

**PRESUPPOSITION
IN JOE BIDEN'S INAUGURATION SPEECH**

THESIS

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2021**

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THESIS

Presented to

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S)

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2021

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

This is to clarify that Sadam Rahmadianto's thesis entitled "**Presupposition in Joe Biden's Inauguration Speech**" is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those ones that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only who responsible for that.

Malang, 09 June 2021

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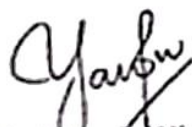
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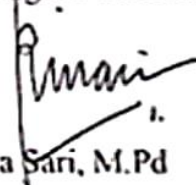


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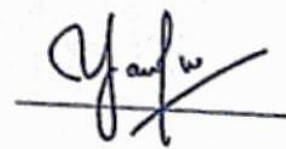
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MOTTO

مَنْ جَدَّ وَجَدَ

Barang siapa bersungguh-sungguh pasti akan berhasil.

Whoever strives shall succeed.

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my beloved parents:

My father Drs, H. Suwanto, M.Pd

My mother Hj. Siti Khanifah, S.Ag

For their pray, support and endless love.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Alhamdulillahirobbil'alamin. All praises belongs to Allah SWT as the creator of all things. I would like to thank Allah SWT for his blessing, so I can finish my thesis "Presupposition in Joe Biden's Inauguration Speech" as a requirement for this Bachelor of Literature (S.S) degree in Department of English Literature. Shalawat and salam are delivered to my Prophet Muhammad SAW. In finishing this thesis, The researcher, is aware that there are many people who have contributed to complete this thesis. Besides, in this great opportunity, the researcher would like to extend the greatest gratitude and highest appreciation to;

1. Prof. Dr. Abdul Haris, as the Rector of Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.
2. Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A., as the Dean of Faculty of Humanities.
3. Rina Sari, M.Pd., as the Head of English Literature Department.
4. Miftahul Huda, M.Pd, as the Secretary of English Literature Department.
5. Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti Herawati, M.Pd, as my academic and thesis advisor, for the correction and advice in finishing this thesis.
6. My family: my father Suwanto, my mother Siti Khanifah, my brothers Habiby Rahmadianto, Sultan Arif Rahmadianto, and Arafat Rahmadianto for the pray and support.
7. All of people who cannot be mentioned. Thank you for your support, help and motivation in finishing this thesis.

This thesis is far from perfect and it still lacks of many aspects. Criticism and suggestions will be accepted to improve this thesis. Hopefully, this thesis will give the benefits for writers and readers in general for the present and the future.

Malang, 07 June 2021

The Researcher

ABSTRACT

Rahmadianto, Sadam. 2021. *Presupposition in Joe Biden's Inauguration Speech*. Thesis. Linguistics, Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor : Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti Herawati, M.Pd.

Keywords : Pragmatics, presupposition, inauguration speech.

This study aims to find types of presupposition used by Joe Biden in his inauguration speech especially the types of presupposition used theory of presupposition proposed by Huang (2014). The researcher also analyzes the meanings of the utterances based on the context of the speech used theory of context proposed by Huang (2014). In addition, there are two research problems of this study: (1) What types of presupposition used by Joe Biden in his inauguration speech?. (2) How do those types of presupposition present the implied meaning of utterances in Joe Biden's inauguration speech?.

This study used a qualitative descriptive method because the researcher describes presupposition and meaning in the form of speech. The data is taken from BBC News. Moreover, the writer reads carefully the content of the speech, categorizing the types of presupposition and the context based on theory proposed by Huang (2014). The results of this study found 32 utterances which indicated presupposition. These utterances were classified into nine types of presupposition were used by Joe Biden in his inauguration speech. They are 13 utterances of definite description, 3 utterances of factive predicates, 2 utterances of aspectual of state predicates, 3 utterances of iteratives, 1 utterance of implicative predicates, 3 utterances of quantifiers, 1 utterance of temporal clause, 3 utterances of cleft sentences, and 3 utterances of counterfactual conditional presupposition. The study did the analysis based on two types context they are linguistic context and non-linguistic context . The linguistic context was the set of word, phrases or sentences used by Joe Biden to convey his messages to the listener. The non-linguistic context referred to physical context, psychological context, social context, and context of shared knowledge of. This context used by Joe Biden to determine the implied meaning of the utterances. Besides, the study found that the utterances of Joe Biden in his inauguration speech have implied meanings that were not conveyed directly.

In conclusion, the researcher found that definite description presupposition was the most occurred by Joe Biden in his inauguration speech and the context of the speech helped the listener to understand with utterances of the speech. The researcher hopes for further research to do better analysis because weaknesses in analyzing and collecting data that has been taken from the website of the BBC news, errors can be caused by errors in writing, structuring language. As well as suggesting for further research in order to be able to find presupposition data in written form such as in news papers, magazines and others. And hope that further research will use a different theory because this theory only provided short definition of each types so that the researcher found some difficulties to do the analysis.

ABSTRAK

Rahmadianto, Sadam. 2021. *Presupposition in Joe Biden's Inauguration Speech*. Skripsi. Linguistik, Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Dosen Pembimbing: Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti Herawati, M.Pd.

Kata Kunci: Pragmatik, praanggapan, pidato pelantikan.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis praanggapan yang digunakan oleh Joe Biden dalam pidato pengukuhan terutama jenis-jenis praanggapan menggunakan teori praanggapan yang dikemukakan oleh Huang (2014). Peneliti juga menganalisis makna ujaran berdasarkan konteks tuturan menggunakan teori konteks yang dikemukakan oleh Huang (2014). Selain itu, ada dua rumusan masalah penelitian dalam penelitian ini: (1) Apa jenis praanggapan yang digunakan oleh Joe Biden dalam pidato pelantikannya?. (2) Bagaimana jenis praanggapan tersebut menyajikan makna tersirat dari ujaran dalam pidato pelantikan Joe Biden?.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif karena peneliti menggambarkan praanggapan dan makna dalam bentuk tuturan. Data diambil dari BBC News. Selain itu, penulis membaca dengan seksama isi pidato, mengkategorikan jenis pengandaian dan konteks berdasarkan teori yang dikemukakan oleh Huang (2014)..

Hasil penelitian ini menemukan 44 ujaran yang menunjukkan praanggapan. Tuturan tersebut diklasifikasikan ke dalam sembilan jenis praanggapan yang digunakan oleh Joe Biden dalam pidato pelantikannya. Mereka adalah 25 ucapan deskripsi pasti, 3 ucapan predikat faktual, 2 ucapan predikat aspek aspek, 3 ucapan iteratif, 1 ucapan predikat implikatif, 3 ucapan quantifier, 1 ucapan temporal klausa, 3 ucapan kalimat sumbing, dan 3 ucapan counterfactual conditional. Penelitian ini melakukan analisis berdasarkan dua jenis konteks yaitu konteks linguistik dan konteks non-linguistik. Konteks linguistik adalah rangkaian kata, frasa, atau kalimat yang digunakan Joe Biden untuk menyampaikan pesannya kepada pendengar. Konteks nonlinguistik yang dimaksud adalah konteks fisik, konteks psikologis, konteks sosial, dan konteks pengetahuan bersama. Konteks inilah yang digunakan Joe Biden untuk menentukan makna tersirat dari ujaran-ujaran tersebut. Selain itu, penelitian ini menemukan bahwa ujaran Joe Biden pidato pelantikannya memiliki makna tersirat yang tidak tersampaikan secara langsung.

Kesimpulannya, peneliti menemukan bahwa praanggapan deskripsi pasti paling banyak diungkapkan oleh Joe Biden dalam pidato pengukuhan dan konteks pidato membantu pendengar untuk memahami ucapan pidatonya. Peneliti berharap untuk penelitian selanjutnya untuk melakukan analisis yang lebih baik karena kelemahan dalam menganalisis dan mengumpulkan data yang telah diambil dari website berita BBC terdapat beberapa kesalahan, kesalahan dapat disebabkan oleh kesalahan dalam penulisan, penataan bahasa. Serta peneliti menyarankan untuk penelitian selanjutnya agar dapat menemukan data praanggapan dalam bentuk tertulis seperti pada di surat kabar, majalah dan lain-lain. Dan diharapkan penelitian selanjutnya akan menggunakan teori yang berbeda karena teori ini hanya memberikan definisi singkat dari masing-masing jenis sehingga peneliti menemukan beberapa kesulitan untuk melakukan analisis.

مستخلص البحث

رحماديانتو، سادم، 2021. الافتراضات المسبقة في خطاب التنصيب جو بايدان. البحث الجامعي. دراسة اللغة. قسم اللغة الأدبية الإنجليزية. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج

المشرف : الدكتورة يايوك ودياستوطي هراوتي، الماجستير

الكلمات المفتاحية : التداولية، الافتراض المسبق، خطاب التنصيب

إن الهدف من هذا البحث هو معرفة أنواع الافتراضات في خطاب جو بايدان باستخدام نظرية الافتراضات عند هوانغ (2014). قام الباحث أيضاً بتحليل معنى الكلام بناءً على سياق الكلام باستخدام نظرية السياق عند هوانغ (2014). وأما أسئلة البحث في هذا البحث هي (1) ما أنواع الافتراضات في خطاب جو بايدان عند تنصيبه؟ (2) كيف أنواع الافتراضات التي لها المعنى الضمني في خطاب جو بايدان عند تنصيبه؟

. تستخدم هذه الدراسة منهج الوصفي النوعي لأن الباحث يصف الافتراضات والمعاني في الكلام. إن البيانات مأخوذة من BBC News. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، يقرأ الباحث محتوى الخطاب بعناية، ويصنف أنواع الافتراضات والسياقات بناءً على نظرية هوانغ (2014).

وتنتج هذا البحث هي وجد 32 كلاماً التي تدل على الافتراضات المسبقة في خطاب جو بيدان. وهي تنصنف إلى تسعة أنواع الافتراضات المسبقة بالتفصيل وجد الباحث 13 كلام وصفي محددة، 3 كلاما مسندا واقعية، كلامان مسندا جانبية، 3 كلاما تكرارية، كلام واحد أصلي ضمني، 3 كلاما كمي، كلام واحد شرطي زمني، 3 كلاما جملة مشقوقة، 3 كلاما شرطية معاكسة. ويحلل هذا البحث السياق اللغوي والسياق غير اللغوي. السياق اللغوي هو سلسلة من الكلمات أو العبارات أو الجمل التي يستخدمها جو بايدان لإيصال مقصوده إلى المستمعين. السياق غير اللغوي هو السياق المادي والسياق النفسي والسياق الاجتماعي وسياق المعرفي المشترك. هذا هو السياق الذي يستخدمه جو بايدان لتحديد المعنى الضمني في خطابه. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، أن خطاب تنصيبه له المعنى الضمني لم يتم نقله مباشرة.

وخلص الباحث أن الافتراض المسبق للوصف المحدد أكثر استخداماً في خطاب جو بيدان، وسياق خطابه يساعد المستمع في فهم خطابه. يأمل الباحث إلى الباحثين المستقبليين لأن تحليل البيانات أحسن من قبل بسبب الضعف التحليل كثير الأخطاء في جمع البيانات التي وجدت في BBC News، إن الأخطاء يمكن يوجد في قواعد اللغة أي الكتابة. ويقترح الباحث إيجاد البيانات افتراضية المسبقة في شكل مكتوب مثل الصحف والمجلات وغيرها. ومن المؤمل يرجح على الباحثين المستقبليين لاستخدام النظرية المختلفة لأن هذه النظرية تقدم تعريفاً موجزاً لكل نوع حتى يجد الباحث بعض الصعوبات في التحليل.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of study, research question, research significance, research scope and limitation, definition of the key terms, previous study and research method which is used to conduct this research.

A. Background of the Study

Presupposition is an implicit assumption that the speaker supposes to be the background to conduct an utterance. It is the background knowledge that the speaker actually has in mind while conducting an utterance. In communication, the speaker assumes that the listener has already know something about the particular subject being discussed (Yule, 2010).

A speaker needs to presuppose the background knowledge of the listener and the listener needs to understand the information contained in the speaker's utterances. Background of knowledge and presupposition can be found in any types of communication process. One of the communication processes that actualize information in utterances is a speech.

Speech has a lot of presupposition. Therefore listeners should have good knowledge of presupposition to gain the interpretation. This study aims to analyze presupposition in speech delivered by an outstanding person namely Joe Robinette Biden Jr. in his inauguration speech. Joe Biden is the 46th president of The United States of America. According to The Washington Post on November 7, Joseph Biden, in his first speech as president, he talk about the unity, truth, and

racial justice in America. He described how, in the middle of a raging pandemic and intense political divide, the United States faced one of its darkest hours. After a few days of violent assault of the Capitol, he gave his inauguration speech. During this siege, the supporters of Donald Trump, the former president of the US, As congress assembled to approve Biden's election, a mob burst past police barriers and ransacked the facility.

One of Joe Biden's utterances in his speech on his first inauguration speech is "I will make America respected around the world again." The listeners must have the assumption that America has been unrespected by nations around the world because of the previous government's controversial policies that made by the former president Trump. This utterance presupposes that America is unrespected now. It is hard to understand when we as the listeners do not have the background knowledge about the issue to get reach of the intended meaning when listening Joe Biden's speech. By the speech Joe Biden has a big opportunity to deliver his thoughts and ideas to his countrymen. Therefore the researcher is really interested to analyze presuppositions in Joe Biden's speech especially in his inauguration speech.

Thus far, researchers have investigated presupposition in a variety of contexts, such as within the movie (Rizky, 2020), the teacher talk (Tyas et al., 2020), the interview (Bahar & Ariyanti, 2020), the advertisement (Nurchaerani & Intani, 2019), and the novel (Khalili, 2017) most of them only identified the meaning and the types of presupposition by the theory proposed by Yule (2010)

while the present study discussed the types of presupposition using the more recent theory proposed by Huang (2014).

In addition, related to the contexts of speech such as research from Marbun (2015). This study concerned with presupposition used by President Barack Obama in his speech. She only focused on analyzing of types of presupposition and the most dominant type of presupposition in Obama's speech. In analyzing data the researcher used Yule's Theory about the six types of presupposition.

Lestari (2017) has analyzed the types of presupposition in Oprah's talk show. She used Yan Huang's theory to analyze the data. The purpose of this study is to find what kind of presupposition presented by the host in Oprah Winfrey's talk show. This study only analyzed the types of presupposition presented on the talk show.

This study is investigated to find the types of presupposition with different theory which is theory proposed by Huang (2014), not only to find the types of presupposition but also analyzes how those types of presupposition present the meaning of the speech.

Furthermore, the present study has a different object in the phenomena of presupposition than some previous studies mentioned above that is Joe Biden's inauguration speech. The reasons why the researcher chooses this object to do the research are: first, Joe Biden is very diplomatic person and good at speech. He has signed to strike down from policies imposed by the departing former president Trump. The policies including a ban on visitors from several muslim countries.

The controversial ban was introduced during Trump's first week being president. It caused widespread protest and condemnation. Trump claimed the ban did not target Muslims, and was meant to keep the US "safe and free." Second, Joe Biden has powerful speech to make people influenced and supported him to vote for him in the US election especially to muslim people in the US.

B. Problems of the Study

This study is done to answer the following questions:

1. What are the types of presupposition used by Joe Biden in his inauguration speech?
2. How do those types of presupposition present the implied meaning of utterances in Joe Biden's inauguration speech?

C. Objectives of the Study

As stated in the problems of the study, the objectives of this study are:

1. To find what are the types of presupposition used by Joe Biden in his inauguration speech?
2. To describe how do those types of presupposition present the implied meaning of utterances in Joe Biden's inauguration speech?

D. Significances of the Study

Based on the topic, this study has two of contributions. The two of contributions are theoretical and practical contributions.

Theoretically, this study is expected to give beneficial impact on the concern about presupposition theory in relation between language and context.

Particularly to describe the types of presupposition and each context meanings which are used by Joe Biden in his inauguration speech. Whether or not the theory on presupposition and context meaning used the theory proposed by Huang (2014). In addition, this study is expected to support the existing theory by providing the empirical data of presupposition in Joe Biden's inauguration speech.

Practically, this study gives clear explanation for students in English Department about analyzing presupposition in video of Joe Biden's Inauguration speeches. This study investigates pragmatics in addition to presuppositions. Many things can happen in communication, especially when the speaker makes a statement with implicit meaning. As a result, linguistics research is required to communicate with people so that the information that the speaker wants to deliver to the hearer can be received without error.

Many linguistic studies, such as pragmatics and semantics, are conducted in the English Department. Learning linguistics is required in the learning process, particularly in the case of English. Linguistics is required for analyzing the speaker's meaning and for practice. Linguistics is used to improve the student's success in completing assignments that have language as a major component.

In learning process, this study is expected to improve student's understanding in pragmatic, presupposition and provide the examples of presupposition analysis as the examples in analyzing pragmatic issue especially presupposition.

This study is also intended to develop the lecturer's perspective by addressing presuppositions in a variety of literatures. The ideas of presupposition presented in this paper were intended to serve as a starting point for further research on presupposition in sociolinguistics, pragmatics, semantics, and other fields.

Furthermore, this study is intended to provide more insight for future researchers who are interested in presupposition research. The findings of this study ideally served as a reference for future academics interested in pragmatics, particularly presupposition.

E. Scope and Limitation

This study focuses on analyzing presupposition on Joe Biden's inaugural using presupposition and context meaning theory proposed by Huang (2014). This study limited the data only on the types of presupposition and how those types of presupposition present the implied meaning of utterances in Joe Biden's inauguration speech which delivered on January 21, 2021 which is taken from BBC News Channel on YouTube.

F. Definition of Key Terms

1. Presupposition : Something that Joe Biden assumes to be the background to conduct an utterance. It is the background knowledge that Joe Biden actually has in mind while conducting an utterance. Joe Biden

assumes that the listener has already know something about the particular subject being discussed.

2. Joe Biden : An American politician who served as the United States' 46th President.

3. Inauguration Speech : A speech delivered by Joe Biden during the presidential inauguration ceremony which presents his vision or goals for America on January 21, 2021.

G. Previous Studies

Thus far, researchers have investigated presupposition in a variety of contexts, such as within the movie (Rizky, 2020), the teacher talk (Tyas et al., 2020), the interview (Bahar & Ariyanti, 2020), the advertisement (Nurchaerani & Intani, 2019), and the novel (Khalili, 2017) most of them only identified the meaning and the types of presupposition by the theory proposed by G. Yule (2010) while the present study discussed the types of presupposition using the more recent theory proposed by Huang (2010).

In addition, related to the contexts of speech such as reserach from Marbun (2015) This study concerned with presupposition used by President Barack Obama in his speech. She only focused on analyzing of types of presupposition and the most dominant type of presupposition in Obama's speech. In analyzing data the researcher used Yule's Thoery about the six types of presupposition.

Liang (2016) has analyzed the presupposition trigger at both syntactic and lexical levels in Hilary Clinton's first campaign speech. She combined both

Levinson's and Yule's classifications. She also classified the presupposition triggers into two levels : the lexical and syntactic level based on presupposition triggers by Li (2010) and Du (2012).

Al-Smaiheen (2018) has analyzed the lexical presupposition in political speech by King Abdullah II of Jordan. In analyzing the data, he is adopted the presupposition theory by Stalnaker (1978) to draw the lexical presupposition to get intended meaning from King Abdullah's political speech II in European Parliaments Strasbourg in 2015.

Lestari (2017) has analyzed the types of presupposition in Oprah's talk show. She used Yan Huang's theory to analyze the data. The purpose of this study is to find what kind of presupposition presented by the host in Oprah Winfrey's talk show. This study only analyzed the types of presupposition presented on the talk show.

From those previous studies above, there are some differences between this study to those previous studies. This study is investigated to find the types of presupposition with different theory which is theory proposed by Huang (2014), not only to find the types of presupposition but also analyzes how those type of presupposition present the meaning of the speech. Furthermore, the present study has a different object in the phenomena of presupposition than some previous studies mentioned above that is Joe Biden's inauguration speech.

The researcher used several previous studies to get additional information that can support the idea about presupposition. Those previous studies used as a

comparison between Yule's theory (2010) and Huang's theory (2014). In this study, the researcher selected Joe Biden's Inauguration speech as the object of the study because it has many utterances contained presupposition that interesting to explore.

H. Research Method

1. Research Design

This study used descriptive qualitative method that is suitable with the purpose of the present study. Qualitative method may be in descriptive form. The data collected in the form of words, phrases and sentences as descriptive explanation than number. The result of this study contained the types presupposition and the meaning based on the context of Joe Biden's inauguration speech.

Qualitative method is a method that can immerse the researcher in anywhere for exploring and understanding the meaning of individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem (Creswell, 2009).

In collecting data, the researcher used the library study. The researcher watched the video and read the transcription as the second data that relates to the topic. It is clear that those data collected by the researcher in form of utterances or sentences that have taken from the video.

The researcher answered the problems of the study in the result of the study. In this study, the researcher found the types of presupposition and how

those types presupposition present the meaning of the speech in Joe Biden's inauguration speech.

2. Reserach Instrument

The instrument used in this study is human as key instrument, the researcher himself. The analysis is done by analyzing some of data from the data source. The researcher watches the video of Joe Biden's inauguration speech and reads the script then classifying the types presupposition and its meaning by using theory proposed by Huang (2014).

3. Data and Data Source

The primary source is taken from the video contained utterances spoken by Joe Biden in his inaguration ceremony which accessed on YouTube Channel BBC News published on January 21, 2021. The length of the video is 21.26 minutes. The types of data are utterances of Joe Biden's inauguration speech. The secondary source in this study is the script of the speech that was accessed from the BBC News webpage published on January 20, 2021 as supporting data and to help the researcher in collecting the raw data in written text.

4. Data Collection

The researcher did observation by watching the videos of Joe Biden's Speech to help find and select the presupposition, in this process the researcher watched the video three times to understand about video, it can

help the researcher in analysis the presupposition meaning. The technique of processing the data, the researcher followed Chart 1.1

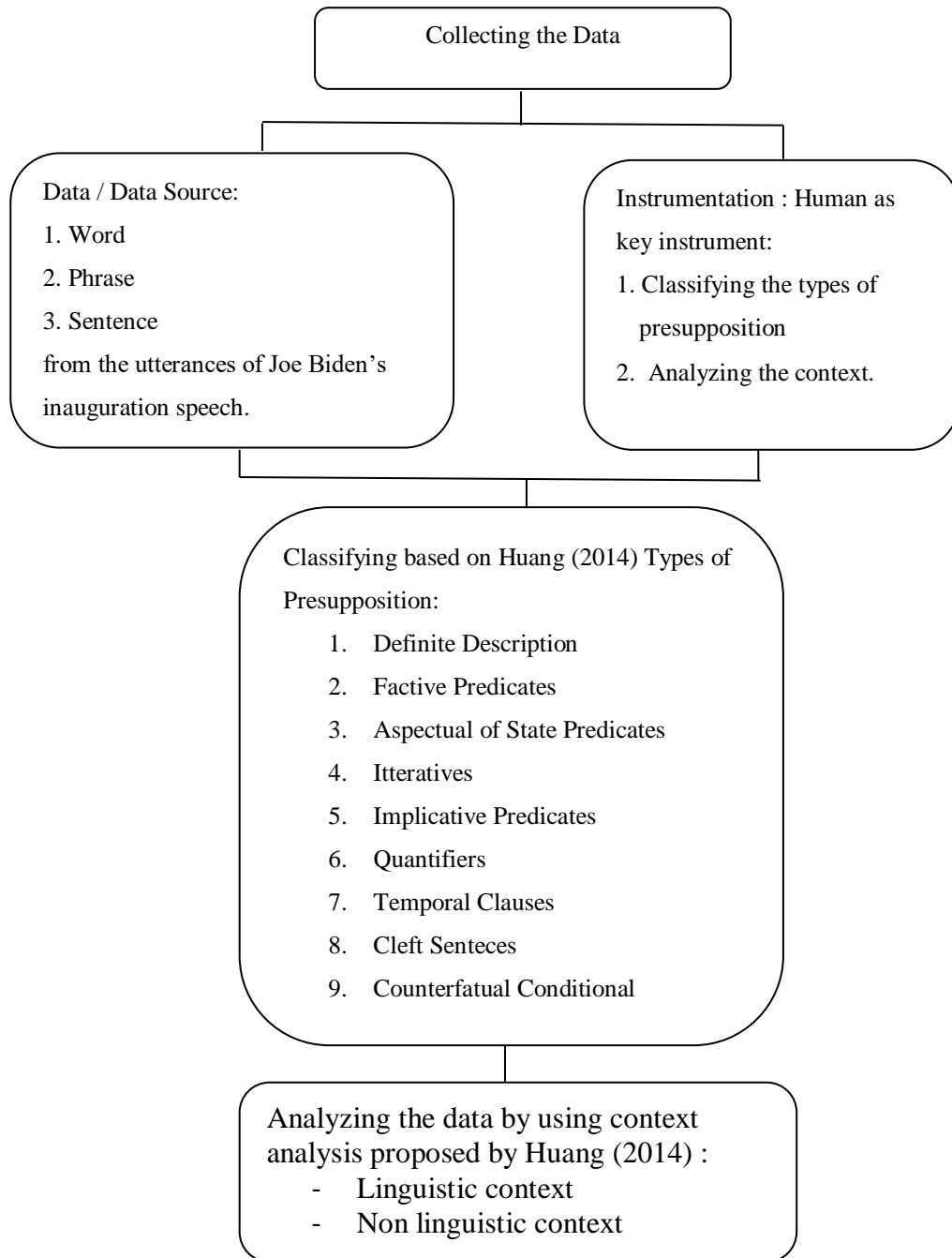


Chart 1.1 Technique of Processing The Data

The researcher also used taking note method to found the data. This method was used to help the researcher conduct this study as the supporting materials and data because the researcher could compare the videos script and utterance in the video that the researcher had. This process did by the researcher during watch the video, the researcher wrote the utterances that can include to types of presupposition in the video, it is used to analysis the meaning of presupposition.

The researcher was collecting data validation by checking the note and script. The researcher classified the data into types of presupposition based on theory proposed by Huang (2014). In this step the researcher classified the utterances that found in the video based on the types of presupposition into some tables.

As the last steps, the researcher was collecting some information related to the context of utterances in Joe Biden's inauguration speech.

5. Data Analysis

The researcher analyzed the data used the theory which is proposed by Huang (2014) about presupposition. The researcher used pragmatic approach. Analysis of the data can be divided into four current steps of activity. The first is data reduction, the second data display, and the third is data analysis, and the last step is drawing conclusion..

The first step is data reduction. Data reduction is the process of selecting, clarifying, simplifying, abstracting, and altering data in a field note or

transcript that has been written up. In this study, the data is in the form of video and transcription of Joe Biden's inauguration speech in 2021. The researcher watches the video speech video, then listens and checks the data by reading the transcription to see the context. After that, the researcher selects the utterances of Joe Biden which contains the presupposition to be analyzed. The last, the researcher classified the data based on nine types of presupposition proposed by Huang (2014).

The second step is data display. In this step, the researcher presents the table of the data contains the presupposition. The researcher used some codes in classifying the types of presupposition. The Code A.1 for utterance of definite description, Code B.1 for utterance of factive predicates, Code C.1 for utterance of aspectual of state predicates, Code D.1 for utterance of iteratives, Code E.1 utterance of implicative predicates, Code F.1 for utterance of quantifiers, Code G.1 for utterance of temporal clause, Code H.1 for utterance of cleft sentences, and the last Code I.1 for utterance of counterfactual conditional presupposition. The researcher demonstrates which sentences or utterances contained presupposition by underlining the utterances, what are the types of presupposition that presented in those sentences of the presupposition found in Joe Biden's inauguration speech in 2021.

The third step is data analysis. In this steps, after classifying the data, researcher analyze the data based theory of context proposed by Huang (2014). The first analysis is linguistic context which concern about the language

aspect such as the set of word or phrases or sentences used by Joe Biden in his speech. This step also gives the explanation about why those types of presupposition are classified as such, and then extracted the meaning. The second analysis is non-linguistic context which referred to physical context, psychological context, social context, and context of shared knowledge.

The last step is drawing conclusion. The conclusion was not appear until data collection is over. In this step the researcher concludes the result of the research based on the research problems and presupposition and context theory that are used.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter explains theories related to this present study. It discusses the theories about definition of pragmatics proposed by Yule (2010), definition of presupposition, types of presupposition, and context analysis proposed by Huang (2014). These related literatures were described in Chart 2.1:

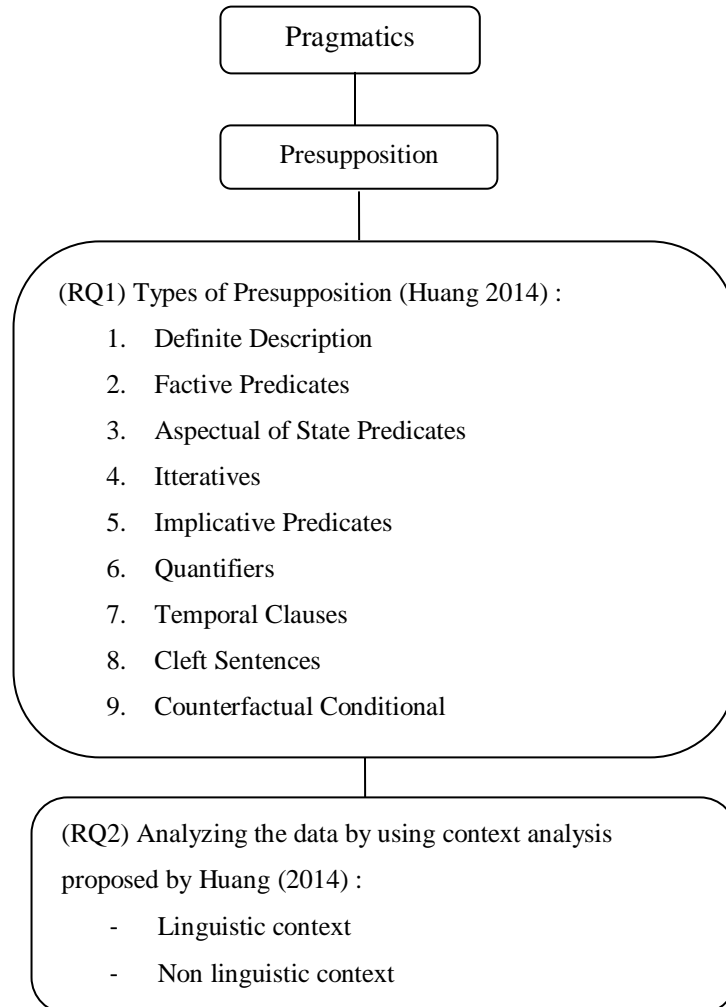


Chart 2.1 Related Literatures

A. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of intended meaning. Unlike semantics which concerns with the objective meaning of words, Pragmatics deals with the meaning that entails understanding of speakers mean in a specific situation and determining how the context effects what is stated. (Yule, 2010). It is concern with the meaning as communicated by speaker and interpreted by listener. This type of study explores what is unsaid or unwritten to be recognized and understood by listener.

Someone will tend to say something in the same terms, but the meaning will be different. People cannot presume that what one person says is the same as what another person says. We must first understand the context in order to comprehend the speaker's explicit and implicit meaning. The pragmatic approach is required in this circumstance. People will understand not only the explicit but also the implicit meaning of a statement if they understand the pragmatic. In other words, pragmatics is the study of the meaning of a sentence as it relates to the context in which it is provided by the speaker, and then the listener interprets the meaning. As the result, there is a sharing knowledge between the speaker and the listener.

According to Yule (2010), pragmatics is concerned with four different perspectives of view. First, pragmatics is the study of what a speaker means. It's about how a speaker conveys the meaning and how a listener interprets it. Rather than understanding the meaning of words or phrases, the listener needs consider what the speaker means by their statements. Second, pragmatics is the study of

contextual meaning. Individuality, time, location, action, and relations are the basic categories for context information. In this case, the speakers as the organizers of what they want to say. Third, pragmatics is the study of how more is communicated than is expressed. Listeners draw assumption in order to achieve the accurate understanding of what the speaker meant. In another word, pragmatics is the study of implied meaning. Last but not least, pragmatics is the study of how relative distance is expressed. Speakers determine how much needs to be spoken and how much has to be left unsaid depend on distance between the speakers and listeners

Related to presupposition, pragmatics focuses on implicit meaning of assumption that speaker supposes to be the background knowledge that listener already know. It is a process in which the speaker suggests and the listener infers. In other words, people's interpretation to follow particular rules of interaction is referred to pragmatics. The meanings of words are frequently suggested rather than directly expressed in everyday language. Words can have a specific meaning in certain contexts.

B. Presupposition

Presupposition is an implicit assumption that the speaker supposes to be the background to conduct an utterance. It is the background knowledge that the speaker actually has in mind while conducting an utterance. In communication, the speaker assumes that the listener has already know something about the particular subject being discussed (Yule, 2010).

A speaker needs to presuppose the background knowledge of the listener and the listener needs to understand the information contained in the speaker's utterances. Background of knowledge and presupposition can be found in any types of communication process. One of the communication processes that actualize information in utterances is a speech.

Presupposition identified into three conceptual. One of them is pragmatic presupposition (Huang, 2014). The speaker's confidence in constructing a statement is defined as pragmatic presupposition. A sentence is presupposed by the speaker more than the sentence itself. In other words, the speaker's utterance or statement delivered presumption to the listener. In addition, Levinson (1983) concludes the pragmatic presupposition is defined as a relationship between the speaker and the contextual relevance of a phrase.

Semantic and pragmatic both have a connection in presupposition. Semantic is the study of meaning in language. This field refers to conventional meaning which concerns linguistic rules. Semantic is a study with independent context and a dyadic relation which only involves form and meaning. Similarly, semantic presupposition is context free. It is relation of propositions and concerns truth and falsehood of propositions. For example, "Mary got an A grade in her oral examination" has multiple meanings that Mary is a student, Mary is a brilliant student, she had studied hard before the oral examination, she could answer all or almost all questions, and that the professor was fair in grading.

It is clearly that this field is triadic relation which involves form, meaning and context. Pragmatic presupposition has wider information than semantic presupposition. It is not only identifying utterance meaning, but also the context within. Pragmatic presupposition relates to certain kinds of background knowledge that are presumed to exist when utterances are spoken.

C. Types of Presupposition

The types of presupposition in this study used the theory of presupposition proposed by Huang (2014). Based on the theory, presupposition are divided into nine types of presupposition. They are definite descriptions, factive predicates, aspectual/change of state predicates, iteratives, implicative predicates, quantifiers, temporal clauses, cleft sentence, counterfactual presupposition (Huang, 2014).

1. Definite Description

Definite description presupposition indicates the existence of something. It can be proper names, possessives, and certain wh-phrases. This type of presupposition comes when the speaker conveys an utterance which indicates something exist in real life. For example, “your cat is cute” presupposes that you have a cat. However the truth from the statement in the utterance can be proven that you have a book. Furthermore, “*The Red Car is new*” there is an obvious presupposition that there is a red car. It is clear that the utterance describes something that exists in the real world. The speaker expects that ‘there is a red car’ before saying that statement. It can be concluded that the type of presupposition above indicates the existence of something.

2. Factive Predicates

Factive predicates presupposition contains certain verbs or constructions that indicate something is a fact. In Huang's book entitled "Pragmatics", He argued that presupposition arises from knowledge that stated the truth with words that demonstrate the fact or news that has guaranteed the truth (Huang, 2014). This type divided into two subtypes. Those are:

a. Epistemic or cognitive factives

This subtype is concerned with factual knowledge. Such as know and realize. For example an utterance "*Salman knows that Adam bought a new car*" presupposes that Adam bought a new car.

b. Emotive factives

This subtype is concerned with a person's emotional reaction to facts. Such as regret, glad, etc. For example an utterance "*The teacher regrets that Oca was coming late over*" presupposes that Oca was coming late.

3. Aspectual of State Predicates

Aspectual of state predicates occurs when the speaker interpreted the statement in a sentence of affirmation. The utterance is expressed implicitly with the purpose of obtaining confirmation of assumption in speech after the utterance is made. This type of presupposition represents a transition from one state to another, implying that the moved-from state existed at some state in

the past. For example an utterance “*Agus stopped smoking*” presupposes that Agus used to smoke.

4. **Iteratives**

Iteratives presupposition indicates represents a repetition of a previous activity or circumstance. Iteratives presupposition is also known as the presupposition of repetition. This type also can be said as the repetition presupposition. Huang (2014) divided this type into three subtypes. Those are:

- a. Iterative verbs. For example: “*Cindy returned to Malang*” presupposes Cindy was in Malang before.
- b. Iterative adverbs. For example: “*The boy won again*” presupposes the boy won before.
- c. Iterative prefixes. For example: “*Luna remarried*” presupposes that Luna married before.

5. **Implicative Predicates**

The implicative verbs determine the presupposition of implicative predicates. Every implicative verb has a presuppositional meaning that can be interpreted in a variety of ways. Aspectual of state predicates, iteratives, and implicative predicates are classified as lexical presupposition by Yule (2010). In this type of presupposition the asserted meaning is construed conventionally with the assumption that another meaning is understood. In other words, this type of presupposition is deduced from the non-asserted element meaning in an utterance rather than the asserted meaning in the

speech. It makes the difference between lexical presupposition and other types of presupposition. For example an utterance “*Jackson managed to give up training*” presupposes that Jackson tried to give up training.

6. Quantifiers

Quantifiers presupposition occurs when the speaker mentions quantifier at the beginning of a noun phrase. They are used to express an amount or a degree of something. This type is about the amount of something that needed to presuppose. For example an utterance “*The headmaster greets all new students in the first ceremony*” presupposes that there are new students.

7. Temporal Clauses

Temporal clause presupposition usually composed of two parts of clause. They are the independent and dependent clause which are linked by time connectors. This type usually followed by time connectors such as before, after, when and while. It can be concluded that there is a presupposition in a statement that has a temporal indicator in the utterance or sentence. For example an utterance “*After she finished her homework, Lisa played with her friends*” presupposes that Lisa has finished her homework.

8. Cleft Sentences

Cleft sentences presupposition occurs when the speaker mentions cleft verb such as who, what, why, and when to focus on a particular part of sentence and emphasis what the speaker want to say. Clefts are a group of presuppositional syntactic structures that exist in a variety of shapes, with the

it-cleft (sometimes known simply as a cleft) and the wh-cleft being the most prevalent (also known as a pseudo-cleft), This type is divided into two types:

- a. It-cleft : It's X that Y.. For example an utterance "*It was Adam who bought a new car*" presupposes that there is someone bought a new car.
- b. Wh-cleft or Pseudo-cleft: Why X is Y. For example an utterance "*What Adam bought is a new car?*" presupposes that Adam bought something.

The presupposition can be explored more thoroughly using the cleft markers unit of those presuppositions. It focuses on the speaker's statements, as well as the situation's background and common ground.

9. **Counterfactual conditional**

Counterfactual presupposition indicates an opposite meaning from the truth of statement. It assumes the exact opposite of what is true. The utterance that generates a presupposition like this is made up of if-clauses that contradict the previous sentence. For example an utterance "*If he was my brother, he should have helped me*" presupposes that he is not my brother.

D. Context

Context and pragmatics are two interrelated concepts, that context is required to realize language use in pragmatic perspective. According to Huang (2014), context can be defined as referring to any relevant features of the dynamic setting or environment in which a linguistic unit is systematically used. When

individuals communicated with others, they do not only perceive the language use, who or when or where they are talking to, but also perceive the context in which utterances are spoken. If speakers do not explain the context of what they are talking about, then listeners will fail to get complete information. Without context, listeners cannot analyze the speakers' utterances and allows listeners wrong in responding. Therefore, context is the key of communication since it provides the listeners with a lot of information, then they understand the speakers' utterances and respond appropriately.

Context is divided into two types. There are linguistic context and non-linguistic context:

1. Linguistic context

Linguistic context or co-text is the set of other words used in the same phrase or sentence. It can also be defined as references that obtained from the utterances that have been spoken previously. Huang (2014) stated that linguistic context refers to what has been mentioned in the previous discourse. For example an utterance: "Joe Biden has taken a sacred oath each of those patriots have taken". The reference "has" was obtained from the action that had been done by the interlocutor in the past.

2. Non-linguistic context

Non-linguistic context is an important piece of communication. Non-linguistic context discusses broader references because references can be anything outside the language that underlies the use of text. Non-linguistic

context dealing with four elements, they are physical context, psychological context, social context, and the last is context of shared knowledge. For example an utterance: “Joe Biden has taken a sacred oath each of those patriots have taken”. The reference “a sacred oath” presents the implied meaning that is Joe Biden wanted to say that he has taken a sacred oath like the patriots did in United States Presidential Inauguration. The patriots here refer to the former president of United States. Joe Biden mentioned the first president of United States, George Washington who has taken the first sacred oath.

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the study presents explanation through two main parts of this research, finding and discussion. As stated in the problem of the study, this research aims to find out and describe the types of presupposition that was owned by Joe Biden in his inauguration speech. The researcher used some codes in classifying the types of presupposition. The Code A.1 for utterance of definite description, Code B.1 for utterance of factive predicates, Code C.1 for utterance of aspectual of state predicates, Code D.1 for utterance of iteratives, Code E.1 utterance of implicative predicates, Code F.1 for utterance of quantifiers, Code G.1 for utterance of temporal clause, Code H.1 for utterance of cleft sentences, and the last Code I.1 for utterance of counterfactual conditional presupposition.

The researcher demonstrates which sentences or utterances contained presupposition by underlining the utterances, what are the types of presupposition that presented in those sentences of the presupposition found in Joe Biden's inauguration speech in 2021. The researcher also explained the conveyed meaning that was uttered by Joe Biden in his speech which indirectly expressed the implied meaning. The acquired data are provided in the finding, while the more detailed explanations are conveyed in the part of discussion.

A. Finding

The study analyzed that the types of presupposition found in Joe Biden Inauguration Speech. The nine types include as presented on Table 3.1:

Table 3.1 Types of Presupposition in Joe Biden Inauguration Speech

N0.	Types of Presupposition	Amount
1.	Definite Description	13
2.	Factive Predicates	3
3.	Aspectual/Change of State Predicates	2
4.	Iteratives	3
5.	Implicative Predicates	1
6.	Quantifiers	3
7.	Temporal Clause	1
8.	Cleft Sentences	3
9.	Counterfactual Conditional	3
Total		32

Based on the table 3.1, it can be seen that the study found many presuppositions in Joe Biden's inauguration speech. The data result shows that there are 32 utterances of presupposition. It consisted of 13 utterances of definite description presupposition as the mostly owned in Joe Biden's inauguration speech. Definite description is the type that the existence of person or something is not only assumed to indicate ownership, but the existence of statements in utterances is broader.

In this speech, the types of presupposition that were mostly expressed was definite description presupposition. This type indicated the existence of something. Then, certainly there were many references of the existence of a person, place or object conveyed through presupposition.

The study presents 32 presupposition utterances that consist of nine types of presupposition which to answer the first problem of the study. They represented the overall data found in the speech. The explanation of the second problem of the study was presented integrated with the explanation of the first problem of the study.

1. Definite Description

Definite description is the type that the first most frequently spoken in the speech. Almost all utterances in the speech owned this type. Definite description is assumed that the existence of the entities uttered by the speaker. All data containing definite description presupposition were presented in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Definite Description

No.	Utterances	Code
1.	Today we celebrate <u>the triumph</u> not of <u>a candidate</u> but of a cause, a <u>cause of democracy</u> .	A.1
2.	I thank <u>my predecessors</u> of <u>both parties</u> for their presence here.	A.2
3.	I've just taken <u>a sacred oath</u> each of those patriots have taken	A.3
4.	So now on this hallowed ground where just a few days ago <u>violence</u> sought to shake <u>the Capitol's very foundations</u> , we come together as one nation under God	A.4
5.	In another January on New Year's Day in 1863 <u>Abraham Lincoln</u> signed the <u>Emancipation Proclamation</u> .	A.5
6.	It's called <u>American Anthem</u> .	A.6
7.	I know the resilience of our Constitution and the strength of our nation, as does <u>President Carter</u> .	A.7

8.	The oath first sworn by <u>George Washington</u> .	A.8
9.	A once in a century virus that silently stalks the country has taken as many lives in one year as in all of <u>World War Two</u> .	A.9
10.	I know <u>the forces</u> that divide us are deep and they are real.	A.10
11.	<u>The battle</u> is perennial and victory is never secure.	A.11
12.	<u>My fellow Americans</u> , we have to be different than this.	A.12
13.	As mentioned earlier, completed in the shadow of <u>the Civil War</u> .	A.13

Based on the table 3.2, the researcher found 13 definite description presuppositions in the speech. According to Yule (2010), this type of presupposition is classified as existential presupposition where the data above indicate an existence of something to presuppose.

2. Factive Predicates

This type of Factive predicates presupposition contains certain verbs or constructions that indicate something is a fact. All data containing factives predicates presupposition were presented in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3 Factive Predicates

No.	Utterances	Code
1.	As we look ahead in our uniquely American way, restless, bold, optimistic, and set our sights on a nation, we <u>know</u> we can be and must be.	B.1
2.	And I <u>know</u> the resilience of our Constitution and the strength of our nation, as does President Carter.	B.2
3.	I <u>know</u> speaking of unity can sound to some like a foolish fantasy these days.	B.3

Based on the table 3.3, the researcher found 3 factives predicates presupposition in the speech. Those three utterances show the fact have guaranteed by Joe Biden by the word ‘know’.

3. Aspectual of State Predicates

Aspectual of state predicates occurs when the speaker interpreted the statement in a sentence of affirmation. The utterance is expressed implicitly with the purpose of obtaining confirmation of assumption in speech after the utterance is made. All data containing aspectual of state predicates presuppositions were presented in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4 Aspectual of State Predicates

No.	Utterances	Code
1.	We can join forces, <u>stop</u> the shouting and lower the temperature.	C.1
2.	And here we stand just days after a riotous mob thought they could use violence <u>to silence</u> the will of the people, <u>to stop</u> the work of our democracy, <u>to drive</u> us from this sacred ground.	C.2

Based on the table 3.4, the researcher found 2 aspectual of state predicates presupposition in the speech. According to Yule (2010) this type is classified lexical presupposition. Those utterances indicated a transition from one state to another, implying that the moved-from state existed at some point in the past.

4. Iteratives

Iteratives presupposition indicates represents a repetition of a previous activity or circumstance. Iteratives presupposition is also known as the presupposition of repetition. All data containing iterative presupposition were presented in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5 Iteratives

No.	Utterances	Code
1.	Let's begin to listen to one another <u>again</u> , hear one another, see one another.	D.1
2.	We've learned <u>again</u> that democracy is precious, democracy is fragile and, at this hour my friends, democracy has prevailed.	D.2
3.	We will repair our alliances, and engage with the world once <u>again</u> .	D.3

Based on the table 3.5, the researcher found 3 iteratives presupposition in the speech. They indicate repetition of some past action.

5. Implicative Predicates

The implicative verbs determine the presupposition of implicative predicates. Every implicative verb has a presuppositional meaning that can be interpreted in a variety of ways. The data containing implicative predicates presupposition were presented in Table 3.6.

Table 3.6 Implicative Predicates

No.	Utterances	Code
1.	It did not <u>happen</u> , it will never <u>happen</u> , not today, not tomorrow, not ever. Not ever.	E.1

Based on the table 3.6, the researcher found only 1 implicative predicates presupposition in the speech. The word ‘happen’ indicates implicative verb that can be explained in different way. According to Yule (2010) this type of presupposition is classified as lexical presupposition where the utterance used to presuppose another meaning.

6. Quantifiers

Quantifiers presupposition occurs when the speaker mentions quantifier at the beginning of a noun phrase. They are used to express an amount or a degree of something. All data containing quantifiers presupposition were presented in Table 3.7.

Table 3.7 Quantifiers

No.	Utterances	Code
1.	Look folks, <u>all</u> my colleagues I serve with in the House and the Senate up here, we all understand the world is watching.	F.1
2.	A once in a century virus that silently stalks the country has taken as <u>many</u> lives in one year as in all of World War Two.	F.2
3.	<u>Few</u> people in our nation's history have been more challenged or found a time more challenging or difficult than the time we're in now.	F.3

Based on the table 3.7, the researcher found 3 quantifiers presupposition in the speech. There were 3 quantifiers indicated amount of something that needed to presuppose. According to Yule (2010) this type is classified as

existential presupposition because it also show an existence of something that need to presuppose.

7. Temporal Clauses

This type of presupposition indicates a temporal sign in the utterance or sentence, it can be concluded that there is a presupposition in it. All data containing temporal clauses presupposition were presented in Table 3.8.

Table 3.8 Temporal Clauses

No.	Utterances	Code
1.	Here we stand just days <u>after</u> a riotous mob thought they could use violence to silence the will of the people, to stop the work of our democracy, to drive us from this sacred ground.	G.1

Based on the table 3.8, the researcher found only 1 temporal clauses presuppositions in the speech. There was 1 temporal sign indicated something that needed to presuppose.

8. Cleft Sentences

This type of presupposition indicates cleft sentences that are used to help us on a particular part of the sentence and emphasis what the speaker want to say. The data containing cleft sentences presupposition was presented in Table 3.9.

Table 3.9 Cleft Sentences

No.	Utterances	Code
1.	That is <u>what</u> we owe our forebears, one another, and generations to follow.	H.1

2.	We're entering <u>what</u> may be the darkest and deadliest period of the virus.	H.2
3.	Leaders <u>who</u> are pledged to honour our Constitution to protect our nation.	H.3

Based on the table 3.9, the researcher found only 3 cleft sentences presuppositions in the speech. There were 3 wh-cleft or pseudo-cleft indicated something that needed to emphasis and presuppose. Yule (2010) defined this types as structural presupposition where the utterance indicates wh-form.

9. Counterfactual Conditional

Counterfactual presupposition indicates an opposite meaning from the truth of statement. It assumes the exact opposite of what is true. The utterance that generates a presupposition like this is made up of if-clauses that contradict the previous sentence. All data containing counterfactual conditional presupposition were presented in Table 3.10.

Table 3.10 Counterfactual Conditional

No.	Utterances	Code
1.	We can do this <u>if</u> we open our souls instead of hardening our hearts	I.1
2.	<u>If</u> we show a little tolerance and humility	I.2
3.	<u>If</u> we do this, then when our days are through our children.	I.3

Based on the table 3.10, the researcher found only 3 counter factual conditional presuppositions in the speech. Yule (2010) has the same type of presupposition named counterfactual presupposition. Those three utterances indicated an opposite result from the truth of statement or contradiction.

B. Discussion

In the discussion section, the study presents the further explanations of the presupposition utterances based on the theory from Huang (2014) as presented in the tables above. The discussion also shows the nine types of presuppositions in the form utterances in speech based on Huang's theory (2014) to determine the implied meaning of what is assumed based on the context. Below are the more detailed explanations of each types of presupposition that found in the movie.

The first discussion is analyzing the utterances of definite description presupposition that was spoken by Joe Biden in his inauguration speech. The explanation can be seen on Table 3.2 Datum A.1 to Datum A.6:

Table 3.2 Datum A.1

Datum A.1	Utterance
	Today we celebrate <u>the triumph</u> not of <u>a candidate</u> but of a cause, a cause of <u>democracy</u> .

Based on Table 3.2 Datum A.1, the underlined utterance above was classified as definite description presupposition because Joe Biden first, mentioned 'the triumph' presupposes the existence of triumph. Second, he mentioned 'a candidate' presupposes Joe Biden is a candidate of United States presidential election. Third, he mentioned 'democracy' presupposes his country practiced democracy.

The presupposition presents the implied meaning that is Joe Biden wanted to say that Joe Biden is an elected candidate to be a president in

United States of America. He had elected by people who always supported him to be a president. The people voted him in United States presidential election to practice democracy. So that at the time they were celebrate not of a candidate but a cause of democracy.

Table 3.2 Datum A.2

Datum A.2	Utterance
	I thank <u>my predecessors</u> of <u>both parties</u> for their presence here.

Based on Table 3.2 Datum A.2, the underlined utterance above was classified as definite description presupposition because Joe Biden first, mentioned ‘my predecessor’ presupposes the existence of predecessors in inauguration of Joe Biden. Second, he mentioned ‘both parties’ presupposes there are two parties.

The presupposition presents the implied meaning that is Joe Biden gave respect to predecessors of the two parties, Democratic Party and Republican Party for their presence in his inauguration. After this utterance, he also mentioned the former president of United States, President Carter. Joe Biden saluted for their life of service for Americans.

Table 3.2 Datum A.3

Datum A.3	Utterance
	I've just taken <u>a sacred oath</u> each of <u>those patriots</u> have taken.

Based on Table 3.2 Datum A.3, the underlined utterance above was classified as definite description presupposition because Joe Biden first, mentioned ‘a sacred oath’ presupposes the existence of a sacred oath in inauguration of Joe Biden. Second, he mentioned ‘those patriots’ presupposes there were patriots who have taken the sacred oath.

The presupposition presents the implied meaning that is Joe Biden wanted to say that he has taken a sacred oath like the patriots did in United States Presidential Inauguration. The patriots here refer to the former president of United States. Joe Biden mentioned the first president of United States, Goerge Washington.

Table 3.2 Datum A.4

Datum A.4	Utterance
	So now on this hallowed ground where just a few days ago <u>violence</u> sought to shake <u>the Capitol's very foundations</u> , we come together as one nation under God.

Based on Table 3.2 Datum A.4, the underlined utterance above was classified as definite description presupposition because Joe Biden first, mentioned ‘violence’ presupposes the existence of violence few days ago before the inauguration of Joe Biden. Second, he mentioned ‘the Capitol’ presupposes the existence of Capitol.

The presupposition presents the implied meaning that is Joe Biden wanted to say that democracy is precious, democracy is fragile and,

democracy has prevailed. Few days ago before the inauguration, there was violence from Trump's supporters who sought to shake the Capitol, to break the democracy. The Capitol refers to United States Capitol Building. It is the meeting place of the United States Congress and the seat of the legislative branch of the United States federal government.

Table 3.2 Datum A.5

Datum A.5	Utterance
	In another January on New Year's Day in 1863 <u>Abraham Lincoln</u> signed the <u>Emancipation Proclamation</u> .

Based on Table 3.2 Datum A.5, the underlined utterance above was classified as definite description presupposition because Joe Biden first, mentioned 'Abraham Lincoln' presupposes the existence of person named Abraham Lincoln. Second, he mentioned 'Emancipation Proclamation' presupposes there is Emancipation Proclamation.

The presupposition presents the implied meaning that is Joe Biden wanted to say Abraham Lincoln was the 16th President of the United States who led his nation out of the American Civil War, maintained national unity, and abolished slavery. The Emancipation Proclamation set the freedom of more than 3 million enslaved people in the United States and recast the Civil War as a war against slavery.

Table 3.2 Datum A.6

Datum A.6	Utterance

	It's called <u>American Anthem</u> .
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Based on Table 3.2 Datum A.6, the underlined utterance above was classified as definite description presupposition because Joe Biden mentioned 'American Anthem' presupposes the existence of a song called American Anthem.

The presupposition presents the implied meaning that is Joe Biden wanted to say that he would write the next great chapter in the history of the United States of America, The American story. Joe Biden mentioned one verse of the song. He described the story by the song which called American Anthem. He hoped to make a better story of America by the work and prayers.

Table 3.2 Datum A.7

Datum A.7	Utterance
	I know the resilience of our Constitution and the strength of our nation, as does <u>President Carter</u> .

Based on Table 3.2 Datum A.7, the underlined utterance above was classified as definite description presupposition because Joe Biden mentioned 'President Carter' presupposes the existence of someone named President Carter.

The presupposition presents the implied meaning that is Joe Biden wanted to say that he wants to keep the resilience and the strength of his National Constitution like President Carter did. He mentioned a man named President Carter. President Jimmy Carter was the 39th President of the United

States. He was awarded the Nobel of Peace Prize for his work to find peaceful solutions to international conflicts, human rights, and democracy.

Table 3.2 Datum A.8

Datum A.8	Utterance
	The oath first sworn by <u>George Washington</u> .

Based on Table 3.2 Datum A.8, the underlined utterance above was classified as definite description presupposition because Joe Biden mentioned ‘George Washington’ presupposes the existence of someone named George Washington.

The presupposition presents the implied meaning that is Joe Biden wanted to say that he has taken a sacred oath like the patriots did in United States Presidential Inauguration. The patriots here refer to the former president of United States. Joe Biden mentioned the first president of United States, George Washington who has taken the first sacred oath.

Table 3.2 Datum A.9

Datum A.9	Utterance
	A once in a century virus that silently stalks the country has taken as many lives in one year as in all of <u>World War Two</u> .

Based on Table 3.2 Datum A.9, the underlined utterance above was classified as definite description presupposition because Joe Biden mentioned ‘World War Two’ presupposes there was World War Two.

The presupposition presents the implied meaning that is Joe Biden wanted to say that there is a lot to do, a lot to heal, a lot to repair, a lot to build, and a lot to gain. Few people in his country's history have faced greater challenges or faced a period as terrible as the one they were in now. The illness that is stealthily stalking the country has affected as many deaths in a single year as World War Two.

Table 3.2 Datum A.10

Datum A.10	Utterance
	I know <u>the forces</u> that divide us are deep and they are real.

Based on Table 3.2 Datum A.10, the underlined utterance above was classified as definite description presupposition because Joe Biden mentioned ‘the forces’ presupposes there are forces which divide us.

The presupposition presents the implied meaning that is Joe Biden wanted to say that he understand that speaking of unity that day may seem like a silly notion to Americans. He realized that the factors that divide them are powerful and real. However, He knew that they are not new. American history has been a perpetual battle between the American ideal, that they are all created equal, and the harsh, ugly reality of racism, nativism, and fear tearing us apart.

Table 3.2 Datum A.11

Datum A.11	Utterance

	<u>The battle</u> is perennial and victory is never secure.
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Based on Table 3.2 Datum A.11, the underlined utterance above was classified as definite description presupposition because Joe Biden mentioned ‘The battle’ presupposes there is a battle. In this utterance the battle referred to the civil war between people who support Joe Biden and the opposite who against them.

The presupposition presents the implied meaning that is Joe Biden wanted to say that Americans faces the civil war, the great depression, and World War II, as well as through hardship, sacrifice, and failure. Each of them have joined together in each of our moments to carry us all forward, and they can do it now. They have to come in the right direction, the path towards unification.

Table 3.2 Datum A.12

Datum A.12	Utterance
	<u>My fellow Americans</u> , we have to be different than this.

Based on Table 3.2 Datum A.12, the underlined utterance above was classified as definite description presupposition because Joe Biden mentioned ‘My fellow Americans’ presupposes there are Americans who have to be different.

The presupposition presents the implied meaning that is Joe Biden wanted to say that he would create next great chapter in the history of the

United States of America, The American story. He engaged his fellow Americans to actualize his dream. He believed that Americans is much than before. Joe Biden asked them to create unity and finish the Civil War because the unity makes them strong.

Table 3.2 Datum A.13

Datum A.13	Utterance
	As mentioned earlier, completed in the shadow of <u>the Civil War</u> .

Based on Table 3.2 Datum A.6, the underlined utterance above was classified as definite description presupposition because Joe Biden mentioned ‘the Civil War’ presupposes the existence of civil war.

The presupposition presents the implied meaning that is Joe Biden wanted to say that he would dissolve the Civil War. He mentioned the days of a riotous mob thought they could silence the people's will, tried to stop the process of the democracy by using violence. He insisted that it didn't happen, and it won't happen again, not today, tomorrow, and never ever. He was grateful for all of the support for in his campaign.

The second discussion is analyzing the utterances of factive predicates presupposition that was spoken by Joe Biden in his inauguration speech. The explanation can be seen on Table 3.3 Datum B.1 to B.3:

Table 3.3 Datum B.1

Datum B.1	Utterance

	As we look ahead in our uniquely American way, restless, bold, optimistic, and set our sights on a nation, <u>we know we can</u> be and must be.
--	--

Based on Table 3.3 Datum B.1, the underlined utterance above was classified as epistemic factive presupposition because Joe Biden mentioned ‘we know we can’. The factive predicates occurred in the word ‘know’ presupposes we can be. This utterance indicates the fact that have guaranteed by Joe Biden before he said.

The presupposition presents the implied meaning that is Joe Biden wanted to say that he asked Americans people to be restless, bold, optimistic, and set their sights on a nation. Joe Biden believes that Americans have ability to carry out the peaceful transfer of power as they have for more than two centuries.

Table 3.3 Datum B.2

Datum B.2	Utterance
	And I <u>know</u> the resilience of our Constitution and the strength of our nation, as does President Carter.

Based on Table 3.3 Datum B.2, the underlined utterance above was classified as factive predicates as epistemic factives presupposition because Joe Biden mentioned ‘I know’. The factive predicates occurred in the word ‘know’ presupposes he knows about the resilience of his Constitution. This utterance indicates the fact that have guaranteed by Joe Biden before he said.

The presupposition presents the implied meaning that is Joe Biden wanted to say that he wants to keep the resilience and the strength of his National Constitution like President Carter did. He mentioned a man named President Carter. President Jimmy Carter was the 39th President of the United States. He was awarded the Nobel of Peace Prize for his work to find peaceful solutions to international conflicts, human rights, and democracy.

Table 3.3 Datum B.3

Datum B.3	Utterance
	I <u>know</u> speaking of unity can sound to some like a foolish fantasy these days.

Based on Table 3.3 Datum B.3, the underlined utterance above was classified as factive predicates as epistemic factives presupposition because the factive predicates occurred in the word ‘know’ presupposes Joe Biden speaking of unity can sound to some like a foolish fantasy these days. This utterance indicates the fact that Americans were not united unity.

The presupposition presents the implied meaning that is Joe Biden wanted to say that he wanted to keep the unity after some political conflicts. There were forces that divided Americans into two groups. They were the people who supported Trump and the opposition who support Joe Biden. Joe Biden talked about diversity and equality that should concern to be united.

The third discussion is analyzing the utterances of aspectual of state predicates presupposition that spoken by Joe Biden in his inauguration speech. The explanation can be seen on Table 3.4 Datum C.1 to C.2:

Table 3.4 Datum C.1

Datum C.1	Utterance
	We can join forces, <u>stop</u> the shouting and lower the temperature.

Based on Table 3.4 Datum C.1, the underlined utterance above was classified as aspectual of states predicates presupposition because Joe Biden mentioned 'stop the shouting'. Aspectual of states predicates occurred in the word 'stop' presupposes we used to shout. This utterance indicates the shift from one state to another.

The presupposition presents the implied meaning that is Joe Biden wanted to say that he asked Americans to stop the conflict. This conflict was implied in the word shouting which means the shouting of people who faced the conflict. Joe Biden asked Americans to treat each other with dignity and respect because there is no peace without unity.

Table 3.4 Datum C.2

Datum C.2	Utterance
	And here we stand just days after a riotous mob thought they could use violence <u>to silence</u> the will of the people, <u>to stop</u> the work of our democracy, <u>to drive</u> us from this sacred ground.

Based on Table 3.4 Datum C.2, the underlined utterance above was classified as aspectual of states predicates presupposition because first, Joe Biden mentioned ‘to silence the will of people’. Aspectual of states predicates occurred in the word ‘to silence’ presupposes to facilitate the will of people. Second, the utterance ‘to stop the work of our democracy’ presupposes we used to practice the democracy. Third, the utterance ‘to drive us from this sacred ground’ presupposes we were in sacred ground.

The presupposition presents the implied meaning that is Joe Biden wanted to say that he stood in front of people who always support him just days after a riotous mob thought they could use violence to silence the will of the people, to stop the work of their democracy but it never happen. He has thanked to all those who supported him in their campaign.

The fourth discussion is analyzing the iteratives presupposition that was spoken by Joe Biden in his inauguration speech. The explanation can be seen on Table 3.5 Datum D.1 to D.3:

Table 3.5 Datum D.1

Datum D.1	Utterance
	Let's begin to listen to one another <u>again</u> , hear one another, and see one another.

Based on Table 3.5 Datum D.1, the underlined utterance above was classified as iteratives presupposition because Joe Biden mentioned ‘listen to one another again’. Iteratives occurred in the word ‘again’ presupposes we

listened to another before. This utterance indicates the repetition of state in the past.

The presupposition presents the implied meaning that is Joe Biden wanted to say that he asked Americans to respect to one another. Every disagreement doesn't mean to be a cause of conflict. They can see each other not as adversaries but as neighbours.

Table 3.5 Datum D.2

Datum D.2	Utterance
	We've learned <u>again</u> that democracy is precious, democracy is fragile and, at this hour my friends, democracy has prevailed.

Based on Table 3.5 Datum D.2, the underlined utterance above was classified as iteratives presupposition because Joe Biden mentioned 'We've learned again'. Iteratives occurred in the word 'again' presupposes we learned the democracy before. This utterance indicates the repetition of state in the past.

The presupposition presents the implied meaning that is Joe Biden wanted to say that democracy is precious, democracy is fragile, and democracy has prevailed. A few days ago violence sought to shake the Capitol to take out the democracy. He hoped to carry out the power of peaceful as United States have for more than two centuries.

Table 3.5 Datum D.3

Datum D.3	Utterance

	We will repair our alliances, and engage with the world once <u>again</u>
--	---

Based on Table 3.5 Datum D.3, the underlined utterance above was classified as iteratives presupposition because Joe Biden mentioned ‘We will repair our alliances, and engage with the world once again’. Iteratives occurred in the word ‘again’ presupposes we engaged the world before. This utterance indicates the repetition of state in the past.

The presupposition presents the implied meaning that is Joe Biden wanted to say that America has been tested in various challenges and has come out stronger for it. He would repair America’s alliances, and engage with the world again. He hoped he could lead America in better way.

The fifth discussion is analyzing the implicative predicates presupposition that was spoken by Joe Biden in his inauguration speech. The explanation can be seen on Table 3.6 Datum E.1:

Table 3.6 Datum E.1

Datum E.1	Utterance
	It did not <u>happen</u> , it will never <u>happen</u> , not today, not tomorrow, not ever. Not ever.

Based on Table 3.6 Datum E.1, the underlined utterances above were classified as implicative predicates presupposition because Joe Biden mentioned ‘It did not happen’. Implicative predicates occurred in the word ‘happen’ presupposes it never happen or it is happen. This utterance indicates implicative verb that can be explained in different way.

The presupposition presents the implied meaning that is Joe Biden wanted to say that few days ago, there was a riotous mob thought they could use violence to silence the will of the people, to stop the work of our democracy, to stop the triumph of democracy but Joe Biden believed that it will never break the democracy.

The sixth discussion is analyzing the quantifiers presupposition that were spoken by Joe Biden in his inauguration speech. The explanation can be seen on Table 3.7 Datum F.1 to F.3:

Table 3.7 Datum F.1

Datum F.1	Utterance
	Look folks, <u>all</u> my colleagues I serve with in the House and the Senate up here, we all understand the world is watching.

Based on Table 3.7 Datum F.1, the underlined utterance above was classified as quantifiers presupposition because Joe Biden mentioned ‘all may colleagues’. Quantifiers occurred in the word ‘all’ presupposes there are Joe Biden’s colleagues. This utterance indicates amount of something that needed to presuppose.

The presupposition presents the implied meaning that is Joe Biden wanted to say that the world was watching the inauguration. He asked all his colleagues refer to fellow Americans, moms, dads, sons, daughters, friends, neighbours and co-workers to respect one nation to another by becoming the people and the nation they could and should be. They hoped it could repair the

relationship between alliances and engage the world again. Joe Biden asked his colleagues say a silent prayer for those who lost their lives, those left behind and for their country.

Table 3.7 Datum F.2

Datum F.2	Utterance
	A once in a century virus that silently stalks the country has taken as <u>many</u> lives in one year as in all of World War Two.

Based on Table 3.7 Datum F.2, the underlined utterance above was classified as quantifiers presupposition because Joe Biden mentioned ‘many lives’. Quantifiers occurred in the word ‘many’ presupposes there are many lives has taken. This utterance indicates amount of lives that needed to presuppose.

The presupposition presents the implied meaning that is Joe Biden wanted to say that he asked Americans to press forward with speed for they have much to do. Much to do, much to heal, much to restore, much to build and much to gain. The virus referred to corona virus which caused millions of jobs have been lost, hundreds of thousands of businesses closed, and many lives has taken as in one years as in all of World War Two.

Table 3.7 Datum F.3

Datum F.3	Utterance
	<u>Few</u> people in our nation's history have been more challenged or found a time more challenging or difficult than the time we're in now.

Based on Table 3.7 Datum F.3, the underlined utterance above was classified as quantifiers presupposition because Joe Biden mentioned ‘few people in our nation’s history’. Quantifiers occurred in the word ‘many’ presupposes there are few people in our nation’s history. This utterance indicates amount of people that needed to presuppose.

The presupposition presents the implied meaning that is Joe Biden wanted to say that he described a nation’s history which challenged few people. The people referred to Americans. They found a time more challenging or difficult than the time they're in now. The rise of political extremism, white supremacy, domestic terrorism, that Americans must confront. Joe Biden believed that with Americans, they can defeat of the obstacles.

The seventh discussion is analyzing the temporal clauses presupposition that were spoken by Joe Biden in his inauguration speech. The explanation can be seen on Table 3.8 Datum G.1:

Table 3.8 Datum G.1

Datum G.1	Utterance
	Here we stand just days <u>after</u> a riotous mob thought they could use violence to silence the will of the people, to stop the work of our democracy, to drive us from this sacred ground.

Based on Table 3.8 Datum G.1, the underlined utterance above was classified as temporal clauses presupposition because Joe Biden mentioned ‘days after riotous mob’. Temporal clauses occurred in the word ‘after’ presupposes there were riotous mob before we stand here. This utterance indicates temporal sign that needed to presuppose.

The presupposition presents the implied meaning that is Joe Biden wanted to say to someone who did not support who made the violence that it was democracy. That was America and the guardrail of their democracy is perhaps their nation's greatest strength. Joe Biden said that disagreement must not lead to disunion. He would be a President for all Americans. He promised that he would fight for those who did not support me as for those who did.

The eighth discussion is analyzing the cleft sentences presupposition that were spoken by Joe Biden in his inauguration speech. The explanation can be seen on Table 3.9 Datum H.1 to H.3:

Table 3.9 Datum H.1

Datum H.1	Utterance
	That is <u>what</u> we owe our forebears, one another, and generations to follow.

Based on Table 3.9 Datum H.1, the underlined utterance above was classified as cleft sentences presupposition because Joe Biden mentioned ‘That is what we owe’. Cleft sentences occurred in the word ‘what’

presupposes we owe something. This utterance indicates wh-cleft that needed to emphasis.

The presupposition presents the implied meaning that is Joe Biden wanted to emphasis to their forebears such as Abraham Lincoln, George Washington, President Carter who bring The United States becomes the greatest nation and secured liberty in their country to be respected.

Table 3.9 Datum H.2

Datum H.2	Utterance
	We're entering <u>what</u> may be the darkest and deadliest period of the virus.

Based on Table 3.9 Datum H.2, the underlined utterance above was classified as cleft sentences presupposition because Joe Biden mentioned 'what may be the darkest and deadliest period'. Cleft sentences occurred in the word 'what' presupposes that we entering the darkest and deadliest period of the virus. This utterance indicates wh-cleft that needed to emphasis.

The presupposition presents the implied meaning that is Joe Biden wanted to emphasis to the darkest and deadliest period of the virus. Corona virus has been caused millions of jobs have been lost, hundreds of thousands of businesses closed, and many lives has taken.

Table 3.9 Datum H.3

Datum H.3	Utterance
	Leaders <u>who</u> are pledged to honour our Constitution to protect our nation.

Based on Table 3.9 Datum H.3, the underlined utterance above was classified as cleft sentences presupposition because Joe Biden mentioned ‘Leaders who are pledged to honour our Constitution to protect our nation’. Cleft sentences occurred in the word ‘who’ presupposes that the leaders pledged to honour our Constitution to protect our. This utterance indicates wh-cleft that needed to emphasis.

The presupposition presents the implied meaning that is Joe Biden wanted to emphasis that he would be the leader who pledged to honour his American Constitution and protect their nation. He mentioned in recent weeks and months, there was a painful lesson. There was truth and there were lies. Lies told for power and for profit by opposition. He promised to defeat the lies.

The last discussion is analyzing the counterfactual conditional presupposition that were spoken by Joe Biden in his inauguration speech. The explanation can be seen on Table 3.9 Datum H.1 to H.3:

Table 3.10 Datum I.1

Datum I.1	Utterance
	We can do this <u>if</u> we open our souls instead of hardening our hearts.

Based on Table 3.10 Datum I.1, the underlined utterance above was classified as counter factual presupposition because Joe Biden mentioned ‘We can do this if we open our souls instead of hardening our hearts’. The

counterfactual conditional occurred in the phrase ‘if we open our souls’ presupposes we did not open our souls. This utterance indicates contradiction from the statement above.

The presupposition presents the implied meaning that is Joe Biden wanted to ask Americans to open their souls instead of hardening their hearts. He hoped to end uncivil war that pits red against blue, rural versus urban, conservative versus liberal. They can do that if they open their souls instead of hardening their hearts. If they did not their souls instead of hardening their hearts so they cannot do that.

Table 3.10 Datum I.2

Datum I.2	Utterance
	<u>if</u> we show a little tolerance and humility, and <u>if</u> we're willing to stand in the other person's shoes, as my mom would say.

Based on Table 3.10 Datum I.2, the underlined utterance above was classified as counterfactual presupposition because first, Joe Biden mentioned ‘if we show a little tolerance and humility’. The counterfactual conditional occurred in the word ‘if’ presupposes we did not show a little tolerance and humility. Second, Joe Biden mentioned ‘if we're willing to stand in the other person's shoes’. The counterfactual conditional occurred in the word ‘if’ presupposes we were not willing to stand in the other person's shoes or position. These utterances indicate contradiction from the statements above.

The presupposition presents the implied meaning with the same context that is Joe Biden wanted to ask Americans to show a little tolerance and humility, to stand in the other person position as Joe Biden's mother said. He hoped Americans were able to end uncivil war that pits red against blue, rural versus urban, conservative versus liberal.

Table 3.10 Datum I.3

Datum I.3	Utterance
	<u>If</u> we do this, then when our days are through our children.

Based on Table 3.10 Datum I.3, the underlined utterance above was classified as counterfactual presupposition because first, Joe Biden mentioned 'if we do this'. The counterfactual conditional occurred in the word 'if' presupposes we do not do this. This utterance indicates contradiction from the statements above.

The presupposition presents the implied meaning that is Joe Biden wanted to ask Americans to do their best work for their country, for the next generation. Children would say of them: 'They gave their best, they did their duty, and they healed a broken land'. Joe Biden hoped Americans can do that.

From the discussion above, the researcher found that there are 32 presuppositions in Joe Biden's inauguration speech. Huang (2014) divided the types of presupposition into nine categories and those nine types of

presupposition were found in this study. The presuppositions in Joe Biden's inauguration speech were presented in Chart 3.1:

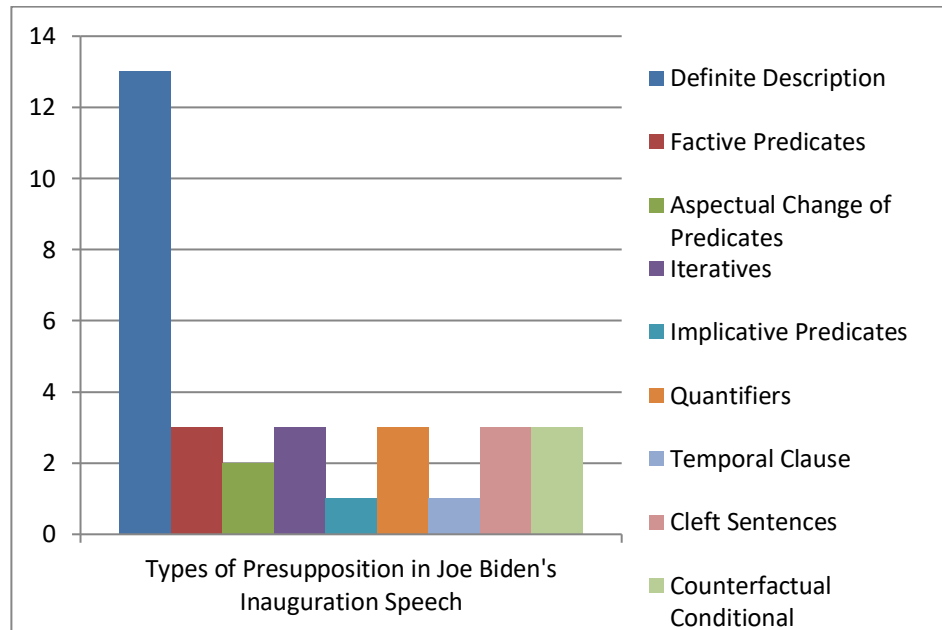


Chart 3.1 Types of Presupposition in Joe Biden Inauguration Speech

According to the Chart 3.1, definite description presupposition was the most occurred in Joe Biden's inauguration speech. Unlike previous study about presupposition, this study generated new results because it presented not only the classifying of the types of presupposition but also the relation between the utterances and the context. The previous study found 6 types of presupposition by Al-Smaiheem (2018) and also 7 types of presupposition by Lestari (2017). Meanwhile, this study found all the nine types of presupposition proposed by Huang (2014). In addition, the researcher found that presupposition is more often occurred in political discourse because the speaker and the listener have the same background of knowledge so that the presupposition occurred.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

This chapter consists of the conclusion and suggestion given by the researcher. The conclusion was based on the data analysis from the previous chapter. The analysis contains the types of presupposition and explanation about the context of utterances in Joe Biden's inauguration speech. Based on the result of the data analysis, the researcher concluded and suggested for future studies.

A. Conclusion

From this chapter, the researcher discussed more presupposition used by Joe Biden in his inauguration speech especially the types of presupposition used theory of presupposition proposed by Huang (2014). The researcher also analyzes the meanings of the utterances based on the context of the speech used theory of context proposed by Huang (2014). Besides, in this chapter, the researcher also summarizes the conclusion from chapter III. There are problems from the research. First, what types of presupposition used by Joe Biden in his inauguration speech?, Second, how do those types of presupposition present the implied meaning of utterances in Joe Biden's inauguration speech?. The explanations are summarized below:

This study found 32 utterances which indicated presupposition. These utterances were classified into nine types of presupposition were used by Joe Biden in his inauguration speech. They are 13 utterances of definite description,

3 utterances of factive predicates, 2 utterances of aspectual of state predicates, 3 utterances of iteratives, 1 utterance of implicative predicates, 3 utterances of quantifiers, 1 utterance of temporal clause, 3 utterances of cleft sentences, and 3 utterances of counterfactual conditional presupposition. Definite description presupposition was the most occurred by Joe Biden in his inauguration speech because in each part of his speech he always mentioned something exist whether it was in the present or in the past. He had successfully throw back the audience to the dark side of America in the past and showed his visions and goals to make America become a better place for everyone and respected again by nations in the world.

The study did the analysis based on two types of context they are linguistic context and non-linguistic context. The linguistic context was the set of word, phrases or sentences used by Joe Biden to convey his messages to the listener. The non-linguistic context referred to physical context, psychological context, social context, and context of shared knowledge. This context used to determine the implied meaning of the utterances. Besides, the study found that the presupposition utterances have implied meanings that are not conveyed directly.

B. Suggestion

This research has the weaknesses in analyzing and collecting data that has been taken from the website of the BBC news, errors can be caused by errors in writing, structuring language. In this chapter, the writer gives some suggestions

for further research, especially in researching the transcript of a speech, one must be more careful in reading to avoid differences in understanding. Next, look for research data that is easy to collect and research. Further suggestions related to this research, the researcher hopes that further research is even better than this research. The researcher hopes this study can provide benefits and participate in contributing to linguistics, the next further researcher can find a lot of presupposition in any speech or other linguistic phenomenon, because the benefits of the many presupposition found will make it easier for us as common people to understand the speaker's statement or message. Besides, it is hoped that further research can use different theories in order to produce more varied sources.

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CURICULUM VITAE



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APPENDIX

No.	Types of Presupposition	Utterances	Presupposition
1.	Definite Description	Today we celebrate <u>the triumph</u> not of <u>a candidate</u> but of a cause, <u>a cause of democracy</u> .	There is a triumph, a candidate, and democracy.
2.	Definite Description	I thank <u>my predecessors</u> of <u>both parties</u> for their presence here.	There is predecessors and parties.
3.	Definite Description	I've just taken <u>a sacred oath</u> each of those patriots have taken	There is a sacred oath which is taken by Joe Biden.
4.	Definite Description	So now on this hallowed ground where just a few days ago <u>violence</u> sought to shake <u>the Capitol's very foundations</u> , we come together as one nation under God	There was a violence which shakes Capitol Building.
5.	Definite Description	In another January on New Year's Day in 1863 <u>Abraham Lincoln</u> signed the <u>Emancipation Proclamation</u> .	There was someone named Abraham Lincoln who signed the Emancipation Proclamation.
6.	Definite Description	It's called <u>American Anthem</u> .	There is a song called American Anthem.
7.	Definite Description	I know the resilience of our Constitution and the strength of our nation, as does <u>President Carter</u> .	There was president named Carter.
8.	Definite Description	The oath first sworn by <u>George Washington</u> .	There was someone named George Washington.
9.	Definite Description	A once in a century virus that silently stalks the country has	There was World War Two which takes many lives.

		taken as many lives in one year as in all of <u>World War Two</u> .	
10.	Definite Description	I know <u>the forces</u> that divide us are deep and they are real.	There are forces that divided us.
11.	Definite Description	<u>The battle</u> is perennial and victory is never secure.	There is a battle in America.
12.	Definite Description	<u>My fellow Americans</u> , we have to be different than this.	There is American poeple.
13.	Definite Description	As mentioned earlier, completed in the shadow of <u>the Civil War</u> .	There is a civil war.
14.	Factive Predicates	As we look ahead in our uniquely American way, restless, bold, optimistic, and set our sights on a nation, we <u>know</u> we can be and must be.	We can be and must be.
15.	Factive Predicates	And I <u>know</u> the resilience of our Constitution and the strength of our nation, as does President Carter.	the resilience of our Constitution and the strength of our nation, as does President Carter.
16.	Factive Predicates	I <u>know</u> speaking of unity can sound to some like a foolish fantasy these days.	Speaking of unity can sound to some like a foolish fantasy these days.
17.	Aspectual State of Predicates	We can join forces, <u>stop</u> the shouting and lower the temperature.	We used to shout and raise the temperature.
18.	Aspectual State of Predicates	And here we stand just days after a riotous mob thought they could use violence <u>to silence</u> the will of the people, <u>to stop</u> the work of our democracy, <u>to drive</u> us from this sacred ground.	The riotous mob silenced the will of the people, stop the work of our democracy, and driven us from this sacred ground.

19.	Iteratives	Let's begin to listen to one another <u>again</u> , hear one another, see one another.	
20.	Iteratives	We've learned <u>again</u> that democracy is precious, democracy is fragile and, at this hour my friends, democracy has prevailed.	We learned before.
21.	Iteratives	We will repair our alliances, and engage with the world once <u>again</u> .	The United States engaged the world before.
22.	Implicative predicates	It did not <u>happen</u> , it will never <u>happen</u> , not today, not tomorrow, not ever. Not ever.	It can be happen.
23.	Quantifiers	Look folks, <u>all</u> my colleagues I serve with in the House and the Senate up here, we all understand the world is watching.	There are colleagues in the House.
24.	Quantifiers	A once in a century virus that silently stalks the country has taken as <u>many</u> lives in one year as in all of World War Two.	There were many lives have taken in World War Two.
25.	Quantifiers	<u>Few</u> people in our nation's history have been more challenged or found a time more challenging or difficult than the time we're in now.	There are few people in our nation's history who have been more challenged or found a time more challenging or difficult than the time we're in now.
26.	Temporal Clauses	Here we stand just days <u>after</u> a riotous mob thought they could use violence to silence	We stand here now.

		the will of the people, to stop the work of our democracy, to drive us from this sacred ground.	
27.	Cleft Sentences	That is <u>what</u> we owe our forebears, one another, and generations to follow.	There is something that we owe our forebears, one another, and generations to follow.
28.	Cleft Sentences	We're entering <u>what</u> may be the darkest and deadliest period of the virus.	There is something that may be the darkest and deadliest period of the virus.
29.	Cleft Sentences	Leaders <u>who</u> are pledged to honour our Constitution to protect our nation.	There is someone who are pledged to honour our Constitution to protect our nation.
30.	Counterfactual Conditional	We can do this <u>if</u> we open our souls instead of hardening our hearts	We do not open our souls and hardening our hearts.
31.	Counterfactual Conditional	<u>If</u> we show a little tolerance and humility	We do not show a little tolerance and humility
32.	Counterfactual Conditional	<u>If</u> we do this, then when our days are through our children.	We do not do this.