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by Barack Obama and George Washington

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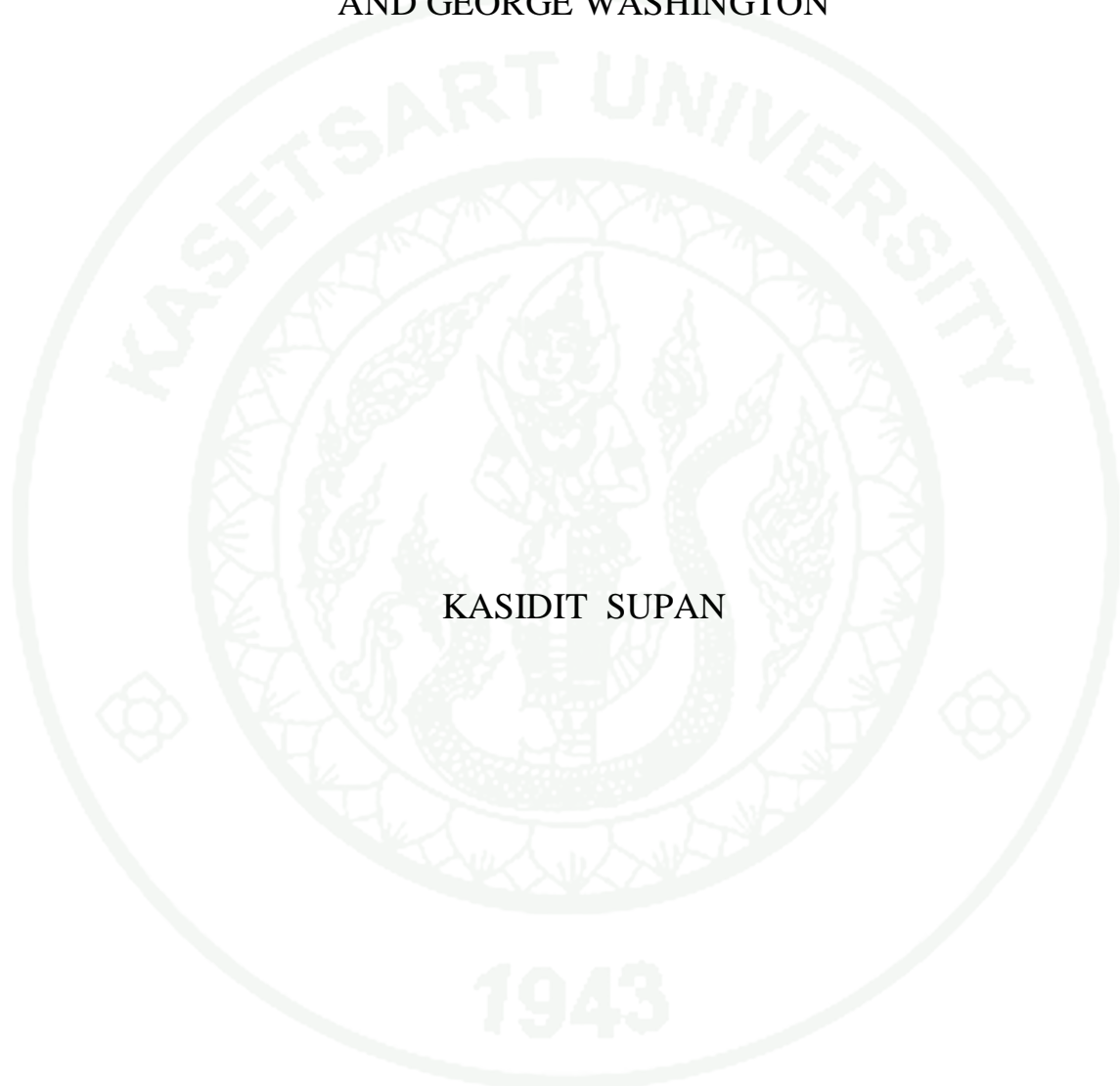
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DEAN

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THESIS

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF GENRE ANALYSIS IN INAUGURAL  
ADDRESSES DELIVERED BY BARACK OBAMA  
AND GEORGE WASHINGTON



KASIDIT SUPAN

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of  
the Requirements for the Degree of  
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Kasidit Supan 2012: A Comparative Study of Genre Analysis in Inaugural Addresses Delivered by Barack Obama and George Washington. Master of Arts (English for Specific Purposes), Major Field: English for Specific Purposes, Department of Foreign Languages. Thesis Advisor: Mrs. Navaporn Sanprasert Snodin, Ph.D. 81 pages.

To find out some traits related to language change, this study has investigated, and compared and contrasted two inaugural addresses, Washington's and Obama's, in terms of: move structure, syntactical traits, and lexical traits. The first section, regarding move structure, is properly conducted by employing a proposed move-structure framework as to whether the two addresses' writing order is similar. The second section, concerning syntactical traits, is comprised of two points: the length of sentence, and imperative and interrogative sentences. These two points are undertaken in order that the deliver's allusive attention is clarified. The third section, which is about lexical traits, is composed of two points: big words, and the first person pronouns, both singular and plural ones. The two points are analyzed in depth so that the characteristic in word use of those different addresses is uncovered. The findings show that there are some discrepancies between these two inaugural speeches. The first discrepancy is that Obama's address is organized in nine moves; in contrast to Washington's, which is organized in six moves. The second discrepancy is that most sentences in Washington's speech are written in long sentences, rather than short sentences which are mostly used in Obama's; besides, in Washington's speech, there are not any imperative and interrogative sentences, compared to the much use of imperative sentence in Obama's. The third discrepancy is that Obama's address is written with fewer big words, opposed to the regular use of big words in Washington's; moreover, the former address is composed of much use in the first person plural pronoun 'We.'

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Student's signature

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Thesis Advisor's signature

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Finally but most importantly, I would like to give my hearty thankfulness to my family who have constantly been my very best friends and guided me to this success. Last but definitely not least, I would like to thank myself for trusting in my own esteem and for believing that “you are capable of doing even the hardest thing”

Kasidit Supan  
September 2012

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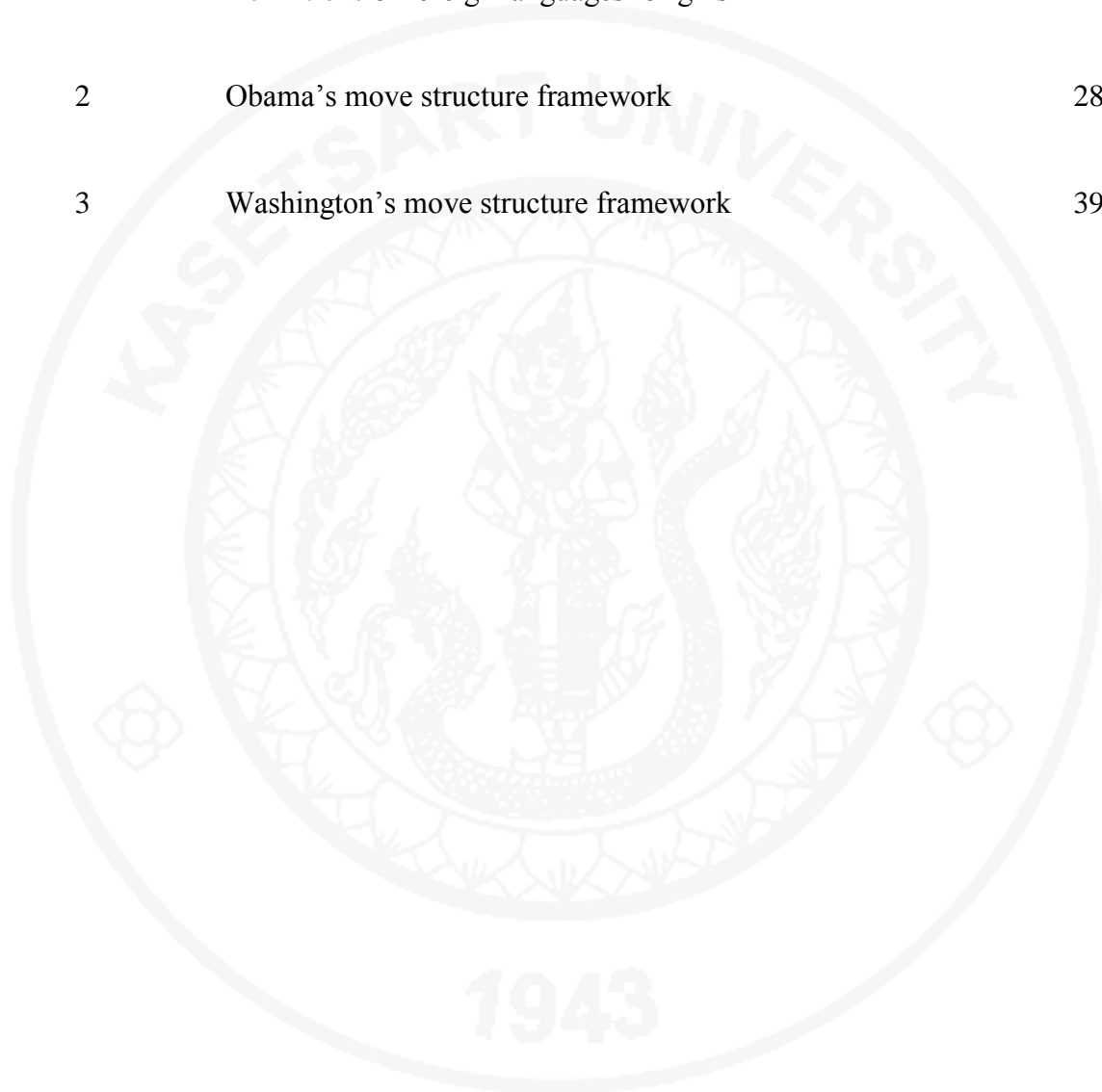
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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### Statement of the Problem

Heretofore, especially delivered by the presidents-elect of the United States of America, inaugural addresses are such noteworthy communicative events that arouse curiosities and interests of many linguists worldwide; due to the fact that, their language use and writing patterns are uniquely oratorical and eloquently rhetorical. As a result, the inaugural addresses have long been investigated in order to find out how they are designed as they are capable of inspiring, persuading and strengthening the beliefs of hope and prospects anticipated by the entire US citizen. Although there are many studies delved into examining such language use in inaugural address as their rhetorical devises, persuasive language and genre analysis are very few studies; consequently, as studying genre analysis is to find out how a communicative event is designed, it is an utterly captivating point to reveal how this kind of communicative events is constructed and this would be a great opportunity to table it as to be a ground knowledge for further study and deeper investigation.

It is definitely indisputable that Genre analysis has already been playing a significant part in ESP, English of Specific Purpose, and teaching academic writing as it serves as a medium for developing educational practices; hence, in order to generate a new point of knowledge on how to design different fields of academic writing, genre analysis should be the very first priority to be investigated further. According to this fact, this research intends to explore a new focus on genre analysis in inaugural addresses so that this would make the knowledge in designing an experienced public speech more accessible and more practical.

Furthermore, this hope-to-develop study also focuses in the field of difference between two big important inaugural speeches: the first and the latest ones, delivered by George Washington and Barack Obama on April 3, 1789 and January 20, 2009

respectively. Regarding the first inaugural address, about 220 years ago, the president was still regarded as the most supreme nobleman. He did present his elite by showing his intelligence through his words; hence, the language he used was quite rhetoric especially in terms of word choice and length of sentence. However, presently, the most recent president presents his inaugural address by employing simpler and more direct language use. This seemingly displays that he may want to make himself equal to his audience and, perhaps, avoid showing his supremacy and elite. As to in depth find out distinctions of the two well-designed speeches, this research expects to uncover a fresh point of knowledge particularly in parts of vocabulary, grammar and rhetorical move. Each investigation would show dissimilarities mainly caused by language evolution.

In the nut-shell, this is the best time and, also, the biggest chance to broaden the knowledge of genre analysis. Besides, this opportunity would make a tangible benefit for comprehending and, probably, enabling researchers to realize on which points of language in inaugural addresses have been changed. Due to this irrefutable interest, this research also hopes to have a further study developed and acknowledged that this part of learning can be adapted and adopted to many modern study and enconcept a new speech designer on how create the most recent speech in order to fascinate people in this present.

### **Research Objectives**

The crucial objective of this study is to compare two formal inaugural addresses especially in the field of Genre Analysis and Stylistic Analysis in order to find out any stylistic differences which display language change during the last 220 years. Besides, Pederson (2009) mentioned that although there are various studies investigating many linguistic attributes in inaugural addresses, there are quite few studies examining them in part of genre analysis and some linguistic features. Additionally, there are not any specific and standard move structures that can be used in order to universally create an inaugural address, since, even all speeches begin with greeting and finish with thanking audience, the body of those speeches is written differently. Additionally, this study can be used as a tool for teaching, particularly in

the part of formal speech writing. Above all, the finding of this study can be applied as a good source for further study and may provoke some new researchers to explore more about language change.

Consequently, the research questions of this study would aim to reach purposed goal as stated below:

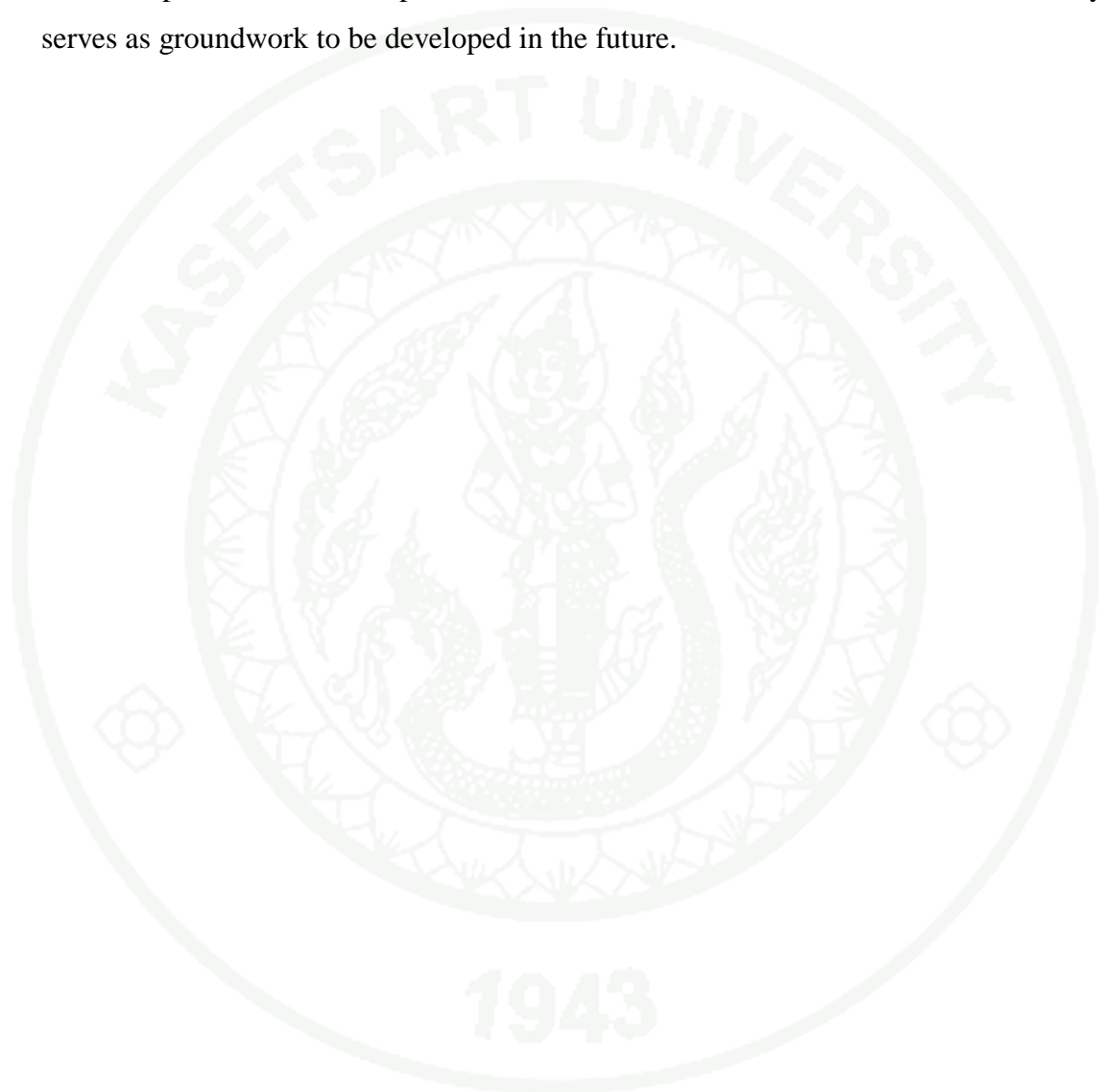
1. What are the stylistic perspective and Genre perspective employed in Barack Obama's inaugural address?
  - A. What are the lexical traits used in the inaugural address?
  - B. What are the syntactic traits used in the inaugural address?
  - C. What is the move structure used in the inaugural address?
2. What are the stylistic perspective and Genre perspective employed in George Washington's inaugural address?
  - a. What are the Lexical traits used in the inaugural address?
  - b. What are the syntactic traits used in the inaugural address?
  - c. What is the move structure used in the inaugural address?
3. What are the differences between Barack Obama's and George Washington's inaugural addresses?

### **Scope of the Study**

This study aims to discover the differences between two inaugural addresses: Obama's inaugural address and George Washington's inaugural address. In terms of comparing the inaugural addresses, they will be delved into these three aspects: Lexicon, Syntax and Genre.

### **Research Contribution**

This research aims to find out differences between two exceptional inaugural addresses in order to understand the characteristics of these two speeches. The result assists a speech writer to adapt his works more well-established. Moreover, this study serves as groundwork to be developed in the future.



## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

In this chapter, all literatures related to this study are elaborately presented. There are four sections: General concept section, Genre analysis section, Syntactic analysis section, and lexical analysis section.

#### **General Concept**

##### **Concept of Speech Section**

Classified as the process of delivering a message, especially speaking, to a group of audiences, a speech, in another term “Public Speaking” has its own organized manner in order to influence, educate or amuse listeners. It is also grouped as one of communication events as, according to Bhatia (1993), it has its conventionalized form with constraints exploited by professional members of a discourse community.

Devito (2005) mentions that a public speaking is a figure of communication delivered by a speaker to a considerable number of listeners concerned with a continuous discourse concerned, normally in a face-to-face situation as stated. In addition, the speaker of a speech had better consider types of speech to deliver to his audiences by applying one or two objectives as shown below:

1. Types of informative speech

Devito (2005) stated that, implied as the speakers tell their listeners on something that the listeners didn't know informative speech can be applied as guidelines in helping such as stress usefulness, relate new information to old and recognized cultural variation. There are three types of informative speech as follow:

a. The speech of description

The speaker in a description speech describes an object, person event or process such as a description about the structure of a brain.

b. The speech of definition

The speaker in definition speech tends to inform his audiences about a meaning of a suitable topic such as “what is leadership?”

c. The speech of demonstration

The speaker in demonstration speech provides his listeners on how to do something or how something works such as balancing a checkbook.

2. Types of persuasive speech

Devito (2005) explained that persuasive speech aims at influencing attitudes and behavior of listeners. The speeches of politician and religious leader are probably the best to be illustrated as persuasive speech. There are two types of persuasive speech as follow:

a. Speeches to strengthen or change attitudes or beliefs

The speaker’s message makes the audiences willingly learned and accordingly like to listen; in short, this kind of speeches intend to reinforce their audiences’ attitudes and beliefs; for instance, people who listen to religious speeches are already believers.

b. Speech to move to action

Focusing only on moving audiences’ behaviors to action, the speaker of this kind of speech should follow the guidelines which consist of these followings:

1) Be realistic

The speaker must put reasonable goals for what the speakers want the audiences to do.

2) Demonstrate the speaker's compliance

The speaker should show his own willingness to do what he wants his audiences to do

3) Stress specific advantages

The speakers had better give his audiences concrete, specific reasons why audiences will get benefits that he desires them to engage in.

### **Concept of Inaugural Address**

An inaugural address is a tradition that a president-elect delivers to his American people after taking office in the United States. It is designed to affirm that the president will sustain whole nation's interest. Roderick and Bartholomew (2001) stated that not only is the augural address filled with hopes, visions and ideals of the American people, but is also a fictitious speech, reflecting a civil, religious and idealized model of American identity.

Yangmonkol (2009) stated that speech is a type of communication in which a speaker delivers to audiences with various purposes. There are many speeches delivered by the world famous readers such as the president of the United States of America: George Washington, Ronald Reagan and Barack Obama. At present, their speeches are perceived and appreciated worldwide as the source of knowledge for readers, writers and those who do value in speeches.

Mainly focused in this study, Barack Obama's inaugural address delivered in January 20, 2009 satisfied the Americans and was one of the sources that led him to

success. According to his success, Yangmonkol (2009) supported that it sounds interesting to explore and analyze language styles in the US President Barack Obama's speech for usefulness to speakers and future study of next generation.

## **Genre Analysis**

### **General Background Knowledge of Genre**

Genres are commonly perceived by people in any discourse community as communicative actions. Bhatia (1993) elaborately remarked the definition of Genre that:

Genre is a recognizable communicative event by set of communicative purpose identified and mutually understood by the members of the professional or academic community in which it regularly occurs. Most often, it is highly structured and conventionalized with constraints on allowable contributions in terms of their intent, positioning, form and functional value. These constraints, however, are often exploited by the expert members of the discourse community to achieve private intentions within the framework of socially recognized purposes.

In addition, Swales (1990) also underlined that Genre is a class of communicative event, the members of which share some sets of communicative purpose. The commutative purpose is a prime criterion and has to be a relationship between the purpose accomplished by the genre and the schematic structure of the genre, and the text and language employed.

Swales states in his book 'Genre Analysis' (1990) that

Communicative purpose is both a privileged criterion and one that operates to keep the scopes of a genre as here conceived narrowly focused on comparable rhetorical action. In addition to purpose, exemplars of genre exhibit various patterns of similarity in terms of structure, style, content an intended audience.

If all high probability expectations are realized, the exemplar will be a prototypical by the parent discourse community.

Describing Genre in his book 'An introduction to Genre theory', Chandler (1997) expresses that Genre refers to a distinctive type of text. Moreover, Thompson (2001) stated in his Thesis that text belonging to a genre is conventionalized in parts of sequencing, layout and phraseology, and there are expectations of the structure and linguistic of such text. These expectations can alter from one community to another. The forms that text takes can be changed depending on the range and diversity of purpose.

Mauchlan (2005) informs that genre is categories of discourse that share certain purpose and characteristic of form, procedure or content that confers regularity on the way the message is presented and are prominent to give discourse a clear identity.

Phongsuwan (2010) suggests that the concept of genre is a main position of teaching purpose in the field of English for Specific purpose. The concept focuses on the use of language, both in academic and professional context.

Chayanin (2004), the most profound function of genres is that people in any discourse community create genres to be communicative devices that are able to transfer information to other people, both peripheral and inside members.

### **Genre Analysis**

According to Swales (1990) and Bhatia (1993), Genre analysis is commonly used as a practical medium in order to analyze and functionally describe forms of communication regularly used by discourse communities to convey information.

Bhatia (1993) proposes that, in order to profoundly examine a genre analysis, there are 7 approaches to be considered as followed:

1. Placing a text-genre in a situational context
2. Surveying the literature
3. Refining the contextual analysis
4. Selecting on appropriate corpus
5. Studying the institutional context
6. Selecting the levels of analysis (Lexico-grammatical, move structure)
7. Checking results with specialist informant.

Thompson (2001) explains that there are 4 aims to analyze genre:

1. To identify the regularities of form, of rhetorical organization and of linguistic features within the genre.
2. To relate these regularities of form, of rhetorical organization and of linguistic features to communicative purpose.
3. To establish which features are obligatory and which are optional, within given discourse communities.
4. To understand why and how the genre has developed into its present form and what function the genre plays within the community.

### **Genre Analysis in Inaugural Speech**

According to Pedersen (2009), the move structure employed in inaugural address is not quite fixed in standard. However, there are some moves normally employed in all inaugural addresses which are beginning with greeting and ending by thanking. Consequently, this study aims to find whether the statement is true through comparing and contrasting two distinct addresses: the first and the latest inaugural addresses. Moreover, he also remarks that Barack Obama's inaugural address is characterized by typical moves: Greeting Audiences, Stating about Prosperity and new beginnings, Discussing on Restoring the Country To its Roots, Reaching Individual and Collective Dreams, and Ending by thanking all Supporters.

In addition, Trosberg (2000) claims that the Move Structure of inaugural address is as follows: Addressing the audience, Thanking the Predecessor, Reference to the ceremony, Patriotism and Liberty, Pride in American history and glory, Religion, family value and tradition, Constructing the presidential Identity, and the Official voice.

Most interestingly, Juraj (2009) has presented his frameworks with six moves as follows: Thanking his predecessors, Acknowledging the American current crisis, Pointing out the crisis of the past, Addressing cynics, Addressing the world, and the solution lies with the people.

### **Syntactic Analysis**

This section is divided into three areas: length of sentence, and Imperative and Interrogative sentence. In terms of length of sentence, sentence's length affects some senses of audiences; hence, the speaker can make use of long and short sentences to attract audience's attention and make the speech eloquent. In part of Imperative and interrogative sentences, these two kinds of sentences imply some underlying meanings when used in speech. Although there are some other types of sentences, such as affirmative or negative sentences, these two types of sentences, as suggested by long (2011), are often found as devices to arouse audiences' patriotic feeling and show them speaker's humble suggestion and commandment. Accordingly, this study aims to investigate mainly in these kinds of sentences.

#### **Length of sentence**

Oxford English dictionary (1997) describes that a sentence is a set of words that is complete in itself, typically containing a subject and predicate, conveying a statement, question, exclamation, or command, and consisting of main clause and sometimes one or more subordinate clauses.

In addition, a sentence can be divided as short and long sentences.

Long (2011) stated that the length of sentence depends on the style of the text. A short sentence does not only make the speech more vivid and exciting, but also makes expressions more powerful. A long sentence can express idea more clearly and soundly. Hence, the length of sentence can show the true attitude of the speaker either to arouse or to make the speech rigmazole.

In order to identify each sentence as short or long sentences, there is a study from Dr. Louann Brizendine (2007). He stated that various experienced writers tend to compose a sentence length of 15- 20 words; however, in a professional text, most sentences normally contain 35- 40 words.

Consequently, this study classifies the length of sentence by these two criteria:

1. If the sentence has less than 40 words, it will be grouped as a ‘short sentence’
2. If the sentence has more than or equal to 40 words, it will be grouped as a ‘long sentence’

### **Imperative and Interrogative sentences**

Oxford English dictionary (1997) describes that the imperative is the form of the verb used to make commands: “Go away!” cried Mary. It consists of the stem of the verb. Imperative clauses have a special form. They resemble a normal clause but there is no subject. In effect the subject is you, but it is not stated: “(You) go away!” cried Mary.

Cambridge International English dictionary describes a well-defined definition for interrogative sentences. The definition is the form of a sentence that is used for asking questions.

Long (2011) stated that imperative sentences are used to make request or call for action. They are direct and powerful. Interrogative sentences always make people think and resonate with the speaker.

### **Lexical Analysis**

There are two areas to be explicitly explained in this section: big words and the first person pronouns.

#### **Big words**

Long (2011) stated that a big word is a difficult word with six or above six letters, or three or above three syllables which expresses an important and serious idea, and whose origin is from foreign languages.

Cambridge University Dictionary explains the definition of word as a single unit of language which has meaning and can be spoken or written.

However, there is a kind of words which is delved into in this study. The kind of words is called a big word.

Moreover, Cambridge International Dictionary of English (1995) also defines that a big word is a long, difficult word, or a word which expresses a serious or important idea

In this study, there is an explanation from Pederson (2009) who stated that an inaugural address, an official speech, is expected to encourage the whole nation, and reassure the American people that their new leader will be president to everyone. In addition, its context is normally composed of such various prospects as democracy, country's problems, divine god, collective dreams, hopes of the Americans, and founding fathers.

Consequently, big words collected in this study have, at least, an important or serious idea related to democracy, country's problems, divine god, collective dreams, hopes of the Americans, or founding fathers.

On top of this, according to the meaning of big words described by Cambridge University dictionary, a big word collected in this study must be a difficult word. In order to clarify a word to be a difficult one, the word must be generated from other languages, and must be an old word.

Hence, the big word in this study must possess its origin from these foreign languages: old French, middle French, French, Latin, Medieval Latin, and Late Latin.

**Table 1** Definitions of foreign languages' origins

Old French	The French language as written and spoken c. 900-1400. More than 90 percent of it was from Vulgar Latin, with a smattering of Celtic and Germanic, plus some M.L. learned terms.
Middle French	The French language as written and spoken c. 1400-c.1600.
French	Romantic language spoken chiefly in France.
Latin	The Italic language of ancient Rome until about 4c.
Medieval Latin	Latin as written and spoken c.700-c.1500.
Late Latin	The literary Latin language as spoken and written c.300-c.700.

Finally, the definition of big words in this study is a difficult word with six or above six letters, or three or above three syllables which expresses an important and serious idea, and whose origin is from foreign languages.

### **The first person pronouns**

Long (2011) mentioned that the use of first person plural pronoun can pull the speaker closer to the audience, putting the both in the same position. Besides, Fasulo and Zucchermaglio (2002) explained that the first person singular pronoun 'I' is in

principle the least ambiguous among pronouns from a grammatical point of view; indeed it refers only to one person and does not risk misidentification.

Oxford English Dictionary describes that a pronoun is a word that can function as a noun phrase used by itself and that refers either to the participants in the discourse (e.g. I, you) or to someone or something mentioned elsewhere in the discourse.

The first person pronoun is a word that can function as a noun phrase and that refers to the speaker in the discourse which can be mainly divided in to two words: I (the first person singular pronoun) and we (the first person plural pronoun).

### **Related Study**

Long (2011) found that Obama's inaugural speech employs some big words, which can be accounted for 20 percent. This findings show up that the president is likely to use formal language. This show stability and would make the audiences feel the speaker is serious in politics.

Moreover, Obama's speech has its variant used of 'we' for 55 times. The use of this first person has pulled speaker closer to the audience, putting they both in the same position. Therefore, this speech is likely to arouse the American's solidarity patriotic feeling.

Regarding the imperative and interrogative sentences, in Obama's inaugural address most sentences are declarative sentences but imperative sentences are also used for five times. They are direct and straightforward so that the president can suggest and politely order his people to take participate in nation's activities, or also to join his plan.

Lastly, in terms of length of sentence, Obama prefers to use short sentences in his inaugural speech. Short sentences can make his speech more vivid and exciting, and make his expression more powerful; thus, Obama is likely to have his speech sound not only captivating but also thought-provoking.

Pederson (2009) found that there is not a standard move structure for an inaugural address; however, a fixed move is present at the beginning and end, creating a frame of genre. The first move is normally about greeting audiences and the last move is typically about thanking all supporters. Between the first and the last move there are several moves characterizing inaugural address; but they are not fixed. In brief, there is no certain order in which the moves occur and not all features occur in all addresses. Obama's inaugural address is characterized typical features such as prosperity, new beginning, restoring countries to its root, and reaching individuals and collective dreams. His address also has the typical beginning end characterizing a genre. Consequently, he has purposed a new move structure as mentioned on page 11.

Trosberg (2000) analyzed Clinton's inaugural address and found that in Clinton's 1993 address paying attention communicative functions. On the basis of her findings, she purposed a new move structure as mention on page 11; moreover, she points to specific characteristic of the address constructing the presidential identity and speaking with the official voice but at the same time she argues that the address share many features with political speeches in general.

Juraj (2009) proposed a new move structure analyzed in Obama's inaugural address, which shown on page 11. He stated that the first and second paragraphs are in the first move which is about thanking his predecessor. The third to seventh paragraphs are in the second move which is about acknowledging the economic crisis. Obama is direct, using the following phrases: "the challenges ... are real. They are serious and they are many." At the same time, he has shown his resolve and leadership as shown in the following excerpt: "But know this, America – they will be met." The eighth to seventeenth paragraphs are in the third move. He is consistent with the overall message of hope. He quotes the Bible, goes back to the Declaration of Independence, and points out the crisis of the past. His concluding remarks remind the audience that the timeless American values persist. The eighteenth to twentieth paragraphs are in the fourth move. In a brief digressing, he attempts to persuade those who are skeptical of his plan. Obama employs the key phrase "Their memories are short." The twentieth to twenty-sixth paragraphs are in the fifth move. Obama outlines new foreign policy anchored in common, human ideals. The twenty-seventh to thirty-

fifth paragraphs are in the sixth move. The president draws a parallel between American civilians and American soldiers. Both embodies the American spirit of service. This parallel is topped by A Revolutionary War story metaphor.



## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

In order to find out in what way the English language has been changed throughout the period of 220 years in which these two speeches were delivered, this study aims to investigate three areas: genre, syntax, and lexicon. Thus, this chapter is separated into four main sections: data collection, genre analysis method, syntactic analysis method, and lexical analysis method.

This research is conducted as a qualitative research. Rossman (2009) described that a qualitative research is both science and art. It focuses on rigorous techniques for collecting and analyzing data to increase the validity of finding. It mainly studies some insights in depth as to find out clearer answers and explainable knowledge. Hence, this study is classified as a qualitative as its purpose is to answer and find out some discrepancies between two inaugural addresses in depth.

Since this study is to find out discrepancies between two inaugural addresses. It aims to analyze context. Consequently, this study is a content-analysis research. Chelimsky (1989) explained that content analysis is a set of procedure for collecting and organizing information in a standard format that allows analysts to make inferences about the characteristics and meaning of written and other recorded material. Chelimsky also explain that there are sixth steps in content analysis. The first step is to decide to use content analysis. The second step is to determine what material should be in content analysis. The third step is to select unit of analysis. The forth step is to develop coding categories. The fifth step is to code the material. The final step is to analyze and interpret the results.

This study aims to find out the stylistic perspective and genre perspective in inaugural addresses so the content analysis is chosen to be used as a medium and two inaugural addresses a selected, the first and the latest. The whole passage of the two inaugural addresses is aimed to be analyzed in part of their move structure, syntactical

traits, and lexical traits. At final, all three main areas are analyzed and the results are interpreted later on.

### **Data Collection**

The two inaugural addresses, both Obama's and Washington's inaugural addresses, were collected from a reliable and well-known website addressed [www.archives.gov](http://www.archives.gov). The website is trustable because its documents are from the national library, US national library and more than ten thousand people visiting each day. Moreover, I had compared the two speeches from the source to another trustable source whose address was [www.whitehouse.gov](http://www.whitehouse.gov). Consequently, the collected addresses were trustworthy, and can be studied in depth.

### **Genre Analysis Method**

After I had collected my data, I read all my collected data carefully, sentence by sentence, in order to clarify each sentence in a move structure. Next, I will generate a move structure which is suitable for each of inaugural addresses. Each of them will finally have a move structure.

Then, I compared the two move structures of how different the two inaugural addresses were as to discover any changes in writing inaugural address patterns.

### **Syntactical Analysis Method**

There are two points in this analysis. The first point is length of sentence, and another point is imperative and interrogative sentence.

#### **Length of sentence method**

The method of studying the length of sentence was, firstly, reading each sentence in the speeches. Then, I attentively counted words in those sentences as to

group it in long or short sentences. There was a framework presented in previous chapter, page 11. The framework guided which sentences were short or long ones.

After I had the results of how many short and long sentences were in each speech. I calculated it into the form of percentage by employing this mathematical formula:

$$\frac{\text{The total number of counted long or short sentences} * 100}{\text{The total number of sentences in the speech}}$$

By doing this, I had a percentage of short and long sentences used in Obama's and Washington's speeches. Then, I compared them in order to find any differences by using the mathematical formula, which is called percentage increase/decrease.

The formula of percentage increase

$$\frac{(\text{New amount} - \text{Original amount}) * 100\%}{\text{Original amount}}$$

The formula of percentage decrease

$$\frac{(\text{Original amount} - \text{New amount}) * 100}{\text{New amount}}$$

By employing these formulas, I could find the change of the use of length of sentence in the two speeches whether it was increased or decreased. Finally, I could compare them by presenting in the form of percentage.

### **The imperative and interrogative sentence method**

In order to study imperative and interrogative sentences, I scanned all sentences in the two speeches. If there were any of those sentences, I would count it. After I had counted it, I would compare the total number of those sentences.

### **Lexical Analysis Method**

There are two areas of studying lexis in this study: big word and the first person pronoun. Thus, in this section, there are two areas to be discussed.

#### **Big word**

In order to study about words, a reliable online dictionary was required. The required online dictionary was [www.etymonline.com](http://www.etymonline.com). This website is trustable as its contents are adapted and based on many dependable sources such as Old French-English dictionary from Cambridge University, and a dictionary of modern English usage from Oxford University.

In the previous chapter, big words in this study were mentioned explicitly. Thus, the first step of studying big words was to find all big words in the two speeches. After all of them had been discovered, they were counted in order to find the exact total number. When the total numbers of each speech were obtained, they were calculated and, then, changed into a percentage form, by using this mathematical formula:

$$\frac{\text{The total number of big word found in the speech} * 100}{\text{The total number of words used in the speech}}$$

After the big word percentages of the two speeches were acquired, they were finally compared in order to find which speech uses more big words. However, this study tended to compare them by using a percentage increase/decrease form as it was accurate and trusty. The formula of percentage increase/decrease was shown in the length of sentence method.

### **The first person pronouns**

As the first person pronouns are “I” and “we”, the first step to study was to find all “I” and “we” used in the two speeches. After they were discovered, they were counted to find the total numbers. When the total numbers was acquired, they were calculated and, then, changed into the percentage form. After that, they were compared by using the formula of percentage increase and decrease.

All in all, after all final data of each area of study were gained; they were eventually compared as to find some language changes in the two speeches. On top of this, most results of this study were presented in form of percentage as it was accurate and trustable.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **RESULTS**

In this chapter the research findings are presented in detail in order to answer the research questions. Thus, this chapter contains three main sections. The first section explores the stylistic and genre perspectives employed in Barack Obama's inaugural address. The second section discusses the stylistic and genre perspectives employed in George Washington's inaugural address. The final section focuses on the differences between Barack Obama's and George Washington's inaugural addresses.

#### **Genre Perspective of Barack Obama's Inaugural Address**

In this section, the findings are carefully organized and presented in three sections: move perspective, syntactic perspective and lexical structure.

#### **Move structure used in Barack Obama's inaugural address**

Although Pederson (2011) describes the complexity and unpredictability of move structure commonly used in an inaugural address, there is an organized, predictable move structure in Obama's inaugural address.

After paying close attention to an investigation of the move structure in Obama's inaugural address, I found that Obama had his speech very well organized. His speech has a well-established order which states each purpose in sequence.

#### **The first, second, and third move: Greeting his audience and Constructing presidential identity**

His first sentence is about greeting his audience, identifying that he is the President of the US and thanking his supporters. Consequently, this sentence contains

the first, second and third moves, which are ‘Greeting his audience’, ‘Constructing presidential identity’ and ‘Thanking predecessors, supporters or God’.

The first sentence used by Barack Obama in his inaugural address:

My fellow citizens:

(Move II: Constructing presidential identity)

(Move III: Thanking predecessors, supporters or God)

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.

**The third move: Thanking predecessors, supporters or God**

The second sentence in the speech is also about thanking his predecessors and his supporters; therefore, it is organized in the third move.

The second sentence in Barack Obama’s inaugural address:

I thank President Bush for his service to our nation, as well as the generosity and cooperation he has shown throughout this transition.

**The fourth move: Acknowledging the current crisis in the US**

The third to the eighth sentences in the speech are about acknowledging the current crisis in the US, especially the current economic crisis. Hence, they are organized in the fourth move.

Examples of sentences organized in the fourth move:

Homes have been lost, jobs shed, businesses shuttered. (The eleventh sentence)

Our health care is too costly, our schools fail too many and each day brings further evidence that the ways we use energy strengthen our adversaries and threaten our planet. (The twelfth sentence)

### **The fifth move: Pointing out the crises of the past**

The nineteenth to the forty-ninth sentences in the speech emphasize the fact that Americans have always faced crises and overcome them. In this section of the speech, Obama stays consistent with the message of hope that won him the election. First, he refers to the Declaration of Independence. Then, he reminds his audience of problems in the past which were overcome. Finally, he concludes this section by reminding everyone that the American strength still persists. Therefore, the sentences in this section are organized in the fifth move, 'Pointing out the crises of the past'.

Examples of sentences organized in the fifth move:

Time and again these men and women struggled and sacrificed and worked till their hands were raw so that we might live a better life. They saw America as bigger than the sum of our individual ambitions, greater than all the differences of birth or wealth or faction. (The thirty-second and thirty-third sentences)

### **The sixth move: Addressing cynics in the world**

The fiftieth to the sixty-first sentences in the speech are about addressing cynics. Obama uses this section in an attempt to persuade those who are skeptical about his plan. He wants to emphasize to other political forces and to all of America's adversaries that the Americans can cope with all their problems. Consequently, every sentence in this section is organized in the sixth move, 'Addressing cynics in the world'

Examples of sentences organized in the sixth move:

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. (The fiftieth and fifty-first sentences)

**The seventh move: Addressing the world**

The sixty-second to eighty-fourth sentences in the speech are about making it clear to all people in the world that he, together with his people, are a friend to all nations. He wants to help both developed and developing nations, no matter whether they are friends or foes, if they let him have a chance. Thus, the sentences in this section are organized in the seventh move, 'Addressing the world'.

Examples of sentences organized in the seventh move:

We are shaped by every language and culture, drawn from every end of this Earth; and because we have tasted the bitter swill 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 the lines of tribe shall soon dissolve; that as the world grows smaller, our common humanity shall reveal itself; and that America must play its role in ushering in a new era of peace. (The seventy-eighth sentence)

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, but that we will extend a hand if you are willing to unclench your fist. (The eighty-first sentence)

### **The eighth move: The solution lies with the people**

The eighty-fifth to the one-hundred and eighth sentences are about cheering up the American people. Obama intends to make his people realize that they have remarkable skill. Furthermore, he speaks about the revolutionary war in order to boost his audience's spirit and to reaffirm that they are an important force in the development of this country. As a result, the sentences in this section are organized in the eighth move, 'The solution lies with the people'.

Examples of sentences organized in the eighth move:

What is required of us now is a new era of responsibility - a recognition, on the part of every American, that we have duties to ourselves, our nation and the world, duties that we do not grudgingly accept but rather seize gladly, firm in the knowledge that there is nothing so satisfying to the spirit, so defining of our character than giving our all to a difficult task. This is the price and the promise of citizenship. (The ninety-sixth and ninety-seventh sentences)

So let us mark this day with remembrance, of who we are and how far we have traveled. (The one-hundredth sentence)

### **The ninth move: Ending by thanking all supporters**

The last three sentences in the speech are about thanking all his supporters. Obama intends to end his speech by expressing his appreciation to his people. Plus, he also begs God to bless his country and his people. Therefore, the sentences are organized in the ninth move, 'Ending by thanking all supporters'.

### **Last three sentences organized in the ninth move:**

Thank you. God bless you. And God bless the United States of America.

Therefore, the move structure framework adapted and adopted from Obama's inaugural address can be designated by nine moves as shown in the table below.

**Table 2** Obama's move structure framework

Move I	Addressing the Audience
Move II	Constructing the Presidential Identity
Move III	Thanking the Predecessors, Supporter or God
Move IV	Acknowledging the American current crisis
Move V	Pointing out the crisis of the past
Move VI	Addressing cynics
Move VII	Addressing the world
Move VIII	The solution lies with the people
Move IX	Ending by thanking all supporters

#### **Definitions of each move**

Addressing audience, the first move, is about the president's salutation to his people.

Constructing the presidential identity, the second move, is about the president's declaration on his responsibilities, promises or oaths, and sometimes his supremacy. This move, in short, is about informing the president's identity.

Thanking the predecessors, the supporters, or God, the third move, is about the president's showing of appreciation to his people or God.

Acknowledging the current crisis in the US, the fourth move, is about the president's informing his audience about present problems in the US.

Pointing out the crisis of the past, the fifth move, is about the president's statement on the US problems of the past.

Addressing cynics to the world, the sixth move, is about the president's emphasis on other nations' misunderstanding and undervaluing US.

Addressing the world, the seventh move, is about the president's utterances on making his audience, purposely other nations audience, understand that US is powerful and willing to help all nations.

Solution lies with the people, the eighth move, is about the president's request to his people. The request is aimed on making his people believe that they can help him solve all US problems.

In a nut-shell, I can conclude that the move structure of Obama's inaugural address is quite well-organized. Obama tries to make his speech easy to comprehend by having it arranged in sections. Each section emphasizes a particular point such as addressing cynics in the world or ending by thanking all supporters. Furthermore, each of his sentences is worded to have only one purpose; in other words, each of his sentences refers to only one move, for example,

To the people of poor nations, we pledge to work alongside you to make your farms flourish and let clean waters flow; to nourish starved bodies and feed hungry minds. (The eighty-second sentence)

This sentence is organized in the seventh move, which aims to say to the world that the US wants to help everyone if they will give him a chance. However, this point is made quite differently when compared to the sentences used in Washington's inaugural address, which are explicitly described in a later section.

### **Syntactical traits used in Barack Obama's inaugural address**

This section is divided into two parts; the first part considers sentence length and the second part considers the use of interrogative and imperative sentences.

### **The length of sentences used in Barack Obama's inaugural address**

By thoroughly analyzing all the sentences in the speech, I found that Barack uses more short sentences than long sentences. The total number of sentences in his speech is 111, within which there are 98 short sentences and 13 long sentences. This can be expressed as 88.29 percent and 11.71 percent respectively. These are some examples of his short and long sentences:

#### Examples of short sentences

Today I say to you that the challenges we face are real. (12 words)

We remain a young nation, but in the words of Scripture, the time has come to set aside childish things. (20 words)

#### Examples of long sentences

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, but that we will extend a hand if you are willing to unclench your fist. (40 words)

Its power to generate wealth and expand freedom is unmatched, but this crisis has reminded us that without a watchful eyes, the market can spin out of control – and that a nation cannot prosper long when it favors only the prosperous. (41 words)

By making use of many short sentences, Barack can make his speech more vivid and exciting. Furthermore, the use of short sentences sometimes helps the speaker to arouse his listeners more powerfully. Consequently, I can conclude that Barack intended to make his speech concise in order to help his people to easily understand what he was saying, and to cheer them up more effectively.

**Interrogative and imperative sentences used in Barack Obama's inaugural address.**

That the use of interrogative and imperative sentences plays a significant role in a professional speech is true for all orators. Therefore, I looked at Barack Obama's speech and discovered that there are five imperative sentences, but there is are interrogative sentences.

The five imperative sentences used in Barack Obama's speech are as follows:

So, **let us mark** this day with remembrance, of who we are and how far we have traveled.

**Let it be told** to the future world ... that in the depth of winter, when nothing but hope and venture could survive ... that the city and the country, alarmed at one common danger, came forth to meet it.

America. In the face of our common dangers, in this winter of our hardship, **let us remember** these timeless words.

With hope and virtue, **let us brave** once more the icy currents, and endure what storms may come.

**Let it be** said by our children's children that when we were tested we refused to let this journey end, that we did not turn back nor did we falter; and with eyes fixed on the horizon and God's grace upon us, we carried forth that great gift of freedom and delivered it safely to future generations.

I noticed that in all of the five imperative sentences spoken by Barack, he used the word 'let', which means to make or respond to a suggestion. According to the Oxford English dictionary, 'let' is defined as a verb normally used as a polite way of making or responding to a suggestion, giving an instruction, or introducing a remark.

Hence, although Barack made use of imperative sentences, which would normally be used to give an order or to give an authoritative command, he used them in a polite way and tried to make his orders sound like suggestions, in order to lead his listeners into helping him to recreate the US.

In conclusion, despite the fact that there are no interrogative sentences in the speech, there are some imperative sentences which make the speech sound more cooperative and remarkable.

### **The lexical traits used in Barack Obama's inaugural address.**

As mentioned in previous chapters in the procedures for data analysis, this trait is analyzed by employing two relevant lexical devices: the use of big words and first person pronouns. Hence, this perspective is divided into two parts. The first part will consider big words in Barack Obama's inaugural address. The second part will consider first person pronouns in Barack Obama's inaugural address.

#### **Big words in Barack Obama's inaugural address**

When I studied Barack Obama's inaugural address, I found that there are 48 big words used in the speech. Although this number might not seem high when compared with the total number of words in the speech, 2395, it shows that the speaker still used these words in order to make his speech more formal and reliable, as in the examples below:

#### **Example I**

Our health care is too costly; our schools fail too many; and each day brings further evidence that the ways we use energy strengthen our **adversaries** and threaten our planet.

### Example II

This is the meaning of our liberty and our creed, why men and women and children of every race and every faith can join in celebration across this magnificent mall; and why a man whose father less than 60 years ago might not have been served in a local restaurant can now stand before you to take a most sacred oath.

### Example III

...our security emanates from the justness of our cause, the force of our example, the tempering qualities of humility and restraint.

In these three examples, the underlined words are big words employed in the speech. These big words show that the speaker intends to make the speech more formal and admirable because, instead of using big words, he could have used simple words but he did not; for instance, he could have used ‘enemies’ instead of using ‘adversaries’, or used ‘comes from’ instead of using ‘emanates from’.

Since Barack has chosen big words, which make his speech more rhetorical and profound, over simple words, I can conclude that the use of big words is still an important medium in current professional speech-writing. Though the total number of big words in Barack Obama’s inaugural address is 48, which can be expressed as 2 percent, he still used them in order to move his audience and to make his speech trustworthy.

### **The use of first person pronouns in Barack Obama’s inaugural address**

When I investigated the use of first person pronouns in Obama’s speech, I found that there is frequent use of the first person plural pronoun, ‘we’. This pronoun is used a total of 55 times, showing that Barack intended to align himself more closely with his audience, and put both himself and his listeners in the same position. By using the first person plural pronoun, perhaps, he was also able to gain greater

acceptance for his speech and was able to arouse American feelings of solidarity and patriotism. For example,

#### Example I

... **we** say **we** can no longer afford indifference to the suffering outside our borders; nor can **we** consume the world's resources without regard to effect. For the world has changed, and **we** must change with it.

#### Example II

For everywhere **we** look, there is work to be done. The state of the economy calls for action, bold and swift, and **we** will act – not only to create new jobs, but to lay a new foundation for growth. **We** will build the roads and bridges, the electric grids and digital lines that feed our commerce and bind us together. **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 wind and the soil to fuel our cars and run our factories. And **we** will transform schools and colleges and universities to meet the demands of a new age. All this **we** can do. And all this **we** will do.

From these examples, I can further conclude that the frequent use of 'we' in Barack's speech is to make his audience accept the identification of the President with his people. Furthermore, it would probably open the listeners' minds to the fact that they can help to rejuvenate their country alongside their President. This might remind them that the President also hopes to use their strength to develop the US.

In addition to the use of the first person plural pronoun, there is also use of the first person singular pronoun, 'I', in the speech. However, the frequency of the use of 'I' is obviously different to the use of 'we' because it is used only two times as shown below:

My fellow citizens: **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. **I** thank President Bush for his service to our nation, as well as the generosity and cooperation he has shown throughout this transition.

Due to the fact that ‘I’ is used only twice in the speech, I can conclude that Barack does not want to segregate himself from his audience and has tried to put himself and his listeners in the same position by frequently using ‘we’ instead of ‘I’. Moreover, the sentences in which he used ‘I’ were those in which he thanked his supporters. They were his own intentions to thank his people. Conversely, when he spoke about problems or solutions, he tended to use ‘we’ because he wanted to be united with his people.

More strikingly, the use of first person pronouns in Obama’s speech is rather different to that in George Washington’s speech, which will be explained in the next section.

### **Genre Perspective of Washington’s Inaugural Address**

In this section, as in the study of Obama’s speech, the findings are presented in detail in three sections: move structure, syntactic traits and lexical traits.

#### **The move structure used in George Washington’s speech**

When I analyzed Washington’s speech by employing the framework shown in page 9, I found that the organization of the speech is complex; since its move structure is rather complicated. Thus, in this section, I will describe my findings in each move in detail.

##### **The First move: Greeting his audience**

There is one sentence organized in this move, which is about welcoming his listeners. The sentence is the first sentence of the speech as shown below:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

### **The second move: Announcing the American**

Most interestingly, almost all the sentences in the speech have the purpose of indicating the high position or the supremacy of the President. Perhaps, George intended to emphasize to his audience that he is the President in order to announce his plans, to thank his listeners and to make his people trust his promise and his oath. There is an example of such a sentence:

An example of a sentence organized in the second move:

Such being the impressions under which I have, in obedience to the public summons, repaired to the present station; it would be peculiarly improper to omit in this first official Act, my fervent supplications to that Almighty Being who rules over the Universe, who presides in the Councils of Nations, and whose providential aids can supply every human defect, that his benediction may consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the People of the United States, a Government instituted by themselves for these essential purposes: and may enable every instrument employed in its administration to execute with success, the functions allotted to his charge. (The seventh sentence)

In these honorable qualifications, I behold the surest pledges, that as on one side, no local prejudices, or attachments; no separate views, nor party animosities, will misdirect the comprehensive and equal eye which ought to watch over this great assemblage of communities and interests: so, on another, that the foundations of our National policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality; and the pre-eminence of a free Government, be exemplified by all the attributes which can win the affections of its Citizens, and command the respect of the world. (The fifteenth sentence)

From these examples, Washington can be seen to have expressed many points of view in a single sentence, due to his use of long sentences. These sentences not

only show the supremacy of the President, but it also shows that the President wants to thank God and his supporters and sometimes states about American current crisis and need his people assistance.

Consequently, because of the findings mentioned above, I can conclude that the organization of Washington's speech is complex and that the move structure used in it is rather complicated. Conversely, Obama's speech is organized in an orderly fashion and its move structure is quite explicit.

### **The third move: Pointing out the crisis of the past**

I can conclude that the eleventh sentence make reference to the past, as shown in the phrase 'And in the important revolution just accomplished'. Washington used this phrase to refer to the American Revolution (1775-1787).

And in the important revolution just accomplished in the system of their United Government, the tranquil deliberations and voluntary consent of so many distinct communities, from which the event has resulted, cannot be compared with the means by which most Governments have been established, without some return of pious gratitude along with an humble anticipation of the future blessings which the past seem to presage.

### **The fourth move: Addressing the world**

There are two sentences that are intended to make listeners understand that the US is a great country. He can solve every problem and can beat any adversaries. These are the two sentences:

No People can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand, which conducts the Affairs of men more than the People of the United States.

Every step, by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency.

Although the sentences are referring to God, they do not mean to thank him. The main purpose of these sentences is to emphasize that God is among the citizens of the US. He gives his strength to the US. Therefore, the US is a strong country.

### **The last move: Ending by thanking all supporters**

Unquestionably, the last sentence of professional speeches is normally organized in this move because it is about saying farewell to the orator's audience. However, this speech is quite different from others because it still promotes the superiority of the President as if his importance is the main topic of this speech. This is the sentence:

Having thus imported to you my sentiments, as they have been awakened by the occasion which brings us together, I shall take my present leave; but not without resorting once more to the benign parent of the human race, in humble supplication that since he has been pleased to favor the American people, with opportunities for deliberating in perfect tranquility, and dispositions for deciding with unparelled unanimity on a form of Government, for the security of their Union, and the advancement of their happiness; so his divine blessing may be equally conspicuous in the enlarged views, the temperate consultations, and the wise measures on which the success of this Government must depend.

As presented in the sentence, the phrase 'I shall take my present leave' is about the President 'taking his leave' or finishing his speech. But, the President also makes other points, such as thanking God and constructing his presidential identity. Hence, this sentence is organized in moves II and IX.

From the findings above, I can conclude that Washington's speech is quite different from Obama's, especially in its move structure, because its sentences are written by containing many aims. He makes many points in a single sentence. Therefore, the move structure of this inaugural address contains only five moves shown below:

**Table 3** Washington's move structure framework

Move I	Addressing the Audience
Move II	Constructing the Presidential Identity
Move III	Pointing out the crisis of the past
Move IV	Addressing the world
Move V	Ending by thanking all supporters

### **Definitions of each move**

Addressing audience, the first move, is about the president's salutation to his people.

Announcing the world, the second move, is about the president's declaration the president's identity, appreciation to his people or God, information about problems in the US, and request to his people.

Pointing out the crisis of the past, the third move, is about the president's statement on the US problems of the past.

Addressing the world, the fourth move, is about the president's utterances on making his audience, purposely other nations audience, understand that US is powerful and willing to help all nations.

Ending by thanking all supporters, the ninth move, is about the president's farewell.

### **Syntactical traits used in George Washington's inaugural address**

In this section, there are two syntactical devices explicitly explained: the length of sentences, and the use of interrogative and imperative sentences. Hence, this section is divided into two parts. The first part is concerned with sentence length. Then, the second part is concerned with the use of interrogative and imperative sentences.

### **The length of sentences used in George Washington's inaugural address**

It is obvious that the length of sentences used in Washington's speech is different to those used in Obama's speech; since Washington's speech employs many more long sentences than short ones. The total number of long sentences is 14, whereas the total number of short sentences is 12, which can be expressed as 53.85 percent and 46.15 percent respectively.

An example of a short sentence used in Washington's speech

From this resolution I have in no instance departed. (9 words)

An example of a long sentence used in Washington's speech

Having thus imported to you my sentiments, as they have been awakened by the occasion which brings us together, I shall take my present leave; but not without resorting once more to the benign parent of the human race, in humble supplication that since he has been pleased to favor the American people, with opportunities for deliberating in perfect tranquility, and dispositions for deciding with unparalleled unanimity on a form of Government, for the security of their Union, and the advancement of their happiness; so his divine blessing may be equally conspicuous in the enlarged views, the temperate consultations, and the wise measures on which the success of this Government must depend. (112 words)

Although the total numbers of long and short sentences are similar, the percentage shows the frequent use of long sentences when compared with Obama's. Consequently, according to Long (2011), it seems that Washington intended to make his speech intellectual and trustworthy. In addition, he tries to express his ideas more clearly and soundly.

### **Interrogative and imperative sentences used in George Washington's inaugural address**

After scanning through Washington's speech, I cannot find any interrogative or imperative sentences in the speech. However, this is not surprising because, probably, the speaker attempted to make his speech more descriptive in order to declare his oath and to profess his promises more explicitly.

In addition, this finding shows an apparent difference between the speeches of Obama and Washington because there are some imperative sentences used in the Obama speech. Hence, this is an obvious distinction between the two speeches.

### **The lexical traits used in George Washington's inaugural address**

In this section, there are two topics: big words used in the speech, and first person pronouns used in the speech.

#### **Big words used in George Washington's inaugural address**

When I examined the speech, and especially its words, I discovered that the words used in this speech are different to the words used in Obama's speech; probably because this speech was delivered 213 years ago. At that time, the way people spoke was not similar to how people speak today, particularly in terms of word use.

The obvious difference that I have found is that there are more big words used in Washington's speech than in Obama's one. In addition, every sentence in Washington's speech contains at least one big word, in contrast to Obama's speech in which big words are used in only some of the sentences. Most strikingly, the total number of big words used in Washington's speech is twice the total number of big words used in Obama's, 95 compared to 48. These are some examples of the big words used in the speech:

(The third sentence)

On the one hand, I was **summoned** by my Country, whose voice I can never hear but with **veneration** and love, from a **retreat** which I had chosen with the fondest **predilection**, and, in my flattering hopes, with an **immutable decision**, as the **asylum** of my declining years: a retreat which was **rendered** every day more **necessary** as well as more dear to me, by the addition of habit to **inclination**, and of frequent **interruptions** in my health to the gradual waste committed on it by time.

(The twenty-second sentence)

When I was first honoured with a call into the Service of my Country, then on the eve of an **arduous** struggle for its **liberties**, the light in which I **contemplated** my duty required that I should renounce every **pecuniary compensation**.

(The twenty-third sentence)

From this **resolution** I have in no instance departed.

From these examples, it can be seen that Washington's speech is written by employing many big words, at least two words in every sentence. Hence, I can make an assumption that the speaker strives to make his speech more formal and intellectual. However, using too many big words might also make the text more difficult to understand because these kinds of words are hardly used in a normal conversation.

In terms of the number of big words, there are 95 words which can be expressed as 6.7 percent. This number shows the high level of formality of the language used. It emphasizes that the speaker is attempting to make his speech widely acceptable, and, probably in reality, to show his supremacy and high position.

### **The use of first person pronouns in George Washington's inaugural address**

In Washington's speech, there is a big difference between the use of the first person singular pronoun and the use of the first person plural pronoun. Washington tends to use the first person singular pronoun 'I' more than he uses 'we', which is the first person plural pronoun. The total number of times 'I' is used is 22; whereas, 'we' is used only once.

#### **Example I**

On the one hand, **I** was summoned by my Country, whose voice **I** can never hear but with veneration and love, from a retreat which **I** had chosen with the fondest predilection, and, in my flattering hopes, with an immutable decision, as the asylum of my declining years: a retreat which was rendered every day more necessary as well as more dear to me, by the addition of habit to inclination, and of frequent interruptions in my health to the gradual waste committed on it by time.

According to Fasulo and Zucchermaglio (2002), the frequent use of the pronoun 'I' can show uniqueness and the difference in position between the speaker and his audience. Therefore, I can conclude that the frequent use of 'I' in Washington's speech might indirectly indicate the high supremacy of the President. In this way, the President can express his thoughts more directly and also suggest that his people follow his notions. Furthermore, he is capable of making his people believe that his confidential oath can bring them to a brighter future.

### **The Differences Between Obama's Speech and Washington's Speech**

Having explained my findings so far, it can be seen that there are some differences between the two speeches. In this section, those differences will be explicitly clarified in three sections: move structure, syntax and lexis.

### **The differences in move structure**

Regarding this topic, there is a big difference between Obama's and Washington's inaugural address. The difference is that Obama has nine moves but Washington has six moves. The second move of Washington's is quite similar to the amalgamation of the second, third, fourth and eighth moves of Obama's because many sentences categorized in this move are long sentences. By employing many long sentences, each long sentence can convey various aims. Thus, almost all sentences in Washington's are categorized in this move as it they convey the purpose of showing presidential identity, of appreciation to God, of information about current crisis and of request his people's assistance. Additionally, In Obama's speech, there are some sentences stating the about the cynic to the world which is not found in the Washington's. Probably, this is because this address is the first inaugural speech delivered when the US was still a young nation. Consequently, there were not, perhaps, many problems related to international affairs. In addition, Washington intended to make his oath more trustworthy by focusing on his presidency rather than referring to problems with other countries.

### **The differences in syntax**

It can be noticed that the differences in syntax play a crucial role in making the two inaugural addresses different. Consequently, I will explain my findings in two sections, concerning sentence length, and the use of imperative and interrogative sentences.

Focus on sentence length. I found that the first inaugural address employs more long sentences than the most recent one, 53.85 percent compared to 11.71 percent, which can be expressed as a percentage decrease of 78.25 percent. This percentage decrease shows that Obama's speech was perhaps written using fewer long sentences in order to make the speech easier to follow and to allow the speaker to move his audience.

In addition, the percentage increase in the number of short sentences, 91.31 percent, emphasizes that Obama's speech was written by mainly employing shorter sentences. Hence, I can conclude that a modern inaugural address is probably written using more short sentences than long ones, because, according to Long (2011), they can make the speech simple and clear-cut. In addition, the speaker can express his ideas more soundly and clearly.

Focus on the use of imperative and interrogative sentences. I have discovered that Obama's speech was written using some imperative sentences but there are none in Washington's speech. By using imperative sentences, according to Long (2011), Obama can make a call for action. Thus, I can conclude that a modern inaugural address sometimes employs some imperative sentences, if the President wants to make a call for action.

However, neither speech uses any interrogative sentences. This is a big finding and an important point for further study as to whether any inaugural address uses this type of sentence structure; however, I cannot answer this question at present.

### **The differences in lexis**

It is obvious that the two speeches are very different with regard to the lexis used. So, I may explain my findings by separating them into two points: the use of big words and the use of first person pronouns.

The use of big words: I can conclude that Washington's speech uses more big words than Obama's, with 6.7 percent compared to 2 percent. These percentages can be expressed as a percentage decrease of 70 percent, which can show that the first speech, delivered 213 years ago, tends to use more big words, as this can, according to M.A.K. Halliday (2001), help the speaker look trustworthy and intellectual and also make the speech professional and noble.

Besides, I can further conclude that the most recent inaugural address also uses some big words but less than in the first one. Maybe, the modern inaugural

address aims to make the President look ordinary so as to put him and his listeners in the same position. By doing this, the President might make his request more easily and capture his listeners' hearts.

The use of first person pronouns: I can finish by explaining that the most recent inaugural address is written using the pronoun 'we' more often than the pronoun 'I', which is the more commonly used pronoun in the first inaugural address. There are 55 uses of 'we' in Obama's speech but only two uses of 'I', leading me to conclude that the modern speech intends to help the President to identify with his listeners. Furthermore, this can, according to Long (2011), help the President to arouse patriotic feelings.

However, the first inaugural address is written using the pronoun 'I' more often than the pronoun 'we'. There are 22 uses of 'I' but only one use of 'we'. This is a big difference between the two speeches, making me believe that, in the past, the President intended to make himself look noble and superior as the pronoun 'I' makes him distinct from his listeners. However, it can help to make his vow more trustworthy and help him to achieve supremacy.

In a nutshell, the differences I have found with regard to the changes in language are not exhaustive because there are other fields which still need to be studied. Hence, I hope my findings can help a new researcher to discover more differences in language use, especially in the analysis of an inaugural address

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

In this chapter, there are three sections. The first section concludes the summary of the present study. The second section concludes result of the present study. The third section concludes recommendation for further research.

#### Summary of the Present Study

The purposes of this study are to find out the stylistic perspective and genre perspective employed in both Barack Obama's and George Washington's inaugural addresses, and to investigate their differences.

The genre-text data used for analyzing was the well-established public address discourse of two U.S. presidential inaugural addresses. The first one belongs to the first U.S. president, George Washington. The second one belongs to the latest U.S. president, Barack Obama.

In order to find out the stylistic perspective of these inaugural addresses, there are two crucial traits to be mainly investigated: Syntactical trait and Lexical trait. Regarding syntactical trait, there are two interesting areas to be studied. The first area is about length of sentence. The second area is about imperative and interrogative sentence. In regard to lexical trait, there are also two interesting areas to be studied. The first area is about big word. The second area is about the first person pronoun.

In order to discover the genre perspective of these inaugural addresses, there is a new model of move-structure, developed by analyzing each speech, used as a medium of investigation.

To reveal discrepancies of these two inaugural addresses, all results in the two perspectives of both inaugural addresses are used for comparing.

## **Findings and Discussion**

In part of the stylistic perspective, Obama's inaugural address employs fewer big words than Washington's; however, it employs more the first person plural pronoun. Besides, it tends to use more short sentences, and applies some imperative sentences while there are no imperative sentences in Washington's.

In part of the genre perspective, Obama's inaugural address has nine moves but Washington's has six moves. Washington employs long sentences rather than short sentences as Barack does. By this means, the sentences convey many purposes which can mostly be organized in the second move, similar to the amalgamation of the second, third, fourth and eighth move of Obama's move structure.

However, there are some similarities in terms of move structure. Both presidents states their greeting and farewell to their audiences, as Pederson (2009) emphasized. But this study found that both of them also state their presidency to his people, which perhaps means that this move is up-to-now significant to inaugural addresses. This kind of genre seemingly contains some underlying authorities of the speaker. Although their time of delivering is different, both speeches still, however, show speaker's supremacy and proclaim presidents' power to all their citizens.

When the first inaugural address was delivered, about 200 years ago, the President was expected to be the most authoritative by the American aristocrats. However, the President, presently, is likely to make him, himself, equivalent to his people. Therefore, the inaugural addresses delivered by the first and the latest Presidents are obviously different.

Phelps (1993) stated that George Washington, the first President, delivered his inaugural address in the times of aristocracy. That time, the speech was delivered to aristocrats and senates because they are the only audiences in the inauguration day. Conversely, Barack Obama, the latest President, delivered his inaugural address in the times of equity in democracy. His speech is delivered to all American people

regardless their nationality, race and education level. Consequently, the first and latest inaugural addresses are apparently distinctive, especially in terms of language use.

Moreover, as the audiences attending in the inauguration days of these two Presidents are quite different, the language use in the two inauguration addresses is clearly dissimilar. This is a psychological event of persuasion and admission. Lewin (2008) explained this psychological event that the way to communicate something depends on the group of spectacles. If the spectacles expect something from the speaker and the speaker craves winning their heart, he should adapt himself to be close to that expectation.

Thus, Obama's speech is most likely to be different from Washington's speech. Obama's sound straightforward and use less big words in order to make the speech easily to be grasped and to entrust the listeners that he is with them, not more superior to them. On contrary, Washington's speech, which was aimed to be delivered to aristocrats and senates, only white educated people, uses lots of big words and long sentences in order to make the speech intellectual and to show his superiority.

### **Recommendation for Further Research**

That genre-analysis, especially in the field of inaugural address, is very worth studying as its benefit shows on how to well complete a communicative written discourse is duplicated in other matters. For example, genre-analysis can present language change. Consequently, this study is one of good starts as a new medium on how to conduct a genre-analysis research, particularly in aims of studying language change.

There are many things waiting to be discovered in parts of genre-analysis. Regarding this study, there are some points of undiscovered field such as discrepancies in types of sentences employed in other U.S. inaugural addresses, or different words referring to Gods. Furthermore, this study uses only two inaugural addresses, making some few gaps which need to be studied further.

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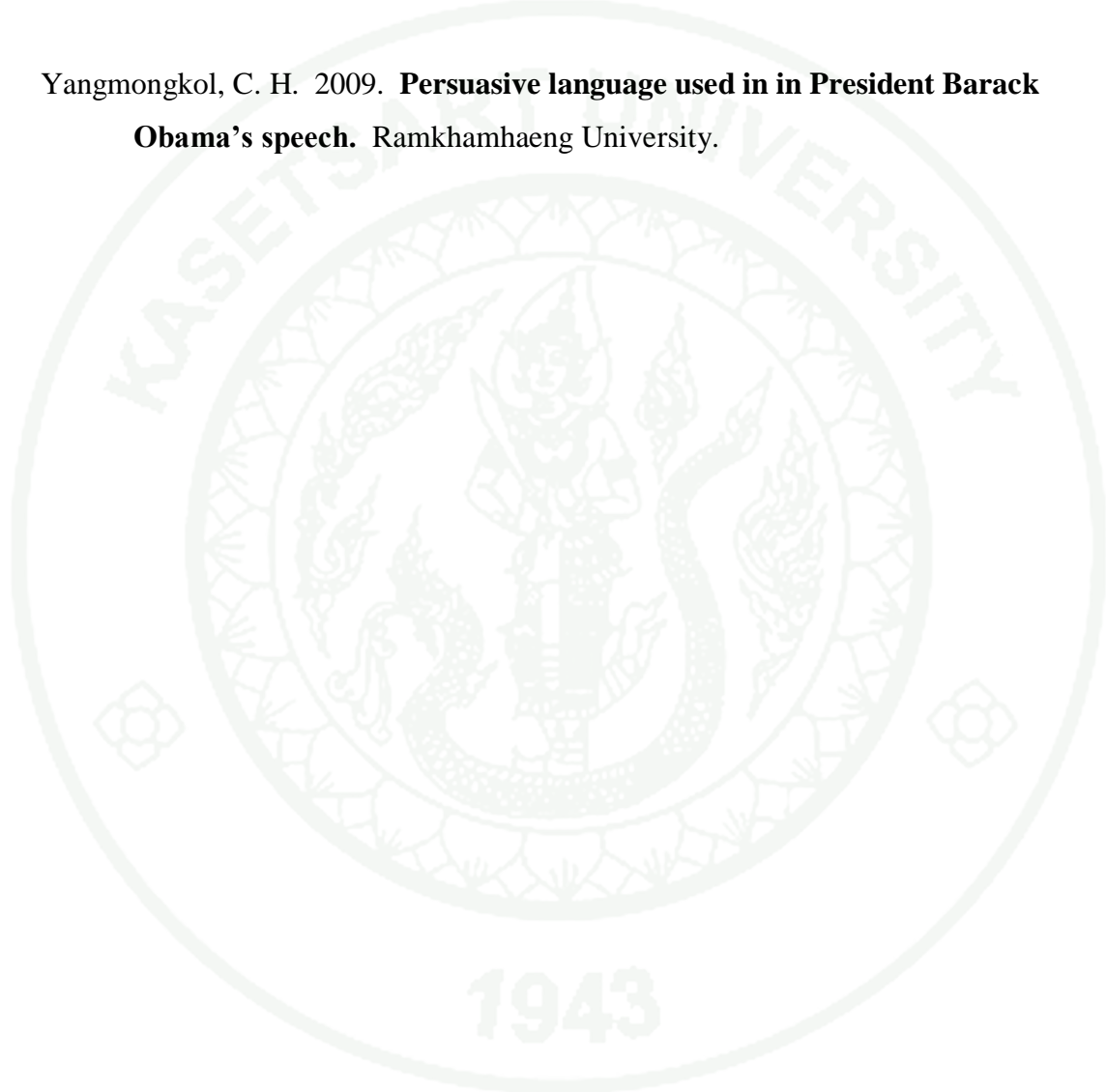
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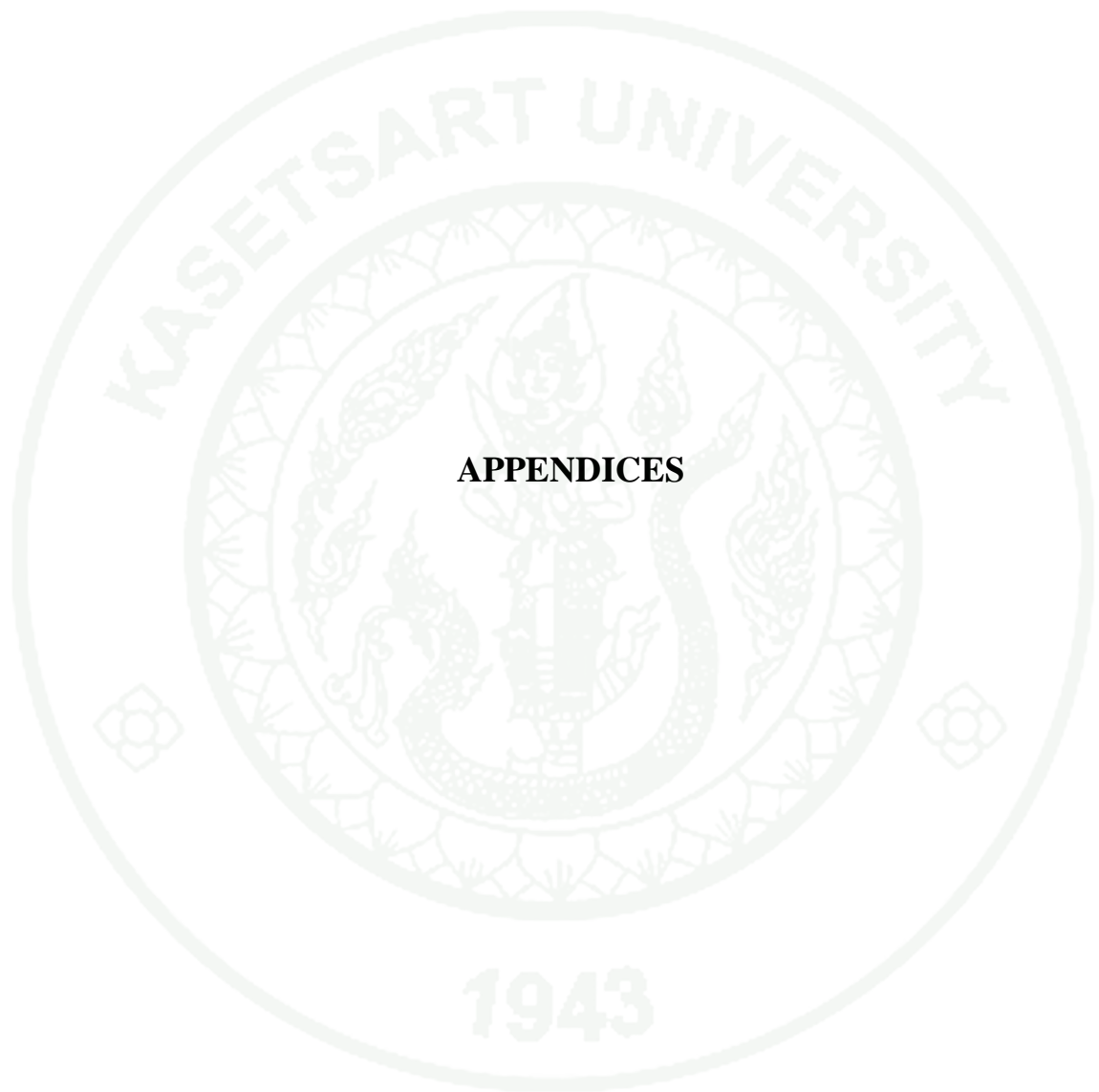
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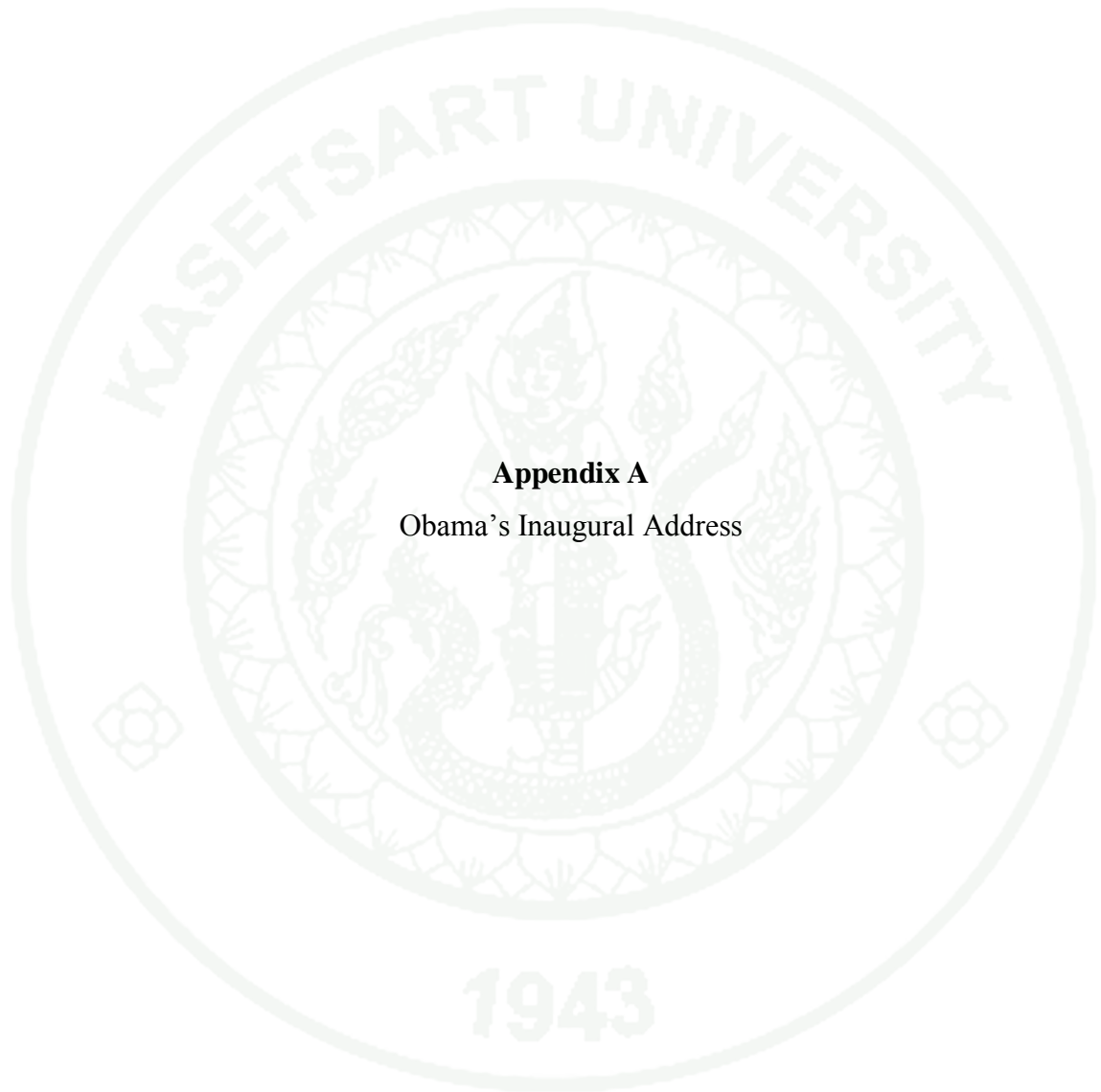
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**APPENDICES**



**Appendix A**  
Obama's Inaugural Address

## Obama's Inaugural Address

My fellow citizens: I stand here today humbled by the task before us, grateful for the trust you've bestowed, mindful of the sacrifices borne by our ancestors.

I thank President Bush for his service to our nation as well as the generosity and cooperation he has shown throughout this transition.

Forty-four Americans have now taken the presidential oath. The words have been spoken during rising tides of prosperity and the still waters of peace. Yet, every so often, the oath is taken amidst gathering clouds and raging storms. At these moments, America has carried on not simply because of the skill or vision of those in high office, but because we, the people, have remained faithful to the ideals of our forebears and true to our founding documents.

So it has been; so it must be with this generation of Americans.

That we are in the midst of crisis is now well understood. Our nation is at war against a far-reaching network of violence and hatred. Our economy is badly weakened, a consequence of greed and irresponsibility on the part of some, but also our collective failure to make hard choices and prepare the nation for a new age. Homes have been lost, jobs shed, businesses shuttered. Our health care is too costly, our schools fail too many -- and each day brings further evidence that the ways we use energy strengthen our adversaries and threaten our planet.

These are the indicators of crisis, subject to data and statistics. Less measurable, but no less profound, is a sapping of confidence across our land; a nagging fear that America's decline is inevitable, that the next generation must lower its sights.

Today I say to you that the challenges we face are real. They are serious and they are many. They will not be met easily or in a short span of time. But know this America: They will be met.

On this day, we gather because we have chosen hope over fear, unity of purpose over conflict and discord. On this day, we come 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. We remain a young nation. But in the words of Scripture, the time has come to set aside childish things. The time has come to reaffirm our enduring spirit; to choose our better history; to carry forward that precious gift, that noble idea passed on from generation to generation: the God-given promise that all are equal, all are free, and all deserve a chance to pursue their full measure of happiness.

In reaffirming the greatness of our nation we understand that greatness is never a given. It must be earned. Our journey has never been one of short-cuts or settling for less. It has not been the path for the faint-hearted, for those that prefer leisure over work, or seek only the pleasures of riches and fame. Rather, it has been the risk-takers, the doers, the makers of things -- some celebrated, but more often men and women obscure in their labor -- who have carried us up the long rugged path towards prosperity and freedom.

For us, they packed up their few worldly possessions and traveled across oceans in search of a new life. For us, they toiled in sweatshops, and settled the West, endured the lash of the whip, and plowed the hard earth. For us, they fought and died in places like Concord and Gettysburg, Normandy and Khe Sahn.

Time and again these men and women struggled and sacrificed and worked till their hands were raw so that we might live a better life. They saw America as bigger than the sum of our individual ambitions, greater than all the differences of birth or wealth or faction.

This is the journey we continue today. We remain the most prosperous, powerful nation on Earth. Our workers are no less productive than when this crisis began. Our minds are no less inventive, our goods and services no less needed than they were last week, or last month, or last year. Our capacity remains undiminished. But our time of standing pat, of protecting narrow interests and putting

off unpleasant decisions -- that time has surely passed. Starting today, we must pick ourselves up, dust ourselves off, and begin again the work of remaking America.

For everywhere we look, there is work to be done. The state of our economy calls for action, bold and swift. And we will act, not only to create new jobs, but to lay a new foundation for growth. We will build the roads and bridges, the electric grids and digital lines that feed our commerce and bind us together. We'll 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, that the stale political arguments that have consumed us for so long no longer apply.

The question we ask today is not whether our government is too big or too small, but whether it works -- whether it helps families find jobs at a decent wage, care they can afford, a retirement that is dignified. Where the answer is yes, we intend to move forward. Where the answer is no, programs will end. And those of us who manage the public's dollars will be held to account, to spend wisely, reform bad habits, and do our business in the light of day, because only then can we restore the vital trust between a people and their government.

Nor is the question before us whether the market is a force for good or ill. Its power to generate wealth and expand freedom is unmatched. But this crisis has reminded us that without a watchful eye, the market can spin out of control. The nation cannot prosper long when it favors only the prosperous. The success of our

economy has always depended not just on the size of our gross domestic product, but on the reach of our prosperity, on the ability to extend opportunity to every willing heart -- not out of charity, but because it is the surest route to our common good.

As for our common defense, we reject as false the choice between our safety and our ideals. Our Founding Fathers, faced with perils that 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. Those ideals still light the world, and we will not give them up for expedience sake.

And so, to all the other peoples and governments who are watching today, from the grandest capitals to the small village where my father was born, know that America is a friend of each nation, and every man, woman and child who seeks a future of peace and dignity. And we are ready to lead once more.

Recall that earlier generations faced down fascism and communism not just with missiles and tanks, but with the sturdy alliances and enduring convictions. They understood that our power alone cannot protect us, nor does it entitle us to do as we please. Instead they knew that our power grows through its prudent use; our security emanates from the justness of our cause, the force of our example, the tempering qualities of humility and restraint.

We are the keepers of this legacy. Guided by these principles once more we can meet those new threats that demand even greater effort, even greater cooperation and understanding between nations. We will begin to responsibly leave Iraq to its people and forge a hard-earned peace in Afghanistan. With old friends and former foes, we'll work tirelessly to lessen the nuclear threat, and roll back the specter of a warming planet.

We will not apologize for our way of life, nor will we waver in its defense. And for those who seek to advance their aims by inducing terror and slaughtering innocents, we say to you now that our spirit is stronger and cannot be broken -- you cannot outlast us, and we will defeat you.

For we know that our patchwork heritage is a strength, not a weakness. We are a nation of Christians and Muslims, Jews and Hindus, and non-believers. We are shaped by every language and culture, drawn from every end of this Earth; and because we have tasted the bitter swill 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 the lines of tribe shall soon dissolve; that as the world grows smaller, our common humanity shall reveal itself; and 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, but that we will extend a hand if you are willing to unclench your fist.

To the people of poor nations, we pledge to work alongside you to make your farms flourish and let clean waters flow; to nourish starved bodies and feed hungry minds. And to those nations like ours that enjoy relative plenty, we say we can no longer afford indifference to the suffering outside our borders, nor can we consume the world's resources without regard to effect. For the world has changed, and we must change with it.

As we consider the role that unfolds before us, we remember with humble gratitude those brave Americans who at this very hour patrol far-off deserts and distant mountains. They have something to tell us, just as the fallen heroes who lie in Arlington whisper through the ages.

We honor them not only because they are the guardians of our liberty, but because they embody the spirit of service -- a willingness to find meaning in something greater than themselves.

And yet at this moment, a moment that will define a generation, it is precisely this spirit that must inhabit us all. For as much as government can do, and must do, it is ultimately the faith and determination of the American people upon which this nation relies. It is the kindness to take in a stranger when the levees break, the selflessness of workers who would rather cut their hours than see a friend lose their job which sees us through our darkest hours. It is the firefighter's courage to storm a stairway filled with smoke, but also a parent's willingness to nurture a child that finally decides our fate.

Our challenges may be new. The instruments with which we meet them may be new. But those values upon which our success depends -- honesty and hard work, courage and fair play, tolerance and curiosity, loyalty and patriotism -- these things are old. These things are true. They have been the quiet force of progress throughout our history.

What is demanded, then, is a return to these truths. What is required of us now is a new era of responsibility -- a recognition on the part of every American that we have duties to ourselves, our nation and the world; duties that we do not grudgingly accept, but rather seize gladly, firm in the knowledge that there is nothing so satisfying to the spirit, so defining of our character than giving our all to a difficult task.

This is the price and the promise of citizenship. This is the source of our confidence -- the knowledge that God calls on us to shape an uncertain destiny. This is the meaning of our liberty and our creed, why men and women and children of every race and every faith can join in celebration across this magnificent mall; and why a man whose father less than 60 years ago might not have been served in a local restaurant can now stand before you to take a most sacred oath.

So let us mark this day with remembrance of who we are and how far we have traveled. In the year of America's birth, in the coldest of months, a small band of patriots huddled by dying campfires on the shores of an icy river. The capital was abandoned. The enemy was advancing. The snow was stained with blood. At the

moment when the outcome of our revolution was most in doubt, the father of our nation ordered these words to be read to the people:

“Let it be told to the future world...that in the depth of winter, when nothing but hope and virtue could survive... that the city and the country, alarmed at one common danger, came forth to meet [it].”

America: In the face of our common dangers, in this winter of our hardship, let us remember these timeless words. With hope and virtue, let us brave once more the icy currents, and endure what storms may come. Let it be said by our children's children that when we were tested we refused to let this journey end, that we did not turn back nor did we falter; and with eyes fixed on the horizon and God's grace upon us, we carried forth that great gift of freedom and delivered it safely to future generations.

Thank you. God bless you. And God bless the United States of America.



**Appendix B**

Washington's Inaugural Address

### Washington's Inaugural Address

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Among the vicissitudes incident to life, no event could have filled me with greater anxieties than that of which the notification was transmitted by your order, and received on the fourteenth day of the present month. On the one hand, I was summoned by my Country, whose voice I can never hear but with veneration and love, from a retreat which I had chosen with the fondest predilection, and, in my flattering hopes, with an immutable decision, as the asylum of my declining years: a retreat which was rendered every day more necessary as well as more dear to me, by the addition of habit to inclination, and of frequent interruptions in my health to the gradual waste committed on it by time. On the other hand, the magnitude and difficulty of the trust to which the voice of my Country called me, being sufficient to awaken in the wisest and most experienced of her citizens, a distrustful scrutiny into his qualifications, could not but overwhelm with despondence, one, who, inheriting inferior endowments from nature and unpracticed in the duties of civil administration, ought to be peculiarly conscious of his own deficiencies. In this conflict of emotions, all I dare aver, is, that it has been my faithful study to collect my duty from a just appreciation of every circumstance, by which it might be affected. All I dare hope, is, that, if in executing this task I have been too much swayed by a grateful remembrance of former instances, or by an affectionate sensibility to this transcendent proof, of the confidence of my fellow-citizens; and have thence too little consulted my incapacity as well as disinclination for the weighty and untried cares before me; my error will be palliated by the motives which misled me, and its consequences be judged by my Country, with some share of the partiality in which they originated.

Such being the impressions under which I have, in obedience to the public summons, repaired to the present station; it would be peculiarly improper to omit in this first official Act, my fervent supplications to that Almighty Being who rules over the Universe, who presides in the Councils of Nations, and whose providential aids can supply every human defect, that his benediction may consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the People of the United States, a Government instituted by

themselves for these essential purposes: and may enable every instrument employed in its administration to execute with success, the functions allotted to his charge. In tendering this homage to the Great Author of every public and private good I assure myself that it expresses your sentiments not less than my own; nor those of my fellow-citizens at large, less than either. No People can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand, which conducts the Affairs of men more than the People of the United States. Every step, by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency. And in the important revolution just accomplished in the system of their United Government, the tranquil deliberations and voluntary consent of so many distinct communities, from which the event has resulted, cannot be compared with the means by which most Governments have been established, without some return of pious gratitude along with an humble anticipation of the future blessings which the past seem to presage. These reflections, arising out of the present crisis, have forced themselves too strongly on my mind to be suppressed. You will join with me I trust in thinking, that there are none under the influence of which, the proceedings of a new and free Government can more auspiciously commence.

By the article establishing the Executive Department, it is made the duty of the President "to recommend to your consideration, such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." The circumstances under which I now meet you, will acquit me from entering into that subject, farther than to refer to the Great Constitutional Charter under which you are assembled; and which, in defining your powers, designates the objects to which your attention is to be given. It will be more consistent with those circumstances, and far more congenial with the feelings which actuate me, to substitute, in place of a recommendation of particular measures, the tribute that is due to the talents, the rectitude, and the patriotism which adorn the characters selected to devise and adopt them. In these honorable qualifications, I behold the surest pledges, that as on one side, no local prejudices, or attachments; no separate views, nor party animosities, will misdirect the comprehensive and equal eye which ought to watch over this great assemblage of communities and interests: so, on another, that the foundations of our National policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality; and the pre-eminence of a free Government, be

exemplified by all the attributes which can win the affections of its Citizens, and command the respect of the world.

I dwell on this prospect with every satisfaction which an ardent love for my Country can inspire: since there is no truth more thoroughly established, than that there exists in the economy and course of nature, an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness, between duty and advantage, between the genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy, and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity: Since we ought to be no less persuaded that the propitious smiles of Heaven, can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right, which Heaven itself has ordained: And since the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty, and the destiny of the Republican model of Government, are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally staked, on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people.

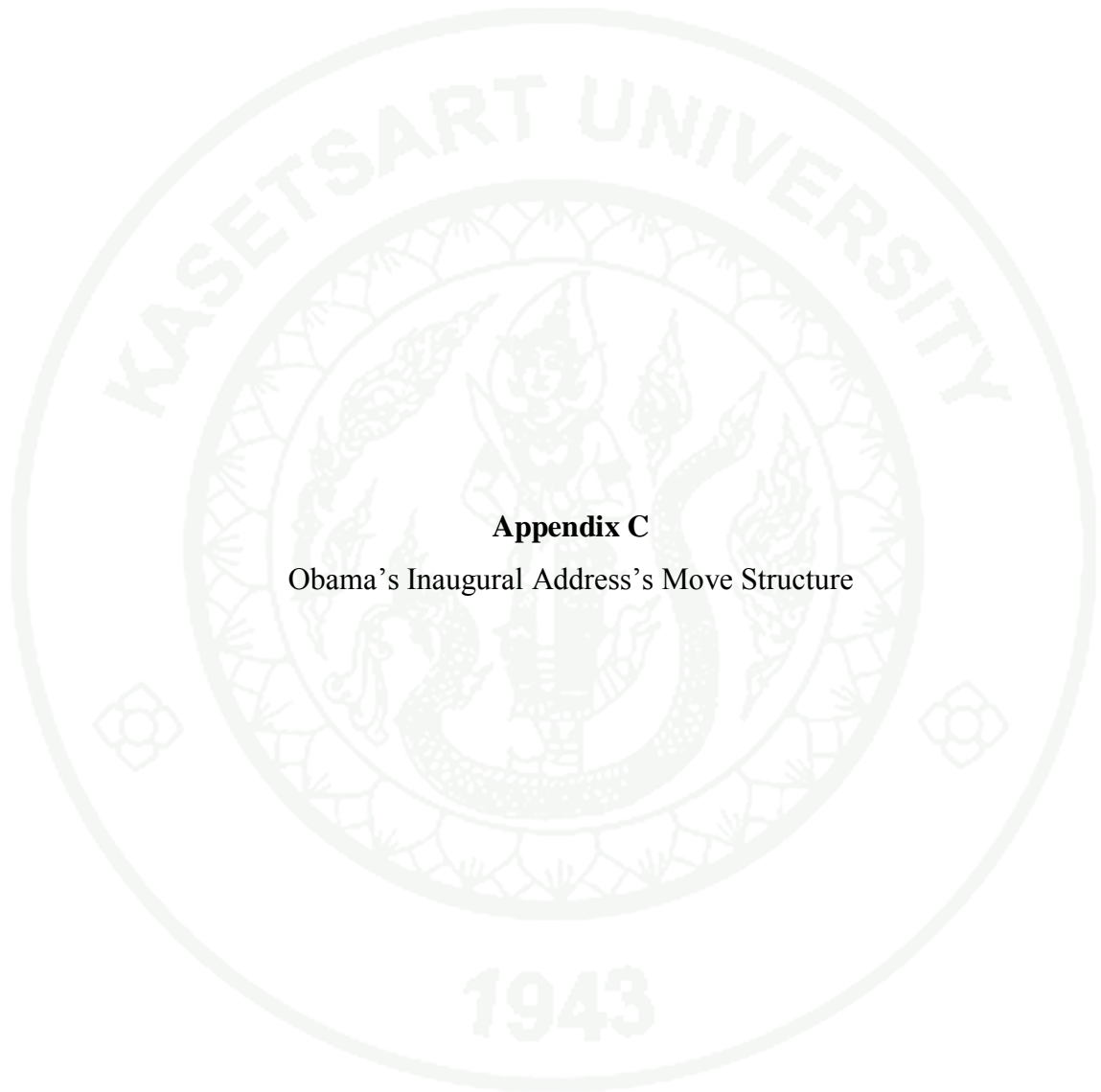
Besides the ordinary objects submitted to your care, it will remain with your judgment to decide, how far an exercise of the occasional power delegated by the Fifth article of the Constitution is rendered expedient at the present juncture by the nature of objections which have been urged against the System, or by the degree of inquietude which has given birth to them. Instead of undertaking particular recommendations on this subject, in which I could be guided by no lights derived from official opportunities, I shall again give way to my entire confidence in your discernment and pursuit of the public good: For I assure myself that whilst you carefully avoid every alteration which might endanger the benefits of an United and effective Government, or which ought to await the future lessons of experience; a reverence for the characteristic rights of freemen, and a regard for the public harmony, will sufficiently influence your deliberations on the question how far the former can be more impregably fortified, or the latter be safely and advantageously promoted.

To the proceeding observations I have one to add, which will be most properly addressed to the House of Representatives. It concerns myself, and will therefore be as brief as possible. When I was first honored with a call into the Service of my

Country, then on the eve of an arduous struggle for its liberties, the light in which I contemplated my duty required that I should renounce every pecuniary compensation. From this resolution I have in no instance departed. And being still under the impressions which produced it, I must decline as inapplicable to myself, any share in the personal emoluments, which may be indispensably included in a permanent provision for the Executive Department; and must accordingly pray that the pecuniary estimates for the Station in which I am placed, may, during my continuance in it, be limited to such actual expenditures as the public good may be thought to require.

Having thus imported to you my sentiments, as they have been awakened by the occasion which brings us together, I shall take my present leave; but not without resorting once more to the benign parent of the human race, in humble supplication that since he has been pleased to favor the American people, with opportunities for deliberating in perfect tranquility, and dispositions for deciding with unparalleled unanimity on a form of Government, for the security of their Union, and the advancement of their happiness; so his divine blessing may be equally *conspicuous* in the enlarged views, the temperate consultations, and the wise measures on which the success of this Government must depend.

1943



**Appendix C**

Obama's Inaugural Address's Move Structure

### Obama's Inaugural Address's Move Structure

Sentence	Move I	Move II	Move III	Move IV	Move V	Move VI	Move VII	Move VIII	Move XI
1	x	x	x						
2			x						
3			x						
4			x						
5			x						
6			x						
7				x					
8				x					
9				x					
10				x					
11				x					
12				x					
13				x					
14				x					
15				x					
16				x					
17				x					
18				x					
19					x				
20					x				
21					x				
22					x				
23					x				
24					x				
25					x				
26					x				
27					x				

Sentence	Move I	Move II	Move III	Move IV	Move V	Move VI	Move VII	Move VIII	Move XI
28					x				
29					x				
30					x				
31					x				
32					x				
33					x				
34					x				
35					x				
36					x				
37					x				
38					x				
39					x				
40					x				
41					x				
42					x				
43					x				
44					x				
45					x				
46					x				
47					x				
48					x				
49					x				
50						x			
51						x			
52						x			
53						x			
54						x			
55						x			
56						x			

Sentence	Move I	Move II	Move III	Move IV	Move V	Move VI	Move VII	Move VIII	Move XI
57						x			
58						x			
59						x			
60						x			
61						x			
62							x		
63							x		
64							x		
65							x		
66							x		
67							x		
68							x		
69							x		
70							x		
71							x		
72							x		
73							x		
74							x		
75							x		
76							x		
77							x		
78							x		
79							x		
80							x		
81							x		
82							x		
83							x		
84							x		
85								x	

Sentence	Move I	Move II	Move III	Move IV	Move V	Move VI	Move VII	Move VIII	Move XI
86								x	
87								x	
88								x	
89								x	
90								x	
91								x	
92								x	
93								x	
94								x	
95								x	
96								x	
97								x	
98								x	
99								x	
100								x	
101								x	
102								x	
103								x	
104								x	
105								x	
106								x	
107								x	
108								x	
109									x
110									x
111									x

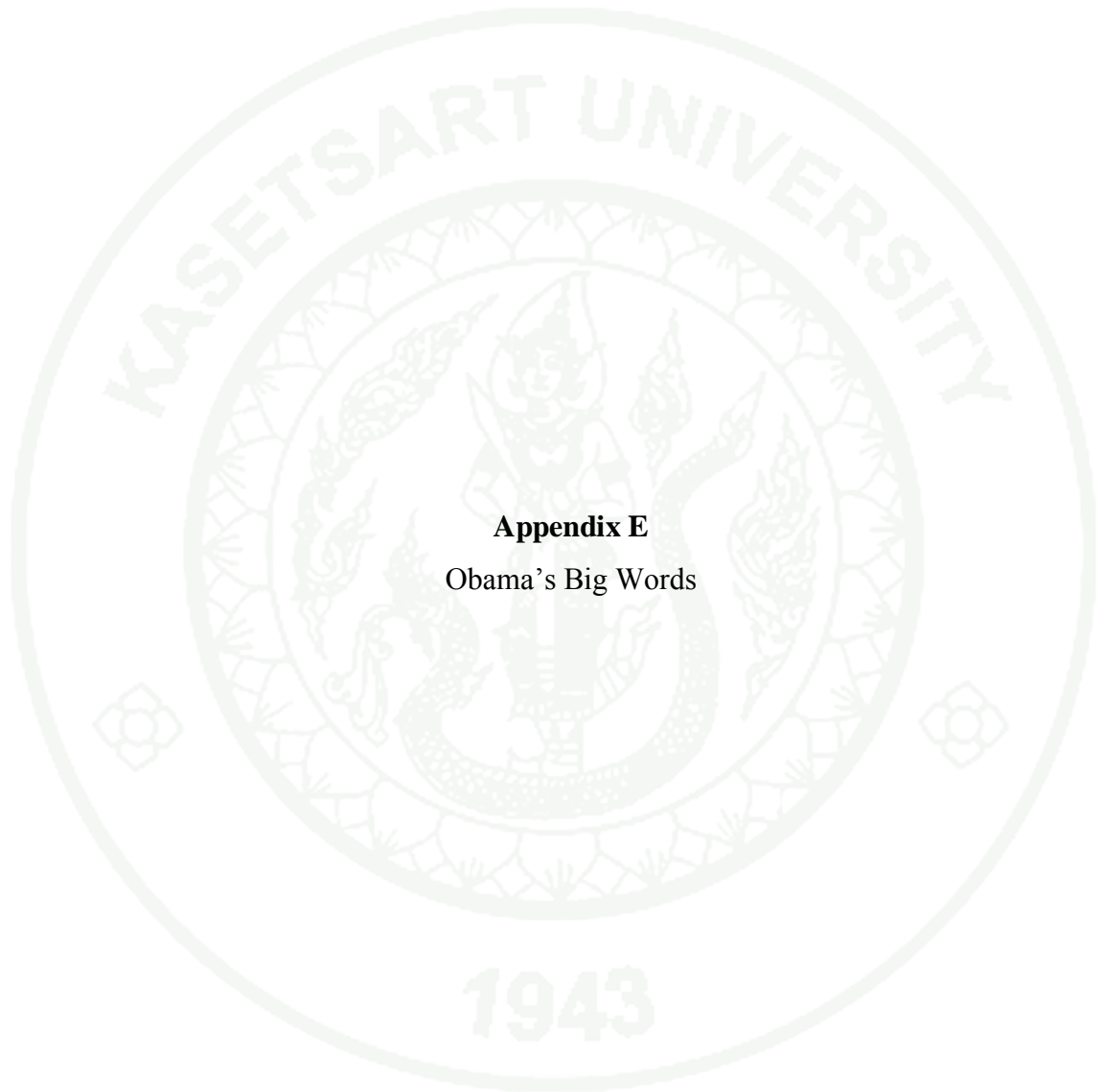


**Appendix D**

Washington's Inaugural Address's Move Structure

### Washington's Inaugural Address's Move Structure

Sentence	Move I	Move II	Move III	Move IV	Move V
1	x				
2		x			
3		x			
4		x			
5		x			
6		x			
7		x			
8		x			
9				x	
10				x	
11			x		
12		x			
13		x			
14		x			
15		x			
16		x			
17		x			
18		x			
19					
20		x			
21		x			
22		x			
23		x			
24		x			
25		x			
26		x			x



**Appendix E**  
Obama's Big Words

### Obama's Big Words

Collective	=	Collectif	(M.Fr.)
Capacity	=	Capacite	(M.Fr.)
Decision	=	Decision	(M.Fr.)
Dignify	=	Dignifier	(M.Fr.)
Patriotism	=	Patriote	(M.Fr.)
Cooperation	=	Coperation	(M.Fr.)
Confidence	=	Confidence	(M.Fr.)
Ambition	=	Ambition	(M.Fr.)
Sacrifice	=	Sacrifise	(O.Fr.)
Ancester	=	Ancestre	(O.Fr.)
Generation	=	Generacion	(O.Fr.)
Violence	=	Violence	(O.Fr.)
Consequence	=	Consequence	(O.Fr.)
Adversary	=	Adversaire	(O.Fr.)
Grievance	=	Grevenge	(O.Fr.)
Inventive	=	Inventif	(O.Fr.)
Foundation	=	Fondacion	(O.Fr.)
Imagination	=	Imaginacion	(O.Fr.)
Courage	=	Corage	(O.Fr.)
Opportunity	=	Opportunite	(O.Fr.)
Charity	=	Charite	(O.Fr.)
Expedience	=	Expedience	(O.Fr.)
Alliance	=	Aliance	(O.Fr.)
Humility	=	Umelite	(O.Fr.)
Restraint	=	Restrainte	(O.Fr.)
Legacy	=	Legatie	(O.Fr.)
Heritage	=	Iritage	(O.Fr.)
Determination	=	Determinacion	(O.Fr.)
Magnificent	=	Magnificent	(O.Fr.)
Sacred	=	Sacrer	(O.Fr.)
Innocent	=	Inocent	(O.Fr.)

Liberty	=	Liberte	(O.Fr.)
Quality	=	Qualite	(O.Fr.)
Prosperity	=	Prosperite	(O.Fr.)
Recrimination	=	Recriminari	(M.La)
Productive	=	Productivus	(M.La)
Generosity	=	Generositatem	(La.)
Transition	=	Transitionem	(La.)
Inevitable	=	Inevitabilis	(La.)
Celebrate	=	Cerebratus	(La.)
Possession	=	Possessionem	(La.)
Argument	=	Argumentum	(La.)
Conviction	=	Convictionem	(La.)
Security	=	Securitus	(La.)
Emanate	=	Emanatus	(La.)
Segregation	=	Segregationem	(La.)
Corruption	=	Corruptionem	(La.)
Recognition	=	Recognitionem	(La.)



**Appendix F**

Washington's Big Words

## Washington's Big Words

### George Washington's Big Words

Vicissitudes	=	Vicissitude	(M.Fr.)
Veneration	=	Veneration	(M.Fr.)
Decision	=	Decision	(M.Fr.)
Inclination	=	Inclination	(M.Fr.)
Frequent	=	Frequent	(M.Fr.)
Partiality	=	Parcialite	(M.Fr.)
Emolument	=	Emolument	(M.Fr.)
Consultation	=	Consultation	(M.Fr.)
Animosity	=	Animosite	(M.Fr.)
Patriotism	=	Patriote	(M.Fr.)
Executive	=	Executif	(M.Fr.)
Gratitude	=	Gratitude	(M.Fr.)
Impregnable	=	Imprenable	(M.Fr.)
Summon	=	Sumundre	(O.Fr.)
Representattive	=	Representatif	(O.Fr.)
Citizen	=	Citien	(O.Fr.)
Senate	=	Senat	(O.Fr.)
Retreat	=	Retret	(O.Fr.)
Flatter	=	Flatter	(O.Fr.)
Render	=	Rendre	(O.Fr.)
Appreciation	=	Apprecier	(O.Fr.)
Immutable	=	Immutable	(O.Fr.)
Interruption	=	Interupcion	(O.Fr.)
Circumstance	=	Cerconstance	(O.Fr.)
Obedience	=	Obedience	(O.Fr.)
Liberty	=	Liberte	(O.Fr.)
Sentiment	=	Sentement	(O.Fr.)
Invisible	=	Invisible	(O.Fr.)
Revolution	=	Revolution	(O.Fr.)

Accomplish	=	Accompliss	(O.Fr.)
Deliberation	=	Deliberation	(O.Fr.)
Establish	=	Establiss	(O.Fr.)
Expedient	=	Expedient	(O.Fr.)
Circumstance	=	Circonstance	(O.Fr.)
Constitution	=	Constitucion	(O.Fr.)
Honorable	=	Honorable	(O.Fr.)
Prejudice	=	Prejudice	(O.Fr.)
Foundation	=	Fondacion	(O.Fr.)
Morality	=	Moralite	(O.Fr.)
Affection	=	Afeccion	(O.Fr.)
Propitious	=	Propicius	(O.Fr.)
Prosperity	=	Prosperite	(O.Fr.)
Felicity	=	Felicite	(O.Fr.)
Delegate	=	Delegat	(O.Fr.)
Alteration	=	Alteracion	(O.Fr.)
Reverence	=	Reverence	(O.Fr.)
Harmony	=	Armony	(O.Fr.)
Provision	=	Provision	(O.Fr.)
Unanimity	=	Unanimite	(O.Fr.)
Tranquility	=	Tranquilite	(O.Fr.)
Conspicuous	=	Conspicuus	(O.Fr.)
Independent	=	Independent	(Fr.)
Remembrance	=	Remembrance	(Fr.)
Attachment	=	Attachment	(Fr.)
Assemblage	=	Assemblage	(Fr.)
Transcendent	=	Transcendentem	(La.)
Magnitude	=	Magnitudo	(La.)
Despondence	=	Despondere	(La.)
Providential	=	Providentia	(La.)
Benediction	=	Benedictionem	(La.)
Administration	=	Administrationem	(La.)
Arduous	=	Arduus	(La.)

Providential	=	Providentia	(La.)
Voluntary	=	Voluntarius	(La.)
Anticipation	=	Anticipationem	(La.)
Reflection	=	Reflectere	(La.)
Suppress	=	Suppressus	(La.)
Influence	=	Influentem	(La.)
Auspicious	=	Auspicium	(La.)
Designate	=	Designatus	(La.)
Consistent	=	Consistentem	(La.)
Congenial	=	Comgenialis	(La.)
Substitute	=	Substitutus	(La.)
Tribute	=	Tributum	(La.)
Comprehensive	=	Comprehendere	(La.)
Prospect	=	Prospectus	(La.)
Satisfaction	=	Satisfactionem	(La.)
Dissoluble	=	Dissolubilis	(La.)
Magnanimous	=	Magnanimus	(La.)
Observation	=	Observationem	(La.)
Contemplate	=	Contemplatus	(La.)
Pecuniary	=	Pecuniarius	(La.)
Compensation	=	Compensationem	(La.)
Resolution	=	Resolutionem	(La.)
Inapplicable	=	Inapplicare	(La.)
Necessary	=	Neccessarius	(La.)
Gradual	=	Gradualis	(M.La.)
Notification	=	Notificationem	(M.La.)
Predilection	=	Praedilectus	(M.La.)
Palliate	=	Palliatus	(M.La.)
Actuate	=	Actuatus	(M.La.)
Qualification	=	Qualificationem	(M.La.)
Exemplify	=	Exemplificare	(M.La.)
Preservation	=	Preservationem	(M.La.)
Indispensable	=	Indispensabilis	(M.La.)

## **BIOGRAPHICAL DATA**

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