Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. incorporates personal experience throughout his speech, improving his credibility. He is the "beacon light of hope" to the plethora of negroes that anticipate a nation of equal opportunity rather than a land filled of "chains of discrimination". He indoctrinates personnel of all reaves that America will rise when it becomes a nation of racial justice. "...we must not be guilty of wrongful deeds...we must forever conduct our struggle on the high plane of dignity and discipline. We must not allow our creative protest to degenerate into physical violence. Again and again, we must rise to the majestic heights of meeting physical force with soul and force." Dr. King demonstrates sympathy toward his people, by utilizing "we" and "us" to make certain, that his crowd knows he is consolidating himself into the dream as well.

Dr. King eloquently provides similes within his speech. King, vividly illustrates his goal for America as he exclaims how his restlessness will not die down until "justice rolls down like waters, and righteous like a mighty stream." This simile provides insight on King's vision to revolutionize America and broaden the perspectives of narrow-minded individuals. That statement was able to brush his point across his audience that he will fight with abundant amounts of aggression and voracity until America is given the respect it deserves, as well as how opportunities should be solely provided on his brothers and sisters of this country.

Martin Luther King Jr. elaborates a breathtaking speech, a symbolic way of not denying that fellow negroes go through in everyday life. “It came as a joyous daybreak to end the long night of their captivity”, a sense of humor and a sarcastically improvement. King uses verbal irony to give a satire sense to the situation that is happening between the whites and the negroes. He uses certain words to capture the crowd's attention and sarcastically convey the impression of the people with color having a bright side. Mocking the whites that say that blacks were made for housemaids, for hard workers, for slavers implying that "instead of honoring this scared obligation” a change should be mad amongst all.

Imbedded into Dr. Martin Luther King’s speech are political and biblical allusions as a purpose to connect to his fellow audience at an emotional and mental level. Aside from being presented at the Lincoln Memorial, King honorably refers to former president Abraham Lincoln with the phrase, “Five score years ago, a great American, in whose symbolic shadow we stand today, signed the Emancipation Proclamation.” By doing so, he attains an authoritative appeal as Lincoln had also been a defense for racial equality. As the speech continues, Dr. King directs all humans as “God’s children,” implying individuals should not be secluded by color, ethnicity, or beliefs since all derived from the same origin and share the privilege to live. In reference to both a historical figure and a religious figure, this attribute encourages those who are oppressed to fight for their equality between both kinds.

Dr. King masterfully implements repetition in order to convey an anticipation and premonition that the future holds a brighter life for blacks. King restates that “[He has] a dream” throughout the finale of his speech and therefore skillfully indoctrinates his own dreams and visions of a more understanding and brotherly world into the minds of hopeful blacks and some whites alike. The incorporation of the repetition of his various “dreams” not only creates an emphasized sense of purpose and conviction, but also subconsciously forces Americans to envision the sort of utopia that King describes; his vision of “an oasis of freedom and justice” for all.

Dr. King utilized imagery to dramatize his speech. As he quotes “Now is the time to rise from the dark and desolate valley of segregation “, his imagery emphasizes the gravity of the problem and really reaches out to the crowd. The descriptive language he came across his speech makes the crowd award of the segregation in his town and the simplicity of the solution.

Dr. King artfully uses metaphors in his speech in order to convey his “dream” of having equality. He compared his desire for freedom to a ‘thirst” and preached about not wanting his people to just be “satisfied” until there is equality. By doing this, he shows an understanding of the struggle and elongated fight the African Americans have had to endure in the time of segregation. King also made many references to Mississippi and their horrid indecency towards “Negros.” The reason that he focused solely on Mississippi in an attempt to maximize his regards and metaphorically aide the people that are suffering the most. In doing so, King shows his passion and dream of there being a segregation free land where there will be a “brotherhood” among whites and blacks.
In the speech “I Have a Dream,” Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. uses allusion to emphasize the idea that God intended for all his children to be in unity. As he starts the speech he mentions the “Emancipation Proclamation” to better his credibility by proving that he has knowledge of the events that freed slaves but did not end racism. All throughout his words he ties the bible back to his point in order to convey a feeling of equality to his fellow “Negros.” By the words “[let] us not wallow in the valley of despair” he shows that no matter the color of their skin they all follow the bible closely and can be equal. He wants everyone, whites and black, to stand tall and unite their voice so they can all shout “I have a dream today!”

In addition, he uses first person point of view by using “I am happy to join with you today in what will go down in history as the greatest demonstration…” he is providing to the audience members what he will accomplish in his time in history. He wanted to make a difference for our nation where Negro people could live in freedom. “I still have a dream” and he achieved his dream and made an impact on the way today’s people are treated. At the end, this speech will motivate the people to fight against discrimination.

Furthermore, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. uses pathos to evoke a sense of urgency in the American people. The feeling of Negros rights being stripped away is evident in this assertion “we cannot be satisfied as long as a negro in Mississippi cannot vote.” Considering black votes during this time period was denied, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. motivates the public to “go back to South Carolina… knowing that this situation can and will be changed.” He gives motivation for a world of universal equality for “all of god’s children.” Giving determination is notorious when addressing hope “let us not wallow in the hope of despair.” He wants to give all people a sense of hope and it is obvious that Dr. King wants segregation to end, as do Negros. By using pathos, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr, sympathizes with his audience about the hope and future of Negros.

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. uses anaphora throughout his speech to emphasize his points. He repeatedly states “one hundred years later” and then following it he says how nothing has changed. This repetition causes emphasis on the time that has passed and how nothing has changed for the good of the Negros, especially since during this time period Negros were treated like an isolation in society. Later on in the speech, he uses repetition “go back to” where they came from and by using this repetition, it raises awareness that he is saying to go back to their daily lives, it’ll be fine and change will soon be coming for racial equality. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr’s use of anaphora adds a whole different aspect to the speech, it emphasizes the point and gets it across to the audience members.

Applying a clever use of metaphors, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr portrays the racial relationship between society and black people, in a powerful meaning that calls the audience’s interest. “But we refuse to believe that the bank of justice is bankrupt…we’ve come to cash… a check that will give us upon demand the riches of freedom and the security of justice.” In a sense, his uses are monitory approach to catch the ears of his audience by knowing that society relates the most with economic issues. By using this, he knows that the audience will understand the important meaning of his speech. Smoothly, he moves his “luxury” dialect to a more concrete metaphor when he states that “now is the time to lift our nation from the quicksand of racial injustice to the solid rock of brotherhood.” When he compares the society to a quicksand, he is basically letting the reader feel a sensation of a society that is morally sinking, and obviously nobody wants to sink in an eternal trap. Thus, the people listening feel the necessity of fighting against this treaty; that will later motivate a sense of rebellion within the people to stand up and fight against segregation.
Martin Luther King Jr. gracefully embeds powerful anaphors within his speech to provide a powerful drive and purpose to his words. Dr. King evokes the truth and harsh reality that it is “one hundred years later, [and] the Negro ‘still are not free, are poor, and exiled in American society. The constant reinstatement that one hundred years have past and there is still no change and the piercing truth that the absence of change is to ‘the Negro[s]’ truly expresses the urgency that progress must be made. As Reverend King develops his speech he reached a critical point where he expresses the frustration felt by his brethren and that the audacity of America must end. Mr. King powerfully repeats “We can never be satisfied” and as he goes on it evolves from “can never” to “cannot…are not…[and] will not be satisfied.” The evolution of this phrase emphasized that it has been long enough, the injustice has lasted past its expiration date and the segregated and oppressed not only can’t but will put their foot down and will not continue to be under society’s thumb. Martin Luther King Jr.’s use of anaphors truly aided in the intensity and direction of his speech and broke the silence of his people’s fearful silence.

Dr. King, fluently constructs his speech with contrasting sentence structures, as well as purposeful fragments to give more human essence/feel to his speech, and have more impactful moments that will truly get his audience’s attention. Throughout the speech King would alter how he’d speak to his audience; from long eloquent sentences, speaking about “America’s ignorance on [her] coloured residence’ to suddenly breaking the flow with a snap to a point- about never “walk[ing]” alone.” With this, King takes his audience’s, the mass crowd of blacks, whites, and others, and turns them ALL onto one focal point: himself, and his message, he knows, would be heard, by everyone as they torn in anticipation and await his words. But he doesn’t, because instead he takes their new found attention to describe new topics, midway through his current with “and this”, and “but ther’es”; and “as we”, always keeping evoked into their own personal 1-on-1 conversation with King. And King can educate his onlookers, without fear of losing the attention of the masses. Martin Luther King Jr. is able to keep his words impactful, memorable, and meaningful to the people who decided to come and visit him, and it is through his speech skills he employed – the eloquent long sentences make the abrupt- matter of fact sentences – the mere piercing to his listeners, and will ring in their ears for generations to come.

Martin Luther King Jr. strategically establishes himself as an intellectual, credible speaker through a plethora of allusions. By incorporating the Declaration of Independence and saying that the signers wrote a “promise” that both blacks and whites were to be granted “unalienable rights” of “Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness” the speaker shows an understanding of the true intention of the nation’s forefathers; therefore, he is proving his knowledge of politics to those listening. King then goes on to say that the “sweating summer of the Negro’s legitimate discontent will not pass,” this is a loose reference to William Shakespeare’s Richard III. The reason he alludes to this piece of literature is to make the point that nothing has changed despite the documents signed “five score years ago” and one score years ago, the summer has come and African Americans are still being treated unfairly. Lastly, King also makes a biblical allusion saying that there will be no satisfaction until “justice rolls down like waters, and righteousness like a mighty stream” which, other than showing his well-roundedness, takes it back to the foundations America was built on since past societies were highly religious. Dr. King ardently delivers his ideas regarding the urgency for change of the treatment of blacks to his fellow brothers.

Mr. King utilizes metaphors to claim emphasis on the delivery of his speech and to catch the eyes and ears of the crowd and onlookers. King vocalizes his thoughts on the “racial injustice” that his brethren have endured for decades by roaring out to the spectators “lift our nation from the quicksands of racial injustice to the solid rock of brotherhood.” Dr. King takes a stand by employing that this “is the time to rise from the dark” and to “take the tranquilizing drug of gradualism.” The meaning behind this metaphor is that all the cruelty that Blacks have had to endure is past its expiration date. He makes it known to everyone in the crowd that this is not the time to be sitting around and doing absolutely nothing. This is not the time to be afraid. This is the time to stand up and fight for what is right. Martin Luther King Jr. makes a powerful stance in his at one point during his speech; he states “And so, we’ve come to cash a check, a check that will give us upon demand the riches of freedom and the security of justice.” Martin Luther King Jr. is being very clear that the days of injustice have come to an end, and that Blacks will finally have their justice and freedom. Through the use of metaphors it is evident to the crowd and the onlookers that Dr. King is an educated individual.
Dr. King mentions several references to the history of African Americans in America by utilizing allusion. When the reverend first start his speech he mentions being in the “symbolic shadow” of those that created America who “signed the Emancipation Proclamation.” This rives attention to the past that his country set in place. Another historical occasion when Dr. states the “architects of our republic wrote the magnificent words of the constitution and the declaration of Independence” later to say that as a part of the country “every American was to fall her.” By including this significant event he entails that the four father’s that wrote what the United States was and is based on which was to have every man to be free including the colored race. This wise man researched and clearly knows the past of his race and the relationship between the blacks and the white’s tying in this knowledge with the diversity of his speech.

By the same token, Dr. King skillfully captures his crowd’s attention and instilled in them the key elements of his speech in order to make a memorable mark on history through his employment of anaphora. In his repetition of the same essential and empowering ideas, he ensured those were the words they would remember. His insistence on it being “one hundred years later” and colored peoples’ rights are still undermined effectively puts his revolution’s values into perspective. Like a siren’s song, King’s words roll smoothly off his tongue, luring the audience in under his revolutionary spell. By purposefully enforcing that blacks “can never,” “cannot,” “are not,” and “will not be satisfied” with a treatment that is dehumanizing, his words take on a life of their own as knives cutting into the degrading mentality that whites and blacks can be anything other than “brothers.” He demands that the listeners “go back to Mississippi, go back to Alabama, [and] go back to South Carolina” to spread his peaceful message of empowerment in an attempt to inoculate the steely grip of hatred on racists’ hearts. His request of his disciples to carry on his legacy allowed for his “dream” to go on its path to becoming a reality. In doing so, Reverend King was able to ensure that each person that heard his speech left inspired, motivated, and enlightened on the broad and deep-rooted foundation of the civil rights movement.
Dr. King skillfully incorporates the use of metaphors into his “I Have A Dream” speech to amplify the intensity of his disagreement with the oppression of Blacks. King mentions that the monstrous bundle of humans who support those being discriminated along with those who are currently being segregated have combined to “dramatize a shameful condition.” They met in the “nation’s capital to cash a check” but it was “a bad check, a check which has come back marked ‘insufficient funds’.” Dr. King stresses to the American people that they must collect their long overdue debt and that their fight will be heard and it will be important. Through that he was also able to paint a picture in the audience’s heads that their “Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness” was just a pile of misinterpreted lies the republic wrote in order to get the Declaration of Independence signed. By emphasizing money to the comparison of black lives, King sets a mood in letting the blacks know that their lives are as valuable as money and through completing that task, he kept a state of an extended metaphor in his speech.

In the same way, his speech incorporates a persuasive and impressive effect to the audience. Referring to Ethos, Pathos and Logos, Dr. Martin Luther King states how the segregation of and chains of discrimination have “saddled Negro that lives lonely in an island of poverty…” providing a sense of empathy toward the Negroes of the society. The emotion connected between King and his audience reveals when he compromises how “…we’ve come here today to dramatize such a shameful condition” demonstrating attention and understanding towards the oppression that Negroes are undergoing. As well, Dr. King embeds quotes from other documents such as the Constitution when he declares that “We hold these truths should be self-evident, that all men are created equal.

Moreover, by incorporating hypophora, King shines a light on the black and white communities as a whole; stating all the wrong-doings that have been taking place and inspires those present to take a stand in hopes of ending this war that was bestowed upon blacks. When asked “when will you be satisfied?” The answer is “we can never be satisfied” as long as Negros remain subjects to discrimination, segregation, oppression and police brutality. By asking a question and providing a repeated answer, King captures the attention of his audience. Mentioning the fact that Blacks are always excluded and not able to have the door-opening opportunities others might have, and how they are constantly being denied their basic human rights, causes further dissatisfaction among that community. The use of this literary tool grabs the audience’s attention by the throat and demands respect.

Aside from that he also proficiently infuses the use of personification in his speech to pervade a sense of humor, tone, and character to the audience. When Martin Luther King states “The whirlwinds of revolt will continue to shake the foundations of our nation until the bright day of justice emerges” personification skillfully enticed to give the audience an understanding of the Negros and how they were constantly overlooked by the nation, here it states that this will never end until justice is finally served and the problem is addressed. Once it becomes clear to everyone there will be nothing left for people to have a riot over. By personifying the whirlwinds he is giving human sentiment to an inanimate object allowing the audience to resonate with him, offering a superior image towards the situation and where their race stood at the time.

Dr. King effectively captivates the American people through his use of strategically placed comparisons. Throughout the entire speech, King makes it evident that the blacks will not stop until “justice rolls down like waters, and righteousness like a mighty stream.” In comparing justice to a powerful current of water, he creates a feeling a free-flowing freedom that is barricaded by the damn of white oppressors. His reminder that the first step toward equal opportunity for all happened “[f]ive score years ago” when the Emancipation Proclamation was signed, and he compares this step to shining “a great beacon light of hope to [the] millions of slaves who had been [victims] of injustice.” Nonetheless, King state that although his people have come a long way toward their God-given right to freedom, there is still much to do. In comparing the constant battle for freedom to a blazing hot summer, King informs the government that Blacks are tired of fighting; they are itching for an “invigorating autumn of freedom and equality” so they can finally take a break from the chaos of acquiring what is rightfully theirs. King, a man of peace and equality for all, proves that neither he nor any Blacks will stop until they enter “the palace of justice.”

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. exemplifies his willpower to terminate the injustice towards colored people through the powerful use of repetition. This breathtaking speech has been memorized all throughout the world because of the recurring phrase “I have a dream” which reminds citizens of the “American Dream.” King believed his perception of morality should be expressed to link his personal ambition with his fellow listeners; therefore, "Now is the time" is reiterated in order to imprint his motivation and drive to eradicate the injustice a inequality amongst Blacks and their "white brothers." Ultimately, King reinforce that "we must" as a nation take a stand against victimization of “God’s children” who must respected as more than mere “Negros.”