An Analysis Of Presupposition On President Barack Obama’s Speech
On His First And Second Inaugural Addresses

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Abstract

The writer analize of presupposition in Barack Obama’s speeches on his first and second inaugural addresses, the writer comes to conclusion mentioned as the following. In this study, the writer found that there are five types of presupposition. They were Existential presupposition (53.12%), Factive presupposition (15.17%), Lexical presupposition (24.55%), Structural presupposition (6.69%), and Non-factive presupposition (0.44%). The most dominant presupposition used in Barack Obama’s speeches in his first and second inaugural addresses was Existential presupposition. The Counterfactual presupposition did not exist in Barack Obama’s speeches in his first and second inaugural addresses. The existential presupposition was the most dominant in Barack Obama’s speeches because the speeches contained more definite descriptive, real facts and real information to stimulate the audiences’ attention and to emphasize his ideas and promises.

Key words: Existential presupposition , Factive presupposition , Lexical presupposition , Structural presupposition , and Non-factive presupposition

I. Introduction

The conventional signs can be in the form of words, sentences or utterances spoken by human being and indirectly produce a language. According to Yule (1996:25) Presupposition is something the speaker assumed to be case prior of making utterance. Based on the explanation, presupposition is obtained based on the utterances delivered by the speakers.

For example:
“We regret telling him the secret.”

The speaker presupposes that the meaning of utterances is “we told him the secret.” Presupposition can occur either in written language such as news report, and advertisement, or in spoken language such as talk show, speech, radio broadcasting and debate.

Speech is the kind of public discourse and includes in formal language. Speech has a bulk of presupposition. Therefore the audiences or listeners must have good knowledge of presupposition in order to get good interpretation. This research tries to analyze presupposition as found in speech delivered by a very diplomatic person namely Barack Obama’s speech in his first and second inaugural addresses. Barack Hussein Obama is the forty fourth president of The United States of America. All people of America are amazed by his speeches which mostly influence and motivate by presenting some of American’s experiences that all people have known before. One of utterances that was delivered by Barack Obama in his speech on his first inaugural address is “We will begin to responsibly leave Iraq to its people.” The listeners must have the assumption that American soldiers have been occupying and ruling Iraq after the falling down of Saddam Hussein reign and the former president of America George Bush had already signed the Status of Forces Agreement with Iraq President Nouri al-Maliki to withdraw U.S. troops by the end of 2011. From the utterance above, it presupposes that America has been occupying Iraq now. The writer of this research is often difficult to get reach of the intended meaning when listening Barack Obama’s speech. Speech is one of Obama’s ways in delivering his thoughts and ideas to his countrymen. Therefore the writer is very interested in analyzing presuppositions in Obama’s speeches by using theory of presupposition in order to get the intended meaning from the speeches.
In this case, the writer focused on analyzing of types of presupposition and the most dominant type of presupposition in Obama’s speeches.

The scope of the study of pragmatics is very broad so the writer limits it on presupposition types by Yule (1996:27) namely: existential, factive, lexical, structural, non-factive, and counterfactual presuppositions found in President Barack Obama’s first inaugural address on Jan. 20, 2009, at the United States Capitol in Washington, D.C, and second inaugural address on Jan. 21, 2013, at the United States Capitol in Washington, D.C.

Some significances of the study are to enrich the readers knowledge about presupposition, and for further research of presupposition

II. Pragmatics

Talking about pragmatics is talking about the meaning of speakers’ utterances because the focus of pragmatics is on the meaning speakers’ utterances. According to Yule (1996:3) pragmatics is the study of meaning as communicated by speaker and interpreted by listener. Pragmatics includes the speaker’s and listener’s background, attitudes, beliefs, their understanding, the context in an uttered sentence, and their knowledge of how language can be used to inform, to persuade, to mislead and so forth.

Leech (1983:6) argued that pragmatics is the study of meaning in relation to speech situation. In order to reach meaning, the speakers and listeners must pay attention to situation in what case the speech occurs.

Based on the experts’ opinion about pragmatics, we can conclude that pragmatics emphasizes on how the speaker delivers the utterances or sentences and how the listener gets reach in to the meaning based on mutual knowledge or beliefs and the context or situation taking place. Pragmatics is the study of how to place utterances in order to get good interpretation of the speaker’s intended meaning.

Presupposition

Peccei (1999:19) describes presupposition as inferences about what is assumed to be true in the utterance rather than directly asserted to be true. The inferences are very closely linked to the words and grammatical structures actually used in the utterances, but they come from our knowledge about the way language user conventionally interpret these words and structures.

Levinson (1983:179-180) explained that a presupposition is a common ground relating to utterances that;

1) must be mutually known or assumed by the speaker and addressee or utterances to be considered appropriate in context.
2) generally will remain a necessary assumption whether the utterance is placed in the form of an assertion denial or question.
3) generally will be associated with a specific lexical item or grammatical feature (presupposition trigger) in the utterances.

To identify the presupposition which is produced by the speaker, it can be seen from constructing the grammar and the use of particular words such as before, begin, accuse, and so on.

For example:

- Before Strawson was even born, Frege noticed presupposition.

It presupposes Strawson was born.
Yule (1996:25) stated that presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance. In this case, the speaker has presupposition in the form of utterances, not sentences. Presupposition is concerned to how speaker’s assumptions are typically expressed in linguistic rules including a large number of words, phrases, and structures. According to Yule (1996:26) presupposition stands in two propositions namely statement and negation presuppositions. In presupposition study, the symbol (>>) stands for “presupposes”

For example:

**Statement**

a) Jane’s car is red \((p)\)
b) Jane has a car \((q)\)
c) \(p>>q\) (\(p\) presupposes \(q\))

**Negation**

a) Jane’s car is not red (=NOT \(p\))
b) Jane has a car \((=q)\)
c) Not \(p>>q\) (Not \(p\) presupposes \(q\))

The sentence in the example above (a) contains has the proposition \(p\) and the sentence in (b) contains the proposition \(q\). Even though the sentence is positive or negative, negation of the expression does not change. This property of presupposition is generally described as constancy under negation. Basically it means that presupposition of statement will remain constant that is still true, even when that statement is negated.

For example:

a. Everyone knows that John is gay \((=p)\)
b. Everyone doesn’t know that John is gay \((=\text{Not } p)\)
c. John is gay \((= q)\)
d. \(p>>q\&\text{NOT}p>>q\)

It is provable that the proposition above is remaining constant under negation. Presupposition can occur at the sentence level and text level. The example of presupposition is if politician says “we cannot continue imposing high taxes.” The speaker presupposes that the taxes are high.

**Types of Presupposition**

According to Yule (1996:27) presupposition can be considered in linguistics form as indicators of potential presupposition, which can only become actual presupposition in context with speakers.

Based on theory which was revealed by Yule, presupposition is divided into six types. They are existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non-factive presupposition and counterfactual presupposition.

**Existential Presupposition**

Existential presupposition is the assumption assumed to be committed to the existence of entities named by speaker and assumed to be present in noun phrase. The possessive words like 's, my, your, etc, lead to a particular strong presupposition about the existence of something.

For example:

- Peter’s company is big

\((>>\text{Peter exists and has a company})\)
When the speaker utters, “Peter’s company is big” the speaker presupposes that peter exists and he has a company.

- *Ricki’s car is red*  
  (>> Ricki exists and has a car)

**Factive Presupposition**

Factive presupposition is the assumption which is true and identified by the presence of some verbs such as *know, realize, regret, be, aware, odd, glad* and other phrases. The use of these verbs triggers the presupposition that what follows is a fact.

For example:

- *She didn’t realize he was ill*  
  (>> he was ill)  
- *I’m glad that it is over.*  
  (>> it is over)

When the speaker utters that she didn’t realize he was ill, it can presuppose that he was ill. It also occurs in the second example.

**Lexical Presupposition**

Lexical presupposition is the assumption that is in using one form, the speaker can act as if another meaning will be understood.

For example:

- *Victor stopped smoking*  
  (>> he used to smoke)  
- *You are late again*  
  (>> you were late before)

The lexical items like words “*stop, start and again*” in the sentence above are taken to presuppose the lexical presupposition. The use of word “*stop*” triggers the presupposition that the action was going on before. On the other hand, *start* and *begin* can presuppose that the action was not going on before.

**Structural Presupposition**

Structural presupposition is the assumption of certain sentence structure that is the part of sentence structure and is already assumed to be true. The part of sentence structure is contained of words and phrases. The speaker can use such structures to treat information as presupposed and hence to be accepted as true by the listener. It can be found in the use of Wh-question construction in English.

For example:
- When did you buy the bag?

(>> you bought the bag)

The question word when in the structure of utterance When did you buy the bag? has already contained a true assumption that is you bought the bag.

**Non–factive Presupposition**

Non-factive presupposition is the assumption that is assumed not to be true. Non–factive presupposition is identified by verbs like dream, imagine, pretend, etc. The use of those verbs triggers the presupposition that what follows in fiction.

For example:

- I dreamed that I was rich
  (>> I was not rich)

- We imagined we are in Paris
  (>> we were not in Paris)

The word dreamed in utterance I dreamed that I was rich causes that the utterance is not suitable to real situation of the speaker. In this case the speaker was not rich. And the word imagined in utterance We imagined we are in Paris causes that the utterance is not suitable to real situation. So it presupposes we were not in Paris.

**Counterfactual Presupposition**

Counterfactual presupposition is the assumption that what is presupposed is not only untrue but also the opposite of what is true or contrary to the fact. Some conditioner’s structure, generally called counterfactual conditional, are presupposed that the information in the if-clauses is not true at the time of utterance.

For example:

- If you were my friend, you would have helped me
  (>> you are not my friend)

- If I were not ill, I would help you
  (>> I was ill)

The word if in utterance If you were my friend, you would have helped me is the trigger of which the utterance is not true and is contrary to real situation i.e. you are not my friend. And the word if in utterance If I were not ill, I would help you is the trigger of which the utterance is not true and is contrary to real situation i.e. I was ill.

**The Projection Problem.**
Presupposition does not only occur in simple sentences but also in more complex sentences.

“This is one version of the general idea that the meaning of the whole sentence is a combination of the meaning of its parts. However the meaning of some presupposition (as parts) doesn’t survive to become the meaning of some complex sentences (as whole).” (Yule, 1996:30)

In order to understand the presupposition, we have to think the situation in which a person is speaking.

The example of the projection problem is like the sentence below:

a. Nobody realized that Rico was sad
   (>>Rico was sad)

b. Nobody imagined that Rico was sad
   (>>Rico was not sad)

c. I imagined that Rico was sad and nobody realized that he was sad
   (>>Rico was not sad)

When the speaker utters sentence (a), the speaker presupposes that Rico was sad. When the speaker utters sentence (b), the speaker presupposes that Rico was not sad. When both of sentences are joined, it becomes complex sentence like sentence (c)

**Speech**

According to *Merriam Webster Dictionary* (http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/speech), speech is the communication or expression of thoughts in spoken words. Through the speech, the people can persuade, inform, denounce, warn, arouse and entertain. To persuade means that the speech has purpose to convince the audience of the concrete of an intellectual position, to stimulate the audience to change attitudes or values, and to actuate the audience to take some course of action. To inform means the speech that seeks to convince to the audience some information and understanding. Meanwhile to entertain means that the speech that has purpose to get the audience’s attention.

**Barack Hussein Obama**

Barack Hussein Obama was born on August 4, 1961, in Honolulu, Hawaii. His mother, Ann Dunham, grew up in Wichita, Kansas, where her father worked on oil rigs during the Great Depression.

After high school, Obama studied at Occidental College in Los Angeles for two years. He then transferred to Columbia University in New York, graduating in 1983 with a degree in political science. After working in the business sector for two years, Obama moved to Chicago in 1985.

He graduated from Harvard, magna cum laude, in 1991. After law school, Obama returned to Chicago to practice as a civil rights lawyer, joining the firm of Miner, Barnhill & Galland. On October 3, 1992, he and Michelle were married. They moved to Kenwood, on Chicago's South Side, and welcomed two daughters several years later: Malia (born 1998) and Sasha (born 2001).

In February 2007, Obama made headlines when he announced his candidacy for the 2008 Democratic presidential nomination. On November 4, 2008, Barack Obama was elected as the 44th president of the United States—and the first African-American to hold this office. His running mate, Delaware Senator Joe Biden, became vice president. Obama's inauguration took place on January 20, 2009.
As he did in 2008, during his campaign for a second presidential term, Obama focused on grassroots initiatives. In the 2012 election, Obama faced Republican opponent Mitt Romney and Romney's vice-presidential running mate, U.S. Representative Paul Ryan. On the evening of November 6, 2012, Obama was announced the winner of the election, gaining a second four-year term as president. Early election results indicated a close race. For the second time, Barack Obama was inaugurated in front of people of The United States at The Capitol building in Washington, D.C.

(The source was taken from Http://Www.Biography.Com/People/Barack-Obama-12782369?Page=6#2012-Re-Election)

III. The Research Method

Research designs are plans and the procedures for research that span the decisions from broad assumption to detailed methods of data collection and analysis. The plans will lead the writer of the research into decision. In designing this research, the writer applies a descriptive qualitative research. According to John W. Creswell (2009:145) “qualitative research is descriptive in that the researcher is interested in process, meaning, and understanding gained through words and pictures.” By using the qualitative research, the writer will explain and describe about Obama’s presuppositions in his speeches.

The data of this research are as follows:

1) Barack Obama’s speech on his first inaugural address on January 20, 2009.

2) Barack Obama’s speech on his second inaugural address on January 21, 2013.

The data are in the form of videos which consist of the performance of Obama delivering his speeches at the time of his first and second inaugural addresses as the forty fourth president of The United States.

In collecting the data, the writer applies a qualitative method by these following these steps:

After collecting the data, the writer analyzed the data by some steps applying the qualitative method, the writer identifying the scripts by underlining, classifying the utterances into presupposition and categorizing them based on the types of presupposition. counting the types of presupposition in percentage by using this formula \( X=F/N \times 100\% \)

Where; \( X \) = the percentage of the obtained items
\( F \) = the total presupposition of each type
\( N \) = the total presupposition of all types
100\% = the standard percentage

and determining the most dominant type of presupposition available on the speeches by

IV Data Analysis

After the data have been collected, the data were identified into presuppositions by underlining the triggers of presupposition in utterances. The presupposition in every utterance is written based on the triggers. After that they are classified into the types of presupposition namely existential, factive, lexical, structural, non-factive and counterfactual.
The realization of presupposition analysis from first and second speech can be seen as the following.

**Existential Presupposition**

These are the analysis of existential presupposition with the data taken randomly.

a) *Our nation is at war*

(>>a nation exists and is at war)

b) *These are the indicators of crisis, subject to data and statistics*

(>>there is the crisis in the country)

c) *This generation of Americans has been tested by crises that steeled our resolve and proved our resilience.*

(>>generation of Americans exists and has been tested by crises)

As in utterance (a) Obama assumes that he as a speaker and his audience have the same nation namely America. From the utterance, it presupposes the existence of the nation and describes the referent. So it presupposes that a *nation (America) exists and the nation is at war*. It is true that the nation is facing the threat of terrorism and the crisis in the country. In utterance (b), it describes the existence of crisis including economy rescission in the country that has occurred before Obama is inaugurated. The utterance presupposes *there is a crisis in America*. And in (c), the trigger of presupposition is on the phrase *the generation of American*. It presupposes that the generation exists and they are American because it describes the entity name and the existence of the generation.

**Factive Presupposition**

These are the analysis of existential presupposition with the data taken randomly.

a) *We know that America thrives when every person can find independence and pride in their work*

(>>America thrives when every person can find independence and pride in their work)

b) *Know that America is a friend of each nation and every man, woman, and child*

(>>America is a friend of each nation and every man, woman, and child)

c) *Instead, they knew that our power grows through its prudent use*

(>>power grows through its prudent use)

The trigger of presupposition in the three utterances (a), (b), and (c) lays in the word *know* and followed by the word *that*. The use of the word *know* is already strong enough for Obama to have assumption that the audiences have the mutual knowledge about the fact of the utterances he conveyed. So it must be true. **Lexical Presupposition**
These are the analysis of existential presupposition with the data taken randomly. Some of them can be seen as the following.

a) *This is the journey we continue today*

(>> American people have done the journey before)

b) *We will act — not only to create new jobs, but to lay a new foundation for growth*

(>> there have been jobs and foundation before)

c) *We will restore science to its rightful place, and wield technology’s wonders to raise health care’s quality and lower its cost*

(>> The science has not been used to its rightful place, and the wield technology’s wonders to raise health care’s quality and lower its cost yet before)

To analyze the utterances, it must be based on the assumptions that have been implicitly understood together and are expressed with specific words. Obama assumed that all audiences have already known and experienced all surrounding events and problems in the country. So he used the word *continue* in utterance (a) *This is the journey we continue today*. Obama presupposes that *American people have done the journey before*. As in utterance (b), Obama used the word *new* in order to convey his promise to make job vacancy in his next government. It was actually understood by others that when the former president George Bush was ruling, he already made some job vacancies but by the time his tenure lasted, he had left a lot of unemployment. In utterance (c), the speaker used the word *will* to convey his promise that he wants to make a progress in science and technology properly. The utterance can be conveyed due to the fact that there are still many crimes of misusing science and there are many sicknesses that have not been cured with the existed technology.

**Structural Presupposition**

These are the analysis of existential presupposition with the data taken randomly. Some of them can be seen as the following.

a) *What the cynics fail to understand is that the ground has shifted beneath them*

(>> the cynics fail to understand)

b) *And those of us who manage the public’s dollars will be held to account*

(>> Some Americans manage the public’s dollars)

c) *Endure what storms may come*

(>> storms may come)

In order to analyze the utterances, the writer found the triggers of the presupposition based on the structural presupposition theory. The structural presupposition uses the Wh-questions to convey the fact that cannot be denied any more available on the structure of the utterances. As in utterance (a), the
speaker used the word *what* to convey the fact that *the cynics fail to understand*. In utterance (b), the speaker used the word *who* to presuppose that *some Americans manage the public’s dollars*. And in utterance (c), the speaker used the word *what* to presuppose that *storms will come anytime*.

**Non-Factive Presupposition**

There is only one piece of Non-factive presupposition in the first and second speech that can be identified. The datum is analyzed below.

a) *We will extend a hand if you are willing to unclench your fist.*

(>>*the corruptors clench their fist*)

This type of presupposition has the assumption which is not true to the fact or has ambiguous meaning because of using unsure words in the utterance. Obama is addressing the corruptors who have rampantly acted in the country. In utterance (a), *we will extend a hand if you are willing to unclench your fist*. Obama presupposes that *the corruptor clench their fist*. It is because of the use of word *if* causing the statement is not true. This type of presupposition is very few in the speeches because Barack Obama used the facts, real information and true assumptions to convey his idea or promise in his speeches.

**Counterfactual Presupposition**

There is not any counterfactual presupposition found in the first and second speech. Counterfactual presupposition is the assumptions that are real and contradicted to the fact. Barack Obama did not need such assumptions in his speech because he prefers real information and facts in conveying his ideas and promises in order to attract his audiences’ attention.

In analyzing the presuppositions, the writer would identify the triggers of making presupposition and underline them in order to make presuppositions and classify them into kinds of presupposition. The presupposition must be obtained from the speaker’s utterances and coming from mutual knowledge or common ground between the speaker, president Barack Obama, and the audiences, the American people. The realization of the presupposition in the first and second Barack Obama’s speech can be seen in the table 4.1 below:

**Table 1. The presuppositions applied in Barack Obama’ speech on his first and second inaugural address on January 20, 2009 and on January 21, 2013.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sentences</th>
<th>Possible Presupposition</th>
<th>Types Of Presupposition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>I stand here today humbled by the task before us, grateful for the trust you have bestowed, mindful of the sacrifices borne by our ancestors.</td>
<td>&gt;&gt; There is a task and humble the speaker (the president Barack Obama)</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&gt;&gt; the speaker and audiences have ancestors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>I thank President Bush for his service to</td>
<td>&gt;&gt; President Bush had service the generosity</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
our nation, as well as the generosity and cooperation he has shown throughout this transition.

3 The words have been spoken during rising tides of prosperity and the still waters of peace. >> there are the words spoken many times during the president’s inaugural address

4 At these moments, America has carried on not simply because of the skill or vision of those in high office >> there are moments

5 Because We the People have remained faithful to the ideals of our forbearers, and true to our founding documents. >> the speaker and the audiences still believe the ideals of forbearers, and true to our founding document.

6 That we are in the midst of crisis is now well understood >> the speaker and the audiences are in the midst of crisis

7 Our nation is at war >> a nation(America) exists and is at war

8 Our economy is badly weakened >> the economy exists and is badly weakened

9 Homes have been lost >> homes existed before

10 Our health care is too costly >> health care exists >> the health care is costly

11 Each day brings further evidence that the ways we use energy strengthen our adversaries and threaten our planet >> the American uses energy strengthen the American adversaries and threaten the planet

12 These are the indicators of crisis, subject to data and statistics >> there are the indicators of crisis

13 Today I say to you that the challenges we face are real >> the challenges are real

14 They are serious and they are many. >> the speaker refers to the challenges that are serious and many

15 On this day, we gather because we have chosen hope over fear, unity of purpose over conflict and discord. >> the speaker and the audiences gather

16 On this day, we come >> The petty
to proclaim an end to the petty grievances and false promises, the recriminations and worn-out dogmas, that for far too long have strangled our politics.

17 We remain a young nation.

18 the God-given promise that all are equal, all are free, and all deserve a chance to pursue their full measure of happiness.

19 In reaffirming the greatness of our nation, we understand that greatness is never a given.

20 Our journey has never been one of short-cuts or settling-for-less.

21 it has not been the path of the faint-hearted.

22 for those who prefer leisure over work, or seek only the pleasures of riches and fame.

23 some celebrated but more often men and women obscure in their labor.

24 For us, they packed up their few worldly possessions and traveled across oceans in search of a new life.

25 For us, they toiled in sweatshops and settled the West; endured the lash of the whip and plowed the hard earth.
<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td><strong>For us, they fought and died, in places like Concord and Gettysburg; Normandy and KheSanh.</strong></td>
<td>&gt;&gt; the speaker is referring to prosperity and freedom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td><strong>This is the journey we continue today.</strong></td>
<td>&gt;&gt; the speaker and the audience have done the journey before.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td><strong>We remain the most prosperous, powerful nation on Earth.</strong></td>
<td>&gt;&gt; American are still the most prosperous, powerful nation on Earth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td><strong>Our workers are no less productive than when this crisis began.</strong></td>
<td>&gt;&gt; the crisis still happens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td><strong>Our minds are no less inventive.</strong></td>
<td>&gt;&gt; the speaker and audiences' minds are inventive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td><strong>Our goods and services are no less needed than they were last week or last month or last year.</strong></td>
<td>&gt;&gt; goods and services exist &gt;&gt;the speaker and audiences' goods and services were less needed last week or last month or last year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td><strong>Our capacity remains undiminished.</strong></td>
<td>&gt;&gt; the capacity is still undiminished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td><strong>But our time of standing pat, of protecting narrow interests and putting off unpleasant decisions — that time has surely passed.</strong></td>
<td>&gt;&gt; the time exists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td><strong>Starting today, we must pick ourselves up, dust ourselves off, and begin again the work of remaking America.</strong></td>
<td>&gt;&gt; the speaker and audiences have not picked themselves up, dusted themselves off and done the work of remaking America yet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td><strong>The state of the economy calls for action, bold and swift.</strong></td>
<td>&gt;&gt; there is the state of the economy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td><strong>We will act — not only to create new jobs, but to lay a new foundation for growth.</strong></td>
<td>&gt;&gt; there have been jobs and foundation before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td><strong>We will build the roads and bridges, the electric grids and digital lines that feed our commerce and</strong></td>
<td>&gt;&gt; the speaker and audiences have not built the roads and bridges, the electric grids and digital lines</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
bind us together before

We will restore science to its rightful place, and wield technology’s wonders to raise health care’s quality and lower its cost.

We will harness the sun and the winds and the soil to fuel our cars and run our factories.

And we will transform our schools and colleges and universities to meet the demands of a new age.

All this we can do. All this we will do.

Now, there are some who question the scale of our ambitions who suggest that our system cannot tolerate too many big plans.

Their memories are short.

For they have forgotten what this country has already done; what free men and women can achieve when imagination is joined to common purpose, and necessity to courage.

What the cynics fail to understand is that the ground has shifted beneath them.

The question we ask today is not whether our government is too big or too small, but whether it works.

And those of us who manage the public’s dollars will be held to account.
<p>| 51 | Nor is the question before us whether the market is a force for good or ill | &gt;&gt; there is a market ✓ |
| 52 | Its power to generate wealth and expand freedom is unmatched | &gt;&gt; power and freedom ✓ exists |
| 53 | but this crisis has reminded us that without a watchful eye, the market can spin out of control | &gt;&gt; the market can spin out of control without a watchful eye. ✓ |
| 54 | The success of our economy has always depended not just on the size of our Gross Domestic Product, | &gt;&gt; the speaker and audiences have economy ✓ |
| 55 | As for our common defense, we reject as false the choice between our safety and our ideals, | &gt;&gt; defense exists ✓ |
| 56 | from the grandest capitals to the small village where my father was born: | &gt;&gt; the speaker has a father ✓ |
| 57 | know that America is a friend of each nation and every man, woman, and child who seeks a future of peace and dignity, and that we are ready to lead once more. | &gt;&gt; America is a friend of each nation and every man, woman, and child ✓ |
| 58 | Our Founding Fathers, faced with perils we can scarcely imagine, drafted a charter to assure the rule of law and the rights of man, a charter expanded by the blood of generations. | &gt;&gt; generations exists ✓ |
| 59 | Recall that earlier generations faced down fascism and communism not just with missiles and tanks | &gt;&gt; earlier generations faced down fascism and communism ✓ |
| 60 | They understood that our power alone cannot protect us, Instead, they knew that our power grows through its prudent | &gt;&gt; the power cannot protect us ✓ |
| 61 | | &gt;&gt; the speaker and audiences’ power grows through its ✓ |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Original Text</th>
<th>Corrected Text</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>our security emanates from the justness of our cause, the force of our example, the tempering qualities of humility and restraint.</td>
<td>prudent use &gt;&gt;the speaker and audiences have security.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>We are the keepers of this legacy</td>
<td>&gt;&gt; the speaker and are the keepers of legacy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Guided by these principles once more</td>
<td>&gt;&gt; the principles have ever guided</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>We will begin to responsibly leave Iraq to its people, and forge a hard-earned peace in Afghanistan.</td>
<td>&gt;&gt; the speaker and audiences have not left Iraq to its people, and forge a hard-earned peace in Afghanistan before</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>With old friends and former foes, we will work tirelessly to lessen the nuclear threat, and roll back the specter of a warming planet.</td>
<td>&gt;&gt;old friends and former foes exist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>We will not apologize for our way of life, nor will we waver in its defense, for those who seek to advance their aims by inducing terror and slaughtering innocents.</td>
<td>&gt;&gt; there are people seeking to advance their aims by inducing terror and slaughtering innocents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>we say to you now that our spirit is stronger and cannot be broken; you cannot outlast us, and we will defeat you.</td>
<td>&gt;&gt; the speaker and audiences' spirit have not been stronger yet before</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>For we know that our patchwork heritage is a strength, not a weakness</td>
<td>&gt;&gt; the speaker and audiences have not defeated the terrorists before</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>We are shaped by every language and culture, drawn from every end of this Earth</td>
<td>&gt;&gt; language, culture and earth exist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>because we have tasted the bitter swill</td>
<td>&gt;&gt; The civil war and segregation was bitter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
of civil war and segregation, and emerged from that dark chapter stronger and more united. We cannot help but believe that the old hatreds shall someday pass; that as the world grows smaller, our common humanity shall reveal itself. That America must play its role in ushering in a new era of peace. To the Muslim world, we seek a new way forward, based on mutual interest and mutual respect. To those leaders around the globe who seek to sow conflict, or blame their society’s ills on the West, know that your people will judge you on what you can build, not what you destroy. To those who cling to power through corruption and deceit and the silencing of dissent, know that you are on the wrong side of history. We will extend a hand if you are willing to unclench your fist. To the people of poor nations, we say we can no longer afford indifference to the suffering outside our borders; nor can we know that your people will judge you on what you can build, not what you destroy.

74 we cannot help but believe that the old hatreds shall someday pass. >> the old hatreds shall someday pass

75 that as the world grows smaller, our common humanity shall reveal itself. >> world exists

76 our common humanity shall reveal itself. >> the speaker and audiences’ common humanity has not reveal itself before

77 That America must play its role in ushering in a new era of peace. >> America have not played its role ushering in new era of peace. >> There have been an era of peace before

78 To the Muslim world, we seek a new way forward, based on mutual interest and mutual respect. >> Muslim exists

79 To those leaders around the globe who seek to sow conflict, or blame their society’s ills on the West, know that you are on the wrong side of history. >> there are leaders seeking to sow conflict or blame their society’s ills on the west.

80 know that your people will judge you on what you can build, not what you destroy. >> the people will judge the leaders on what the leaders can build

81 To those who cling to power through corruption and deceit and the silencing of dissent, know that you are on the wrong side of history. >> the corruptors are on the wrong side of history

82 we will extend a hand if you are willing to unclench your fist. >> the corruptors clenched their fist

83 To the people of poor nations, we say we can no longer afford indifference to the suffering outside our borders; nor can we know that your people will judge you on what you can build, not what you destroy.

84 To the people of poor nations, we say we can no longer afford indifference to the suffering outside our borders; nor can we know that your people will judge you on what you can build, not what you destroy.

85 we say we can no longer afford indifference to the suffering outside our borders; nor can we know that your people will judge you on what you can build, not what you destroy.
consume the world's resources without regard to effect.

86 For the world has changed, and we must change with it.

87 They have something to tell us.

88 a willingness to find meaning in something greater than themselves.

89 a moment that will define a generation.

90 the selflessness of workers who would rather cut their hours than see a friend lose their job which sees us through our darkest hours.

91 It is the firefighter's courage to storm a stairway filled with smoke.

92 but also a parent's willingness to nurture a child, that finally decides our fate.

93 Our challenges may be new.

94 The instruments with which we meet them may be new.

95 these things are old.

96 These things are true.

97 They have been the quiet force of progress throughout our history.

98 What is demanded then is a return to these truths.

99 What is required of us now is a new era of responsibility.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Paragraph</th>
<th>Corrected Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>This is the price and the promise of citizenship.</td>
<td>This is the price and the promise of citizenship exists ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>This is the source of our confidence</td>
<td>This is the source of our confidence ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>This is the meaning of our liberty and our creed</td>
<td>This is the meaning of our liberty and our creed ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>why men and women and children of every race and every faith can join in celebration across this magnificent mall</td>
<td>why men and women and children of every race and every faith can join in celebration across this magnificent mall ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>why a man whose father less than sixty years ago might not have been served at a local restaurant can now stand before you to take a most sacred oath.</td>
<td>why a man whose father less than sixty years ago might not have been served at a local restaurant can now stand before you to take a most sacred oath ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>So let us mark this day with remembrance</td>
<td>So let us mark this day with remembrance ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>The capital was abandoned</td>
<td>The capital was ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>The enemy was advancing.</td>
<td>The enemy was ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>The snow was stained with blood</td>
<td>The snow was stained with blood ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>At a moment when the outcome of our revolution was most in doubt, the father of our nation ordered these words be read to the people:</td>
<td>At a moment when the outcome of our revolution was most in doubt, the father of our nation ordered these words be read to the people: ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>America, in the face of our common dangers, in this winter of our hardship, let us remember these timeless words</td>
<td>America exists ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>With hope and virtue, let us brave once more the icy currents,</td>
<td>With hope and virtue, let us brave once more the icy currents, ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>endure what storms</td>
<td>endure what storms ✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
may come

113 Let it be said by our children’s children that when we were tested we refused to let this journey end with eyes fixed on the horizon

>> children exist and have children again

>> the journey has not ended yet before

114 God’s grace upon us

>> God exists and has grace

115 we carried forth that great gift of freedom and delivered it safely to future generations.

>> freedom exists

116 Vice President Biden, Mr. Chief Justice, members of the United States Congress, distinguished guests, and fellow citizens

>> the audiences exist including vice president, members of the US Congress, guests and people of America

117 Each time we gather to inaugurate a President we bear witness to the enduring strength of our Constitution.

>> the speaker and audiences have gathered for many times to inaugurate a president.

>> constitution exists

118 We affirm the promise of our democracy.

>> The promise of democracy exists

119 We recall that what binds this nation together is not the colors of our skin or the tenets of our faith or the origins of our names.

>> something binds this nation together

120 What makes us exceptional -- what makes us American -- is our allegiance to an idea articulated in a declaration made more than two centuries ago

>> The speaker and audiences have allegiance

>> allegiance makes America exceptional and true American

>> there had been a declaration before

>> all men are created equal, endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights

121 “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.”
Today we continue a never-ending journey to bridge the meaning of those words with the realities of our time.

For history tells us that while these truths may be self-evident, they've never been self-executing; these truths is possible to be self-evident.

That while freedom is a gift from God, it must be secured by His people here on Earth.

The patriots of 1776 did not fight to replace the tyranny of a king with the privileges of a few or the rule of a mob.

They gave to us a republic, a government of, and by, and for the people, entrusting each generation to keep safe our founding creed.

Through blood drawn by lash and blood drawn by sword, we learned that no union founded on the principles of liberty and equality could survive half-slave and half-free.

We made ourselves a new, and vowed to move forward together.

Together, we determined that a modern economy requires railroads and highways to speed travel and commerce, schools and colleges to train our workers.
train our workers.

131 Together, we discovered that a free market only thrives when there are rules to ensure competition and fair play.  >> a free market only thrives when there are rules to ensure competition and fair play.

132 Together, we resolved that a great nation must care for the vulnerable, and protect its people from life’s worst hazards and misfortune.  >> a great nation must care for the vulnerable, and protect its people from life’s worst hazards and misfortune.

133 Through it all, we have never relinquished our skepticism of central authority, nor have we succumbed to the fiction that all society’s ills can be cured through government alone.  >> There is skepticism of central authority.

134 that fidelity to our founding principles requires new responses to new challenges.  >> the speaker and audiences have the principles.

135 that preserving our individual freedoms ultimately requires collective action.  >> there have not been collective action before.

136 For the American people can no more meet the demands of today’s world by acting alone than American soldiers could have met the forces of fascism or communism with muskets and militias.  >> American soldiers met the forces of fascism or communism with muskets and militias.

137 No single person can train all the math and science teachers we’ll need to equip our children for the future, or build the roads and networks and research labs that will bring new jobs and businesses to our shores.  >> math and science teachers exist >> the children have not been equipped for the future before.

138 Now, more than ever, we must do these... >> the speaker refers to his promise to meet
things together, as one nation and one people. This generation of Americans has been tested by crises that steeled our resolve and proved our resilience. A decade of war is now ending. An economic recovery has begun. America's possibilities are limitless, for we possess all the qualities that this world without boundaries demands. My fellow Americans, we are made for this moment, and we will seize it -- so long as we seize it together. For we, the people, understand that our country cannot succeed when a shrinking few do very well and a growing many barely make it. We believe that America's prosperity must rest upon the broad shoulders of a rising middle class. We know that America thrives when every person can find independence and pride in their work when the wages of honest labor liberate families from the brink of hardship. We are true to our creed when a little girl born into the bleakest poverty knows that she has the same chance to succeed as anybody else, because she is an American; she is free, and she is equal, not just in the eyes of God but also in our own the children for the future. >> there is a generation of Americans >> There was a war before >> an economy exists and >> the economy was on crisis before >> America has possibilities >> the speaker’s fellows exist >> American country cannot succeed when a shrinking few do very well and a growing many barely make it. >> America’s prosperity must rest upon the broad shoulders of a rising middle class. >> America thrives when every person can find independence and pride in their work >> the wages of honest labor liberate families from the brink of hardship. >> a little girl born into the bleakest poverty >> she has the same chance to succeed as anybody else, because she is an American >> the speaker is addressing to a little girl
We understand that outworn programs are inadequate to the needs of our time.

So we __must harness new ideas and technology to remake our government, revamp our tax code, reform our schools, and empower our citizens with the skills they need to work harder, learn more, reach higher.

But while the means will change, our purpose endures: a nation that rewards the effort and determination of every single American.

That is what this moment requires.

That is what will give real meaning to our creed.

We, the people, still believe that every citizen deserves a basic measure of security and dignity.

We __must make the hard choices to reduce the cost of health care and the size of our deficit.

But we reject the belief that America must choose between caring for the generation that built this country and investing in the generation that will build its future.

For we remember the lessons of our past, when twilight years were spent in poverty and parents of a child...
with a disability had nowhere to turn.

159 We do not believe that in this country freedom is reserved for the lucky, or happiness for the few. >> there is lucky and happiness

160 We recognize that no matter how responsibly we live our lives, any one of us at any time may face a job loss, or a sudden illness, or a home swept away in a terrible storm. >> everyone in America may face a job loss, or a sudden illness, or a home swept away in a terrible storm.

161 The commitments we make to each other through Medicare and Medicaid and Social Security, these things do not sap our initiative, they strengthen us. >> There are the commitments

162 They do not make us a nation of takers; they free us to take the risks that make this country great. >> the speaker is referring to medicare and Medicaid and social security.

163 We, the people, still believe that our obligations as Americans are not just to ourselves, but to all posterity. >> the American has obligations >> the obligations are not just to ourselves, but to all posterity

164 We will respond to the threat of climate change, knowing that the failure to do so would betray our children and future generations. >> American has not responded to the threat of climate change before >> the children and generation exist

165 Some may still deny the overwhelming judgment of science, but none can avoid the devastating impact of raging fires and crippling drought and more powerful storms. >> not all American people accept the overwhelming judgment of science >> the impact of raging fires and crippling drought and more powerful storms exist.

166 The path towards sustainable energy sources will be long and sometimes difficult. >> energy sources exist
But America cannot resist this transition, we must lead it. America has not led the transition yet before.

We cannot cede to other nations the technology that will power new jobs and new industries, we must claim its promise. >> the technology exist.

That is how we will preserve our planet, commanded to our care by God. >> the American will preserve the planet.

That’s what will lend meaning to the creed our fathers once declared. >> something will lend meaning to the creed the American’s fathers.

We, the people, still believe that enduring security and lasting peace do not require perpetual war. >>enduring security and lasting peace do not require perpetual war.

Our brave men and women in uniform, tempered by the flames of battle, are unmatched in skill and courage. >> American has brave men and women.

Our citizens, seared by the memory of those we have lost, know too well the price that is paid for liberty. >> there are the citizens.

The knowledge of their sacrifice will keep us forever vigilant against those who would do us harm. >> there is a sacrifice.

But we are also heirs to those who won the peace and not just the war; who turned sworn enemies into the surest of friends -- and we must carry those lessons into this time as well. >>The speaker is referring to American people referring the veteran in America.

We will defend our people and uphold our values through strength of arms and rule of law. >> there is a rule of law.

We will show the courage to try and resolve our differences American people have not showed the courage to try and
with other nations peacefully — not because we are naïve about the dangers we face, but because engagement can more durably lift suspicion and fear.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Text</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>178</td>
<td>America will remain the anchor of strong alliances in every corner of the globe.</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>179</td>
<td>we will renew those institutions that extend our capacity to manage crisis abroad, for no one has a greater stake in a peaceful world than its most powerful nation.</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
<td>We will support democracy from Asia to Africa, from the Americas to the Middle East, because our interests and our conscience compel us to act on behalf of those who long for freedom.</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181</td>
<td>And we must be a source of hope to the poor, the sick, the marginalized, the victims of prejudice — not out of mere charity, but because peace in our time requires the constant advance of those principles that our common creed describes: tolerance and opportunity, human dignity and justice.</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182</td>
<td>We, the people, declare today that the most evident of truths</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>183</td>
<td>just as it guided all those men and women, sung and unsung, who left footprints along this great Mall, to hear a preacher say that we</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
cannot walk alone; to hear a King proclaim that our individual freedom is inextricably bound to the freedom of every soul on Earth.

It is now our generation’s task to carry on what those pioneers began.

For our journey is not complete until our wives, our mothers and daughters can earn a living equal to their efforts.

Our journey is not complete until our gay brothers and sisters are treated like anyone else under the law – for if we are truly created equal, then surely the love we commit to one another must be equal as well.

Our journey is not complete until no citizen is forced to wait for hours to exercise the right to vote.

Our journey is not complete until we find a better way to welcome the striving, hopeful immigrants who still see America as a land of opportunity.

Until bright young students and engineers are enlisted in our workforce rather than expelled from our country.

That is our generation’s task -- to make these words, these rights, these values of life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness real for every American.

It does not mean we all

>> Liberty exists
define liberty in exactly the same way or follow the same precise path to happiness.

Progress does not compel us to settle centuries-long debates about the role of government for all time, but it does require us to act in our time.

For now decisions are upon us and we cannot afford delay.

We cannot mistake absolutism for principle, or substitute spectacle for politics, or treat name-calling as reasoned debate.

We must act, knowing that our work will be imperfect.

We must act, knowing that today’s victories will be only partial and that it will be up to those who stand here in four years and 40 years and 400 years hence to advance the timeless spirit once conferred to us in a spare Philadelphia hall.

My fellow Americans, the oath I have sworn before you today, like the one recited by others who serve in this Capitol, was an oath to God and country, not party or faction.

And we must faithfully execute that pledge during the duration of our service. But the words I spoke today are not so different from the oath that is taken each time a soldier signs up for
duty or an immigrant realizes her dream.

My oath is not so different from the pledge we all make to the flag that waves above and that fills our hearts with pride.

They are the words of citizens and they represent our greatest hope.

You and I, as citizens, have the power to set this country’s course.

You and I, as citizens, have the obligation to shape the debates of our time -- not only with the votes we cast, but with the voices we lift in defense of our most ancient values and enduring ideals.

Let us, each of us, now embrace with solemn duty and awesome joy what is our lasting birthright.

With common effort and common purpose, with passion and dedication, let us answer the call of history and carry into an uncertain future that precious light of freedom.

God bless you, and may He forever bless these United States of America.

After the data have been collected and classified into types of presupposition, the data are counted into percentage in order to obtain the most dominant type of presupposition in the speeches. The percentage of each type of presupposition can be seen in the table 4.2 below.

**Table 2 The Percentage of Six Types of Presupposition in Barack Obama’s Speeches in His First and Second Inaugural Address.**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Types Of Presupposition</th>
<th>Number Of Presupposition</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Existential</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>53.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Factive</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>15.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Lexical</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>24.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Structural</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Non-Factive</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Counterfactual</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>224</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As seen from the table, the two speeches of Barack Obama have five types of presupposition namely Existential, Factive, Lexical, Structural, and Non-factive. The percentage of each type of presupposition is 53.12%, 15.17%, 24.55%, 6.69%, and 0.44%. The existential presupposition is the largest of its percentage and that stands on the first level in Barack Obama’s speeches. It is followed by the lexical presupposition and stands on the second level while factive, structural and non-factive presupposition are in the third, fourth and fifth level respectively.

After Barack Obama’s speeches have been analyzed, the writer got the findings as reported as the following:

a. Of the 224 presuppositions obtained from two speeches of Barack Obama on his first and second inaugural addresses found 5 types of presupposition. They were Existential presupposition (53.12%), Factive presupposition (15.17%), Lexical presupposition (24.55%), Structural presupposition (6.69%), and Non-factive presupposition (0.44%).

b. The most dominant type of presupposition in Barack Obama’s speeches is Existential Presupposition.

c. The existential presupposition was the most dominant in Barack Obama’s speeches because the speeches contained more definite descriptive, real facts and real information to stimulate the audiences’ attention and to emphasize his ideas and promises.
After doing the analysis of presupposition in Barack Obama’s speeches on his first and second inaugural addresses, the writer comes to conclusion mentioned as the following.

a. In this study, the writer found that there are five types of presupposition. They were Existential presupposition (53.12%), Factive presupposition (15.17%), Lexical presupposition (24.55%), Structural presupposition (6.69%), and Non-factive presupposition (0.44%).

b. The most dominant presupposition used in Barack Obama’s speeches in his first and second inaugural addresses was Existential presupposition.

c. The Counterfactual presupposition did not exist in Barack Obama’s speeches in his first and second inaugural addresses.

d. The existential presupposition was the most dominant in Barack Obama’s speeches because the speeches contained more definite descriptive, real facts and real information to stimulate the audiences’ attention and to emphasize his ideas and promises.

After having analyzed presuppositions in Barack Obama’s speeches and obtained the findings, here the writer note that knowing presupposition theory is very helpful for the students and lectures of English department in order to understand the intended meaning of massage or information delivered by the speaker, and for all politicians and other persons who want to deliver a speech before the public. The findings on this study are useful for making a good speech that can attract the attention of audiences.

REFERENCES


