Table 1. illustrates the various kinds of language styles found in Biden's speech based on Keraf's (2006) theory. These encompass climax, anticlimax, parallelism, antithesis, and repetition. Among 47 of various language styles identified in Biden's speech, the most frequent style used by Biden was parallelism style with the total number of 37 instances or 44 %. This finding is consistent with the previous study by Astiandani et al., (2022), which similarly identified parallelism as the predominant language style in Biden's victory speech. This result indicates that Biden frequently applied the equal grammatical pattern of phrases or sentences to highlight the similar function of the utterance during his speech.

Another notable category of language style is repetition, observed 24 times, comprising 28% of the instances. Meanwhile, the occurrences of climax and antithesis language styles are comparable, standing at 12 instances (14%) and 9 instances (11%), respectively. Anticlimax emerges as the least used language style, with only 3 instances (4%) of the total instances.

1. Climax Language Style

During his speech, Biden utilized several climax language styles to explain more elaborately to the audience. The data analysis in this study identified 12 extracts categorized as the climax language style. According to Keraf (2006), the climax language style involves the progression of ideas, with each subsequent idea being more significant than the previous one.

One extract that exemplifies the climax language style is when Biden stated;

"You know whether breaking your fast with friend, or family, or joining neighbors in acts of volunteering, or gathering for nightly communal prayers, special to the month of Ramadan."

In this extract, Biden initially presents the less important idea of breaking fast together with friends or family, joining volunteering acts, and gathering for nightly communal prayers. However, he then adds a more significant idea at the end, emphasizing that Ramadan is a time for Muslims to reflect on themselves, their faith, and the entire Muslim community. With the final idea being more significant, this extension of ideas classifies this extract as a climax language style.

By utilizing the climax language style in his speech, Biden effectively emphasizes the importance of Ramadan and encourages the audience to consider the broader impact of their actions on the Muslim community. This language style enhances the rhetorical effect of his speech and contributes to the overall persuasive nature of his message. Furthermore, Biden's intention

behind conveying this utterance aligns with the assertive illocutionary speech acts. He aims to assert Muslim life during Ramadan, such as the communal breaking of fasts with friends, family, and neighbors and the collective nightly prayers.

2. Anticlimax Language Style

The study's findings also reveal Biden's utilization of the anticlimax language style on three occasions during his speech. The anticlimax language style, as explained by Keraf (2006), is characterized by a gradual decrease in the extent or importance of ideas expressed by the speaker. It contrasts the climax language style, where ideas are progressively intensified.

An example of Biden's anticlimax language style is observed in the following statement:

And, look, welcome to the members of the diplomatic corps and to the elected representatives and community leaders all across the country, the thinkers, and activists.

Here, these underlying phrases represents a diminishing progression in the significance of the welcomed audiences. Initially, he acknowledges the members of the diplomatic corps, a group of considerable impact and position. However, the subsequent phrase of "elected representatives and community leaders all across the country" is more general, followed by the broader category of "thinkers" and "activists."

Furthermore, this particular utterance falls under the category of expressive speech acts, where Biden extends a welcoming gesture to all the esteemed attendees for joining the celebration of Eid Al-Fitr at the White House. The use of the anticlimax language style in this context creates a deliberate shift in the significance of the mentioned groups, contributing to the overall expression of inclusivity and respect in Biden's address.

3. Antithesis Language Style

Biden also employed the antithesis language style in his speech, as exemplified in the following statement:

"Our differences should not be obstacles that divide us but opportunities to learn from one another."

In this particular extract, Biden presents a contradictory message using the conjunction 'but', highlighting the contrasting meaning. He initially highlights that diversity in America should not be viewed as barriers but as opportunities for mutual learning among the American people. In this assertive utterance, Biden highlights the importance of embracing differences and fostering a society where all individuals can contribute and thrive regardless of their backgrounds. This assertive speech act serves to reinforce the principles of equality, acceptance, and inclusivity. It conveys a powerful message of respect and appreciation for the Muslim American community while advocating for unity through understanding and learning from each other's diverse perspectives.

4. Parallelism Language Style

The most frequently employed style in Biden's speech was parallelism, accounting for 44% of the instances, where he frequently utilized words or phrases with similar grammatical structures and functions. An instance of parallelism language style in Biden's speech is evident in the phrase;

"I've said it from the beginning that my administration. *And I meant it and I proved it* is going to look like America."

The clauses "I meant it" and "I proved it" share a consistent past tense form, utilizing the verbs "to mean" and "to prove," and exhibit a uniform structure beginning with the subject, followed by the verb and object.

Additionally, Biden's intention behind delivering this particular utterance was to assert his administration's success in fostering equality among all American citizens, regardless of their religious beliefs. Categorized as assertive speech acts, this rhetorical device of parallelism enhances the persuasive impact, enabling Biden to effectively influence the audience to align with his purpose.

Another instance of the parallelism language style occurs in the following extract:

I am so proud to serve this community as your President, and *I'm humbled* by all the amazing accomplishments reflected in this room in front of me.

Both phrases, "I am so proud" and "I'm humbled," follow a parallel grammatical structure. This use of parallelism emphasizes Biden's role as the subject and highlights his emotional stance. This utterance falls under the category of expressive illocutionary speech acts, where Biden expresses his subjective sense of pride and humility in serving as the President for Muslim Americans in the United States.

5. Repetition Language Style

Table 2
Repetition Language Style Analysis

Type of Repetition	Number	%
Epizeuxis	14	58%
Anadiplosis	5	21%
Epistrophe	3	13%
Anaphora	1	4%
Mesodiplosis	1	4%
Total	24	100%

Following Keraf's (2006) theory, eight distinct classifications of repetition language styles based on sentence structure were found. The analysis of President Biden's speech during the Eid Al-Fitr celebration unveiled the presence of five types of repetition language styles: epizeuxis, anadiplosis, epistrophe, mesodiplosis, and anaphora repetition. However, the speech did not feature the remaining three types: tautotes, symploce, and epanalepsis. From the data depicted in

Table 2, the repetition style of epizeuxis emerged as the most frequently used, occurring 14 times, constituting 58% of the instances. Anadiplosis followed with 5 instances (21%), and epistrophe with 3 instances (13%). Anaphora and mesodiplosis were the least employed styles observed only once, accounting for 4% of the occurrences each.

President Biden strategically employed repetition in his speech to emphasize a profound sense of gratitude for the contributions and efforts of Muslim Americans in the nation. Additionally, he frequently expresses his greetings and joy in welcoming the celebration of Eid Al-Fitr within the United States of America. This deliberate use of repetition served to underscore key sentiments and emphasize the significance of the occasion within the broader context of national unity and appreciation.

5.1. Epizeuxis Repetition

According to Keraf's (2006) theory, epizeuxis involves repeating the same words several times in the same line to emphasize their values. In Biden's speech, epizeuxis repetition was the most frequently applied among other repetition styles, occurring 14 times. An example of this repetition style can be observed in the utterance:

"Well, *welcome to the White House* guys. *Welcome to the White House*"

Here, the phrase "Welcome to the White House" is repeated "Welcome to the White House" is repeated twice in immediate succession within the same line. It intensifies Biden's greeting to Muslim Americans invited to the annual celebration of Eid Al-Fitr at the White House. This repetition falls under the category of expressive illocutionary speech acts, wherein Biden conveys warm greetings to the attendees, utilizing phrases like "Welcome" and "Eid Mubarak!" His expressions shows a sense of joy and sincerity, reflecting his genuine appreciation for partaking in the Eid Al-Fitr celebration and sharing its values with the Muslim community.

Another instance highlighting epizeuxis repetition is as the following:

"*No one, no one* should just discriminate against or oppressed or be oppressed for their religious belief. *Nobody. Nobody*".

In this utterance, the repetition of "No one" and "Nobody" emphasizes Biden's emphasis on treating everyone equally and respectfully, irrespective of their faith. This repetition is aligned with commissive speech acts, where Biden makes explicit pledges to combat discrimination and oppression based on religious beliefs. By affirming these commitments, Biden aims to reassure Muslim Americans of his administration's dedication to fostering a society free from discrimination and violence.

5.2. Anadiplosis Repetition

Biden also employed the anadiplosis repetition language style, which can be observed in the following utterance:

"Communities are *essential. Essential* to the celebration of Ramadan and Eid."

According to Keraf's (2006) theory, anadiplosis involves repeating the last word of a sentence at the beginning of the next sentence. Here, "essential" concludes the first sentence, "Communities are essential," and is echoed at the start of the next sentence, "Essential to the celebration of Ramadan and Eid." This repetition emphasizes the significance of Muslim communities in the United States for celebrating Ramadan and Eid Al-Fitr together. Biden's use of this rhetorical device underscores the unity and significance of these communal celebrations, particularly for the Muslim community in The United States of America.

Moreover, this utterance is classified as assertive illocutionary speech Acts demonstrating Biden's intention to assert and convince the audience regarding the profound significance of celebrating the holy month with Muslim communities. Throughout his speech, Biden highlighted the unity within the Muslim community, emphasizing their shared experiences such as breaking fast together and participating in prayers together at mosques. This repetition serves to reinforce Biden's message about the unifying and enriching aspects of these communal practices, emphasizing their value and significance within the Muslim American community.

5.3. Epistrophe Repetition

The third repetition employed was the epistrophe language style. An example of this repetition is evident in the following excerpt:

“And it’s great to have you here in the White House, all working to make our nation and our world stronger and *more inclusive*. Welcome. It’s good to see you. I emphasize “*inclusive*.”

In this instance, the word "inclusive" at the end of the sentence is repeated at the end of the subsequent sentence, "I emphasize 'inclusive.'" This deliberate repetition is employed to underscore the value of inclusivity within the gathering at the White House, where Muslim Americans, as a minority, are invited to celebrate Eid Al-Fitr alongside the President.

Furthermore, from this utterance, Biden's intention is to express gratitude for the progress of inclusivity made by Muslim Americans within the United States. By emphasizing inclusivity twice, Biden aims to emphasize the significance of this value within the context of the Eid Al-Fitr celebration at the White House, highlighting the progress and contributions of Muslim Americans toward fostering a more inclusive society. This repetition serves to reinforce the importance of inclusivity and appreciation for the efforts made toward this goal.

5.4. Mesodiplosis Repetition

Another repetition employed by Biden was the mesodiplosis repetition, which can be seen from the utterance below:

“And I’m incredibly proud to have nominated *the first Muslim* American ever confirmed to the federal bench. (Applause.) And I’ve appointed *the first Muslim* to serve as Ambassador-at-Large for International Religious Freedom.”

In this utterance, the phrases “the first Muslim” in the middle of the first sentence were repeated in the middle of the subsequent sentence. Through this deliberate repetition, Biden highlights the notable achievements of his administration. This repetition serves to reinforce the significance of these appointments within the broader context of diversity, inclusion, and representation within governmental roles, particularly for the Muslim-American community. Categorized as assertive illocutionary speech acts, Biden strategically emphasizes his government's groundbreaking actions in appointing Muslims to significant governmental positions, such as the federal bench and Ambassador-at-Large for International Religious Freedom.

5.5. Anaphora Repetition

The last repetition style employed in Biden's speech is the anaphora style. Keraf (2006) defines anaphora as repeating the first words at the beginning of the following sentence. The anaphora repetition style can be observed in the following utterance:

"May God bless America. And may God protect our troops."

In this instance, Biden concludes his speech by repeating the initial phrase "May God" from the first sentence at the beginning of the subsequent sentence, "And may God protect our troops." The repetition of "May God" emphasizes Biden's heartfelt prayer for America's blessings and his sincere intention to invoke God's protection for the nation's troops. This utterance falls under the category of expressive speech acts, reflecting Biden's genuine expression of prayer and his sincere desires for the well-being of America and its military forces.

Illocutionary Speech Act

Table 3

Illocutionary Speech Acts Analysis

Type of Illocutionary Speech Acts	Number	%
Assertive	29	62%
Expressive	15	32%
Commissive	2	4%
Declarative	0	0%
Directive	1	2%
Total	47	100%

Based on the analysis depicted in Table 3, President Biden prominently employed the assertive illocutionary speech act in his speech. Out of the 47 utterances identified as illocutionary speech acts, 29 were assertive, accounting for 62% of the total instances. Expressive utterances followed with 15 instances, constituting 32%, while commissive and directive utterances were noted in 4% (2 instances) and 2% (1 instance), respectively.

This analysis result stands in contrast to previous studies that often found the commissive illocutionary speech act to be more prevalent in political speeches. For example, Astiandani et al.'s (2022) examination of Biden's Inaugural Speech and John Abuya's study (2012) analyzing President Goodluck Ebele Jonathan's Inaugural Speech both highlighted commissive speech acts as the most frequent type used by the political leader, emphasizing promises to persuade society to vote.

However, in the context of this study, Biden's speech took place during the celebration of Eid Al-Fitr, marking a distinct event. Consequently, President Joe Biden focused more on asserting the message of Eid Al-Fitr and acknowledging the contributions of Muslim Americans. His recurrent expressions of gratitude underscored the progress made by Muslim Americans within the state. Essentially, his speech prioritized embracing and recognizing the significance of Muslim American citizens rather than making promises to influence their voting decisions. Thus, the specific situation and event during a speech can significantly influence the speaker's focal points and objectives.

Conclusions

Biden's speech during the Eid Al-Fitr celebration exhibited a diverse employment of language styles, including climax, anticlimax, parallelism, antithesis, and various forms of repetition. Notably, parallelism language style, with its consistent grammatical structure, served as the most frequent style used to create the clarity of Biden's intended messages. Additionally, repetition, particularly epizeuxis, frequently emerged as Biden's utilized language style, emphasizing his messages with considerable impact. However, other language styles based on sentence structure, as proposed by Keraf (2006), were rarely observed in Biden's speech. It is important to note that while these styles were less prevalent in Biden's speech, they may be more commonly used by other individuals in different contexts.

Regarding illocutionary speech acts, Biden's intentions encompassed assertive, commissive, expressive, and directive acts, except for the declarative speech act. Among these, the assertive speech act was the most recurrent, signifying Biden's intent to assert his appreciation towards Muslim Americans. Another frequent speech act was expressive where Biden tend to express his gratitude towards Muslim Americans during the Eid Al-Fitr celebration. Interestingly, despite the typical categorization of political speeches as commissive acts aiming at persuasion for voting or agenda promotion, Biden's speech diverged from this pattern, focusing primarily on acknowledging and appreciating contributions rather than advocating for political motives.

As a result, by centering on the appreciation of Muslim Americans and emphasizing various language styles to convey essential messages, Biden's speech aimed to positively impact Muslim American citizens. This approach sought to ensure inclusivity and dispel misconceptions about Islam among those with limited knowledge about the religion. The present study suggests for future research to explore speeches by different individuals using similar theoretical approaches or alternative frameworks aligned with specific analytical objectives. Such

investigations could provide deeper insights into the communication strategies employed in diverse contexts and by various speakers.

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