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**INAUGURATION'S INTENTIONALITY
AND ACCEPTABILITY: A TEXTUAL
ANALYSIS
OF SELECTED AMERICAN PRESIDENTS
SPEECHES**

A Thesis

Submitted to the Council of the College of Education at Misan University
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master in
English Language and Linguistics

By

Helen Adil Kareem

Supervised by:

Asst. Prof. Iqbal Sahib Dishar

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A.H

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بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ
یَرْفَعِ اللّٰهُ الَّذِیْنَ اٰمَنُوْا مِنْكُمْ وَالَّذِیْنَ اُوْتُوْا الْعِلْمَ
دَرَجٰتٍ وَّاللّٰهُ بِمَا تَعْمَلُوْنَ خَبِیْرٌ
صَدَقَ اللّٰهُ الْعَظِیْمُ

(المجادلة:11)

IN The Name of ALLAH

Most Gracious, Most Merciful

ALLAH will raise up, to suitable ranks (and degrees), those of you who believe and who have been granted (mystic) knowledge and all is well acquainted

ALLAH Almighty Has Spoken the Truth

(ALMUJADLLAH: 11)

(Ali,M.S 1999 : 643)

Supervisor's Certification

I certify that this thesis “INAUGURATION'S INTENTIONALITY AND ACCEPTABILITY: A TEXTUAL ANALYSIS OF SELECTED AMERICAN PRESIDENTS SPEECHES” written by Helen Adil Kareem has been prepared under my supervision at English department , College

of Education, University of Misan in a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the MA. Degree of English Language and Linguistics.

Signature:

Supervisor Name: Asst. Prof. Iqbal Sahib Dishar

Date:

In light of the available recommendations, I submit this thesis to the examining committee for discussion.

Signature:

Name: Asst. Prof. Tahseen Ali Mhodar, Ph.D

Head of the Department of English

College of Education

University of Misan

Date:

Examining Committees' Certification

We certify that we have read this thesis which is entitled “INAUGURATION'S INTENTIONALITY AND ACCEPTABILITY: A TEXTUAL ANALYSIS OF SELECTED AMERICAN PRESIDENTS

SPEECHES” and as Examining Committee examined the student in its content, and that, in our opinion, it is adequate as a thesis for the MA.D of English Language and Linguistics.

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Dedication

To Almighty Allah for the supremacy and to the redeemer of my soul, to prophet Mohammed and Imam Ali (peace be upon them) I dedicate this work

To my amazing Dad and Mom who sacrificed and still sacrifice to make me a successful person, I dedicate this work

To my brothers and sister who help me to accomplish my goals, I dedicate this work

To my three angels (Remas , Jory and Misk) who full me with affection , I dedicate this work

To my teachers, professors and friends, I dedicate this work

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Abstract

Language, as a tool of communication, is the main feature that distinguishes human beings from other creators. To use this feature cooperatively in communication, people have to produce texts (written or spoken) that meet the seven standards of textuality which are “cohesion, coherence, intentionality, acceptability, informativity, situationality and intertextuality”. This study investigates how the American presidents (Obama, Trump and Biden) regard intentionality and acceptability standards in their inaugural speeches. It aims to show how those presidents pay their attention to make their text cohesive and coherent and how they employ and observe the notion of speech acts and conversational maxims. Also, it aims to show how the acceptance feature is regarded by them in the way of conforming the receivers’ attitudes and the well-structured of the texts. It hypothesizes that those politicians give a special consideration to intentionality and acceptability by focusing on the above mentioned details.

The study concludes that Obama, Trump and Biden pay their attention to make their texts communicative by regarding intentionality and acceptability standards. They produce texts that have cohesion and coherence property with employing to speech acts theory and observing for the four conversational maxims. Also, the politicians produce texts that conform the receivers’ attitudes by regarding the cultural conventions and the well-structured property.

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List of Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Full Forms
Acc.	Acceptability
Intent.	Intentionality
SA.	Speech Act
SAs.	Speech Acts

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Preliminary

In everyday life, as human beings, people cannot live without communication among them. They communicate with each other by different modes of discourse. They can use a spoken discourse or a written one and both of them can be considered as texts. According to Widdowson (2007: 4), "a text can be defined as an actual use of language, as distinct from a sentence which is an abstract unit of linguistic analysis". He says that we identify a piece of language as a text as soon as we recognize that it has been performed for a communication purpose.

Each text, in order to be communicative, Beaugrande & Dressler (2002: 11) say that it should satisfy seven standards of textuality. If any of these standards is not met, then the text will not be a communicative piece of language. So, the non-communicative texts are considered as non-texts. These seven standards are "cohesion, coherence, intentionality, acceptability, informativity, situationality and intertextuality". The first standard of textuality, which is cohesion, deals with the ways in which the surface structure's components are mutually related within a sequence. So, it is a syntactic matter with grammatical dependencies. The second standard, which is coherence, deals with the ways in which the textual world's components i.e. the configuration of concepts and relations which underlie the surface text are mutually accessible and relevant. These connections may be explicit or implicit and in the both cases people are needed to make sense out of the text as it stands. So, it can be said that it is not only a feature of texts but it is the outcome of cognitive process among text users. Cohesion and coherence can be considered as text-centered notions; in addition, there is a need for user-centered notions which are brought to bear on the activity of textual

communication at large, both by producers and receivers. The third standard, which is intentionality (Intent.), deals with the attitudes of the text producer in that the set of sentences should form a cohesive and coherence text instrumental in fulfilling the producer's intentions. A text must be intended to be a text and accepted as such in order to be utilized in communicative interaction, i.e. the speaker or the writer of the text should intend it to contribute towards some goal and the listener or the reader of it should accept that it is satisfying some such objective.

The fourth standard of textuality would be acceptability (Acc.) , concerning the text receiver's attitude that the set of sentences should form a cohesive and coherent text that have some relevance for the receiver and conforming his thinking , e.g. to acquire knowledge or provide co-operation in a plan. This attitude is responsive to such factors as text type, social or cultural setting, and the desirability of goals. Hence, the producers of the texts often think about the receivers' attitude of Acc. and present texts that require important contributions in order to make sense. so, any text is produced to be accepted. The fifth standard of textuality is called informativity which deals with "the extent to which the occurrences of the presented text are expected vs. unexpected or known vs. unknown. Every text is at least somewhat informative: no matter how predictable form and content may be, there will always be a few variable occurrences that cannot be entirely foreseen". The sixth standard of textuality can be designated situationality which deals with the factors that make a text has a relevant to the situation of occurrence. The seventh standard of textuality is to be called intertextuality that deals with the factors which make the using of one text dependent upon knowledge of one or more previously encountered texts (ibid).

To create a communicative text, new elected presidents always pay attention to all the previous standard of textuality in general and for

Intent. and Acc. standards in particular. In their inaugural speeches, politicians always have a number of intentions that they want to deliver for the notion citizens in order to gain their support and trust. In addition, when they speak, they always take in consideration that their speaking should be accepted depending on culture conventions, people needs and context.

Depending on what have been mentioned previously, this study shades light on how new elected American presidents adopt Intent. and Acc. standards of textuality in their inaugural speeches.

1.2 The Problem of the Study

Intent. and Acc. are two of the textual standards of the text, they concern producer/ receivers' attitudes. Beaugrande & Dressler (2002: 113) introduce the notion of Intent. to subsume the intentions of text producers. The producers intend their texts to be cohesive and coherent and accepted as such in order to be utilized in communicative interaction. To describe Acc., Beaugrande & Dressler say that it is the text receivers' attitude in communication. The text producers have to be sure that the text receivers will accept their language configurations.

At an abstract level, Intent. has a relation to the text producer's attitude which means that " the text should constitute a cohesive and coherent whole and that it should link up with the cultural conventions that are founded in the community of text users". Acc. on the other hand has a relation with the receiver's attitude in that the text should conform the needs of the receiver (Hatim & Mason 1997: 125).

In order to present their Intent., politicians usually try to create consistent and accepted texts. This textual analysis investigates how American presidents create their inaugural speeches by connecting their texts' fragments in the way of using the cohesive ties and how they pay

their consideration to make these texts have the coherence property. Also, the study investigates how those presidents observe the four conversational maxims and how they employ the notion of SAs. in order to deliver their intentions to their audiences and how they make them accept their speaking depending on cultural conventions, attitudes' conforming and the text's grammaticality determining.

1.3 Research Questions

The present study tries to find textual answers to the following questions:

- 1-How the American presidents (Obama, Trump and Biden) create communicative texts in their inaugural speeches?
- 2- How the cultural conventions effect the language of Obama, Trump and Biden's inaugural speeches?
- 3-What are the devices that are considered by Obama, Trump and Biden in their inaugural speeches in order to achieve the logical and linguistic forms of texts?
- 4-Which illocutionary speech acts that are used by the politicians in order to deliver their intentions?
- 5-How the American presidents observe the four conversational maxims to make their texts cooperative?
- 6-How the above mentioned presidents regard the acceptance feature in their inaugural speeches in order to conform the receivers' attitudes and have the well-structured property?

1.4 Aims of the Study

This textual analysis intends to gain the following aims:

- 1- Finding that the American presidents create communicative texts in their inaugural speeches by paying attention to Intent. and Acc. as devices of textuality .
- 2- Investigating how the American presidents take in consideration the cultural conventions in their inaugural speeches in order to make their speech accepted.
- 3- Finding that the inaugural texts have cohesion and the coherence devices to achieve the logical and linguistic form of text.
- 4- Identifying the types of SAs. that have been used to determine the most predominant speech acts in these inaugural speeches.
- 5- Investigating how the American presidents observe the four conversational maxims in order to make their speaking cooperative.
- 6- Finding that the texts have acceptance features in that they conform the receivers' attitudes and have the well-structured property.

1.5 Hypotheses of the Study

The study will base on the following assumptions:

- 1- The American presidents creates communicative texts in their inaugural speeches by paying attention to Intent. and Acc. standards of text's textuality
- 2- Cultural conventions dominate the acceptability of inaugural speeches by American presidents.
- 3- Cohesion and coherence devices play an important role in inaugural speech production.
- 4- Politicians use speech acts to serve different interpretation to the audiences.
- 5- Conversational maxims are used in inaugural speech to make the speech cooperative.

6- Exploring the acceptability regarding in inaugural speeches to conform the receivers' attitudes and using the well-structured property.

1.6 Procedures of the Study

The following steps will be carried out in this study:

- 1- A model of textual analysis will be conducted for a selected number of American presidents' inaugural speeches which is Beaugrande & Dressler modal of textual analysis (2002).
- 2- A data analysis will be carried out in order to gain the study aims.
- 3- Results and conclusions will be obtained, also, recommendations and suggestions for future researches will be written at the end of the study.

1.7 Limits of the Study

This study will be confined to textual analysis of Intent. and Acc. standards of text's textuality in the Inaugural speeches of Obama (two addresses), Trump and Biden. The model of analysis is based on Beaugrande & Dressler (2002).

1.8 Values of the Study

This study will be useful to any one studying linguistics or is interested in. Also, it may be useful for language teachers, textbooks writers and syllabus designers and that is because it shades light on some linguistic points which are the seven standards of text's textuality , Grice's maxims and the theory of SAs. . In addition, it is valuable to those who are interested in politics .

CHAPTER TWO

THEORITICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Preliminary

As human beings, people need a tool to communicate with each other, accomplish their goals and gain their intentions; this tool is called "the language". Broadly speaking, language is a very complex term and many scholars, researchers and linguists try to give a specific indication about what language is. There are a number of prominent definitions for language that are created by a number of language's studied pioneers such as De Saussure. As documented in (Trauth and Kazzazi 2006: 627) De Saussure indicates that language is " a general pattern in the speech of a community and an individual's speaking activity in a specific situation (langue and parole)". Looking from another side, language can be seen as a biological reality. Chomsky (2002: 1) states that "language is a natural object, a component of the human mind, physically represented in the brain and part of the biological endowment of the species". Moreover, language can be viewed with an association with social and culture and that is in a geopolitical term. As documented in Pereltsaig (2012: 4), Max Weinriech defines language as "a dialect with an army and navy ", so there is a connection between social and language faculty.

Language, which is used in everyday life, can be represented with a written or a spoken form and in each form there should be a text, a producer and a receiver. The process of communication demands the three sides to be found and there should be a sense of cooperation among them. This study will emphasis on how the text producers pay their attention to make texts that have cohesion and coherence features and

how they deal with the cooperative principle when they present their texts to the receivers and how those producers employ the notion of SAs. in order to gain their intentions. The study emphasizes on studying these notions in a specific text's types which are the texts that are produced by the American presidents in the day of their inauguration.

2.2 The Text

To communicate with each other, people usually use language. They use several types of discourses that differ in their lengths. Sometimes, they communicate by using utterances that contain only one word such as (Okay , Stop , Nada !) and success to accomplish their purposes which are beyond these utterances , but mainly they communicate by using utterances that contain minimally a sequence of two connected utterances i.e. discourse . So, for that reason, discourse level can be considered as an important level of language study which cannot be ignored, "discourse is what makes us human." (Mey , 2009 : 1075) and (Hoey 2001:11)

Generally, as Angermuller et al (2014: 1) say, the term discourse can be utilized in two different manners; (a) in a pragmatic sense, discourse means " the process of text contextualizing, language in use or the situated production of S.As. “; (b) in a socio-historical sense, discourse indicates " an ensemble of verbal and non-verbal practice of large social communities”. Linguistically, Widdowson (2007:6) illustrates that the process of producing texts by people is done in order to express their beliefs and ideas, deliver their messages, make something clear for others, make someone do something in a specific way and so on. He says that texts do not include the meaning but they are utilized in order to mediate the meaning across the discourses. According to his point of

view, the concept “discourse” refers to what the producer of the text means by it and what that text means to its receiver. Mey (2009: 1075) documents that the concept "discourse" can be considered as a general term that refers to the spoken and written modes of language while the concept "text" is mainly utilized to indicate the written mode of language. For Blommaert (2005:2) discourse is "language – in – action”, examining it demands paying a special consideration to both the language unit and the action. He says that, traditionally, “discourse " is treated as a complex form of linguistics which is larger than the text or the single sentence. Nunan (1993: 6) writes something like a conclusion by saying that "text and discourse are interchangeable." He says that the text is "any written record of a communicative event "while the discourse is" the interpretation of the communicative event in context." It can be written in this way:

Text + situation = discourse

Discourse - situation =text

To put a special definition for the term text, as Baker & Ellege (2011: 150) say, it is a difficult process and that is because of the different ways the researchers have to conceptualize it. Mainly, according to him, the text is "something which has lots of written words in it, such as a book ". This term, according to Brown & Miller (2013: 349) can be defined as "any coherent sequence of written sentences with a structure, typically marked by various cohesive devices." It can be extended to include coherent expansion of speech. Gee & Handford (2012:11) say that "texts are to be understood in an inclusive sense; they are not just in a written mode but also can be e. g conversations or interviews as well as multi – model texts”. By "multi-model texts" they mean the texts which

have mixing of language as well as visual images such as in the case of internet and television. For Mey (2009: 1075) the text can be defined as "a monological stretch of written language that shows coherence." He says that this term is derived from a verb in the Latin which is (texere). This Latin verb, if it is translated to English language, means literally "to weave ".

Looking from another side, Halliday and Hasan (1979: 11) explain that the text is "a semantic unit that has a particular social meaning, made up of related sentences whose main characteristic is unity of meaning ". They say that the text's sentences should be related to each other semantically and syntactically and that is by the relatedness of meaning and the connectedness by the cohesive marks. Along the same line, De Beaugrande and Dressler (2002:5) illustrate that the text is a communicative unit that has seven textuality standards, which are; "cohesion, coherence, intentionality, acceptability, informativity, situationality and intertextuality ". Jurin & Kriskovic (2017: 25) say that while a text is accepted as a unit of communicative features which is in a specific situation of communication comprises a coherent structure and accomplishes a specific communication function, so we can think about the text as a communication entity with a stable graphemic, morphological and linguistic features and includes a number of sentences entities that are linked cognitively to carry out communication, social and cultural features.

Widdowson (2007: 6) affirms that it is not an easy matter to distinguish between texts' forms and functions. Some texts extend to be larger than a sentence while some others are not, some of them have a clear using such as leaflets, poems and so on while some others have complex ways of combining in order to serve more than one purpose such

as travel guides which provide the tourists with information and also, in a less direct way, are designed to promote the place or things attraction.

In order to differentiate one type of texts from the others, there are four criteria that can be taken in consideration, which are; the form of the text, the situation of communication, the function of the text and the content of the text. For example, to make a comparison between two types of texts which are the cooking recipe and election address, the comparison will be as follow; the text form of the two texts is different. In the recipe text the sentences are always without subject while the sentences are completed in the election address. Talking about the communication situation, in the recipe text the text is directed into one or more than one listener, at the same or different time and at the same or different places while in the election address the text is directed into a number of listeners in the same time. Speaking about the third criteria (text function) each one of the two texts has its own function. The recipe text has a function of giving the listeners some information about cooking while the election address has another function which is the persuasion of the listeners to vote to the speaker. Finally, the two types of texts differ in their content in that the text of cooking recipe concerns with information about preparing food while the election address can be fallen with promises and positive adjectives about the speaker and his party (Van Dijk , 1985: 215) .

2.2.1 Text Types

Texts, of both types, can be considered as the perceptible trail for the process of transforming messages, ideas and beliefs. Sometimes, these trails vanish and disappear within a short time after mediating the message purpose, such as in conversation case, while in some other cases

the situation is different. Depending on the above note, Widdowson (2007: 7) classifies texts into two types which are the spoken and written texts. The origin of dividing texts into written and spoken, as Cook (1989:50) illustrates, belongs to the differences in texts' production and reception: people use their mouths and ears in one type and their hands and eyes in the other. Brown and Yule (1983: 6) say that, concerning the manner of text production, the text's speaker in the case of spoken texts has the ability to use paralinguistic cues such as voice quality, body posture, face expressions or hands movements while these cues are not found in the case of written texts.

As a way of differentiating between the two texts' categories, Cook (1989:50) says that spoken texts are often shown as less orderly, less planned and the texts' receivers sometimes have the right of interference. But, as an exception for this impression towards the spoken texts, there are some types of spoken texts in which the receivers' right for intervention is limited such as lectures, lessons and so on. On the other hand, the written texts can be considered as an ordered texts and usually have previous plans. Also, the role of the receivers is too limited. They don't have the right to influence or redirect the writers' intentions. For example, the readers of novels can't influence the events progressing in any way.

Talking about the way of ideas arrangement, Brown and Yule (1983:6) say that in the case of spoken text the speaker arranges his ideas according to the immediate situation. He\she deals with the processing and producing of the text. At the time that he\she produces one utterance, he\she also checks whether what he\she says is suitable for the situation or not and also begins with processing and planning the next utterance that can achieve his\her aims and intentions. Along with these things, the

speaker monitors if his speech is received and accepted by the hearers. In contrast, the writer in the case of written text has an enough time to process, check and produce the suitable words. He\she can check his\her words with a dictionary or even can look to what have been written previously. Also, he\she can take pause without any fear that someone will interrupt him. So, he\she can repair himself each time he\she wants and that right disowned for the speaker. According McCarthy (2000:25) point of view, in written texts, the sentences usually are completed and well-formed and the writer has the enough time to choose his words and thinks in how to present them, while the spontaneous texts sometimes don't have these features.

Crystal (2005:146) illustrates that if there is an ability to speak and the receiver with us in the same place and can hear, so there is no need to write what we want to mediate. But that doesn't mean that there is one type of texts better than the other. He makes something like a comparison between spoken and written text dealing in that with Leech and et al (1993:9). They say that spoken texts can be considered as more dynamic, time-pound and the receivers usually have the opportunity to participate. In contrast, written texts are static, space-pound and typically the writer is far from the receiver.

Another distinction among texts, which is made by Cook (1989:50), concerns texts' formalization. There are some texts that can be seen as formal and planned, may be spoken or written, and some texts that can be seen as less formal and unplanned. The latter type may be also spoken or written but mainly such texts are associated with the spoken mode. Mey (2009: 1075) documents that there is a third classification of texts. They can be monological or dialogical. Traditionally, linguists studied the monological texts (which are usually written) within specific

language studying fields such as text linguistics, stylistics and psycholinguistics while they studied dialogical texts (which are usually spoken) within another area such as sociolinguistics and conversation analysis. But after the linguistic studies development, the situation changed and the texts' studies begun to be less restricted to studying one medium.

2.2.2 Text Genre

In everyday life, people use texts in more than one way according to the situation they are engaged in and the purpose of their speaking. The text kind which is produced to accomplish a specific purpose according to special context and situation can be called "the text genre" (Jurin&Kriskovic , 2017 : 25). The word Genre (kind) borrowed from the French language. The cause for borrowing is to follow the classical ancestors Aristotle and Plato in differentiating among text types. At the beginning, this word applied to literary texts which were divided into lyric, epic and drama genres. When the linguistic studies began to develop and especially at the beginnings of the field applied linguistics in 1970's the term genre extended and another genre have been added to the previous ones such as novel and essay under the title of fiction genres. At the beginning of 1980's, genre became an important term and got the chance to be studied by linguists who work to explore and develop non-literary written and spoken (non-fiction) genres and associate their use to the contexts in which they occur (Mey , 2009 : 286) & (Brown & Miller 2013 : 190) .

For Swales (1990:33), the term genre is utilized and comprehended differently by people and even with the diversity of approaches and methods that define it, it is still a fuzzy concept. Brinker

et al (2014: 45) define the text genre as "conventional patterns of complex linguistic actions linked by typical situation-based, communication, functional and structural features ". So, text genres have a strong relation with the communicators' linguistic and world knowledge; have a strong effect on the quality of communication and helping the communicators while producing and receiving texts. Bex (1996:139) explains that in talking about genre it can said that one genre is a number of texts that appear to have some resemblance in features that accomplish functions with some sorts of similarities. It consists of "a class of communicative events" in which the members share some communicative aims and purposes. Gee and Hardford (2012: 139) expound that the features of genre are usually conventional instead of functional, i.e. the features of genre stratify the expectations of society about how specific text kind should be structured rather than possessing an obvious functional association into the context of situation. For example, conventionally, people expect the self-identity presentation of the text's author / speaker to be at the beginning of some text genres such as telephone conversations and research articles. In contrast, they expect that presentation at the end of e-mail messages and personal letters.

Paltridge (2012:64) indicates that genre can be considered as a type of "social agreement" about how to speak and the content of the text or discourse that is suitable for the social event or to the discourse community. The concept "discourse community" refers to a group of people or language users that share the same aims, purposes, goals and the way of interacting. They always use the same text genre in order to differentiate themselves from the others. For example, the students of the same department that participate in the same lectures and social event can be considered as a discourse community.

2.2.3 Texts and Their Social Functions

Speaking about the function of the text, Van Dijk (1985: 221) contends that for each text there is a specific function and the text's producer has a specific intention behind his text. Speakers always consider speaking as the main tool for changing someone's mind and influence its state. Jurin&Kriskovic (2017: 27) illustrate that when we talk about text's function we react with the SAs. Theory in linking illocutionary acts to the conventional aspects and the intentions of the SAs. theory. Depending on this note, text functions can be classified into the following five; the informative function, the appellative function, the obligation function, the contact function and the declarative function.

The text functions, as Jeffrise (2010: 68) declares, can be signaled in one of the following ways; the first way is the direct signal in which the function of the text is indicated in an explicit way when the text has a special linguistic structure. The second signal is the indirect one, in which there is no explicit points that indicate the text's function and therefor the function determined depending on the context. For Jones (2000: 55), the essential way that people use to understand other peoples' speech purposes while communicating is by "making reference" for the context they are engaged in during their speaking and writing. So, the texts' meaning depends on more than one factor that determine the communication social context such as, who is the text's producer, the time and the place of production and the text's receiver

2.2.4 Linguistic Fields and Text

Mey (2009: 1075) documents that the texts are always study within more than one linguistic field but essentially they receive a big attention in linguistic areas such as stylistics, discourse analysis and text linguistics.

2.2.4.1 Stylistics

The word style, in its own meaning, can be defined as "the effective use of language, especially in prose, whether to make statements or to rouse emotions ". The examining of style is essential to stylistics (Burke 2014:1). Stylistics according to Jeffrise&Mcintyre (2010: 1) can be defined as "a sub-field of linguistics that is concerned with the systematic analysis in language ". It deals with the language style which can vary according to a number of factors such as context, the time period, the author and genre. It explains how can we distinguish or differentiate one writer form the other or one genre from the other. So, it is the systematic looking for the formal features of the text that we want to analyze. In talking about its relationship with linguistics, it can be said that stylistics utilizes patterns of language, methods of analyzing and techniques from linguistics to promote style studying in a larger sense. Widdowson (2013: 4) states that stylistics can be considered as a relation point between two disciplines and two subjects. It relates among linguistics, literary criticism, English language and English literature. So, stylistics can deal with texts that belong to the above subjects and disciplines.

Stylistics for Norgaard et al (2010: 3) refers to "the study of style and patterns of use by a writer or a speaker". It deals with text's studying by examining the patterns of speech and writing usage. One of the fundamental purposes of the stylistician is the examining of the stable or

repeated appearance of specific structures, words, elements or items in a given text. It usually uncovers the qualities which are good and bad in written or spoken piece. As an analyzing field, as Burke (2014: 2) mentions, stylistics essential concern is text. In analyzing it, the stylistician examines a number of the text features which are; graphological features, syntactic features and lexico-semantic features. In the graphological features investigating, the stylistician emphasizes on the text foregrounding and that means the words that receive the quality of prominence such as the italic or underlined words, the bold or capital letters and so on. Talking about the syntactic features, the stylistician's emphasis here is on the types of the text's sentences such as simple, compound and complex sentences. Finally, the lexico-semantic features, in which the stylistician concerns with the words and their seven meanings which are "connotative, denotative, associative, collocative , affective , thematic and idiomatic ".

2.2.4.2 Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis, as Gee (2011: 9) defines, is the field of linguistics which concerns with the study of "language-in-use ". Linguists usually use this term to indicate their interest in language analyzing as it associates with the elements that create the social practice. For Worthan (2015:1), discourse analysis is a method of research which supply people with a systematic evidence for the social process by doing an exhaustive examination for speaking, writing and other modes. It studies how a unit of language becomes full with meaning for its user (Cook 1989: 1).

Angermuller et al (2014: 1) state that it is not an easy task to trace back the beginnings of the field discourse analysis or to assign its evolution to one pioneer, school, field or founder. They believe that its

evolution was a result of the combination of more than one method and theory, from more than one country and from more than one discipline. It is a heterogeneous field of study. Bhatia et al (2008: 1) illustrate that discourse analysis is located within the field of linguistics as an interdisciplinary field for investigation. Its history has not been extended for more than fifty years and in spite of this short time, it acquired the features that make any discipline well-established such as significant, integrity and stability. In the 1960s, this field was known in analyzing the linguistic features of the written and spoken units which are larger than an individual sentence by giving a main focus to context.

Generally speaking, discourse analysis is an important field of linguistics "the studying of language scientifically ". As language levels differ, linguistic fields differ also and sub-sequentially the specialty of each linguist differs too. Phonologists, for instance, examine the language sounds and how they are used by people. Lexicographers look for words and their histories and meanings. Grammarians examine the formats in which sentences and utterances are related together in order to create texts and interactions and the ways in which these texts and interactions become appropriate for the users' social world (Jones 2000:60). Discourse analysis then examines the language which is larger the level of the sentence and, in doing that, it can be as a contrast to the traditional grammar which examines the sentence as the main unit. Discourse analysis examines how these sentences are combined together in order to create larger units and how they organize the complete structure of the paragraph and up to a larger levels of texts. It also studies the boundaries among the different text levels and the elements that differentiate one level of the text from the other (Raed 2002: 29). In addition, as Cummings (2010: 122) says, discourse analysis examines the ways that

the text's units related in, the way in which they are arranged and how they are unified to create a well- established text. It studies the lexical or syntactical elements of the text and concerns to identify the features that are essential to understand the text's main idea.

Cutting (2002: 2) says that discourse analysis as a field for studying language in relation to the context is usually overlaps with pragmatics which is also the studying of language by taking into consideration "contextual background features ". They have more than one shared points which are context, text and function. Concerning context, both fields examine the meaning that the interactors communicate beyond the words themselves and how speakers' meanings have big dependency on the shared knowledge and background. Talking about text, both fields examine how texts and discourse, whether written or spoken, are structured in ways that make them meaningful for their users and can be understood by studying their cohesion and coherence markers. Finally, the both fields have an interesting in the texts' function. They examine how the speakers express their immediate purposes and their hidden goals by producing specific verbal units and that is accomplished by applying some theories such as S.As. theory and critical discourse analysis theory . In spite of these shared points, Cummings (2010:29) explains that there is some difference between the two fields. Discourse analysis emphasizes on the text structure while pragmatics doesn't. Discourse analysis examines how the levels of language are organized in a text "beyond the sentence level ".

Traditionally, it looks for topics such as "exchange structure" or the way in which a specific situation has a predictable sequence in each exchange and how the speaker's speech has an effect on the responses of the next speaker. Also, they differ in that pragmatics pays much

consideration to the "social principles of discourse ". It studies how the social norms effect on the speakers'/writers texts such as the principle of politeness (ibid).

In discourse analysis the text, in a simple way, is any sample or pattern for language in use. This includes the written and spoken language. The text can be a small piece such as one word or sentence and can be larger such as a paragraph, a chapter, an article, a conversation or a news item. These language pieces can be analyzed by specifying their cohesion ties, coherence point and the context that determines their meanings (Mills 2004:119). As an Analyzing field, it has a number of approaches to do that. Some of these approaches deal only with the language content or the issues or themes that engaged with in a specific conversation or lecture, for instance. Some other approaches of analyzing deal only with the language structure and how that structure accomplishes its function and creates meaning in context (Gee 2011: 9). Cutting (2002:1) says that sometimes the analysis of texts or discourses is accomplished without taking in consideration the context, i.e. it is just an analysis for the syntax of the text and its semantics. By syntax he means " the way in which the words are related to each other “, while semantics " is the study of what the words mean by themselves as they found in a dictionary, out of the context ". In order to do discourse analysis, Barker and Galasinski (2001: 63) explain that one has to do more than the syntactic and the semantic analysis of the text, one has to deal with the text's function in a specific context. So, discourse analysis examines the text and discourse layers or levels and the mutual associations among them. The text's levels are the different types of units' constructions which are "sounds, words and syntactic forms".

As a conclusion, Fairclough (1995: 187) says that discourse analysis has a great benefit for people (as language users) and that is because of their continuous engagement in doing discourse analysis each time they try to understand and figure out the meaning that each one of them want to deliver in producing any piece of language. Jones (2000:60) illustrates that when people understand the way discourse analysis works, they will be able to understand each other's words and purposes better and they will communicate more easily and effectively. Then, discourse analysis is not just the study of how to analyze language to its smaller levels, but it is also the study of how to use language in a perfect way.

2.2.4.3 Text Linguistics

Beaugrande and Dressler (2002: 11) mention that the texts are produced by using different verbal or written language's signs. By producing them, people don't only transform information but also emphasize their contribution through specific time and space. According to the information that is existing in the text and their nature, texts differ in their length and structure. Texts also can be examined from various points of view. One of these views is text linguistics. Hoey (2001:3) explains that traditional text linguistics ignores some aspects that are related to text analyzing such as the cultural, political and social sides that affect the text's organizing. By the time development, as Angermuller et al (2014: 284) illustrate, new scientific research began to develop and the emphasis began to shift from the static sentential level to the dynamic textual level by taking into consideration the inner and the outer features of the text. Beaugrande and Dressler (1981: 11) explain that text linguistics examines the general features of the text structure, the association between the natural language and the text, the links between

the encoded information and the text and the links between communication process and the text.

2.3 Text's Texture, Textuality and Textual Analysis

Texture as a term refers to the unity that is found among number of sentences which represent a text. Texture as an adjective distinguishes between the piece of language that is considered as a text and the random speech. The texture is usually supplied by "cohesive ties" (Halliday and Hasan 1976: 2). Jones (2000:15) documents that what makes a word or a piece of language considered as a text, according to Halliday, that it has a meaning or at least it makes sense to its users. So, meaning is considered as an essential element that differentiates Halliday's points of view from other linguists who are concern chiefly with form.

Bloor and Bloor (2004:84) illustrate that text's textuality can be seen as a large version of sentence structuring. In the later, there are two important points that construct the sentence which are the theme and the rhyme or the given and the new information. In text construction, in contrast, the work will be on a larger patterns of language in that how language's users arrange their ideas or information from general to specific and from given to new ones in order to produce a coherent piece of language. For Gary (1976:1), text's textuality also has a connection with the context in that it has been developed in order to make language users understand some phenomena that exist inside the text which could not be understood without understanding the context in which they occur such as deixis , anaphora , etc . Angermuller et al (2014: 284) document that from Halliday and Hasan point of view, text's textuality is a result of the combination of the three functions of language in a specific text which are; the ideational function, the interpersonal function and the

textual function. The ideational function means how the people talk about their feelings, beliefs, needs, etc., the interpersonal function means how people act upon one another by using language and the textual function represents the way by which people organize their speech in relation with the context. So, these three functions have an association with a number of linguistic fields such as semantics, pragmatics, sociolinguistics, discourse analysis and text linguistics.

Mey (2009: 1975) maintains that the text is not a random combination of utterances but a combination that presents connectedness. So, connectedness is a central issue in the working of linguists when they work on the level of the text. Traditionally, linguists were looking for text connectedness by explaining and specifying the explicit elements which are found inside the text itself, these elements are the cohesive ties which represent the text cohesion. By the time and the development of the linguistic studies, linguists began to examine another features that also determine the text unity and connectedness which is coherence. For Schiffrin et al (2001: 47) coherence is the cognitive sense about the text unity. It is something that is not found in the text itself but in the language user's mind.

In order to gain a complete view of text's texture, textuality and unity, there are a lot of aspects that should be examined in deep. These aspects are the kind of the text, the language form, the patterns of sentences and paragraphs, the associations among the text's paragraphs and sentences, the features of each paragraph and so forth. So, all these aspects which give the text its unity and textuality have a big relation to the context that surrounds the text (Fasold 1990 :65).

As a word, analysis refers to the process of breaking something down to its smaller pieces or to its original components in order to examine its nature and organization. Textual analysis or the analyzing of text indicates the breaking of text to its fragments such as cultural, stylistic and linguistic one (Fairclough 2003:3). Textual analysis can be defined as the process that the researchers perform to get information about how people understand and make sense about their world. It is the researchers' tool for examining how people of different cultures make sense about their world. It can be applied to different texts' types such as films, programs, magazines and so on (MckEE 2003: 1). May (2009: 1078) documents that textual analysis can be defined as "the systematic dissection of a textual unity in its constituent parts and the study of the relations that are found among these parts" . It also concerns with the linguistic elements that are found in that text.

In analyzing texts, there are a number of aims and purposes the linguists may want to accomplish one or more of them. The first aim is to gain a further development for already existed linguistic theories which deal with the discourse level. The second aim is to supply the language's users with a cognitive insight about how the texts are structured. The last aim is to provide the language's users with the ability to give judgments about texts' writers and texts' quality. It also enables them to investigate the relations that make a number of texts associate by some shared features (May 2009: 1078). Halliday (1985:10) clarifies that to analyze a specific text in a linguistic way , linguists usually have one of two purposes or goals. The first goal is to illustrate why a specific text has that meaning and why it is comprehend in that way by any one read or listen to it. The second one is to illustrate why a specific text is appraised in that way by the people who read or listen to it.

Bloor and Bloor (2004: 5) illustrate that the text is any sequence of understandable language, without a lot consideration to its length, which is spoken or written that is produced in order to create a way of communication by real people within a real situation. Both texts' types are at the same stage of importance and valid as a unit of analysis. The spoken texts are analyzed after recording them electronically or by writing them. So, this point refutes some marbles that claim about the inability to analyze spoken texts linguistically.

In conclusion, the essential feature that make "a text a text" is the associations or the connections. These connections may be among words, sentences or the other elements that are inside the text (Jones 2000: 16). Also, it can be said that one of the main features of language is the textual function which is the feature that arrange language itself. So, as language's users, we use language to express its textuality (Bloor and Bloor 2004: 85).

2.4 Standards of Textuality

In the actual use of language, languages' users create different text types and forms to accomplish different purposes and goals. In spite of the differences among texts, there are specific common properties that all texts share. These properties include the features which appear in the linguistic structure and the communication aspects which are usually reflected in the texts (Neubert& Shreve 1992 : 69) .Beaugrande and Dressler (1981: 11) explain that any unit of language can be considered as a text if it has a communicative value by meeting the seven textuality's standards. These seven standards are "cohesion, coherence, intentionality, acceptability, informativity , situationality and intertextuality". If one or

more of textuality's seven standards are not satisfied, then the piece of language will be seen without communicative value

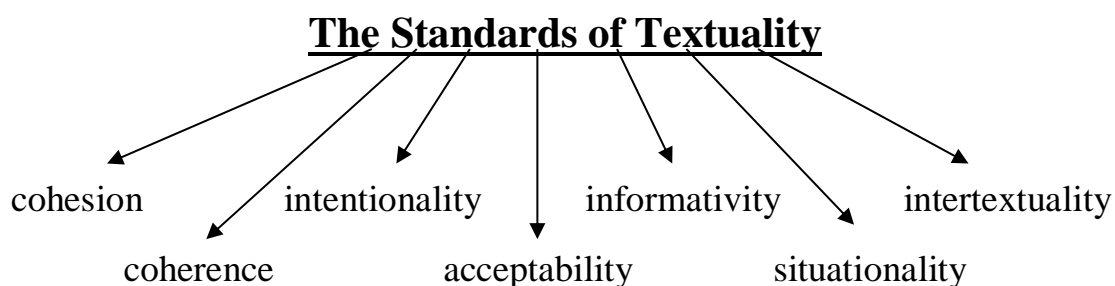


Figure (1) Seven Standards of Textuality

2.4.1 Cohesion

Cohesion indicates " the association between the linguistic elements in a text such as words, phrases and clauses, and other, the so-called cohesive devices such as pronouns and conjunctions, or other words and phrases that co-occur with or can be left out due to previous text " (Martin 1992: 98). Cohesion is the first standard of text's textuality. It deals with the ways that the surface text's components are arranged and connect with each other in a sequence. It deals with the words that are actually found and the languages' users can hear and see (Beaugrande and Dressler 1981: 11). For Read (2002:39) cohesion is a property that holds the elements of the text together to create a meaningful unit. The text's unity achieved by a well-formed network of grammatical and lexical patterns which relate the various parts of the texts together . Verschueren (1999:22) documents that cohesion, as a relation inside the text, has a semantic sense. It associates between a specific element in the text and another element which is also existed in the text. These two elements the former and the later may or may not be related to each other structurally and that doesn't create a difference concerns the cohesion relations. For

Yule (1996:106), the examining of the linking cohesive that are found inside the texts provides us with some hints about how the texts' writers arrange and organize what they want to transform or say to their audience.

Halliday and Hasan (1976: 3) illustrate that there is a special need to create a term for the "single instance of cohesion". This term will be a TIE which indicates the single appearance of a pair of items that are related cohesively. For example, the link between the words *them* and *six* in the sentence (wash *and core six cooking apples. put them into a fireproof dish*) *represents* a tie. Linguists usually characterize any piece of a text by taking into consideration the kinds and the numbers of the ties that are found in it. For instance, the previous example has only one tie and represents a particular kind of ties which is REFERENCE. Halliday and Hasan (1976) have allocated their entire book to the studying of cohesion in English language. They have examined two types of cohesion which are the grammatical and the lexical cohesion. In grammatical cohesion they have examined three types of cohesion relations which are; reference, substitution and ellipsis while in lexical cohesion they have examined two types which are; reiteration and collocation. There is still a third type of cohesion which is sometimes called the lexico-grammatical cohesion and it consists of just one kind which is conjunction.

2.4.1.1 Grammatical Cohesion

Halliday and Hasan (1976) divide grammatical cohesion into references, substitution and ellipsis.

2.4.1.1.1 Reference

Cummings (2010:124) documents that reference is the process of referring for an element which may be produced previously or will be introduced later. It is a semantic level association. The word's or phrase's referent can be regained from the surrounding text (in this case it is called an endophoric reference) or it may be regained from the text's context of situation (and in this case it is called exophoric reference). The endophoric reference in return can be divided also into three types which are; anaphoric, cataphoric and esophoric. Anaphoric indicates the references that refer backward to something which has been mentioned previously. Cataphoric indicates the reference forward to information that will be introduced later. Esophoric indicates "any reference within the same nominal group or phrase which follows the presupposed item". (Halliday & Hasan 1976:31)

In English language, references can be; personal which is "reference by means of function in the speech situation through the person's category (for example; me, I) ", demonstrative which is "reference by means of location, on a scale of proximity (for example; these, this)" and comparative which is "indirect reference by means of identity or similarity (for example; same, better)" (ibid).

2.4.1.1.2 Substitution

Substitution can be considered as a grammatical association. It is not a semantic relation. In that, it is regarded as a reverse to reference. It doesn't indicate a particular entity but a group of items' class. So, it is an alteration of an item by another one (Halliday and Hasan 1976: 88).

Substitution can be accomplished on three levels which are; nominal, verbal and clausal level. Nominal substitution is usually achieved by the alteration of "one and ones", for example: *let's go see the bears, the polar are over on that rock*. In the verbal substitution, the famous way for achieving it is by utilizing "do" by combining it with "so" such as "do so", for example; *Did Mary take that letter? She might have done it*. Finally, in clausal substitution, the whole clause is replaced by another one, for example; *if you have seen them so often, you get to know them very well. I believe so*.

2.4.1.1.3 Ellipsis

According to what Baker & Ellece (2011: 39) document, ellipsis indicates the intended deletion of a word or phrase from a specific text. This deletion is usually caused by the already mentioning of this word or phrase previously. Crystal (1998:184) explains that ellipsis can be named as "substitution by zero". For McCarthy (2000: 44), ellipsis and substitution have some shared points that make them cause some confusion. They differ in that, ellipsis have no tie to something will mentioned later but there is something that is unsaid. That unsaid information should be known for the listener or the reader of that text. So, the speaker or the writer can't omit something from his speech if he doesn't sure that what will be deleted is known for the receiver. In contrast, ellipsis and substitution are similar in that both of them are accomplished on three levels which are; nominal, verbal and clausal. For example: *what have you been doing? Writing a letter*.

2.4.1.2 Lexical Cohesion

It is a method of accomplishing cohesion by means of resumption of a specific word or phrase, or the utilizing of a series of associated words

that attribute to the sequence of the lexical meaning. So, lexical cohesions are divided into reiteration and collocation (Baker & Ellece 2011: 69).

2.4.1.2.1 Reiteration

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:277), reiteration is the process of repeating a specific lexical item in a specific reference's context. That repeated item can be reiterated in a direct way or in an indirect way by utilizing repetition, synonyms, superordinate or a general noun. Consider the following example: -

_ John bought a new book at the book store. The book about animals.

2.4.1.2.2 Collocation

Collocation indicates the relatedness of specific lexical items that usually co-occur with each other. Those lexical items carry out "a cohesive function "by their occurring in sentences that are neighbored. In the below instance, the lexical items' pair *inside* and *outside* create collocation cohesion:

_ you can't smoke inside the class. You can smoke outside

There is more than one type of relations that represent collocation cohesion, such as:

1-Antonymy relation: In this relation, words are considered as a reverse for each other and give different sense such as *wet / dry*

2- Part to whole relation: In this relation, a particular word is considered as a part of a more general class of words such as *leg / table*

3- Part to part relation: In this relation, two or more words are associate in that all of them belong to the same general class such as *chair / table*

4- The words that have the same ordered chain such as *cent / dollar* (Halliday and Hassan 1976: 284)

2.4.1.3 Lexico-grammatical Cohesion

In this type of cohesion, there is only one subcategory which is conjunction.

2.4.1.3.1 Conjunction

Mcallister and Miller (2013:258) document that conjunction indicates particular meanings "which presuppose the presence of other components in the discourse". It represents, according to Halliday and Hasan (1976: 226), a cohesive tie among phrases, clauses or texts' sections in a particular way in order to create a meaningful unit of language. There are a number of conjunction relationships which can be summarized as follow:

- 1- Addition / inclusion, such as → and, also
- 2- Contrast, such as →but, yet
- 3- Amplification, such as → thus, consists of
- 4- Exemplification, such as → for instance, for example
- 5- Cause / effect, such as → because of, so that
- 6- Alternative, such as → or, nor
- 7- Explanation, such as → in other words, I mean
- 8- Exclusion, such as → Instead, rather than
- 9- Temporal arrangement, such as → initially, before
- 10 – Summary / conclusion, such as → to sum up, in short

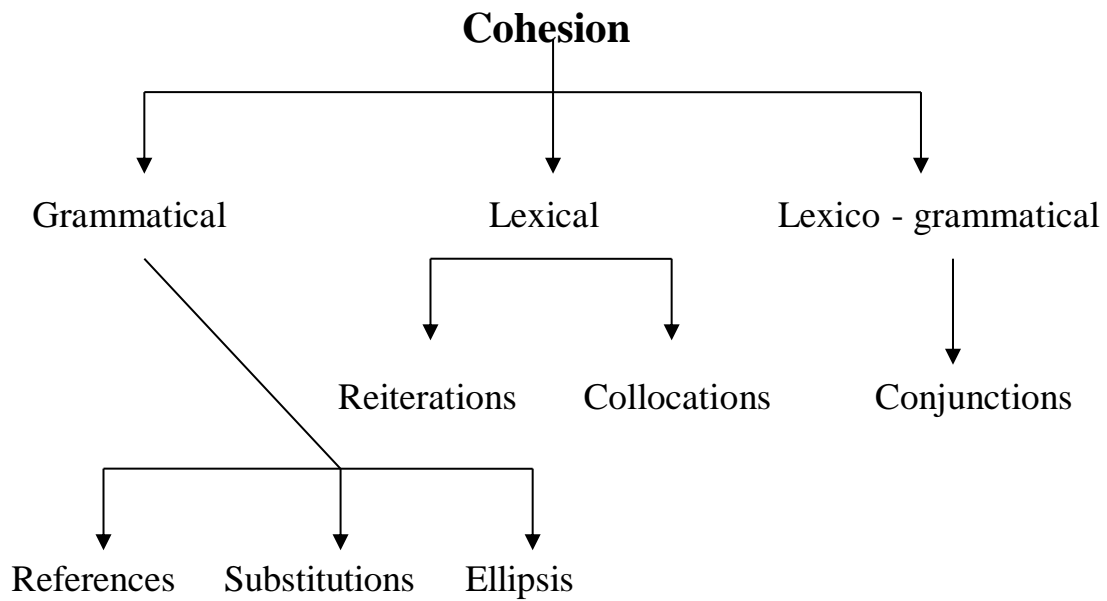


Figure (2) the Three Types of Cohesion

2.4.2 Coherence

Coherence is an essential feature of well-constructed texts whether these texts are narratives or dialogues. Without coherence, the texts will not have the ability to be understood or will be interpreted with difficulty by the receivers (Mcallister and Miller 2013:254). Brown & Miller (2013: 85) define coherence as" The property that makes individual sentences or clauses cohere into a text that makes sense, as opposed to a sequence of random sentences. For a text to count as coherent, the writer and reader, or speaker and hearer, must have similar world-views and experience of the world and obey the same cultural conventions when presenting ideas and propositions and narrating events". According to Read (2002:39) cohesion and coherence have some shared points but while cohesion indicates the surface structure of a text, coherence deals with the inner goal of that text decided by its speaker. The inner goal or intention of the text is discovered from the linking of all the different elements which are combined to make up a text, comprising

the information's selection, their arrangement along the structure and the selecting of appropriate vocabulary.

Hinkle (2011:528) indicates that cohesion can be seen as a helper for coherence (and sometimes vice versa). But the shortage of a clear cohesion doesn't always mean the lack of coherence. Yule (2006: 126) states that coherence is found in the interpretations of people and not in the structure of the text or the words themselves. He adds that people comprehend what they receive and they seek to understand it in a way that makes sense to their world. McCarthy (2000:26) mentions that in the process of text's understanding, people interpret items and then understand them. He says that the cohesive items are usually considered as a referring into how a particular text should be read. For example, "it" as a pronoun, if it is found in a specific text it is just tell peoples that there is something non-human has been indicated in that text in spite of that people don't know what that think particularly. Readers or listeners can interpret this, so in that they accomplish a coherent reading for that text. Therefore, coherence is just a supporting for coherence while coherence is something that is generated by the receivers themselves in the time they are reading or listening for a particular text in order to create a logical interpretation for that piece of language. Brown and Yule (1983:196) illustrate that in the normal circumstances, readers are supposed the sentences which represent a text are actually a text and they usually seek to understand the second sentence when they have finished their understanding for the first one and that is because there are semantic associations that are found among the sentences. Coherence, according to what Gee and Handford (2012:36) illustrate, is a feature of a text. As a principle, it can be considered as a social in its origin and concerned with the social order. So, the text coherence is

generated from the social environment in which it occurs, i.e. the context. As a standard of textuality , coherence can be gained from the well association between the text and its context . The context, which determines all the activities of language, can either be an immediate context or a wider context. The immediate context means when and where a specific unit of language takes place such as the setting, the participants and the activity purpose. The wider context refers to the background knowledge of the participants, their shared culture value, and their shared knowledge about specific event and so on. So, all these features can take place in deciding whether a particular text is coherent or not (Mcallister and Miller 2013:254).

For Raed (2002: 39) coherence can be studied along two levels which are the whole text and over a short piece of that text while Thornbury(2005:) says that coherence can be examined along two levels which are micro-level and the macro-level . At the micro-level "the text is considered coherent when the readers' expectation is met “. That means the sentences' meaning can be comprehended in an easy way. This level of coherence is examined through two ways; the first way is by studying the logical associations while the second way is by examining the theme and rhyme (or topic and comment). On the other hand, in the other level which is the macro-level of coherence, the texts are automatically accomplished coherence because they are in a clear way about something and a known topic. Also, it can be said that in analyzing each text and in the process of determining its gaining for coherence or not there are two features that should be gained. These features are the linear or sequential coherence and the global one. The linear coherence means the relation or the association among the text's sentence which means that each sentence has a relation to the previous and the preceded one. The second one

which is the global coherence means that all the text's sentences represent a unified theme that has the same indication or subject.

As a conclusion, Beaugrande and Dressler (2002: 44) say that coherence is the process that includes the conceptual connectivity which comprises; the logical relations, the event organizations, situation or object and experience connectivity. It deals with the means in which the textual world components, the concepts' configuration and the associations that do not appear in the text's surface are "mutually accessible and relevant".

2.4.3 Intentionality

The users of the texts, in each language, always have intentions behind their speaking. In order to specify whether a text belongs to this type of texts or that, whether an offered element mentions this or that " socio-cultural concept ", people usually employ the textuality's standard INTENTIONALITY (Hatim& Mason 1997 : 16) . According to Beaugrande and Dressler (2002:14), " Intent. concerns the text's producer attitudes that the set of occurrences should form a cohesive and coherence text instrumental in fulfilling the producer's intentions e.g. to distribute knowledge or to attain a goal specified in a plan ". To some extent, the text's producers usually employ indulgence in the process of communication regarding coherence and cohesion when the conditions obstruct that.

According to the philosophical point of view, Intent. is an essential term in the study of language and also in the literature. In the first part , Intent. is understood as a fundamental part in human linguistics and their mental performance, and that is because language is supposed to be firstly about " the reality around, and it is this aboutness that constitute

Intent.”. According to that, Intent. has a big relatedness to the mental states that are formed about the relations, objects, events, etc. which are found in the external world (Jodlowiec 2015: 30). Psycholinguistically , it is popular that beliefs and desires cause actions , but what is the specific role of Intent. in this process? It can be said that intentions enable people to "justify counterfactuals in a way that is typical of causal phenomena “. Intentional states are pointed about or at the state of affairs or objects in the real world (ex: - desires, hopes, beliefs, etc.). So, all the intentional states include contents that are considered as representatives for the psychological mode. In their everyday life, people utter sentences and each sentence has its own intentional state, and each intentional state can be accomplished if it has a condition of satisfaction, which means " the state of affairs that makes the intentional state with a direction of fit satisfaction “. According to that, the key in understanding Intent. is by understanding the condition of satisfaction (Searle 1980: 47).

In the social cognition, Intent. can be considered as a base in more than one way. Firstly, as a concept, Intent. opens an essential part of the " mind's folk ontology " and that is because the constituent components of Intent. clarify the essential mental classes (ex: - belief, awareness and desire). Secondly, Intent. makes an arrangement to the behaviors' perception by allowing the perceiver to discover the structure of intentions and actions in human's behavior. Finally, Intent. corroborates the association of social interaction and that is by encouraging people to explain their mental causes. So, Intent. performs " a normative role " in the social assessment of behavior (Malle et al 2001 : 1).

In sociolinguistics, Intent. is related with the three functions of language (field, tenor, mode) which make it a social semiotics. There is a moreover proportion that associates the communication's genesis into the

actual chosen words in the text composition. In the part of field, the users of language create "ideal meanings" that are recognized in the immediate options that are made within the linguistic system. Second, the tenor associates to the options that made within the "interpersonal function of language" and encounters terms in the "mode and modality of the actual text". While mood reflects the three essential sentences forms "the declarative, the interrogative and the imperative", Modality covers the stance towards the situation of what is said. Finally, mode "which is characterized in terms of the physical distance between producer and receiver and between procedure and object of description" also encourages different steps undertaken within the "textual function of language" (Hatim& Mason 1997 : 19) .

Looking with a pragmatic eye, Intent. concentrates on the intentions of the speaker and considers them as an essential parameter in the process of communication. It concerns primarily with communicating behavior of human, then, with the reality of psycholinguistics which underlies it. Depending on that, Intent. (as an important part in the act of communication) is considered as a powerful contributor to how people efforts are realized and judged (Jodlowiec 2015: 30).

Intent. can be regarded according to two levels which are the highly abstract level and the relatively concrete one. At the first level Intent. demands the attitudes of the producer of the text. These attitudes should form a cohesive and coherent whole that have relatedness with the socio-textual convention of the text's user community. At the second level, Intent. includes a group of purposes (ex: - to substantiate, to assert, etc.). These purposes can be accomplished and gained locally (by the meaning that is intended) or globally (in the way of contributing into the interchangeable dependence of the different intentions in the limits of the

general plan of the whole text) (Hatim& Mason 1997 : 16) . According to Beaugrande and Dressler (2002: 113), in order to present a text that is cohesive and coherence, people usually obey Grice's maxims and employ the notion of SAs.. In doing that, they can gain their goals and desires.

2.4.3.1 Linguistic Theories by Intentionality

There are two linguistic notions that are related to intentionality which are the speech acts theory and the cooperative principle.

2.4.3.1.1 Speech Acts Theory

SAs. as a theory has its roots in many fields such as philosophy, sociolinguistics, anthropology and linguistics (J L Austin 1962, Searle 1969, Sadock 1962, Bach and Harnish 1979) and in spite of the differing in these studies but the base of the theory is the same which is " SAs. are actions performed through words". In any situation in everyday life and in order to create a communicative situation, there are some elements that should be found which are, "the speaker, the hearer and the utterance “. The word "Act" is related to the utterance of the speaker such as making a command or an exclamation. In explaining these essentials, Austin prepares the way to his famous theory (speech acts) (Clark & Clark 1977: 368).

SAs. , according to Akmajian et al (2001:394) documentation, "are performed by uttering expressions". For Austin, utterances like "**I order you**" and "**I christen you**" can be considered as events in themselves. The level of SAs. is a communicative one, so, it is with the concern of pragmatics, in that, it is different from " the expression meaning " and " the utterance meaning " which are considered within the limit of semantics and discourse analysis .

For Yule (1996: 47), trying to express and transform their ideas, people don't just present utterances that include words with a grammatical structure but they produce actions by these utterances. Fromkin et al (2003: 215) mention that SAs. can be regarded as a level that is different from the sentence and can't be identified with any part of the other grammar's levels or any piece of any specific size. Utterances usually have a good relatedness with the context in which they occur. According to Adams (1985: 46) there is a fundamental difference between the "intentional and conventional SAs. ". While "intentional" SA. indicates the intention of the speaker to compel himself to the act of future (it is his chosen intention not the convention that compel him to the act of future) , conventional SAs. are affected to a great degree by the conditions in which they happen. Language users can use their language to present a big number of SAs. , so they can create "statements, questions, commands and exclamations" also they can threaten, promise, lament and so on. Bloor and Bloor (2007: 10) add that SA. can be understood by the listener as it is intended by the speaker or with a different way. Usually, people understand what they receive depending on their knowledge of social, culture and situation so they can interpret what SA. is taking place in a specific situation. For instance, if somebody is sitting near the window and another one say to him "It's freezing in here" so, the first person can understand these words as a request to close that opened window.

Thus, SAs include real –life interactions and require not only knowledge of the language but also appropriate use of that language within a given culture. In general, SAs are acts of communication. To communicate is to express a certain attitude and the type of SA. being performed corresponds to the type of attitude being expressed, for

example, a statement expresses a belief, a request expresses a desire, and an apology expresses regret.

For Austin, there is a distinction between the explicit and the implicit performatives. When someone says " I'll be there at six o'clock" he speaks implicitly i .e. there is no specific thing that compel him but when the speaker says" I promise to be there at six o'clock "he compels himself by making a promise, so he can't deny. It can be said that " primary or implicit performatives are those utterances which do not contain explicit performative verb subjected to the performative criteria to specify their illocutionary force, while the term explicit performative describes an utterance that contain a performative verb used in its performative sense" (Parker and Riley 2005:18).

In determining the SAs. and accomplishing the performatives, there are specific conditions which are demanded. These conditions are called "the felicity conditions “. Generally speaking, there are a number of preconditions which must be found in order to create the SAs. such as the humanity of the participants, the utilization of an understood language, avoiding the speaking disorders and so on (Lyons 1977 :733) & (Palmer 1981:165). For Austin (1962: 13) felicity conditions are the elements that decide the accomplish of a specific illocutionary act. He divides them into the following kinds:

1-A preparatory condition which determines whether a particular situation of SA. and the participants who are engaged in it are suitable to produce that act successfully or not.

2- An executive condition which establishes whether the SA. has been executed properly or not.

3- A fulfillment condition which is determined by the effect of perlocutionary SA. upon the listener (Allan 1986:182).

For Searle (1969: 57) , the felicity conditions are fundamental features to accomplish the SAs. . If the conditions, he argues, are achieved then the act will have produced successfully. He divides these conditions into the following:

1-Preparatory conditions: the people that are doing the SA. have the power to do it. These conditions are not done in parallel with verbs such as *apologize*, *thank* or *promise* which can be done by anyone but they are in line with verbs such as *declare war* or *assert* which are limited for a small number of people (Crystal 2006: 278).

2- Sincerity conditions refer to that the SA. should be produced with a sincere way. Those conditions are related with the speakers ' feelings, intentions and attitudes. Examples for the verbs that go in line with these conditions are *apologize*, *guarantee* and *vow* (Coulthard, 1985:21)

3- Essential conditions: In these conditions the speaker compels himself to do certain type of behavior. It is a case when the utterance is changed from non-obligation to the obligation state (Yule 1991: 51).

4- Propositional content rules: These conditions stipulate limits on the speaker's utterance content which is expressed in the sentence (ex: - declarative, imperative). The speaker himself should predict the future act, so he can't promise to do something if he can't predict his ability to do it (Coulthard , 1985:22)

2.4.3.1.1.1 Components of Speech Acts

Austin argues that behind each utterance there are three components of actions which are the locutionary acts, the illocutionary acts and the perlocutionary acts (Allan 1986:3).

1-Locutionary act indicates the saying of some acts. It is the full meaning of "say" or the act of saying. It indicates the internal – grammatical functions such as the producing of sounds, the utilization of morphemes, the syntax among words and so on (Fasold and Linton 2006 : 182).

2- Illocutionary act is an act which is produced by uttering something like presenting a promise or a statement. In producing sentences, a speaker presents an illocutionary act by using a specific locution via the force which is conventionally related with it (Levinson 1983: 236).

3-Perlocutionary act is the act of gaining some effect from what has been said. The process here is that someone (the speaker) produces some utterances that include intended meanings which the speaker wants to gain. If he can accomplish what he want from his utterances and make an effect on the listener, then there is a perlocutionary act (Widdowson 1996 : 63).

Austin (1962: 14) argues that language users usually present the three types of acts simultaneously when they speak. The act of locutionary represents the utterance itself (the meaning), the illocutionary act represents the force of the utterance while perlocutionary act represents the effect of each utterance. For example, "he said to me, you can do that" is a locutionary act, "he protests against my doing it" is an illocutioary act while "he annoyed me" represents the effect of the utterance which is the perlocutionary act.

Searle (1969: 23) says that there are four essential components for SAs. which are utterance, propositional utterance, illocutionary utterance and perlocutionary utterance.

1-Utterance is a word or a string of words which are spoken. At its simplest level, it is to produce a word without any intention or communication value. For example, if someone catches anything hot, he will immediately say "oh" which doesn't have a communicative meaning. The speaker says it without plan to communicate anything (ibid).

2- Propositional utterance is a type of an utterance which can be described as a more meaningful one. It can indicate the imaginary and the real objects. In this type of acts, the speaker owns the chance for communication. The speaker and the listener here can communicate meaning if both of them understand and recognize the object of communication (ibid).

3-Illocutionary utterance is the utterance which is produced with a specific intention to make a contact way with a listener. The illocutionary utterances are always propositions that indicate things which are in the world but the importance goes to their intentional nature. The important thing here is the meaning of the words not the words themselves (ibid).

4- Perlocutionary utterance: In the perlocutionary SAs. the process is not concerned the information communicated but the process is like doing action, gives praise and so on. In their nature, they don't usually demand to change the listener's behavior. On the other hand, perlocutionary utterances try to make a change on the side of the listeners (ibid).

2.4.3.1.1.2 Classification of Speech Acts

According to their illocutionary act force, SAs. are divided by various linguists and philosophers. The most famous two classifications are of Austin (1962) and of Searle (1975).

2.4.3.1.1.2.1 Austin's classification

Austin, when he produced his twelfth lecture about SAs. , shifts from the particular notion of illocutionary SA. such as congratulation into a more general related notions of SAs. . He discriminated among five types of illocutionary SAs. which are: " Verdictives , exercitives , commissives , behavitives and expositives ". Each one of the five illocutionary acts is featured to utilize with in a specific performative verb (Allan 1989: 190) & (Thakur 1999: 103).

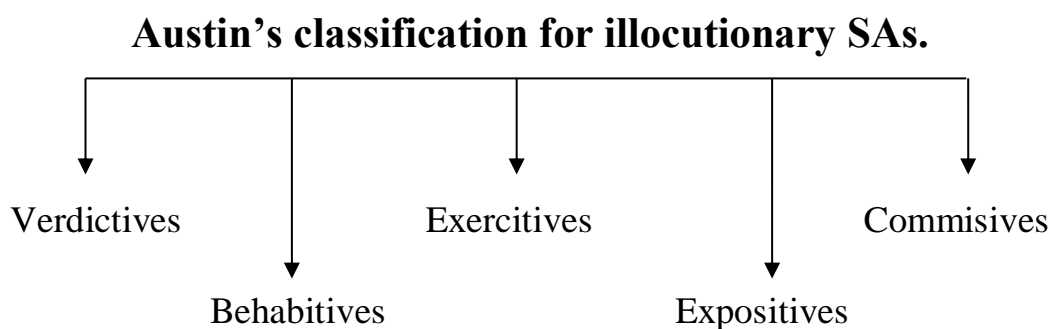


Figure (3) Austin's Classification of Illocutionary SAs.

1-Verdictives, as the name suggests, are produced by the presenting of a verdict by a person with authority such as a jury, umpire or arbitrator. They are like the giving of the final result. For example, "*reckoning*"

2-Exercitives are the powers, rights or influence exercising. For example, "*appointing, voting, urging, devising, warning* "

3- Commissives are the acts that the speakers utter them to compel themselves to do something and also comprise the declarations of intentions. They have a good relatedness with the two previous groups.

4-Behabitives are deal with the social behaviors and attitudes. For example, "*congratulating, condoling, challenging* "

5-Expositives are to make plain about the speakers' utterances and how they fit into an argument course or a conversation. So, they are, for example "*I reply, I argue* ". (ibid)

2.4.3.1.1.2 Searle's Classification

In SAs. taxonomies, there are a number of types that are produced by different theorists but the famous one is that presented by Searle in (Finch 2005: 173). Searle depends on the illocutionary act and makes his own classification. He classifies the illocutionary act according to some points, which are: -

1-The intention → the illocutionary point

2-The direction of fit → words to world or world to words

3-The speakers' psychological state → " intent." for a promise or " want" for a request

4-Proposition content → hearer to do action (Allan 1998: 191)

Searle (1975:356) modifies Austin's clarification of SAs. and presents five kinds for the illocutionary acts, which are representatives, directives, commissives , expressives and declaratives .

Searle's Classification of Illocutionary SAs.

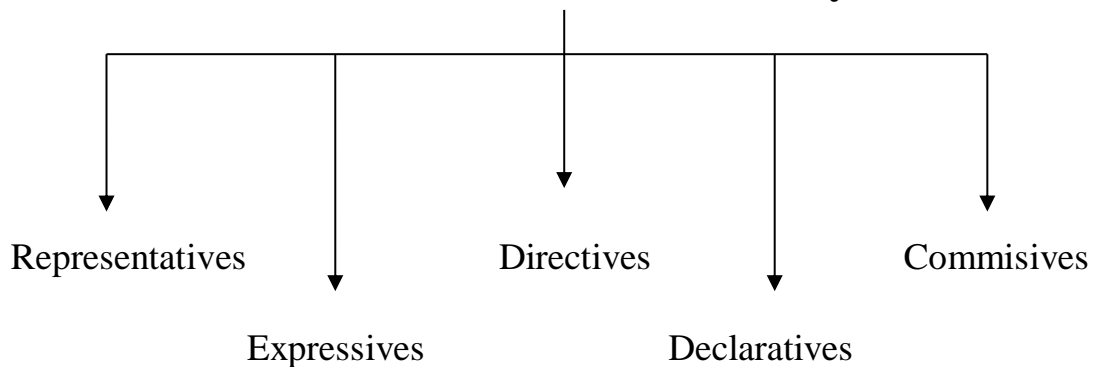


Figure (4) Searle's Classification of Illocutionary SAs.

1-Representatives: In these SAs the speakers offer the truthiness of what they express, for example: - *conclude, believe, affirm* and *deny*. Consider the below example: - *_ the earth is flat*

2- Directives: In these SAs. the speaker attempts to make the listener do a specific thing, for example: - *ask, insist, request, command*. Consider the below example: -

_ Could you lend me a book?

3-Commissives are the SAs. that the speakers do in order to compel themselves to do some actions in future. For example: - *thank, welcome*. Consider the below example: -

_ I'm going to get it right next time

4- Expressives indicate the psychological state or the speaker's attitude towards affairs state. For example: -*thanking, apologizing*. Consider the below example: -

_ I'm really sorry

5-Declaratives indicate the speaker's ability to change the external state of situations or objects only by making a specific utterance, for example: - *I resign, I baptize*. Consider the following example: -

_you are fired

2.4.3.1.2 The Cooperative Principle

Generally speaking, text and context aren't only a collection of random and unrelated utterances but there are a number of rules (principles) that manage them. For Grice (1975), people obey these principles in the process of communication among them in order to create meaningful conversations. He arranges his suppositions under the term "cooperative principle" and elucidates that when people interact with each other, the cooperative principle begins to work (Yule 2014: 38). The cooperative principle is an approach or a theory that illustrates how persons understand correctly what other people imply and that is done by the universal convention in the process of human interaction (Cutting 2002:55). It, as a principle, makes one participant in a specific conversation able to communicate cooperatively with another participant.

Widdowson (2007:40) documents that Grice puts the cooperative principle in the way below:

" make your conversational contribution such is required at the stage in which it occurs by the accepted purpose or direction of talk exchange in which you are engaged"

2.4.3.1.2.1 The Conversational Maxims

Thomas (1995:91) explains that the cooperative principle is segmented into four maxims, which are "quantity, quality, relation and

manner “. These four maxims are usually observed by the speakers in order to create an efficient process of communication.

2.4.3.1.2.1.1 Maxim of Quantity

Cutting (2002:56) illustrates that the quantity maxim is the first one in the cooperative principle. It concerns the information's amount that the speaker provides in a specific meaningful conversation. Grice (1975) writes it in the following way:

1-" makes your contribution as informative as is required"

2-" Do not make your contribution more informative than is required"

Widdowson (2007:40) explains that the shared knowledge among the participants in a specific conversation has a big role in the information's amount. If they have some shared knowledge about the topic, then they will not use many words in order to explain each thing. In contrast, if the participants were from a different environment and have a different culture then they need to speak too much to explain each thing in its details.

2.4.3.1.2.1.2 Maxim of Quality

Cruse (2000:80) documents that the quality maxim is the second one in the cooperative principle. It concerns the information's truthfulness that is given in a specific conversation. Thomas (1995:92) explains that this maxim deals with the issue of giving information which are right. So, speakers should say what they know about and have an evident about it, i.e. they should keep away from lying. Grice (1975) writes this maxim as below:

1-"Try to make your contribution one that is true"

2-"Do not say what you believe to be false"

3-"Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence"

This maxim, as (Cruse 2000:81) & (Mey 2001) say, is usually "breached" other than "observed". In order to be in a safe side, speakers usually use some expressions to indicate that they are with the quality maxim for example; "as far as I know", "I may be mistaken", "I'm not sure if this true", "for the best of my knowledge". Horn (2006:66) indicates that the maxim of quality is a very important one and may be the most demanded one and that is because of the difficulties that the speakers encounter if this maxim is not observed. Widdowson (2007:41) says that it is like the other maxims in that it is sometimes applied and sometimes violated according to the situation of the communication.

2.4.3.1.2.1.3 Maxim of Relation

The relation maxim is the third one of the cooperative principle which means that the information that the speakers provide should have some relevant to another thing that have been presented before (Cutting 2002:55). According to Cruse (2000:81) speaking, the relation maxim is depended on the thinking that in order for a communication process to be meaningful, it is an essential thing to be true, informative as well as relevant. Leech (1983) writes the maxim of relation in the following way: "an utterance U is relevant to the speech situation to the extent that U can be interpreted as contributing to the conversational goals of S or H". Grice (1975) writes it as only "be relevant". Speakers usually try to gain two conversational goals when they speak which are the social goal and the personal goal. They determine the social goal by paying attention to the politeness principle and consequentially they will gain their personal goal.

If they want to avoid the process of misleading for the hearers, speakers can use some utterances to show that they concern about the relation maxim, for example: " oh by the way “, "well “, "any way “. Also, these utterances can be used when the speakers want to change the discussion’s topic (ibid).

2.4.3.1.2.1.4 Maxim of Manner

Manner maxim is the last one in the cooperative principle. It is considered as less essential than the previous three maxims. It concerns the easiness and clearness of the speakers' utterances which lead to the understanding of these (Cruse 2000:55). For Cutting (2002:81), the participants in the process of communication should be "brief and orderly" and they should keep away from being "obscurity and ambiguity“. Grice (1975) puts this maxim as below: -

- "Be perspicuous"
- "Avoid obscurity of expression"
- "Avoid ambiguity"
- "Be brief (avoid unnecessary prolixity)"
- "Be orderly"

Cruse (2000:56) states that this maxim concerns the avoiding of unnecessary wordiness and the avoiding of the unnecessary long sentences. Also, it concerns how the speakers arrange their ideas in the order of the incidents occurrence in the sake of giving relevant communication process. Like the previous maxim, the maxim of manner can be followed by utilizing a specific type of utterances such as "I may

be a bit confused “, "I'm not sure if this make sense “, "I don't know if this clear at all”.

2.4.3.1.2.2 Non-observance of the Maxims

In everyday communication, speakers may observe or fail to observe the four maxims or a number of them. The failure in the observing of the maxims is indicated by the term "breaking the maxim". "When speakers break a maxim, the hearers look for the implicature since they assume that the cooperative principle is in operation “. The process of non-observing the maxims are usually accomplished intentionally and that is to gain some sense of humor or in order to avoid the discomfort (Grundy 1995).

2.4.3.1.2.2.1 Flouting

Sometimes speakers don't say what they want to say in a direct way, but they say another thing to indicate the intended meaning. This process is called "the flouting of the conversational maxims “. In this process the speakers do not have the intention to "mislead" the messages' hearers but they usually want them to understand the hidden meaning that is contained in the utterance (Thomas 1995:93). If the cooperative principle is in operation, the hearers will in an easy way understand the hidden meaning and all that is depending on the context. So, this process is an essential reason for the happening of the implicature. The evolving of the implicature can be occurred in particular situations, which are " when the hearer can infer that maxims are flouted, if the speaker expects that the maxims are being flouted, and when the speakers has no intention to mislead the hearer " (Cruse 2000:60). For Chapman (2000), the flouting process is happened when the speakers participate in the communication even if they appear as uncooperative. Usually, it is

considered as the hearer's duty to understand these participations to an occurring conversation. i.e. the hearers should infer that the other participants in the conversation are flouting the maxim in order to accomplish a communicative process.

2.4.3.1.2.2 Violating

Violating can be considered as a contrast to the process of flouting. In this process, the speakers have the intention to mislead the hearers even if they appear as cooperative participants (Thomas 1995:99). Davis (1998: 112) illustrates that the process of violating a maxim is something absolutely "deceiving" in that the speaker provides inadequate information, provides something untrue and gives ambiguous or irrelevant utterances in order to mislead the hearers. To accomplish that, the speaker usually assumes that he is in a cooperation process with them. Cutting (2002:66) explains that what is essential to think about here is that violation is a very difficult thing to be detected and that is because people can't know if the speaker is lying or not.

2.4.3.1.2.3 Opting out

When the speakers do not imply in the utterances anything and what they want to say and what they mean is said by words, then they are opting out a maxim. Opting out is considered as the third mean in failing to detect the conversational maxims. In it, speakers are not necessary do not have the ability to be cooperative and provide the information but they choose the way of non-observing the maxim and say that they do not want to be cooperative (Thomas 1995:99).

2.4.3.1.2.2.4 Infringing a Maxim

Like the operation of opting out, in infringing process, speakers do not have any things that are implied inside the utterances. The distinct between the two processes is that infringing happens while the participants misunderstand each other as a result for the culture differences (Cutting 2002:67)

2.4.3.1.2.3 Implicature

As Kempeson (1979: 217) states, implicature can be defined as "an assumption over and above the meaning of a sentence used which the speaker knows and intends that the hearer will make ". In many of everyday communication, the hearers are demanded to search for an implicature which is not clearly uttered in the sentences' words. Thus it is the duty of the speaker in creating clear meaning. Actually the conversational maxims concern the behavior of the speaker more than the hearers' one. Also," the cooperative principle "and" the conversational maxims provide the hearer with a big role in the process of meaning predicting and this can be accomplished depending on the cooperative principle (Livenson 1983) .

Grice (1975) differentiate between two implicature types which are the conversational and the conventional implicature . The conversational implicature is depended on the thinking that the hearer supposes that the speaker is cooperative, so he can gain a conclusion for what the speaker implicating in his utterance. Grice (1975) writes it as follow: -

"What is conversationally implicated is what is required that one assumes a speaker to think in order to preserve the assumption that he is observing

the cooperative principle and perhaps some conversational maxims as well"

For Cruse (2000), the conversational implicature has two conditions; first, the process of flouting the conversational maxim of cooperative principle is the essential reason for creating the implicature is based mainly on the context.

Conventional implicature , in contrast , doesn't concern with the " cooperative principle and the conversational maxims " , instead , it deals with specific words in communication such as " but , therefor , manage , yet " . In order to differentiate between the conversational and conventional implicatures there is differing point which occurs in the sentence level in the nature of the involved conventions "both are semantics conventions" (Davis 1998: 157).

2.4.4 Acceptability

Acceptability, according to Beaugrande and Dressler (2002: 243), concerns the attitudes of the receivers of the text in the communication process. Generally, the receivers of the text should accept and understand the configuration of the language as a text which has coherent and cohesive features that make it valid for using. The essential goal and purpose for the producer of the text is to estimate the receiver in his intent. So, each text should be written with an intention to be accepted. In its wider sense, Acc. must indicate the participants' willingness in contributing in a particular discourse and share that discourse goals. So, it can be considered as an action in its own description and presuppose entering into communication process with its consequences.

Neubert and Shreve (1992: 73) say that the essential goal of the author when writing a particular text cannot be gained if the reader cannot

infer what that text requires to do. They add that there is no clear indication for Acc. . "All texts are subject to constraints; otherwise they would not be recognizable as texts ". There is broad variation. Some classes of text are absolutely constrained while other classes are not. In order to be acceptable, the texts which are official (for example, the codes of the highways) must contain a particular feature of textual with standard of lexical and grammatical patterns. So, the highways codes' writers have a very little freedom in comparison with any persons who have an informal and casual conversation. Porter (1992:114) indicates that the interactions among the discourse community and the texts' writers have a big role in determining the texts' subjects, contents and aims. He sees the texts' receivers (the audience) as a strong side that effects on the writers and shapes what they want to say in a specific text. The texts' receivers are usually identified as "a vital force of beliefs, attitudes, knowledge, existing in writing, in pre-text that the willing writer can consult “. So, it is a standard that can be described as a user-centered one. It deals with the text from the side of the receiver and at the same time it has a big relation with the text in that it assesses if the text has the features of cohesion and coherence that make it acceptable for the receiver. Also, it relates among the text and the receiver from the viewpoint of receivers, their knowledge, interests and aims. The utilization of the so simple structure or the too complex ones will create a text that has difficulties in its usability for the receiver. So, the terms' level and the association among terms that are unsuitable for the receivers' needs may cause a fail in creating coherence features and sequentially restrict Acc. .

Beaugrande and Dressler (2002:246) explain that the significance of Acc. is evolved step by step while investigating how to confirm the truth that "grammar" is the essential feature that allows

utterances and sentences in a specific language. For Brown and Miller (2013: 6) Acc. is an adjective to describe the state of "words, phrases, clauses and sentences". A specific utterance can be classified by the native speaker as more accepted or less accepted in the case of normal usage. Their classification can be depended on many assumptions and speakers usually make differences between grammatical and acceptable utterances. Sometimes, there are utterances which are signaled as correct grammatically but they are unaccepted because they are too long or impolite, for example: "I know that she knows that the manager is aware that the teller suspected that something was wrong". In contrast, sometimes there are utterances which are signaled as unacceptable because of their grammar oddness, for example: "we drank wine expensive", or there are utterances which are accepted even if they were grammatically incorrect such as "to see you nice". Beaugrande and Dressler (2002:249) indicate what Labove (1972) and his fellow document about how language users use language. They say that according to special social state, the producers of the texts have many options of rules to choose from. Hence, "it should be possible for language users within a particular group to agree what sentences should or should not be allowed".

As a conclusion, the action of accepting the goals of the other people may evolve from different motivations. So, the successful process of communication requires the ability to infer and detect the goals of the other participants depending on what they say (ibid).

2.4.5 Informativity

Texts usually contain some information that the readers or the listeners want to know and this feature is what makes the text

informative. For Beaugrande and Dressler (2002: 16) informativity is "the new and unexpected notion of a presentation ". The concept informativity indicates the scope to which the given information is new and unpredicted for the texts' receivers. Generally, this concept refers to not only the texts' content but happenings in any system of language may be informative. According to Neubert and Shreve (1992:90) informativity is "a function of what is delivered by the text, it is a function of its substantive knowledge content ". For Hatim and Mason (1997: 26) " informativity concerns the extent to which a communicative occurrence might be expected or unexpected, known or unknown, certain or uncertain and so on ".

Informativity can be described as a "user-centered notion". It is a characteristic that occurs in the text and can be assessed by the receiver's point of view. So, one text can be reached in more than one way basing on the prior knowledge of the receiver. For instance, the information which are documented in a course book's text should have a parallel level for the receiver's capacity. In turn, if the text contains a lot of information, then the text's receiver may not succeeded to process it; also if the information is so little, then the receiver may find it boring.

2.4.6 Situationality

Situationality indicates the features that make a particular text have an association to the occurrence's situation. For Beaugrande and Dressler (2002:99), it is "a general designation for the factors which render a text relevant to a current or recoverable situation of occurrence ... the accessible evidence in the situation is fed into the model along with our prior knowledge and expectations about how the 'real world' is organized" . As a standard of textuality , situationality can be described as

a " user-centered notion" , in that it is about the association of a particular text with the external world in the occurrence situation . The situationality attainment is affected by the terms' association that happens in the text with other terms that are utilized in the situation. For instance, when two friends are engaged in a chat, the utilization of formal terms can be understood as something or ironic. Neubert and Shreve (1992: 78) speak about text's types by saying that a large number of texts share common situationality . These shared situational features among texts may be across the cultural boundaries or may be shared an international standardization. For example, a great part of scientific and technical texts shares a wide number of situationality features while in contrast, texts such as political traces and newspapers share a less number of common characteristics across the boundaries of culture.

Trask (1995:68) states that each text (spoken or written) "unfolds in some context of use “. That in result indicates that in each situation in which language is utilized, the communications' effects and their quality are specified by the contextual and situational knowledge that is shared among the participants. This side of language utilization is studied in fields of sociolinguistics and pragmatics. Sociolinguistics concerns the investigation of participants' knowledge role that plays in the communication processes' success and pragmatics concerns what the discourse's participants want to do while utilizing the language "what SA. is performed in a given setting “. The text can gain the features of situationality if it associates the communication act (discourse) into the situation. It is an essential thing to the evaluation of the situationality of the text is to know the purpose and the location of its happening in a situation.

2.4.7 Intertextuality

Intertextuality is the final textuality's standard which indicates the association between specific text and other texts that have some shared features with it. The texts' readers or listeners can distinguish these shared features in the new text with other previous texts (Beaugrande and Dressler 2002:182) . For Neubert and Shreve (1992:117), " intertextuality is a function of a configuration of grammatical and lexical properties". It is a pattern that is global and the readers usually compare what they meet newly with pre-existing templates that are cognitive and abstract for the experience. So, it is a features of "being like other texts of this kind" that readers contribute to the text.

Intertextuality can be considered as a "user-centered notion" that describes the text's association for pre-existing texts that the receiver has previously experienced. It is an easy process for the receiver to know the relationship among the texts which gained the same textuality's standards and applied the same frames, plans and schemas. So, the found of different texts' types (such as, technical brochure, novels, recipe) can be considered as a result of the texts' founders efforts to make intertextual features that decrease the receivers' efforts (Beaugrande and Dressler 2002 : 185).

All the seven textuality standards which have been evaluated above are essential and important in the process of communication. Various types of texts can be examined by utilizing various approaches and in turn various principles take an essential role in a specific case than the other. So, each standard has to be monitored while creating a text and all the standards have to be examined when analyzing a text. The role of

each one of the standards should be weighed basing on the situation of communication

2.5 Definitions of Politics

At the beginning, what does the word politics mean? The answer for this question may vary depending on the purpose and the situation, but mainly there are two answers; at the first hand, politics can be defined as " a struggle for power, between those who seek to assert and maintain their power and those who seek to resist it ". In the other hand, politics can be defined as " a cooperation, as the practices and institutions a society has for resolving clashes of interest over money, power, liberty and so on "(Chilton and Schaffner 2002 :8). Ibrahim (2020:30) states that, socially, politics can be viewed as a social activity that represents a power struggle between the persons who gain the power and those who want to gain it. It is also strategies set of cooperation that are utilized by a number of social institutions in order to solve some social struggles. Political discourse can be considered as a text genre. The term genre has been discussed within various disciplines within the limits of linguistics and there are a number of essential contributions that study this concept such as systemic functional linguistics, rhetorical studies, applied linguistics, discourse community studies, linguistic pragmatics, text linguistics and critical discourse analysis (Cap and Okulska 2013:7).

2.6 Language of Politics

Language is an important tool in accomplishing the functions of communication. It can be considered as a medium for delivering ideas, values, beliefs and it is also a tool for transforming habits and thoughts. It can be stated at the center for discourse which is considered as a human activity. The discourse types are mainly classified as genres and each one

of these genres has its own purposes, conventions and structures that distinguish it from other genres (Smith 2009: 55).

For Fairclough (2000:66), language is an important element in politics and political speech and that is because it works to assist politicians in transforming their intentions. It can be showed as more or less prominent part at any practice that has a social nature but at the social practice of the language which has a government nature; language can be showed as a large part of action. The style of communication process that the political leader follows, the discourse which is related to a specific political party, and the way in which language is utilized in the governing process have been realized as essential objects for studying what they can uncover in the contemporary politics and the language's salience in it.

2.7 The Political Speech and its Features

The political speech is utilized in order to persuade the supporters and the voters of a specific party to accomplish their action by political leader of the party and may be to weaken strength or change their present attitudes, beliefs and stances. Political speech can be created through interviews, social conferences or the panel discussions and it has a number of features that distinguish it from any other ordinary speech (Kucukali :2014) and (Van Dijk:1997). For a long while, political speech has been an essential area for language use that gains the interest of the researchers, and that is because it is " a complex activity that deserves critical study particularly because of its central place in the organization and management of society “. (Crystal 2003:378)

Political speeches are not just about making some effective sentences, but they are about how to do things by using specific words (Woods 2006:56). For Price (2000:343) speakers usually try to gain

power and try to control on the listeners by the utilizing of words that give the power's sense upon them. For that, politicians usually want to attract the audience's attention and attitude by the use of effective persuasive language. They use the language in an effective way in their political speech may be explicitly or implicitly and utilize a regional or social dialect to express their identity. Chilton (2004:14) says that the lexical items are selected according to what they carry of meaning, attitudes, opinions and political power. Politicians according to that " are the group of people who are being paid for their (political) activities and who are being elected or appointed as the central players in the politics. Mey (2009:727) states that the political speeches work as outputs, texts and processes; also, they can be written or spoken. A large number of politicians sometimes are unaware of the fact that there are associations among what they say, what they mean and the actions that are transformed by what is said. Depending on Hamid (2019:41) speaking, while the speech of politicians is, at the first mean, deal with how to persuade others and how to make them believe in what that politician says, so, the notion of SAs. has a vital role in this type of speech. With a special emphasis, the illocutionary act transforms the speakers' intention in that political speech. According to Zhang (2000:1) the USA's presidents usually tend to represent themselves the same as the ordinary citizens and especially in their campaigns in spite of that they are men of wealth.

What is evident from what have been mentioned previously is that the activity which is political does not found without the utilization of language. It is a true thing that the other aspects of behavior are demanded but the accomplishing of politics is created essentially by language. It can be said that the need for using language is evolved from

the socialization nature of human beings which demands the continuous use of language in communication (Chilton and Schaffner 2002 :3).

The language of political speech can be described as unique in its characteristics and features that distinguish it from other language use domains such as religion and law. So, in order to examine the political language, there are a number of communication strategies that should be studied. Politicians utilize a number of tactics and strategies in order to communicate their intentions with others. Some of these strategies can be considered as propagandic in their nature while others are persuasive and stylistic in a pure way (Gross & Walzer 2000: 55) . The first tactic is the utilization of metaphor. Politicians usually use metaphor to gain specific purposes. Charteris – Black (2005: 14) indicates that metaphor is a "persuasive theory that most scholars are interested in how metaphor is used as a persuasive device in political speeches, utterances which can be either literal or metaphorical, often determined by speech". The second feature that is employed by the politicians is the use of contrast. For Bread (2000:39), politicians usually try to show the comparison between two things or parts that are in opposition. Through the use of contrast, politicians seem to "highlight some points and to take the attention of the audience in order to achieve specific aims". Also, politicians usually use the emotional words in order to evoke some feeling upon the audience. They manipulate certain types of vocabulary to "address the emotions of people. The aim for utilizing such type of vocabulary is associated to the fact that some speakers employ the listeners in a way that they want to save their power. Most political speeches engage the audience "to make them feel like a part of the action. Engaging the audience is the key of any success of any speaker"(Horn, 2013:1). Mainly, a politician can engage his/ her audience by directing a question to ensure the audience engaging in his speech and to avoid boredom, simply because good speakers talk in front of their audience as if they are the

only ones present, looking at their eyes, with a unique and understandable way and their aims to attract more sectors.

There is another tactic that is used by the politicians in their political speech such as the use of repetition, loaded words, collocates words and the length of speech. Repetition is used by a large number of politicians in order to "*avoid monotony*". It is one of the great "obvious sound techniques used in political texts" (Neale, 1998:19). Loaded words have a vital role in political speeches. Wilson (2001: 11) indicates that they are "semantically suggestive and manipulatively exploited by politicians to achieve certain goals". Dealing with the length of speech, Astra (2012: 4) observes the case when "politicians deliver their speech" and finds that "the time of the attention of the audience is not more than twenty minutes, because their attention after this timing becomes lesser in face to face interactions especially if the speech is televised".

2.8 Inaugural Speech

An inaugural speech is a kind of political discourse which can be considered as a chance for the politicians to speak for a mass of citizens. It is usually created after the victory in the election and it is accomplished through a ceremony for swearing. It is produced in the environment of celebration in order to entertain the audience. This occasion provides the speaker with a chance to value his/her supporters for their supporting and presenting his own programs and the way to accomplish them (Akinwotu 2018: 4).

For Cheng (2006:585), the inaugural speech is "delivered by tradition to ease the transition of power and unite the country after an election ". Moreover, it is created in order to open the way for a new beginning and that is when a new president gains the responsibilities.

There are some objectives and aims that the president wants to deliver for the audience such as the continuous repetition of the past values, the description of political principles that lead the new government and showing how the president appreciates all these things.

2.9 Review of the Previous Studies

The following previous studies will be presented in a chronological order. After that, a brief comment and comparison will be given on these studies and the current study.

2.9.1 Win Lin (2011)

This study is presented under the title “The Study of Political Language: A Brief Overview of Recent Research”. This article aims to demonstrate a number of the main research methodologies used in identifying and analyzing political language in world politics. The study provides a brief theoretical overview of the key research on political discourse, with particular regard to metaphor use in political discourse, the role of equivocation, rhetorical devices to invite audience applause, and the use of personal pronouns. With a consideration of the evaluation of each research methodology in a historical context, the article here is designed as an entry point for readers into the type of research methodology in political language. In addition, the article hopes not only to present a fuller picture of research on political discourse, but also to tempt researchers with the possibilities of using these theoretical frameworks in their own research. In conclusion, the investigations reported in this article serve to improve our comprehension of how politicians manage language of politics in political communication.

2.9.2 Rashid (2012)

This study is presented under the title “Intentionality and the Theory of Meaning “. In this paper the researcher attempts to present the philosophical idea of intentionality and explain the relation between intentionality of mental states and linguistic intentionality conveyed through acts of communication. Then she moves to the role of intentions in communication, starting with Grice’s and Searle’s views, attempting a typology, explanation and exemplification of various kinds of speaker intentions distinguished through some sentences. Finally, she answers the questions as: 1) when an addressee understands a speaker’s utterance, how much of the content conveyed by the utterance has been coded into, and can be decoded from, the linguistic meaning of the utterance? 2) How much of the content of an utterance retrieved by an addressee derives from his ability to infer the speaker’s communicative intention?

The researcher concludes that most philosophers who contributed to pragmatics have focused on verbal communication and assumed that what a speaker intends to communicate either explicitly or implicitly are propositions. Within the framework of relevance theory and Cooperative Principles, a communicator’s informative intention is characterized as an intention to modify the cognitive environment of an audience. Such modifications can vary enormously in strength. The Theories of Meaning draw the following contrast between the explicit and the implicit content of utterances. Decoding of an utterance produces a logical form which is rarely, if ever, truth evaluable. A so-called explicature is an ostensively communicated assumption which is truth evaluable and results from the inferential modification of the logical form encoded by an utterance (via processes of decoding, disambiguation, reference assignment and pragmatic enrichment). A conversational implicature is an ostensively

communicated assumption which is not an explicature: it can either be an implicated premise or an implicated conclusion.

2.9.3 Al- Majali (2015)

This study is presented under the title “Discourse analysis of the political speeches of the ousted Arab presidents during the Arab spring revolution using Halliday and Hasan’s framework of cohesion”. This study is designed to explore the salient linguistic features of the political speeches of the ousted Arab presidents during the Arab Spring Revolution. The sample of the study is composed of seven political speeches delivered by the ousted Arab presidents during the period from December 2010 to December 2012. To achieve the main goal of this study, the analysis of the obtained data is conducted using the Halliday and Hasan's (1976) framework of cohesion. The results of this study revealed that the political speeches which were delivered during the Arab Spring Revolution have their distinctive features which are different from those features of the usual speeches of these presidents during the normal circumstances. Most of the lexical features such as repetition, synonymy, and hyponymy are widely used in the speeches of the ousted presidents to achieve different political ideologies and strategies such as the ideology of threatening the civilian protesters.

2.9.4 Mirica (2016)

This study is presented under the title “Rhetoric and intentionality in the political discourse “. It aims to clarify the relationship between rhetoric and intentionality in the dialogue between the politician and his audience. Also, the researcher wants to show that intentionality and rhetoric of the political discourse are two elements that communication

specialists must take into account for a better coordination in achieving the desired objective. After making a qualitative analysis the researcher concludes that rhetoric plays a key role in interaction. She concludes that intentionality is the state that accompanying language along with rhetoric.

According to what have been mentioned previously, it can be said that these previous studies didn't study all the points that the concepts of intentionality and acceptability cover. The current study covers all the points that have a relation to those linguistic concepts which are cohesion, coherence, speech act notion, Grice maxims and the texts' structure.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Preliminary

In this chapter the researcher will provide information about the research's type, the data collection and the model that is used in analyzing this data.

3.2 Methods of Analysis

This research adopts the qualitative and quantitative methods. Bodgan and Biklen (1982: 348) expound that the qualitative method, is a research method that is concerned with providing a description for the phenomena which occur naturally without any interference of an experiment treatment. The quantitative method in contrast deals with analyzing the data numerically by putting numbers and percentage rates to the data that is under investigation. Krathwohl in Wiersma (1995: 12) states that "the qualitative research is a research which describes phenomena in words instead of numbers or measures while the quantitative research is a research that gives the contrast" . Thus, the data and analysis in this research were in the qualitative and the quantitative methods. Finally, the analysis is conducted with the aid of statistical tables and percentages for the most of the investigated data.

3.3 Data Description

The data of analysis in this research will be the inaugural speeches for three of the United States of America's presidents. Those presidents are Barack Obama (with two inaugural speeches), Donald Trump (one

inaugural speech) and Joe Biden (one inaugural speech) . The first inaugural speech is Obama's inauguration in 2009 under the title "The Birth of Freedom". The second one is Obama's second inauguration in 2013 under the title "Faith in America's Future" The third address is Trump's inaugural speech in 2017 under the title "America First" while the fourth one is Biden's speech in 2021 which is titled "This is America's Day".

3.3.1 Barack Obama

Barack Hussein Obama was born on August 4, 1961. After his born, his father and mother divorced, and Barack's mother married a man from Indonesia, and in that country, he spent a lot of his childhood. Before his reaching for the fifth grade, he went back to Honolulu in order to live with his maternal grandparents and learned in Punahou School on scholarship. When he reached to the university grade, he went to a College in Los Angeles, after that he transferred to Columbia University, and in that university he studied international relations and political science. In 1983, and after his graduation, Obama worked in New York City, after that, he became a community organizer on the South Side of Chicago and coordinating with churches in order to develop housing conditions and making the programs for job-training in a community hit hard by the steel mill closures. In 1988, he went to Harvard School for Law, and in that place he gained the national consideration in that he was the " first African American president of the Harvard Law Review". Returning to Chicago, he joined a small law firm specializing in civil rights. Obama get married with Michelle Robinson in 1992. She was a lawyer at Harvard Law. They got two daughters who are Malia 1998 and Sasha 2001. In

1996, Obama was chosen to the Illinois Senate and in 2004 to the U.S. Senate. In 2008 when Barack Obama was elected as a president for America, he became the first African American to hold the office. In 2009, Obama was the fourth president that gets the Nobel Prize for Peace. In 2012, he was reelected to be a president.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/about-the-white-house/presidents/barack-obama/>

3.3.2 Donald Trump

Donald John Trump was born on June 14, 1946 in New York. Trump's father was of German heritage, and his mother was of Scottish background. Trump was the 2nd son from five children. In his early childhood, Trump educated at the Military Academy in New York and he graduated from Pennsylvania University. After that, he made his own organization of trade and after a short time he made a number of projects, such as resorts, hotels, commercial buildings and residential, casinos, and golf courses. In 2004 he launched the "Apprentice" a famous television series that continue until 2015. During the 2016 he began his electioneering against Hillary Clinton. His slogans were "Make America Great Again" and "Buy American and Hire American". In 2017 and during his presidential era he improved the U.S. military, also, the self-proclaimed Islamic State (ISIS) was defeated "which had taken territory in Iraq and Syria and was responsible for inciting terrorist attacks". Donald Trump and his wife, Melania Trump, have one son, Barron. Also he has four adult children from his

previous marriages who are: Donald Jr., Ivanka, Eric, and Tiffany, as well as nine grandchildren.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/about-the-white-house/presidents/donald-j-trump/>

3.3.3 Joe Biden

Joseph Robinette Biden, Jr. was born in Pennsylvania. His sisters are Catherine Eugenia Finnegan Biden and he was the first child for the family. His family moved into Claymont, Delaware in 1953. He graduated from the University of Delaware and Syracuse Law School and served on the New Castle County Council. In the 29 years old, Biden became one of the youngest people ever chosen into the United States Senate. In 1977, Biden married Jill Jacobs, and in 1980, their family was complete with the birth of Ashley Blazer Biden. When he was a Vice President, Biden continued his leadership for important problems that are facing the United States. In 2020 he won the election and at 21 January he presented his inaugural speech.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/president-biden/>

3.4 Model of Analysis

De Beaugrande and Dressler (2002: 3) state that the text is "A COMMUNICATIVE OCCURRENCE which meets seven standards of TEXTUALITY ". If any one of these standards of textuality is not satisfied, then the text can be considered as not communicative one. Beaugrande and Dressler say that these seven textuality's standards are "cohesion, coherence, intentionality,

acceptability, informativity, situationality and intertextuality " (ibid 48). When these seven standards interact with each other they will make the process of communication efficient.

To produce a cohesive and coherent text, one follows Grice's maxims and develops the notion of speech acts in order to reach the desirable intention. Beaugrande & Dressler introduce the notion of intent. to subsume the intentions of text producers. In the most immediate sense of the term, the producer intends the language configuration under production to be a cohesive and coherent text (1992: 113). A text must be intended to be a text and accepted as such in order to be utilized in communicative interaction, i.e. the author of the text should intend it to contribute towards some goal and the reader of it should accept that it is, in fact, satisfying some such objective. More specifically, Hatim & Mason (1997) define the concept of intent. from two highly abstract and relatively concrete terms: At a fairly high level of abstraction, intent. involves the text producer's attitude that the text in hand should constitute a cohesive and coherent whole and that it should intertextually link up with a set of socio-textual conventions recognizable by a given community of text users. At a more concrete level of analysis, on the other hand, intentionality comprises a set of goals. These may be achieved locally by relaying intended meanings or globally by contributing to the mutual dependence of the various intentions within an overall plan of the entire text.

Obviously, in real situations, intent. is inevitably involved in the text producer's desire to be part of particular social institutions and processes, to be power- or solidarity-oriented, or to adopt a particular distance with regard to the addressee and the object of description (ibid). The notion that Intent. fully meets texts with cohesive and coherent

texture is not entirely verified. To attain the desirable intention, one may violate Grice's maxims when it is expedient to fulfill or signify the intended meaning or effect. As Beaugrande & Dressler (2002) point out: People can and do use texts which, for various motives, do not seem fully cohesive and coherent. We should therefore include the attitudes of text users among the standards of textuality. A language configuration must be intended to be a text and accepted as such in order to be utilized in communicative interaction. These attitudes involve some tolerance toward disturbances of cohesion or coherence, as long as the purposeful nature of the communication is upheld. The production and reception of texts function as discourse actions relevant to some plan or goal. In some cases, there are many highly conventional texts where format and sense clearly indicate the underlying purpose. Texts like instruction manuals, patents, and legal contracts likewise clearly indicate their underlying Intent. . At the other end of the spectrum are difficult poetic texts whose intentions are more obscure (Neubert & Shreve 1992: 72).

To describe Acc. , Beaugrande & Dressler (2002) say that it is the text receivers' attitude in communication. In the most immediate sense of the term, text receivers must accept a language configuration as a cohesive and coherent text capable of utilization. The primary goal of text producer is to appraise the addressee from his intent. Any text is written to be accepted. In this case, Neubert & Shreve (1992) believe: "Acceptability does not necessarily imply that the receivers believe the specific contents of the text. It does require that the addressee be able to identify and extract those contents (what the text is supposed to do). ... The receiver must be able to determine what kind of text the sender intended to send, and what was to be achieved by sending it". Acc. of each text has a relation to its structure. The text's Structure indicates the way in which the text is organized. That type of organization is

hierarchical, and in that hierarchical arrangement there are a number of elements such as pronouns, conjunctions, modal verbs, grammatical clauses or phrases that are combined to form larger fragments or sequences which are combined together in order to form texts.

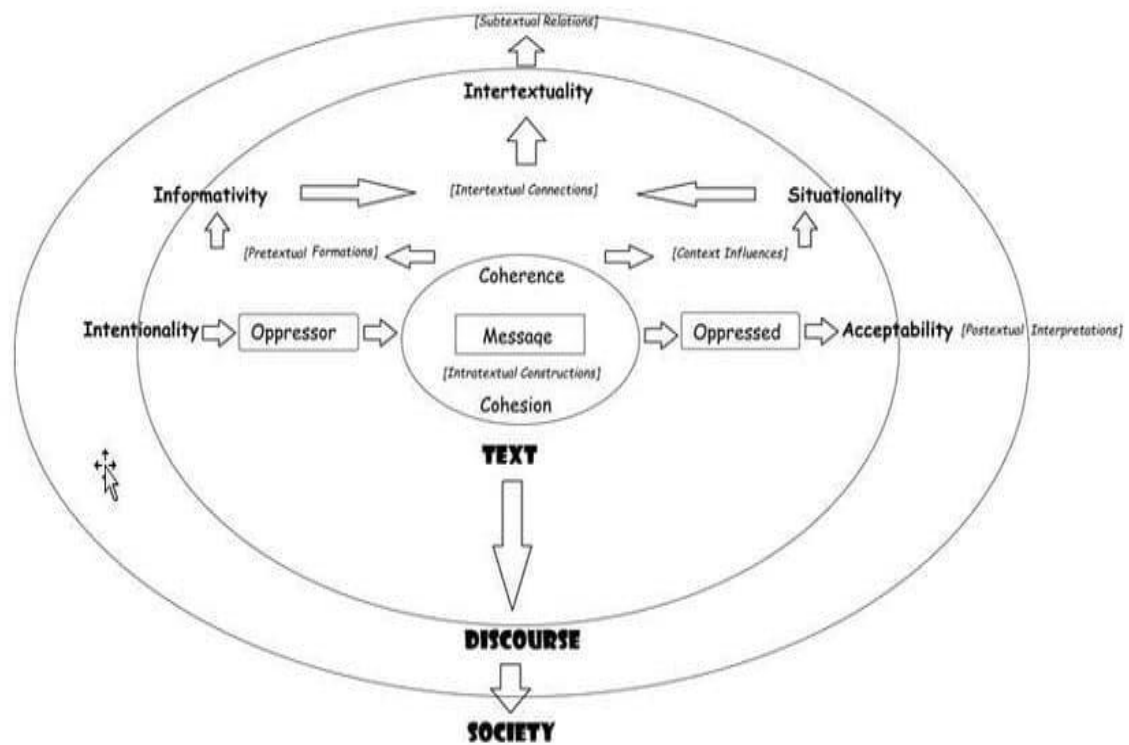


Figure (5) Model of Analysis

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS

4.1 Preliminary

In this chapter, the researcher analyzes twenty samples which are taken from four inaugural speeches for three American presidents. These samples are; five samples from Barack Obama first inaugural speech (2009), five samples from Barack Obama second inaugural speech (2013), five samples from Donald Trump inaugural speech (2017) and five samples from Joe Biden inaugural speech (2021). The researcher analyzes these samples using Beaugrande and Dresselar (2002) Model (see chapter three), in which she analyzes the Intent. of the texts' producers by showing the texts' cohesion, coherence, the type of the illocutionary SAs. which are used in those texts and the speaker's observing for the four conversational maxims. Also, she analyzes the texts' Acc. by showing their conforming to the receivers' attitudes and those texts' grammaticality. After the analysis, the researcher lays out the findings in form of tables in order to summarize the results regarding each aspect of the modal.

4.2 Data Analysis

This section is dedicated to the analysis process beginning with the first address of Barack Obama and ending with Joe Biden inaugural speech.

4.2.1 Barack Obama's First Inaugural Speech

This address presented at January 2009. It was under the title "A New Birth of Freedom". The researcher will take five samples from the address. These samples will be numbered from 1 to 5.

4.2.1.1 1st Sample

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

To investigate the speaker's Intent. it is valid to begin with cohesion. The president utilizes a number of grammatical cohesive ties. He uses reference with more than one type to create the link in his text. The first type of reference is the personal one which is represented by using pronouns such as " *we* " which refers back to the president and the audience, and the possessive pronoun " *our* " that refers to the possess of the nation, economy, schools ... to the speaker and all the American people. He also uses the demonstrative reference " *that* " which is cataphoric in order to indicate the next phrase. There is another type of grammatical cohesion, which is ellipsis, is used by the intended deletion for the verbs " *have been* " before the words " *shed* " and

" *shuttered* ". The lexical cohesion is utilized in the shape of reiteration by using near-synonyms words such as "*violence and hatred* "and" *greed and irresponsibility*". The speaker uses the lexico-grammatical cohesive ties that are represented by using conjunctions. He uses the conjunction "*but*" to express the sense of contrast and the conjunction "*and*" to state the sense of addition. Concerning coherence, it can be said that the text has the two types of coherence which are the linear and the global coherence. The linear coherence is shown by the utilization of related sentences that talk about related topics. When the speaker talks about the violence and the Islamic networks, it is expected to talk about their effects on economy, jobs, health care, schools and so on. This linear coherence leads to the global one because the text has the sense of unity.

Dealing with the illocutionary SAs. , it can be stated that this text is presented with an assertive SA. . The text contains a group of sentences that present information which are affirmatives. These sentences state Obama's opinion about his nation and the crisis it faces. He wants to tell the audience that together they can fix the nation situation. So, the purpose of the speaker here is to persuade the people to work together in order to rebuild the country under his administration. Speaking about the conversational maxims it can be said that Obama observes the quality maxim more than the quantity one. He presents a wide range of information about the country situation in order to express his truthfulness opinion about the situation and to convince the audience to work with him. The relation maxim is observed in that the speaker pay a special consideration to the

social goal in that he speaks about things that need to be fixed in order to make America strong again. In doing that, Obama will gain the audience supporting and sub sequentially he will gain his personal goal. Finally, the manner maxim is also observed in that the speaker uses clear words that can be understood by the listeners. Also, the message has been ordered from the general information about the crisis and ended with its effect on the country and how they can fix the situation.

To analyze the text's Acc., it can be said that the text has been accepted by the audience in that it has the property of cohesion and coherence. Also, the text conveys information that people want to hear from a new elected president. Grammatically, the text has been presented with compound and complex sentences that help the speaker to present more than one idea with a single sentence. All the sentences have a declarative function in that they present information to the listeners. There is also a utilization of the conjunctions of more than one type to create a unified text while the pronouns also used in it. So, the text can be considered a well-structured one.

Table (1) Intent. and Acc. Devices in Text 1 Sample 1

Intent. Devices				Acc. Devices	
Cohesive ties	grammatical	references	12	Coherence	The unified theme of the text is crisis and its effects
		Ellipses	1	Receivers' attitudes conforming	
					The text's subject has a big relation to the peoples' life

		substitutions	0	The text grammaticality	Compound sentences	3
	Lexical	reiterations	2		Complex sentences	2
		collocations	0		Modal verbs	0
	Lexico-grammatical	conjunctions	6		Pronouns	12
Illocutionary SAs.	Assertive SA.		1		conjunctions	6

4.2.1.2 2nd Sample

"For everywhere we look, there is work to be done. The state of our economy calls for action, bold and swift, and we will act – not only to create new jobs, but to lay a new foundation for growth. We will build the roads and bridges, the electric grids and digital lines that feed our commerce and bind us together. We will restore science to its rightful place, we wield technology's wonder to raise health care's quality and lower its cost. we will harness the sun and the winds and the soil to fuel our cars and run our factories. And we will transform our schools and colleges and universities to meet the demands of a new age. All this we can do. All this we will do "

The speaker of this text expresses his Intent. by using more than one device. Beginning with cohesion, it can be said that Obama uses more than one type of grammatical cohesive ties. He utilizes the personal, grammatical reference " *us* " more than one time to refer back to himself and the American people. He also uses the possessive pronoun " *our* " to indicate that he is one of the audience in possessing the things he speaks about. Also, there is a utilization for the demonstrative reference " *there* ", which is anaphoric, to refer back to the previous phrase which is " *for everywhere we look* ". The grammatical ellipsis is also used. There are two places that have intended deletion for some words. The first place is the intended deletion of the words " *we will build* " before the phrase " *the electric grids* ". The second place is the omitting of the words " *we will harness* " before the phrases " *the winds* " and " *the soil* ". In the text, the speaker utilizes also the lexical cohesion. He uses reiteration which is represented by the process of repeating some items in order to emphasis some ideas. The speaker repeats the verb " *do* " more than one time in order to encourage the audience to help him in reaching his goals. Also, there is a repetition for the words " *all this* " which refers to the things that the president speaks about previously. The lexical cohesion is also represented by using collocation. The words " *sun, winds* " can be described as having part to part relation and the words " *schools, colleges and universities* " have the same description. Lexico-grammatical cohesion is also appeared here by using " *but* " and " *and* " conjunctions which express the sense of contrast and addition consequentially. Dealing with coherence, it can be said that the text has the linear and global coherence in that the speaker ordered his text from general to specific things

and ends with some solutions for their problems. The text has a conventional schema that makes the audience understand what they listen to.

Speaking about the illocutionary SAs., it can be stated that this text is presented with commissive SA. and that is because of the presence of the verb " will " which is considered as a verb that gives a promise to do a specific action in the future. Obama here promises the American people to change the country situation in his presidential era by building new roads and bridges, improving electric sources and so on. He also promises them to develop the studying system in schools and universities and he commit himself to do all these things during his administration. Dealing with conversational maxims, it can be said that Obama observes the quality maxim more than the quantity one. He gives more than one promise in order to express his intention and the truthfulness of what he said. The relation maxim is also observed in that the president pays a special consideration to the social goal and the principle of politeness. He uses the pronouns "*we*" and "*our*" in order to indicate that he is one of the American people and he will work for American like them. Finally, the manner maxim is determined in that Obama uses clear and understood words and presents his message with an accepted order from general to specific and from the problem to the solution.

To investigate the Acc. of the text, it can be said that the text is accepted in that it has the features of cohesion and coherence. Also, it is accepted by people for its content of promises that the citizens need in the future. The president speaks about things the people want to know and want to hear from him. Grammatically,

the text is presented with a combination of simple, compound and complex sentences. The function of the sentences is declarative in that they bring some information to the listener. There is a big amount of using for the modal verb "*will*" to indicate future promises. The conjunctions also appear in order to create a unified text. The president uses the conjunctions "*but*" and "*and*" to bind his sentences. Also, there is a verified using of pronouns in order to present a well –formed text. So, the text has logicity and accuracy.

Table (2) Intent. and Acc. Devices in Text 1 Sample 2

Intent. Devices				Acc. Devices				
Cohesive ties	grammatical	references	21	Coherence	Obama gives a number of promises to be done and that is the unified text's theme			
		Ellipses	2		Receivers' attitudes conforming	There is a number of projects that Obama promises to do in his presidential era		
		substitutions	2	The text grammaticality	Compound sentences	3		
	lexical	reiterations	2		Complex sentences	5		
		collocations	2		Modal verbs	6		

	Lexico-grammatical	conjunctions	13		Pronouns	21
Illocutionary SAs.	Commissive SA.		1		conjunctions	13

4.2.1.3 3rd Sample

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

To analyze the text's producer Intent., it is suitable to begin with cohesion. The president utilizes the grammatical cohesion which is represented by reference and ellipses. He uses the grammatical, personal reference "*we*" to refer back to himself and the audience. Obama uses the pronoun "*they*" to indicate the American families. He also uses the possessive pronouns "*our, us*" to indicate that he is one of the people in owning the shared things such as government and country. There is also utilization for the pronoun "*it*" to refer back to the word "*government*". The demonstrative reference "*those*" is used here to refer for the people " *who manage the public's dollars*". The second

grammatical cohesive ties, which is ellipsis, is used when the speaker deletes intentionally the words " *will be held to account* " before the phrases " *to spend wisely* " , " *reform bad habits* " and " *do our business* " . The lexical cohesion is used by the speaker in the shape of reiteration which is represented by the near-synonym words "*people, families* ". There is also a collocation which is represented by the antonym words " *yes, no* " and " *big, small* ". There is also an intended repetition for a specific word which is "*whether*" to emphasis the idea of variety of options. Lexico-grammatical cohesive ties, which are conjunctions, are used in the shape of the words "*but*" and "*and*" to indicate contrast and addition. Concerning coherence, it can be said that the text has the two types of coherence, which are linear and global coherence, in that it has an accepted order of the ideas and the suitable use of words in order to meet the conventional schema that is found in the listeners' minds. So, that leads to create a text with complete ideas and has a unified theme.

Dealing with the illocutionary SAs. , it can be stated that the text has been presented with directive SA. which is expressed indirectly. The SA. is featured by the sentences' meaning that give the sense of persuade. The speaker tries to persuade the people to do good things, such as changing their bad and not suitable habits and making business with an honest way. So, in doing that, they rebuild the trust among them and between them and the government. Speaking about the conversational maxims, it can be stated that Obama observed the both maxims of quantity and quality with a balanced way. He presents his opinion and advises for the people with a suitable amount that is not more or

less what is required and at the same time he pays his attention to the truthfulness and accuracy of what he said. The relation maxim is also determined in that the speaker gives a special consideration to the social goal. He speaks more by using the pronouns "*we*" and "*us*" which give the audience the sense that the president is humbled and one of them. He gives the people things they want to know and in doing that he will gain their supporting and consequentially gains his personal goal. Finally, the politician observes the manner maxim which concerns how a specific message should be said. He ordered his message by beginning with a general opinion about the government work and then moves to some solutions to regain the trust between the government and the people. He also uses clear and accurate words which make his speech understood by the receiver.

Analyzing the text's Acc., it can be stated that the text is accepted in that it gains the features of cohesion and coherence. The speaker also gets the audience acceptance in that he speaks about important things that the people want to know. He also speaks with the sense of inclusion in that he utilizes the pronoun "*we*" with a big amount. Grammatically, the text is presented with compound and complex sentences that help the speaker to present more than one idea with a single sentence. These sentences' functions are declaratives and there is a wide utilization for the verb "*will*" which indicates future actions. The using of conjunctions such as "*but*" and "*and*" gives the text its unity. So, it can be said that the text is well – structured.

Table (3) Intent. and Acc. Devices in Text 1 Sample 3

Intent. Devices				Acc. Devices			
Cohesive ties	grammatical	references	12	Coherence	The text's theme is unified; Obama talks about how the government directs the people		
		Ellipses	3				
		substitutions	0	The text grammaticality	Compound sentences	0	
	lexical	reiterations	2		Complex sentences	4	
		collocations	2		Modal verbs	2	
	Lexico-grammatical	conjunctions	5		Pronouns	12	
	Illocutionary SAs.	Directive SA.		1	conjunctions	5	

4.2.1.4 4th Sample

"As we consider the road that unfolds before us, we remember with humble gratitude those brave Americans who, at this very hour, patrol far – off deserts and distant mountains.

They have something to tell us, just as the fallen heroes who lie in Arlington whisper through the ages. We honor them not only because they are the guardians of our liberty, but because they embody the spirit of service; a willingness to find meaning in something greater than themselves. And yet, at this moment – a moment that will define a generation – it is precisely this spirit that must inhabit us all "

The text producer's Intent. can be analyzed beginning with cohesion. The speaker uses a number of grammatical cohesive ties. Beginning with reference, Obama uses the personal pronoun "*we*" more than one time to refer back to himself and the American people. He also utilizes the persona pronoun "*they*" three times to refer back for the brave Americans and hero people. The possessive pronoun "*us*" is used to indicate the president and the American people while the possessive pronoun "*them*" is used to indicate the brave and hero Americans who die in Arlington. The president also uses a number of demonstratives. He uses "*this* ", which is anaphoric, to refer back to the previous word "*road* ", "*those* " which is cataphoric to refer for "*brave Americans*" and "*this* " to refer to the word "*moment* ". The president also uses ellipses in this text by the intended deletion for the words "*they embody the spirit of service* "before the words" *a willingness to find meaning* ". The lexical cohesion is used in the shape of reiteration by repeating the word "*moment*" to emphasis the important of that time. The synonyms are used by the words "*brave* " and "*hero*". There is also a lexical cohesion by using collocation which is represented by the words "*humble gratitude*". The lexico-grammatical cohesion is also utilized by

the president by using some conjunctions to present a unified text. He uses the conjunction "*but*" that represents contrast and the conjunction "*and*" which represents the sense of addition. To investigate the text coherence, it can be said that the text has the two types of coherence which are the linear and global. The text is created with a special order that makes it conforming the conventional schema in the listeners' minds. It begins with a special thanking to the American workers and soldiers then it graduates to the reasons behind this thanking. The text also unified by the cohesive ties and each sentence has a relation to the next and the previous one. So, that linear coherence leads to the second type of coherence which is the global one.

Speaking about the illocutionary SAs., it can be said that this text is presented with an expressive SA. . This SA. has a special function in this text which is the expressing of Obama's feelings about the Americans who work hard in a far place to serve their nation and its liberty. He expresses his appreciations to the workers, heroes and soldiers who are considered as an aspirator to the other people. Dealing with conversational maxims, the president observes the both maxims of quantity and quality. He presents the information in a balanced way that gives what the people want to hear with a consideration to the truthfulness and the accuracy of what is said. The relation maxim is also observed maxim is also observed in that the speaker pays his attention to the conversational goals and politeness principle. He uses the pronoun "*we*" to express his inclusion with the audience. He speaks about things that are considered with a special value for the citizens. He appreciates the workers, soldiers and those who work

in a far place in order to save America liberty. So, in doing that he will gain the supporting of those people which will result in the gaining of the speaker's personal goal. Finally, Obama observes the manner maxim in that he uses clear words to order his message to the people and also his text is presented with a good graduation of actions from general to specific.

The text's Acc. is found in that the text has the cohesion and coherence features. Also, the text is accepted from the audience part in that it conforms their attitudes. The speaker gives the audience what they need to hear especially the people who talks about in the text. Grammatically speaking, the sentences of the text are all of compound and complex types. They are all of declarative function that show new information to the listeners. There is no utilization for the modal verbs which means that the speaker speaks about something about the past and the present time. The text is unified by the using of more than one conjunction such as "*but*" and "*and*". The speaker also uses more than one pronoun which are I, we, us So, the text has the logicality, accuracy and can be considered as a well-formed text

Table (4) Intent. and Acc. Devices in Text 1 Sample 4

Intent. Devices				Acc. Devices	
Cohesive ties	grammatical	references	22	Coherence	The unified theme of the text is Obama's praising for the workers and the soldiers
		Ellipses	1		

					places	
		substitutions	0	The text grammaticality	Compound sentences	0
	lexical	reiterations	2		Complex sentences	4
		collocations	1		Modal verbs	2
	Lexico-grammatical	conjunctions	3		Pronouns	22
Illocutionary SAs.	Expressive SA.		1		conjunctions	3

4.2.1.5 5th Sample

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

The text producer's Intent. is investigated by analyzing its cohesion first. The speaker uses more than one type of grammatical cohesive ties. The grammatical reference which is

used here is the personal pronoun "*we*" which indicates the speaker and the audience, also, the possessive pronoun "*us*" which indicates the same persons. The speaker also utilizes the pronoun "*it*" to indicate the word "*freedom*". The speaker also uses more than one demonstrative references. He uses "*this*" more than one time to refer for more than one thing such as "*winter*" and "*journey*", also, he uses "*that*" and "*these*" more than one time. There are deleted words in this text which are "*let us*" before the sentence "*endure what storms may come*". The lexico grammatical cohesive ties are also used in the text which are represented by the using of conjunctions. The speaker utilizes the conjunctions "*but*" and "*and*" to express contrast and addition senses. Concerning coherence, it can be said that the text is coherent in that it has a number of cohesive ties and it conforms the understanding of the listeners. So, the sentences are related to each other to present a unified theme which means the gaining of linear and global coherence.

Speaking about the illocutionary SAs. , it can be said that this text is delivered with a directive SA. . In the text, the speaker uses the verb "*let*" more than one time to direct the listeners and encourage them to do specific things. He estimates the citizens to endure the hard days they live in the current days and refuse the principle of surrender. He also directs them to save the gift they have, which is freedom and give it to the coming generations. Dealing with the conversational maxims, the speaker observes the first two maxims which are the quantity and quality maxim, in a balanced way. He delivers what he wants to say and what the people want to hear in a good amount of words. He doesn't give

more than what is required nor less but at the same time he pays a special consideration to the truthfulness and accuracy of what he says. The relation maxim is observed by the speaker in that he gains his conversational goals from the text. He pay his attention to direct the listeners to a special social goal which is the saving of their freedom. Finally, the president observes the manner maxim by ordering his message with clear and understood words in order to be clear to the listeners.

The text's Acc. is investigated by saying that the text has cohesive and coherence features that make it accepted. The speaker gives the hearers what they want to hear so the text conforms their attitudes. Grammatically, the text is delivered with compound and complex sentences that give the speaker the opportunity to present more than one idea with a single sentence. The function of the sentences is declarative that present new information to the receivers. The speaker relates sentences of his text by using a number of conjunctions and he uses pronouns to present a well-structured text. He uses the verb " let " to express his ideas about working hard for a good future for their nation. So, it can be said that the text has accuracy, logicity and well-formed.

Table (5) Intent. and Acc. Devices in Text 1 Sample 5

Intent. Devices				Acc. Devices	
Cohesive ties	grammatical	references	19		The unified theme of the text is about the great gift of freedom
				Coherence	

		Ellipses	1	Receivers' attitudes conforming	Obama directs the people to be strong in the face of the hard times and save the gift of freedom	
		substitutions	0	The text grammaticality	Compound sentences	1
	lexical	reiterations	0		Complex sentences	3
		collocations	0		Modal verbs	1
	Lexico-grammatical	conjunctions	5		Pronouns	19
Illocutionary SAs.	Directive SA.		1		conjunctions	5

4.2.2 Barack Obama's Second Inaugural Speech

This address has been presented in January 2013. It was under the title "Faith in America's Future". The researcher will take five samples from the address. These samples will be numbered from 1 to 5.

4.2.2.1 1st Sample

" Each time we gather to inaugurate a president; we bear witness to the enduring strength of our constitution. We affirm the promise of our democracy. We recall that what binds this nation together is not the colors of our skin or the

tenets of our faith or the origins of our names. What makes us exceptional – what makes us American- is our allegiance to an idea articulated in a declaration made more than two centuries ago: " we hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness ".

The text's producer Intent. can be investigated beginning with the text's cohesion. The president uses the grammatical cohesion which is represented by the using of references. He uses the pronoun " *we* " that referring anaphorically to the president and the American people. The pronoun " *they* " is used to refer back for the word " *men* ". The speaker uses the possessive pronouns from more than one indicator which are " *us, our, their*" to refer for the possess of more than one thing such as "*constitution, faith, names, allegiance and democracy* ". The demonstrative references are also used here by the speaker which are " *that , this , those , these* " to refer for more than one thing . ellipsis is used here by the deletion of " *but* " before the sentence " *what make us America*". Lexical cohesion is used by the shape of collocation words that come usually together which are "*life , liberty and happiness*". The president also uses the lexicogrammatical cohesion by using the conjunction " *or* " to express the sense of alternatives. Speaking about coherence, it can be said that the text gains this feature because it has a wide range of cohesive ties. The sentences are related to each other in that when the listener hear a specific sentence, he will expect the next one.

The text also has a unified theme that makes it with a global coherence.

Dealing with the illocutionary SAs. , the text is stated with an assertive SA. . The assertive SA. here is used to express "assurance ". The president says that in the times at which the American people are gathered to appoint a new president, they testify for the strength point in the constitution of their country. So, the president affirms again his promise about the democracy of the united states of America that the American people " all of them " are one and there is no difference among them depending on the skin color or the origin. In that, the president's aim here is to emphasis that these points are the secret of the strength in America's democracy. Concerning the conversational maxims, it can be said that the president observes the maxim of quality more than that of quantity. He states more than one sentence that shows the same idea about the strength point in the united states of America and that is because he wants to deliver his speech with truthfulness and accuracy. The politician observes the relation maxim in that he determines the conversational goals when he speak. He pays a special consideration to the social goal and the politeness principle in that he uses the pronoun " we " to express his inclusion with the citizens in the rights and duties. He also speaks about the union of the America's citizens in spite of the difference of skin color and origin. So, in doing that he will gain his personal goal in persuading the people to refuse the secondary differences among them. Finally, the politician observes the manner maxim in that he uses clear words to create

understandable text. He also graduates in showing the information from the general to the specific one.

To investigate the text's Acc. , it can be stated that the text has the cohesion and coherence features, so , it is accepted from the audience . Also, it conforms the listeners' attitudes in that the speaker speaks about things the people need to hear them from a new elected president such as the strength points of the constitution and union among the citizens. Grammatically, the text has been stated with compound and complex sentences that have the declarative function. The speaker uses pronouns from more than one type in order to create a well- structured text with related sentences. So, it can be said that the text has logicity, accuracy and conciseness.

Table (6) Intent. and Acc. Devices in Text 2 Sample 1

Intent. Devices				Acc. Devices		
Cohesive ties	grammatical	references	22	Coherence	The unified theme of the text is the strength points of in America's constitution and democracy.	
		Ellipses	1			
		substitutions	0	The text grammaticality	Compound sentences	1
	lexical	reiterations	0		Complex sentences	3

		collocations	1		Modal verbs	0
	Lexico-grammatical	conjunctions	3		Pronouns	22
Illocutionary SAs.	Assertive SA.		1		conjunctions	3

4.2.2.2 2nd Sample

" We understand that outworn programs are inadequate to the needs of our time. We must harness new ideas and technology to remark our government, revamp our tax code, reform our schools, and empower our citizens with the skills they need to work harder, learn more, and reach higher. But while the means will change, our purpose endures: a nation that rewards the effort and determination of every single American. That is what this moment requires. That is what will give real meaning to our creed ".

Beginning with cohesion analyzing, it can be said that the speaker uses the three types of cohesive ties. He utilizes the grammatical cohesion which is represented firstly by reference. The speaker uses the personal pronoun " *we* " more than one time to refer back to himself and the audience, while he uses the pronoun " *they* " to refer for the citizens only. The possessive pronoun " *our* " is used here to indicate the possess of something such as " *time, government, tax code, schools, purposes and creed* " by the people and the speaker himself. Obama utilizes two

types of demonstrative pronouns which are " *this* " and " *that*" referring for different things. The president also uses the grammatical ellipses by the intended deletion of the words " *we must* " before the sentences " *revamp our tax code* " and " *reform our schools* ". Also, there is a deletion for the words " *they need* " before the phrase " *learn more* ". The lexical cohesion is represented here by using repetition. The speaker repeats the phrase " *that is* " two times to emphasis the idea of development. There is also a synonym by using two words that refer to the same thing, which are citizens and Americans. The speaker uses the conjunctions to unified his text, these conjunctions are " *but* " and " *and* " that express the sense of contrast and addition. Concerning coherence, it can be said that the text has the two types of coherence which are the linear and the global one. The sentences of the text are related to each other in that there is a resemblance of ideas and the general theme of the text. When the listener hears one sentence, and depending on his conventional schema, he will expect what the next sentence will be.

Speaking about the illocutionary SAs., this text has been delivered with a directive SA. . The verb " *must* " here has a big role to make this SA. described as directive. It has the function of inviting the audience to reorganize their government in order to improving ideas, schools and make their situation higher. Obama emphasizes that the government basic goal is to reward the efforts of each citizen. So, these things can be considered as means that give real meaning to their beliefs. Dealing with the conversational maxims, it can be said that the speaker observes the maxim of quality more than the quantity one. He states more than one

sentence to express his encouraging for the citizens to work hard in order to develop and improve their situation and country state. The relation maxim has been observed by the politician in that he pays a special consideration to the conversational goals in his speech. He determines the social goal and the politeness principle in that he speaks with a wide range of using the pronouns " *we* " and " *our* " to express his inclusion with the citizens. Also, he speaks about things that are important for the citizens and their everyday life. So, he will gain the support of the people and consequentially gains his personal goal. Finally, the manner maxim is also observed by the speaker in that he uses clear without any ambiguous one. He also graduates in presenting his ideas, so, the text is understood by the receivers.

The text's Acc. can be investigated by saying that the text is accepted because it gains the cohesion and coherence features. The speaker talks about things that have a special value for the citizens and conform their attitudes. He also speaks with a big use for the pronouns " *we* " and " *our* " and that makes him accepted from the hearers. Grammatically speaking, the text is delivered with compound and complex sentences with a declarative function. In order to connect the sentences of his text, the president uses a number of conjunctions which are " *but* ", " *and* " and " *or* ". Also, he uses a number of pronouns for the same purpose. there is a utilization for the modal verbs and especially the verb " *must* " which express the sense of ordering and directing. So, the text is well- structured.

Table (7) Intent. and Acc. Devices in Text 2 Sample 2

Intent. Devices				Acc. Devices		
Cohesive ties	grammatical	references	15	Coherence	The unified theme of the text is the programs that the president will do.	
		Ellipses	2			
		substitutions	0	The text grammaticality	Compound sentences	1
	lexical	reiterations	2		Complex sentences	4
		collocations	0		Modal verbs	3
	Lexico-grammatical	conjunctions	5		Pronouns	15
	Illocutionary SAs.	Directive SA.		1	conjunctions	5

4.2.2.3 3rd Sample

" We do not believe that in this country, freedom is reserved for the lucky, or happiness for the few. We recognize that no matter how responsibly we live our lives, any one of us, at any time, may face a job loss, or a sudden illness, or a home swept

away in a terrible storm. The commitments we make to each other – through Medicare, and Medicaid, and Social Security – these things do not sap our initiative; they strength us. They do not make us a nation of takers; they free us to take the risks that make this country great ".

Cohesion in this text is represented by the using of the three types by the speaker. He uses the grammatical one beginning with reference. He utilizes the pronoun "*we* ", which is personal, to indicate himself and the citizens. He also uses the personal pronoun "*they* " to refer back to the medical service that the government gives to the citizens. The possessive pronouns "*our* " and "*us* " are also utilized by the speaker to indicate the possess of special things by him and the people. The demonstrative pronouns which are presented here are "*this*", "*that* " and "*those*". The second type of grammatical cohesion, which is ellipsis, is also used here. There is an intended deletion for the words "*we do not believe* " before the phrase "*happiness for the few* ". Also, there is a deletion for the conjunction "*but* " before the phrase "*they free us* ". The president utilizes the lexical cohesion by presenting collocation words that usually come together which are "*job less* ", "*sudden ill* " and "*home swept away* ". The lexico-grammatical cohesive ties which are used by the speaker here are "*but* ", "*or* " and "*and* ". They give the sense of contrast, alternation and addition. Speaking about coherence, the text is coherent in that he has cohesion and the linear and global coherence. The sentences are well-connected and present connected ideas that conform the people understood. The

text presents one theme that is the freedom and its results on the country greatness.

Dealing with illocutionary SAs., the text has been presented with a commissive SA. . This SA. is used by the president to give a promise that the citizens will not be weak people and they will take benefits of being in America even if there are sudden things and economic situation. So, Obama promises to make some social services such as Medical care for poor and old people and ask the citizens to not be worry about that. Concerning conversational maxims, it can be said that the politician observes the both maxims of quantity and quality with a balanced way that ensures the delivering of the required information with truthfulness and accuracy. The relation maxim is also observed by Obama and that is because he pays a special consideration to the social goal behind his speech. He speaks about freedom, social service, improving Medical side in the country and the helping of poor and old people in take these rights. So, he determines the politeness principle and says what the people need from him as promises for future and things need to be done in his presidential era. Finally, the manner maxim also has a special consideration from the speaker side in that he chooses clear words to create understandable and ordered text.

To analyze the text's Acc., it can be said that the text is accepted by the listeners in that it has the cohesion and coherence features. Also, the speaker states something that conforms the receivers' attitudes. Grammatically, the text is stated with compound and complex sentences that enable the speaker to state more than one idea with a single sentence. These sentences are

presented with a declarative function. The modal verbs that are used here are " *will* " and " *must* " which give the sense of promising to do something in the future. The politician connects the sentences of his text by using more than one conjunction which are " *or* ", " *but* " and " *and* ". He also uses some pronouns to the same purpose. So, it can be said that the text is well-structured.

Table (8) Intent. and Acc. Devices in Text 2 Sample 3

Intent. Devices				Acc. Devices			
Cohesive ties	grammatical	references	18	Coherence	The unified theme of the text is that freedom is right for each American people		
		Ellipses	2		Receivers' attitudes conforming	Obama promises the people to help them to gain their rights in medical care and freedom	
		substitutions	0	The text grammaticality	Compound sentences	1	
	lexical	reiterations	0		Complex sentences	3	
		collocations	1		Modal verbs	1	
	Lexico-grammatical	conjunctions	5		Pronouns	18	
	Illocutionary SAs.	Commissive SA.		1	conjunctions	5	

4.2.2.4 4th Sample

" We, the people, declare today that the most evident of truths – that all of us are created equal – is the star that guides us still; just as it guided our forebears through Seneca Falls, and Selma, and Stonewall; just as it guided all those men and women, sung and unsung, who left footprints along this great Mall, to hear a preacher say that we cannot walk alone, to hear a king proclaim that our individual freedom is inextricably bound to the freedom of every soul on Earth".

To analyze the text's producer Intent., it is suitable to begin with cohesion. The president utilizes the grammatical cohesion which is represented by reference firstly. He utilizes the personal pronoun " *we* " indicating himself and the audience. There is also a utilization for the personal pronoun " *it* " to refer back to the word " *star* " which means metaphorically " *the freedom* ". The possessive pronouns " *our* " and " *us* " are also used by the president to indicate the shared things between him and the people that they are all possess them such as " *freedom* " and " *forebears*". The demonstrative pronouns are also used by the speaker which are " *that, this and those* ". Ellipses is used in two positions, the first one is the intended deletion of the word "*those*" before the phrase " *sung and unsung* " while the second one is the deletion of the words " *in order* " before the phrase " *to hear a preacher* " and " *to hear a king proclaim* ". The lexical cohesion is represented here by using repetition of some words such as "*freedom* " and " *just as it guided* " to emphasizes special ideas. There are also synonym words that have different spelling but the same meaning or referent which are " *we, the people* " and "

forebears, those men, (Seneca, Selma and Stonewall)". Lexico-grammatical cohesion is used here by the president in giving the sense of addition with the conjunction " *and* ". Concerning coherence, the text has the two types of coherence which are the linear and global one. The sentences are related to each other in that the things which appear in one sentence have relations to the previous and the next one. It conforms the audience concept about freedom and their conventional schema. It also has the unified theme that makes the text with a global coherence.

Speaking about the illocutionary SAs. it can be said that this text is delivered with a declarative SA.. The verb "*declares*" emphasizes the speaker's intention to present this text with this function. Obama shows that all the American have the same rights and duties and freedom is the main right for them that is like the star which guides them in the same way it guided their ancestors. This declarative SA. is to present the rare equality of each American person so that the speaker shows it through the declarative SA. . Dealing with the conversational maxims it can be stated that the politician observes the both maxims of quantity and quality in a balanced way. He presents the information that the people need with accuracy and truthfulness. The relation maxim is also observed by the speaker in that he pays his attention to the both conversational goals. He determines the social goal when he speaks with an inclusion tone by using the pronouns " we "and " our " more than one time. He also speaks about freedom and the citizens right to be free. Finally, Obama observes the manner maxim in that he speaks with an ordered way from the

general to specific, from the past to the present with easy and clear words.

To investigate the text's Acc. it can be said the text is accepted in that he has the cohesion and coherence features. It also conforms the receivers' attitudes because the speaker talks about things that have big relation and effects on the citizens' destiny. Grammatically speaking, the text is created with compound and complex sentences with a declarative function. The speaker uses the verb "declare" to emphasize this function. He also uses a number of pronouns and some conjunctions to state his text such as " we, it, our". So, it can be said that the text is well-structured.

Table (9) Intent. and Acc. Devices in Text 2 Sample 4

Intent. Devices				Acc. Devices		
Cohesive ties	grammatical	references	11	Coherence	The unified theme is the praising of the old heroes who sacrifice for USA's freedom	
		Ellipses	2			
		substitutions	0	The text grammaticality	Compound sentences	0
	lexical	reiterations	3		Complex sentences	1

		collocations	0		Modal verbs	0
	Lexico-grammatical	conjunctions	4		Pronouns	11
Illocutionary SAs.	Declarative SA.		1		conjunctions	4

4.2.2.5 5th Sample

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

Beginning with cohesion analysis, it can be said that the president uses grammatical cohesive ties which are represented by references. He uses the personal pronoun " *you* " to refer back for the audience while he utilizes the personal pronoun " *He* " to refer for " *God* ". The demonstrative pronoun " *these* " is used here by the politician to refer cataphorically for the " *United States of America* ". The president uses also the lexico-grammatical cohesive tie which is represented by the conjunction " *and* " that gives the sense of addition. Concerning coherence, it can be stated that the text has the linear and the global coherence in that each sentence has a relation to the next while the text as whole has a unified theme which is thanking.

Speaking about the illocutionary SAs. , the text is presented with an expressive SA. . The function of this type of SAs. here is to express the speaker's feeling of thanking toward the audience. The president here wants to show his gratitude to all the citizens

who were standing at these moments of inauguration. He also expresses his feelings about that God will always save and bless all the Americans and their country. Dealing with the conversational maxims, it can be said that the president observes the both maxims of quantity and quality with a balanced way in that he presents what the people want to hear with a good amount of words while he determines the accuracy of what he said. The relation maxim is also observed by the president in that he pays a special consideration to the social goal by thanking the audience and wishing that God bless them and their country. Finally, Obama observes the manner maxim in that he chooses clear and understood words in creating his text.

To investigate the text's Acc. , it can be said that the text is accepted by the audience in that it gains the cohesion and coherence features . Also, the speaker talks about things that conform the receivers' attitudes. He expresses his thanking for them and wishing the United States to be saved by God. Grammatically speaking, the text has been presented with only one compound sentence that has a declarative function. There is a utilization for the conjunction "*and*" and the pronouns "*he and you*". The speaker also uses the modal verb "*May*" to express his wishing. So, it can be stated that the text is well- structured.

Table (10) intent. and Acc. Devices in Text 2 Sample 5

Intent. Devices				Acc. Devices	
Cohesive ties	grammatical	references	3		The text's theme is the president's thanking
				Coherence	

		Ellipses	0	Receivers' attitudes conforming	Obama asks God to save America and its citizens.	
		substitutions	0		The text grammaticality	Compound sentences
	lexical	reiterations	0	Complex sentences		0
		collocations	0	Modal verbs		1
	Lexico-grammatical	conjunctions	1	Pronouns		3
Illocutionary SAs.	Expressive SA.		1	conjunctions		1

4.2.3 Donald Trump's Inaugural Speech

This address has been presented in January 2017. It was under the title "America First ". The researcher will take five samples from the address. These samples will be numbered from 1 to 5.

4.2.3.1 1st Sample

"Today's ceremony, however, has very special meaning. Because today we are not merely transferring power from one Administration to another, or from one party to another – but we are transferring power from Washington, D.C. and giving it back to you, the American people"

To analyze the text producer's Intent. , it is suitable to begin with the text cohesion. In it, there is a number of grammatical references. There is a personal reference that is represented by the using of " *we* " which indicates the president and the audience. This reference can be considered as an anaphoric reference. There is another personal, anaphoric reference which is " *it* " that indicates the word " *power* ". Also, the president uses the personal, cataphoric reference " *you*" which indicates " *American people* ". The grammatical cohesion second type, which is ellipsis, is found before the words " *from one party to another* " which can be stated as " *transferring power from one party to another* ". The text contains a lexical cohesion by utilizing reiteration which is represented in synonyms and near synonyms. The synonym occurs with the words " *Americans and people* " which have the same meaning but different words shape. Near synonym occurs between the words " *administration and party* " which doesn't carry the same meaning exactly but an approximate meaning. Lexico-grammatical cohesion is used by the president in two conjunctions which are " *but* " that gives the sense of contrast and " *and* " that gives the sense of addition. Concerning coherence, it can be said that the text contains the two types of coherence which are the linear and global coherence. The text has the first type in that the sentences have relations among them and each sentence gives some hints about the next one in that when the speaker speaks about the transferring of power, the audiences expect the sentence completion. The global coherence is found because the text has related ideas which have a good relation to the topic and the conversational culture of the participants. In a new elected

president speech, it is something expected to be talked about the process of power transferring.

Dealing with the illocutionary SAs., the president presents this text with the direct declarative SA. . He declares with a very direct way that they came together in that day in order to transfer power and authority from one president to another and from one party to another. He says that the power will be transferred to the citizens in a metaphorical meaning. His speech can be considered as an announcement about that important ceremony. Speaking about the Grice maxims, it can be said that Trump observes the two maxims of quantity and quality in that he presents an acceptable amount of information that are not more nor less than what is required and at the same time he observes the truthfulness of his speech. About the relation maxim, it can be said that he determines the two conversational goals which are the social and personal goal in that he concerns the politeness principle by saying what the people want to hear from the two parties. He states that the authority will be in the hand of the citizens. Consequentially, he gains his personal goal which is the persuasion of the audience to support him in his presidential era. Finally, the politician observes the manner maxim in how to said what he wants to said. He presents this text in an ordered way by beginning with a more general things and going ahead to something more specific. He also utilizes clear and understood words in order to create an easy and effective message.

To analyze the text Acc., it can be said that the text has the acceptance for the audience and that is because it has the cohesion and coherence properties. Concerning the text grammaticality,

Trump uses an informal style in presenting his speech. He uses complex sentences in order to present more than one idea in one sentence. All the sentences have the function of declarative that presents information to someone another. The president also uses some adverbs to create a good message such as the adverb " however".

Table (11) Intent. and Acc. Devices in Text 3 Sample 1

Intent. Devices				Acc. Devices			
Cohesive ties	grammatical	references	4	Coherence	The text's theme is the transforming of power from Obama to trump.		
		Ellipses	0		Receivers' attitudes conforming	Trump says that the Americans themselves are the source of power and it will return to them.	
		substitutions	1	The text grammaticality	Compound sentences	1	
	lexical	reiterations	2		Complex sentences	1	
		collocations	0		Modal verbs	0	
	Lexico-grammatical	conjunctions	3		Pronouns	4	
	Illocutionary SAs.	Declarative SA.		1	conjunctions	3	

4.2.3.2 2nd Sample

"We've made other countries rich while the wealth, strength and confidence of our country have disappeared over the horizon. One by one, the factories shuttered and left our shores, with not even a thought about the millions upon millions of American workers left behind. The wealth of our middle class has been ripped from their homes and then redistributed across the entire world. But that is the past and now we are looking only to the future"

The text's producer Intent. is represented in his observing for cohesion, coherence, SAs. and Grice conversational maxims. Concerning cohesion, the president uses a number of personal references which are anaphoric. He uses the pronoun " *we* " to refer to himself, audience and the previous governments. He also utilizes the possessive pronoun " *our* " to indicate his inclusion with the audience in the possess of the country and their destiny. He uses another possessive pronoun which is " *their* " in order to indicate the possess of the middle class for their wealth. The politician utilizes another grammatical cohesive tie which is substitution by using the demonstrative " *that* " in the phrase " ***But that is the past*** " to refer to the united states sacrifice in its wealth, strength and confidence to the other countries. There is also a lexical cohesion in the shape of reiteration and collocation. There is a reiteration by the using of repetition which is occur with the words " *million upon millions* " and super ordination between the words " *factories and workers* " and " *American and middle class*". The collocation occurs between the words " *past and future*" that represents an antonym relation. In the text, there is a

lexico-grammatical cohesion by using conjunction such as " *But* " which gives the sense of contrast and " *and* " that gives the sense of addition. Concerning coherence, the two types of coherence are found in the text. The linear coherence happens in using phrases that have relations to one another. When the president talks about the American's wealth, it is expected to talk about the factories, the workers and the like. So, the audiences have a complete schema about the president speech and in that the global coherence is found.

Speaking about the illocutionary SAs. it can be said that the speaker presents his text with an expressive illocutionary SA. . He utilizes this SA in order to express his sorrow about what happened to the United States wealth and strength and its sacrifice to the other countries. He says that this wealth should be to the Americans alone and do not share it with the other countries. At the end of the text he shifts to another SA. which is directive to order the audience to not doing that anymore and begin a new plan. Dealing with the Grice four maxims, Trump observes the quantity and quality maxims in that he gives the wanted information and at the same time he concerns with the truthfulness and the information quality. Determining the third maxim, which is relation, the politician observes the social goal more than the personal goal. He speaks about things that are considered very important for the American destiny and their possess for the United States wealth. Finally, he observes the manner maxim by make his message ordered from a general to specific, from the problem to the solution and from the cause to the effect. He uses easy and understood words to create a well-formed message.

In order to investigate the text's Acc., the text can be considered as an accepted speech and that is because its possess for cohesion and coherence. Also, the text has a well-formed grammatical structure. The speaker utilizes a good amount of syntactic devices that give the text its accuracy, logicity and conciseness. He presents his speech with complex sentences in order to give more than one idea with a single sentence. These sentences function are declarative in order to give the audience what they want to hear. He also uses a number of conjunctions to create a related message such as " But " and " And “, and also uses a number of adverbs such as " now, then " to give the text a sense of affirm and strength.

Table (12) Intent. and Acc. Devices in Text 3 Sample 2

Intent. Devices				Acc. Devices		
Cohesive ties	grammatical	references	7	Coherence	The text's theme is about America's wealth and its distribution	
		Ellipses	0		Receivers' attitudes conforming	Trump expresses his point of view that America's wealth should be just for Americans
		substitutions	0	The text grammaticality	Compound sentences	1
	Lexical	reiterations	3		Complex sentences	3
		collocations	1		Modal verbs	0

	Lexico-grammatical	conjunctions	5		Pronouns	7
Illocutionary SAs.		Expressive SA.	1		conjunctions	5

4.2.3.3 3rd Sample

" I will fight for you with every breath in my body – and I will never, ever let you down. America will start winning again, winning like never before. We will bring back our jobs. We will bring back our borders. We will bring back our wealth. And we will bring back our dreams. We will build new roads, and highways, and ridges, and airports, and tunnels, and railways all across our wonderful nation. We will get our people off of welfare and back to work – rebuilding our country with American hands and American labor. We will follow two simple rules: Buy American and Hire American "

In analyzing the text's producer Intent., it is suitable to begin with the text cohesion. The president Donald Trump uses a wide number of grammatical, personal references. He uses the pronoun "**I**" to express his readiness to give his effort and time to save America and its citizens. He also utilizes the pronoun "**we**" to refer for himself and the American. He uses such a pronoun in order to express his inclusion with the ordinary people and his unity with them in their destiny. He also uses the possessive pronoun "**our**" in order to refer to the possess of jobs, wonderful nation by the citizens. The personal pronoun "**you**" is used in the text to indicate the American people. There is another

grammatical cohesion which is ellipsis before the " *highways, railways ,...*" which can be written as " *we will build highways,.....*" , so , the phrase " *we will build* " is intentionally omitted before the other words but the meaning is still understood. The lexical cohesion is represented by using its two types, reiteration and collocation. The first type is represented by utilizing repetition. There is a repetition in the word " *winning* " to emphasize the president's intention to make something like a challenge that make America regain its wealth. There is also a repetition for the words " *bring back* ". They are repeated four times by the president in order to estimate the audience to work hard in order to reach for the wanted goals. Synonym is found between the words " *people, American* " while near synonym is found between " *American hands, American labor*". The second type of reiteration which is collocation is found between the words " *never, ever* ". Lexica-grammatical cohesion which is conjunction is used in the text in the word " *and* " that express the sense of addition. Concerning coherence, the text is coherent in that it has the two types of coherence. It gains the sequential or linear coherence because each sentence has a relation to the next one. For example, when the president talks about the regaining of wealth, it is expected from him to talk about gaining jobs and building new roads, highways, bridges, airports, tunnels which will make the nation beautiful and attraction point for tourists and as a result getting money for the labor. This unity among the sentences and their relation to the speech topic make the text has a global coherence.

Talking about the illocutionary SAs., it can be said that the president talk with a commissive (pledges) SA. . As a new elected leader, it is suitable to give a number of promises to the citizens in order to gain their support. So, Trump here presents a good amount of promises. He commits himself to serve the citizens and to work hard in order to make America strong again. He says that he will create chances for making the people work by building roads, highways and the like. Dealing with the four maxims of Grice, it can be investigated that the president observes the quantity maxim more than the quality one. He gives a wide number of promises about the future in order to make the audience feel his truthfulness about what he is going to do. The relation maxim is observed in that the politician gives his attention to the conversational goals. He pays a special consideration to the social goal more than the personal one in that he speaks about things that are considered very important to the citizens more than the president himself. Finally, Trump observes the manner maxim in how he said what he wants to said. He utilized a very ordered way in showing his ideas beginning with a very general thing then to their details. He also used clear words that can be understood easily.

Second standard, which is Acc., can be investigated by saying that the text has the acceptable features in that it has cohesion and coherence. It also gives the audience what they need to hear. Grammatically, the text is presented with compound and complex sentences and that helps the speaker to give more than one idea by using a small number of sentences. All the sentences are presented with a declarative function that gives the reader

something new. The speaker uses the modal verb "will " with a wide range in order to express his future intention and give the audience promises to do in his presidential era. So, it can be said that the speaker uses the syntactic devices in a good way to present a well-formed text.

Table (13) Intent. and Acc. Devices in Text 3 Sample 3

Intent. Devices				Acc. Devices		
Cohesive ties	grammatical	references	19	Coherence	The theme of the text is about trump's promises to do a number of projects during his presidential era	
		Ellipses	1		receivers' attitudes conforming	Trump promise the citizens that all the project will be done with American workers which means there will be working opportunities
		substitutions	0	The text grammaticality	Compound sentences	5
	lexical	reiterations	4		Complex sentences	1
		collocations	1		Modal verbs	10
	Lexico-grammatical	conjunctions	10		Pronouns	19

Illocutionary SAs.	Commissive SA.	1		conjunctions	10
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4.2.3.4 4th Sample

"There should be no fear – we are protected, and we will always be protected. We will be protected by the great men and women of our military and law enforcement and most importantly, we are protected by God. Finally, we must think big and dream even big. In America, we understand that a nation is only living as long as it is striving. We will no longer accept politicians who are all talk and no action – constantly complaining but never doing anything about it "

The text cohesion is represented firstly by the using of grammatical cohesive ties. The president uses a number of grammatical, personal references such as " *we* " which refers to the president and the American people. He also uses the possessive pronoun " *our* " to indicate their owning for military and the enforcement of law. There is an anaphoric use for the pronoun " *it* " to refer back to the word " *nation*". A comparative reference is also used which is represented by the words " think big and dream bigger ". Ellipsis is used by the intended omission of the words " *who are*" before the sentence " *constantly complaining*". The speaker also uses a lexical cohesion by repeating the word " *protected* " to express and emphasis that the united states of America is saved by God. Lexico-grammatical cohesion which is showed by conjunction is represented by the

using of " *and* "more than one time to express the sense of addition and the word " *finally* " to give the sense of conclusion. Concerning coherence, the text gains linear and global coherence, so, it is coherent. The speaker talks about fear and no fear then he talks about the protection, talks about dreams and about the presidents who present dreams but do not do anything to achieve them. So, the audiences sense the relation among sentences and consequently the linear coherence achieved. The global coherence can be considered as a final result to the unity of the text's ideas which are found in the presented text.

Dealing with the illocutionary SAs., the text is presented with a direct representative (assertion) SA. and indirect directives. The speaker represents his thinking about how America is protected by its military law and the more important it is protected by God. Then, he shifts to the indirect way of ordering the citizens to dream and think in a big way and they should refuse any politician that talk without doing anything. Speaking about Grice four maxims, it can be said that Trump observes the quantity and quality maxim in a balanced way. He presents the wanted information and at the same time he determines the truthfulness and accuracy of what he said. The third maxim, which is relation, is also determined in that the speaker wants to gain the social goal which is the speaking about Americans dreams and protection and the personal goal which is the supporting of the audience. Finally, the manner maxim is somehow observed in that the text is ordered and presented with clear words.

To analyze the text Acc., it can be said that the text is accepted for its cohesion and coherence properties. Speaking

about its grammaticality, the text is presented with compound and complex sentences in order to present more than one point with a single sentence. The sentences' functions are declaratives that present information to the listeners. The speaker uses two modal verbs which are " will " that refers to the future actions and " must " which estimate the listener to do something. There are also some adverbs, such as " never " that is used to give the text a sense of logicity.

Table (14) Intent. and Acc. Devices in Text 3 Sample 4

Intent. Devices				Acc. Devices		
Cohesive ties	grammatical	references	12	Coherence	The unified theme of the text is Trump's speaking about how America is protected and saved	
		Ellipses	1			
		substitutions	0	The text grammaticality	Compound sentences	1
	lexical	reiterations	1		Complex sentences	4
		collocations	0		Modal verbs	4

	Lexico-grammatical	conjunctions	7		Pronouns	12
Illocutionary SAs.	Representative SA. Directive SA.		1 1		conjunctions	7

4.2.3.5 5th Sample

" It is time to remember that old wisdom our soldier will never forget: that whether we are black or brown or white, we all bleed the same red blood of patriots, we all enjoy the same glorious freedoms, and we all salute the same great American Flag. And whether a child is born in the urban sprawl of Detroit or the windswept plains of Nebraska, they look up at the same night sky, they fill their heart with the same dreams, and they are infused with the breath of life by the same almighty Creator".

To investigate the text cohesion, it can be said that the speaker utilizes a wide number of grammatical, personal reference. He uses the personal pronoun " *we* " to refer back for himself and the audience. Also he utilizes the demonstrative, grammatical reference " *that* " which is cataphoric that refers to the " *old wisdom and our soldiers* ". The president also uses a grammatical ellipsis in that he uses the phrase " *It is time to remember* " just one time then he deletes it intentionally before the other phrase but the meaning is still understood. The comparative reference is utilized by the speaker in using the word " *same* " which is used more than one time by him in order to give the audience the sense or feeling of equality among them. Lexical

cohesion is presented by reiteration and collocation. Reiteration happens with the repeating of the word " *same* " to emphasize the idea of equality while collocation is presented by using of antonym in the words " *urban sprawl of Detroit, the windswept plains of Nebraska* " which represent two different environments. Also, collocation occurs with the words " *black, brown, white* " which represent part to part relation. Lexico-grammatical cohesion, which is conjunction, is stated by utilizing three types of these cohesive ties. The speaker uses " *and* " to give the sense of addition. He also uses " *but* " to express the sense of contrast while " *or* " is used to express alternative plans or ideas. The president uses such types of conjunctions to show specific kinds of issues such as unity, equality and better governance. Dealing with coherence, it can be said that the speaker presents his ideas with a special way that makes what he said a coherent text. He offers the information one by one in a way that makes each sentence completed with the next one. In that, it can be said that the text has the linear coherence and consequentially the result will be the global coherence as a result for the text unity and the union theme.

Concerning illocutionary SAs. , the politician presents this text with the representative SA. . Trump represents his thinking and feeling about the Americans equality. He shows that he considers all the American citizens the same and live under the same sky and born on the same earth and have the same rights and duties. So, he uses the word " same " more than one time to emphasize the idea of equality among all the Americans. Speaking about the conversational maxims, it can be said that the president

observes the quality maxim more than the quantity one. He gives a big consideration to the truthfulness of what he speaks about. He presents a big amount of information in order to emphasize the idea of the sameness of the entire American. The third maxim, which is relation, is determined in that the speaker concerns the social goal. He pays a special consideration to the politeness principle in saying what the ordinary citizens want to hear about their rights and their equality with the rich and VIP people. Finally, the manner maxim is observed by the president in that he shows his attention to the message ordering from general information to the specific ones. He also presents his speech with very clear and understood words.

To analyze the text Acc., it is suitable to say that the text is accepted in that he gains the features of cohesion and coherence and it is corresponding with the audience's attitudes. Dealing with its grammaticality, the text is presented with compound and complex sentences that gather more than one point with a single utterance. All the sentences are declaratives that give some information to the listener. The president also uses modal verb that make him commit himself to do something in the future, this modal verb is " will". Also, the adverbs are found in the text such as " never " and in that the speaker gives his text the sense of logicity.

Table (15) Intent. and Acc. Devices in Text 3 Sample 5

Intent. Devices				Acc. Devices	
Cohesive ties	grammatical	references	12		The text's unified theme is the
				Coherence	

					equality among all the Americans and the president's gratitude for the soldiers' sacrifice	
		Ellipses	0	receivers' attitudes conforming	Trump emphasizes that freedom is a right for all the Americans in spite of the color or origin differences	
		substitutions	0	The text grammaticality	Compound sentences	1
	lexical	reiterations	1		Complex sentences	1
		collocations	2		Modal verbs	1
	Lexico-grammatical	conjunctions	6		Pronouns	12
Illocutionary SAs.		Representative SA.			1	conjunctions

4.2.4 Joe Biden's Inaugural Speech

This address has been presented in January 2021. It was under the title "This Is America's Day". The researcher will take five samples from the address. These samples will be numbered from 1 to 5.

4.2.4.1 1st Sample

"We look ahead in our uniquely America way-restless, bold, optimistic – and set our sights on the nation we know we can be and we must be. I thank my predecessors of both parties for their presence here and I thank them from the bottom of my heart. You know the resilience of our constitution and the strength of our nation"

To analyze each text's texture, there should be an analyzing for its cohesion and coherence. Dealing with this text's cohesion, the president uses a number of cohesive ties. He utilizes the grammatical cohesion of reference by using the possessive pronoun " *their* " to indicate " *my predecessor's presence* ", he also uses the anaphoric reference " *them* " to refer back to the same item. There is also an intentional deletion for the words " *you know*" before the phrase " *the strength of our nation* " and that is because of the previous mentioning of them. The lexical cohesion presences here by using the synonyms " *America and nation* ". Also, there is a repetition for some items such as " *nation*" to emphasis its importance. Lexico – grammatical cohesion is represented in the text by the using of the conjunction " *and*" to express the sense of addition. Speaking about the text's coherence, it can be said that the text's configurations are mutually accessible and relevance in that each sentence has a relation to the next one, so there is a sequential relation. The president presents his thanking to his predecessors in one phrase then continuous to present ideas that have relations to that sentence. Also, there is a global coherence in that all the phrases have unity and present one theme which is praising.

Generally speaking, this group of sentences presents a collection of more than one illocutionary SAs. . The politician uses first an indirect expressive when he describes the " uniquely American way", then he moves to the direct expressive illocutionary act when he expressed his thanking for the previous American presidents from the both parties. He utilizes the direct way in order to make thanking more effective. Dealing with the text from another point, these sentences present a cooperative text, in that, the speaker observes, to some extent, the four conversational maxims in expressing his ideas. It can be said that the only non-observing happened when the president describes the American way by more than one adjective, but this non-observing for the quantity maxim leads to a strength in the quality one. Concerning the two other maxims, the president observes the relation maxim by paying his attention to the both conversational goals which are the social and personal goal. He gains the social goal by observing the politeness principle in using thanking words that the previous leaders want to hear. Also, he gains the personal goal in that he will receive the support of those previous presidents. Speaking about the fourth maxim, the manner maxim, Biden uses a very clear and easy language to express his ideas and makes an ordered way in doing that.

All the above was about the standard of Intent., to analyze the Acc. standard it can be said that for the text to be accepted as such it should be accepted from the receivers and touch their needs and attitudes in communication process. The process of acceptance of each text depends on two elements which are the cohesion and coherence of that text and its correspondence with

the receivers' attitudes. In the president speech, these two elements are found. There is a cohesion and coherence and it meets the attitudes of the receivers in that it expresses the president description for the uniquely American way and his thanking for the previous leaders and that is exactly what the addressees need to hear from a new elected president. Grammatically speaking, the text is delivered with compound and complex sentences that have declarative function. Also, the speaker uses a number of pronouns and conjunction to bind his text. So, it can be said that this text is well structured.

Table (16) Intent. and Acc. Devices in Text 4 Sample 1

Intent. Devices				Acc. Devices		
Cohesive ties	grammatical	references	13	Coherence	The unified theme of the text is the president's thanking for the previous leaders.	
		Ellipses	1		receivers' attitudes conforming	Biden presents his thanking for the both parties and their supporters.
		substitutions	0	The text grammaticality	Compound sentences	2
	lexical	reiterations	2		Complex sentences	1
		collocations	0		Modal verbs	1
	Lexico-grammatical	conjunctions	5		Pronouns	13

Illocutionary SAs	Expressive SA.	1		conjunctions	5
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4.2.4.2 2nd Sample

"I ask every American to join me in this cause. Uniting to fight the common foes we face: Anger, resentment, hatred. Extremism, lawlessness, violence. Disease, joblessness, hopelessness. With unity we can do great things and important things. We can put people to work in good jobs, we can teach our children in safe schools, we can overcome this deadly virus, we can reward work, rebuild the middle class and make health care secure for all. We can deliver racial justice and We can make American, once again, the leading force for good in the world"

The speaker creates this section of his inaugural speech with more than one cohesive tie. He uses the grammatical reference, which is nominal, by utilizing the pronoun "*me*" to refer back to the pronoun "*I*" in the first line. He uses the grammatical ellipsis by beginning the second phrase with "*uniting*" instead of "*I ask you for uniting*". There is also another type of ellipsis before the words "*important things*" which can be preceded by "*with unity we can do*". By using "*this deadly virus*", "*this*" can be considered as an esophoric reference (which is demonstrative) that supposed by the speaking context. The lexical cohesion is used here by the president in the form of repeating some words such as "*things*". Also there is a collocation by using words that have part

to part relation which are " *anger, hatred, violence...*". Lexico – grammatical is used here in using the conjunction " *and*". Speaking about this text's coherence, it can be said that the text's elements have the property of connectedness in that each phrase has a relation to the preceding and the previous one. For instance, when the president speaks about the unity he gives a number of problems that will end with the process of uniting, on the other hand, he gives a number of good and important things that will happen as a result for unity. So, the two types of coherence which are the linear and global coherence are available in this text in addition to its connectedness, consistency and relevance.

Concerning the illocutionary SAs., this text represents a combination of direct and indirect directives. By saying "I ask every American to join me in this cause", the speaker expresses in a direct way his request to the audience to be with him in order to reach for the intended goal which is "*unity*". In the rest of the text, the president explains what the steps are to gain that goal by using indirect directives. Referring to the conversation maxims, Biden presents a lot of information more than what is required in order to make a strong effect on the audience. He states more than one sentence in the sake of expressing the causes and effects of unity on the society and in doing that he observes the maxim of quality more than that of quantity. About the maxim of relation, the president talks about things that have a big relation to what each citizen want to gain when he elects a specific person to be a president. He utilizes the pronoun " *we* " in a big amount to express his inclusion with the audience and in doing that he gives a special attention to the social goal from the communication

process that will lead to gain the personal goal which can be the persuasion of the citizens to be with the president in doing what he wants to do. Finally, Biden utilizes an orderly way in expressing the information in that he begins with the negative things that will happen if there is no unity among the citizens then he moves to the positive results for that process.

Moving to the second standard of textuality, which is Acc. it can be said that this text meets this standard and that is because its possess for cohesion and coherence features. Also, it agrees with the audience attitudes in that it expresses things that are necessary for them such as unity which will leads to good jobs for people, teach children in a good schools and the more important thing is "*make America, once again, the leading force for good in the world*". Grammatically speaking, the text is delivered with compound and complex sentences that help the speaker to present more than one idea with a single sentence. These sentences are presented with a declarative function that present a new information to the listeners. The speaker binds his text by using a number of pronouns, conjunctions and modal verbs. So, it can be said that this text has logicality, accuracy and it is well-structured.

Table (17) Intent. and Acc. Devices in Text 4 Sample 2

Intent. Devices				Acc. Devices	
Cohesive ties	grammatical	references	11	Coherence	The unified theme of this text is unity among people and its effects on the projects doing.

		Ellipses	2	receivers' attitudes conforming	The text agrees with the audience attitudes in that it expresses things that are necessary for them such as unity which will leads to good things	
		substitutions	0	The text grammaticality	Compound sentences	3
	lexical	reiterations	1		Complex sentences	3
		collocations	1		Modal verbs	7
	Lexico-grammatical	conjunctions	1		Pronouns	11
Illocutionary SAs.	Directive SA.		1		conjunctions	1

4.2.2.3 3rd Sample

" To all those who supported our campaign I am humbled by the faith you have placed in us. To all those who did not support us, let me say this: hear me out as we move forward. Take a measure of me and my heart, and if you still disagree, so be it "

Expressing the text's cohesion, the president utilizes a number of cohesive ties. He uses a number of grammatical references by the applying of nominal anaphoric, such as "*our, us,*

me ". He also uses the grammatical substitution (which is nominal) by replacing " *disagree* " with " *it* ". Ellipses is used also by the intended deletion of the words " *take a measure* " before the phrase " *my heart* ". the lexical cohesion is utilized in the form of repeating the phrase " *to all those* " to give the sense of importance and sameness to the people of the both sides (who support and who don't support the president). There is also a utilizing of the lexico-grammatical conjunction when the president uses the word " *and* " to express the sense of addition. Speaking about coherence, the text has that sense and that is because of the use of conventional things that have a big touch to the audience life. For each person there are some people who support him and in contrast there are some others who do not agree with him. So, by using this comparison, Biden makes the audience feel what they hear and trace their natural schema about things. Also, there is a connectedness among the phrases that makes the listener expects what will be said later. So, there is a sequential or linear coherence and global one in the text.

Concerning the illocutionary SAs. , this text has been said with direct directives. The president addresses the people directly that he is humbling and thanking those who supported and elected him and asks the others to give him a chance in order to see what he will do for them. He asks those who do not agree with him and didn't vote for him to "take a measure" of him and if they still on the same opinion they can still on it. Dealing with the cooperative principle and its four maxims, it can be said that the speaker here presents a balanced content. He determines the both maxims of quantity and quality in that he presents a full information without

any missing thing but at the same time he doesn't give more than what is required. Also, he speaks about things that can be considered as truth and have the evidence. In determining the third maxim, the relation maxim, the speaker states things that have a relation with the topic and takes in consideration the both conversational goals. He pays attention about the politeness principle in that he thanks the both sides (the supporters and the others) and as a result this will lead to gain the personal goal which is the persuasion of the not supporters people to take a measure of the new elected president. Finally, Biden uses very simple words and gives a consideration to the clarity principle in order to observe the manner maxim. He also presents an ordered message from general to specific. So, he presents an understood text.

Analyzing the standard of Acc., it can be said that the text has the acceptance property and that is because of the availability of the elements of that. The text has the cohesion and coherence, also, it is received by the audience and touches their needs and attitudes in that it has been directed to more than one group of audience (the supporters and the non-supporters). Grammatically, the text is presented with compound and complex sentences that have the declarative function. Biden binds his text by utilizing a number of pronouns and conjunctions. So, the text has the property of well-formed structure and it can be reach in an easy way to the audience.

Table (18) Intent. and Acc. Devices in Text 4 Sample 3

Intent. Devices				Acc. Devices			
Cohesive ties	grammatical	references	14	Coherence	The unified theme of the text is the president's persuasion to the non-supporters to give him a chance		
		Ellipses	1		receivers' attitudes conforming	Biden speaks to the both parts of the audience (his supporters and the non-supporters) with the same tone.	
		substitutions	1	The text grammaticality	Compound sentences	1	
	lexical	reiterations	1		Complex sentences	2	
		collocations	0		Modal verbs	0	
	Lexico-grammatical	conjunctions	2		Pronouns	14	
	Illocutionary SAs.	Directive SA.		1	conjunctions	2	

4.2.4.4 4th Sample

"We will repair our alliance and engage with the world once again. Not to meet yesterday's challenges, but today's and tomorrow's. We will lead not merely by the example of our

power but the power of our example. We will be a strong and trusted partner for peace, progress and security ".

In this text, the politician utilizes a good number of cohesive ties to express the text's texture and unity. He uses a number of grammatical, nominal references such as " *we, our*". He also uses the grammatical ellipsis in more than one position in order to avoid the saying of what has been said previously. There is ellipsis before the words " *engage with the world* " which can be said as " *we will engage with the world* ". Also, there is ellipsis after the words " *today's and tomorrow's*" which can be stated as " *today's challenges and tomorrow's challenges* ". The speaker uses two types of lexico-grammatical conjunction which are " *but*" that gives the sense of contrast and " *and*" that expresses the sense of addition before the word " *security*". There is also a lexical cohesion by means of collocation in using the word "*peace, progress and security* " which represents part to part relation. Speaking about coherence, it can be said that the speaker talks about general things that are related to all the American not a specific group of them. All the sentences have the same idea and the text at all have the same theme which is making America a good partner for its friends in order to gain peace, progress and security. So, the text has the global coherence. In the other hand, there is also a sequential or linear coherence in that each phrase can be considered as a preface to the next one and that gives the sense of connectedness, consistency and relevance.

Dealing with the illocutionary SAs., this text has been said with a direct commissives. The president in these sentences give a promise to the audience that he will fix the old alliances with

America's partner in order to resolve the challenges that face them in the present and the future. To speak about the four conversational maxims, it can be said that the president with his promises observes the two first maxims which are the quantity and the quality maxims. He gives a good range of information that are not more or less than what is required. He also observes the truthfulness principle in saying that " *we will repair our alliances and engages with the world once again* " which means that these old " *alliances* " was a good thing that led America to be engaged with the world. About the relation maxim, the president here determines the social goal more than the personal goal. He uses the pronoun "*we*" in order to express the sense of inclusion and make the people feel that the speaker is one of them. Also, he speaks about things that represent something important for all the citizens. Finally, he observes the manner maxim in that he pays a consideration to present the information with an ordered way by using simple, clear and understood words.

Analyzing Acc. the text has the cohesion and coherence features that make it accepted for the receivers. It also presents some things that are important for all the Americans and their partner. Grammatically, the text has been presented with compound sentences that have a declarative function. Biden states his text in a unified way by using a number of pronouns, conjunctions and modal verbs. So, it can be said that the text has a well-structured feature.

Table (19) Intent. and Acc. Devices in Text 4 Sample 4

Intent. Devices				Acc. Devices			
Cohesive ties	grammatical	references	6	Coherence	The text's unified theme is about making good relations with other countries.		
		Ellipses	2		receivers' attitudes conforming	Biden promises the people to make good relations with America partners to regain their trust and make America strong again.	
		substitutions	0	The text grammaticality	Compound sentences	4	
	lexical	reiterations	1		Complex sentences	0	
		collocations	2		Modal verbs	3	
	Lexico-grammatical	conjunctions	6		Pronouns	6	
	Illocutionary SAs.	Commissive SA.		1	conjunctions	6	

4.2.4.5 5th Sample

"I will always level with you and I will defend the constitution. I will defend our democracy and I will defend America. I will give my all in your service thinking not of power but of

possibilities. Not of personal interest but of public good. And together, we shall write an American story of hope, not fear. Of unity, not division, of light, not darkness. An American story of decency and dignity, of love and healing, of greatness and of goodness"

Beginning with cohesion analyzing, it can be said that the speaker uses more than one personal and possessive pronoun which are " *we, our, I and us* " to refer back to himself and the audience. This text has been constructed with a wide range of ellipses. There is a grammatical ellipsis before the words "*of possibilities* ", " *not of personal interest*" and "*of the public good*" which can be stated as "*thinking of possibilities*", " *thinking of personal interest* "and" *thinking of public good* ". Another positions that have elliptic words are before the words " *fear* ", " *of unity* ", " *division* ", " *of light* ", " *darkness* ", " *dignity* ", " *of love* ", " *of healing* ", " *of greatness* " and " *of goodness*". Each word from the previous group can be preceded by the phrase "*An American story* ". In the text, there are two types of lexicogrammatical cohesion which are, "*but*" that gives the sense of contrast and "*And*" that gives the sense of addition. The text also has been filled with the lexical cohesion that is represented by collocation. There is a relation of anatomy between the words "*hope, fear* ", "*unity, division*" and " *light, darkness* ". Dealing with coherence, it can be said that the text has the two types of coherence which are the linear and global coherence. It has the linear or sequential coherence in that the sentences have relations among them and each sentence gives some hints to the next one. For example, When the speaker speaks about the defend of

constitution, so, the listener will expect that the next sentence will be about the democracy. It is something conventional in their culture. Also, the text has a global coherence in that it has the properties of connectedness, consistency and relevance. All the sentences have been created to convey the same idea and the text at all has been constructed with the same theme. The text also fills with the contrasted words, so, when the president presents a word, the listener will expect its coming anatomy.

Concerning the illocutionary SAs., it can be said that this text has been presented with direct commissives. In that, the president presents a wide number of sentences with the auxiliary verb (*will*) which represents something that will happen in the future. So, Biden in doing that presents a number of promises that he undertakes to do in his era. Speaking about the conversational maxims, it can be said that the politician states his promises by utilizing a wide range of phrases to create a related idea. So, in doing that he observes the quality maxim more than the quantity one. About the third maxim, which is the relation maxim, Biden observes the social goal more than the personal one in that he says "*I will give me all in your service* " and "*Not of personal interest*". He determines the principle of politeness in that he gives the hearers what they need to hear from a new elected politician to be their president. Finally, Biden observes the manner maxim by his using for clear and understood words.

To investigate the Acc. standard, it can be said that this text has a type of acceptance in that it fills with the cohesive ties that makes it possess cohesion and it also has the feature of coherence. The text also has a good and grammatical structure that makes it

accepted by the hearers. In addition, it conforms the audience attitudes in that they want to hear something about democracy, unity and so on. Grammatically, the text is presented with compound and complex sentences that have the declarative function. Biden binds his text by utilizing a number of pronouns and conjunctions. So, the text has the property of well-formed structure and it can be reach in an easy way to the audience.

Table (20) Intent. and Acc. Devices in Text 4 Sample 5

Intent. Devices				Acc. Devices		
Cohesive ties	grammatical	references	10	Coherence	The unified theme of the text is the president's promises to defend America's democracy and constitution	
		Ellipses	7			Receivers' attitudes conforming
		substitutions	0	The text grammaticality	Compound sentences	4
	lexical	reiterations	1		Complex sentences	2
		collocations	3		Modal verbs	6
	Lexico-grammatical	conjunctions	8		Pronouns	10

Illocutionary SAs.	Commissive SA.	1		conjunctions	8
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4.3 Results and Discussion

In this part of chapter four, the results and discussion about the previous analysis will be presented. Beginning with Intent., there will be four sections to show if the presidents determine each demand for presenting their Intent. . So, there will be a discussion for the texts' cohesion, coherence, illocutionary SAs. and the presidents' observing for the four conversational maxims. After that, Acc. standard and its demands will be presented. So, there will be a presentation for the receivers' attitudes conforming and the texts' grammaticality features.

In analyzing cohesion for the previous 20 samples, cohesive ties are used with a big amount. The number of cohesive ties and their percentages are presented in the table below:

Table (21) the Distribution of Cohesion Ties in the Four Inaugural Speeches

The cohesive ties		Obama 1 st inaugural		Obama 2 nd inaugural		Trump		Biden	
The sub-category	The tie	The total number	The percentage %	The total number	The percentage	The total number	The percentage	The total number	The percentage
The grammatical ties	References	86	89,6%	69	90,7%	54	94,7%	51	78,5%
	Ellipses	1	8,4%	7	9,3%	2	3,6%	13	20%
	substitutions	2	2%	0	0%	1	1,7%	1	1,5%
The lexical ties	Reiterations	8	61,6%	5	71,5%	11	73,3%	6	50%
	Collocations	5	38,4%	2	28,5%	4	26,7%	6	50%

The lexico-grammatical ties	conjunctions	27	100%	18	100%	31	100	22	100	
							%		%	

The most one of the cohesive ties which is used by the three presidents in their four texts is the grammatical cohesive tie (reference). In his first inaugural speech, Obama has used 86 references which form 66.6 % of the total used ties while in the second inaugural speech he has used 69 references that form 68.3% of the total used ties. Trump has used 54 references that constitute 52.4% of the total ties that are used in the address. Finally, Biden has used 51 references in his speech that form 51.5 of the total used ties

Coherence in the previous twenty samples is found in that the presidents pay special consideration to make what they speak about dealing with the conventional schema of the receivers. They share the same environment, culture and background with the audience and that makes their speech coherent for the listeners. The three politicians in their four inaugural speeches determine the two types of coherence which are the linear and global coherence. They present ordered and related texts in that the sentences they use are related to each other. Also, they show unified texts in that each text has its clear theme that is known for the listeners.

Dealing with the illocutionary SAs., it can be said that in the five samples which have been analyzed for Obama from his first inaugural speeches , he uses all the types of SAs. except the declarative one while in his second inaugural he uses all the five types of illocutionary SAs. . Trump uses all the five types in the five samples which have been investigated previously except the assertive one and Biden utilizes all the types except the same illocutionary SA. .

To summarize the three presidents' observing for the conversational maxims in their four inaugural speeches, it can be said that they are nearly in most of the time observe these four maxims when they speak. They usually give the wanted information with paying a special consideration to the accuracy of what they say except in some cases when they determine the truthfulness of their speaking by giving more than the required information to gain some purposes. The relation maxim is always observed by the politicians in that they speak in issues that have relations to the address topic and also they determine the conversational goals. Finally, in all the analyzed texts, the presidents observe the manner maxim in that they create ordered text without any obscurity or unclear words.

In investigating the texts' Acc. in the previous sections, it is clear that the presidents create texts that can gain the acceptance of the audience in that they speak about things which are conforming the attitudes of the receivers. For example, they speak about unity, democracy, equality, improving the citizens' state and so on. Speaking about how the presidents conjoining their texts, it can be stated that they use a number of grammaticality features in

order to present related and well-structured texts. These grammatical features are presented in the table below with their percentages:

Table (22) Distribution of the Text's Grammaticality Features in the Data

The grammatical feature	Obama 1 st Inaugural Speech		Obama 2 nd Inaugural Speech		Trump Inaugural Speech		Biden Inaugural Speech	
	The total number	The percentage	The total number	The percentage	The total number	The percentage	The total number	The percentage
Compound Sentences	7	28%	4	26,6%	9	47,3%	14	63,6%
Complex Sentences	18	72%	11	73,4%	10	52,7%	8	36,4%
Modal Verbs	11	8,8%	5	5,5%	15	15%	17	18,8%
Pronouns	86	69,5%	69	75%	54	54%	51	56,7%
Conjunctions	27	21,7%	18	19,5%	31	31%	22	24,5%

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Preliminary

This chapter is dedicated to the presentation of the results that are gained in the previous chapter. Also, there will be a section for some recommendations and a section for some suggestions for future studies.

5.2 Conclusions

The investigation of the Intent. and Acc. in the present study has yielded the following conclusions:

1-It is found that the selected American presidents created communicative texts in that they pay their consideration to the two standards of textuality which are Intent. and Acc. and that verified the hypothesis number one.

2- The American presidents give a special consideration to the cultural conventions in order to gain the audience acceptance and in investigating that, the hypothesis number two has been verified.

3- In investigating cohesion, it is found that the presidents used all the types of the cohesive ties in order to connect their texts' fragments. Dealing with coherence, all the presidents paid their attention to make their speeches coherent. They presented texts that have unified themes and related sentences. They also gave their consideration to make their speeches conform the

conventional schema of the audience and that is because they share the audience their culture and background. All that verified the hypothesis number three.

4 - Speaking about the illocutionary SAs. , it is found that Obama, in his first inaugural speech and in the analyzed samples, used all the illocutionary SAs. types except the declarative one while in his second inaugural he used all the types. Trump used all the types except the assertive SA. while Biden did the same. All that verified the hypothesis number four.

5 – In investigating the presidents' observing for the four conversational maxims, it is found that the presidents in most of the times observe the quantity and quality maxims in that they give the required information with determining their accuracy and truthfulness. They observed the relation maxim in that they presented their speech by giving their consideration to the information's' relatedness to the inaugural topic and the gaining of their conversational goals. Finally, they observed the manner maxim in that they created ordered texts with clear and understood words. That observing verified the hypothesis number five.

6- Concerning Acc., the researcher investigated this standard according to the texts' cohesion and coherence, their conforming to the receivers' attitudes and their well-structured form. Dealing with the texts' conforming to the audience attitudes, it is found that the presidents created texts that give the people what they need to hear from new elected presidents in that they talked about things that have direct relations to the audiences' everyday life and

their future. Speaking about the texts' grammaticality and their structure, the researcher found that in the investigated samples the presidents used a number of elements that make their text well-structured such as pronouns, conjunctions and the modal verbs. These points verified the hypothesis number six.

5.3 Recommendations

On the basis of the conclusions arrived at, the following recommendations are put forward:

1-In order to create communicative texts, language users has to pay attention to the seven standards of textuality especially the standards of Intent. and Acc. .

2-The text cohesion and coherence are important to make the communication process easy.

3- In observing the four maxims of conversation, the language users make the communication more obvious.

4- Language users have to choose the suitable speech act that fits the situation.

5.4 Pedagogical Recommendations

On the basis of the conclusions arrived at, the following pedagogical recommendations are put forward:

1-The teacher must enlighten his\her students to the standards of text's textuality.

2- Teachers of English as a foreign language have to pay more attention to the cohesive ties and their accurate usage in order to

give the student the chance to communicate in a good and easy way.

3- The four conversational maxims are very important elements in communication, so, the students have to observe them in order to induce the implicature in their speeches.

4- The texts' bands are the most important things that make the text well-structured, so, the language users have to pay their attention to them.

5.5 Suggestions

Below are some proposed titles for future studies:

1-Pragma-stylistic study of intentionality and acceptability in love song by Alferd Prufreck.

2- Pragmatic study of intentionality and acceptability in Arabic and English political speeches.

3- Intention and intentionality in some selected presidential speeches by Biden.

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<https://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/president-biden/>

APPENDIX

Barack Obama First Inaugural Speech

20 January 2009

"A New Birth of Democracy"



My fellow citizens:

I stand here today humbled by the task before us, grateful for the trust you have bestowed, mindful of the sacrifices borne by our ancestors. I thank President Bush for his service to our nation, as well as the generosity and cooperation he has shown throughout this transition.

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

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

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

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

On this day, we gather because we have chosen hope over fear, unity of purpose over conflict and discord.

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

We remain a young nation, but in the words of Scripture, the time has come to set aside childish things. The time has come to reaffirm our enduring spirit; to choose our better history; to carry forward that precious gift, that noble idea, passed on from generation to generation: The God-given promise that all are equal, all are free, and all deserve a chance to pursue their full measure of happiness.

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

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

For us, they toiled in sweatshops and settled the West; endured the lash of the whip and plowed the hard earth.

For us, they fought and died, in places like Concord and Gettysburg; Normandy and Khe Sahn.

Time and again these men and women struggled and sacrificed and worked till their hands were raw so that we might live a better life. They saw America as bigger than the sum of our individual

ambitions; greater than all the differences of birth or wealth or faction.

This is the journey we continue today. We remain the most prosperous, powerful nation on Earth. Our workers are no less Productive than when this crisis began. Our minds are no less Inventive, our goods and services no less needed than they were last week or last month or last year. Our capacity remains undiminished. But our time of standing pat, of protecting narrow interests and putting off unpleasant decisions—that time has surely passed. Starting today, we must pick ourselves up, dust ourselves off, and begin again the work of remaking America.

For everywhere we look, there is work to be done. The state of our economy calls for action, bold and swift, and we will act—not only to create new jobs, but to lay a new foundation for growth. We will build the roads and bridges, the electric grids and digital lines that feed our commerce and bind us together. We will restore science to its rightful place, and wield technology's wonders to raise health care's quality and lower its cost. We will harness the sun and the winds and the soil to fuel our cars and run our factories. And we will transform our schools and colleges and universities to meet the demands of a new age. All this we can do. All this we will do.

Now, there are some who question the scale of our ambitions—who suggest that our system cannot tolerate too many big plans. Their memories are short. For they have forgotten what this country has already done; what free men and women can achieve when imagination is joined to common purpose, and necessity to courage.

What the cynics fail to understand is that the ground has shifted beneath them—that the stale political arguments that have consumed us for so long no longer apply. The question we ask today is not whether our government is too big or too small, but whether it works—whether it helps families find jobs at a decent wage, care they can afford, a retirement that is dignified. Where the answer is yes, we intend to move forward. Where the answer is no, programs will end. And those of us who manage the public’s dollars will be held to account—to spend wisely, reform bad habits, and do our business in the light of day—because only then can we restore the vital trust between a people and their government.

Nor is the question before us whether the market is a force for good or ill. Its power to generate wealth and expand freedom is unmatched, but this crisis has reminded us that without a watchful eye, the market can spin out of control—the nation cannot prosper long when it favors only the prosperous. The success of our economy has always depended not just on the size of our Gross Domestic Product, but on the reach of our prosperity; on the ability to extend opportunity to every willing heart—not out of charity, but because it is the surest route to our common good.

As for our common defense, we reject as false the choice between our safety and our ideals. Our Founding Fathers, faced with perils that we can scarcely imagine, drafted a charter to assure the rule of law and the rights of man, a charter expanded by the blood of generations. Those ideals still light the world, and we will not give them up for expedience’s sake. And so to all the other peoples and governments who are watching today, from the grandest capitals to the small village where my father was born:

know that America is a friend of each nation and every man, woman, and child who seeks a future of peace and dignity, and we are ready to lead once more.

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

We are the keepers of this legacy. Guided by these principles once more, we can meet those new threats that demand even greater effort—even greater cooperation and understanding between nations. We will begin to responsibly leave Iraq to its people, and forge a hard-earned peace in Afghanistan. With old friends and former foes, we will work tirelessly to lessen the nuclear threat, and roll back the specter of a warming planet. We will not apologize for our way of life, nor will we waver in its defense, and for those who seek to advance their aims by inducing terror and slaughtering innocents, we say to you now that our spirit is stronger and cannot be broken; you cannot outlast us, and we will defeat you.

For we know that our patchwork heritage is a strength, not a weakness. We are a nation of Christians and Muslims, Jews and Hindus—and non-believers. We are shaped by every language and culture, drawn from every end of this Earth; and because we have tasted the bitter swill of civil war and segregation, and emerged from that dark chapter stronger and more united, we cannot help

but believe that the old hatreds shall someday pass; that the lines of tribe shall soon dissolve; that as the world grows smaller, our common humanity shall reveal itself; and that America must play its role in ushering in a new era of peace.

To the Muslim world, we seek a new way forward, based on mutual interest and mutual respect. To those leaders around the globe who seek to sow conflict, or blame their society's ills on the West—know that your people will judge you on what you can build, not what you destroy. To those who cling to power through corruption and deceit and the silencing of dissent, know that you are on the wrong side of history; but that we will extend a hand if you are willing to unclench your fist.

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

As we consider the road that unfolds before us, we remember with humble gratitude those brave Americans who, at this very hour, patrol far-off deserts and distant mountains. They have something to tell us, just as the fallen heroes who lie in Arlington whisper through the ages. We honor them not only because they are the guardians of our liberty, but because they embody the spirit of service; a willingness to find meaning in something greater than themselves. And yet, at this moment—a moment that will define a generation—it is precisely this spirit that must inhabit us all.

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

Our challenges may be new. The instruments with which we meet them may be new. But those values upon which our success depends—honesty and hard work, courage and fair play, tolerance and curiosity, loyalty and patriotism—these things are old. These things are true. They have been the quiet force of progress throughout our history. What is demanded then is a return to these truths. What is required of us now is a new era of responsibility—a recognition, on the part of every American, that we have duties to ourselves, our nation, and the world, duties that we do not grudgingly accept but rather seize gladly, firm in the knowledge that there is nothing so satisfying to the spirit, so defining of our character, than giving our all to a difficult task.

This is the price and the promise of citizenship.

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

So let us mark this day with remembrance, of who we are and how far we have traveled. In the year of America's birth, in the coldest of months, a small band of patriots huddled by dying campfires on the shores of an icy river. The capital was abandoned. The enemy was advancing. The snow was stained with blood. At a moment when the outcome of our revolution was most in doubt, the father of our nation ordered these words be read to the people:

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

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

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

Barack Obama's Second Inaugural Speech

21 January 2013

"Faith in America's Future"



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

Each time we gather to inaugurate a president; we bear witness to the enduring strength of our Constitution. We affirm the promise of our democracy. We recall that what bind this nation together is not the colors of our skin or the tenets of our faith or the origins of our names. What makes us exceptional —what makes us American—is our allegiance to an idea articulated in a declaration made more than two centuries ago: “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they

are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness.”

Today we continue a never-ending journey to bridge the meaning of those words with the realities of our time. For history tells us that while these truths may be self-evident, they have never been self-executing; that while freedom is a gift from God, it must be secured by His people here on Earth. The patriots of 1776 did not fight to replace the tyranny of a king with the privileges of a few or the rule of a mob. They gave to us a Republic, a government of, and by, and for the people: entrusting each generation to keep safe our founding creed.

For more than two hundred years, we have. Through blood drawn by lash and blood drawn by sword, we learned that no union founded on the principles of liberty and equality could survive half-slave and half-free. We made ourselves anew, and vowed to move forward together.

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

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

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

Through it all, we have never relinquished our skepticism of central authority, nor have we succumbed to the fiction that all society’s ills can be cured through government alone. Our celebration of initiative and enterprise—our insistence on hard

work and personal responsibility—these are constants in our character.

But we have always understood that when times change, so must we; that fidelity to our founding principles requires new responses to new challenges; that preserving our individual freedoms ultimately requires collective action. For the American people can no more meet the demands of today's world by acting alone than American soldiers could have met the forces of fascism or communism with muskets and militias. No single person can train all the math and science teachers we'll need to equip our children for the future, or build the roads and networks and research labs that will bring new jobs and businesses to our shores. Now, more than ever, we must do these things together, as one nation, and one people.

This generation of Americans has been tested by crises that steeled our resolve and proved our resilience. A decade of war is now ending. An economic recovery has begun. America's possibilities are limitless, for we possess all the qualities that this world without boundaries demands: youth and drive; diversity and openness; an endless capacity for risk and a gift for reinvention. My fellow Americans, we are made for this moment, and we will seize it—so long as we seize it together.

For we, the people, understand that our country cannot succeed when a shrinking few do very well and a growing many barely make it. We believe that America's prosperity must rest upon the broad shoulders of a rising middle class. We know that America thrives when every person can find independence and pride in their work, when the wages of honest labor liberate families from the brink of hardship. We are true to our creed when a little girl

born into the bleakest poverty knows that she has the same chance to succeed as anybody else, because she is an American, she is free, and she is equal, not just in the eyes of God but also in our own.

We understand that outworn programs are inadequate to the needs of our time. We must harness new ideas and technology to remake our government, revamp our tax code, reform our schools, and empower our citizens with the skills they need to work harder, learn more, and reach higher. But while the means will change, our purpose endures: a nation that rewards the effort and determination of every single American. That is what this moment requires. That is what will give real meaning to our creed.

We, the people, still believe that every citizen deserves a basic measure of security and dignity. We must make the hard choices to reduce the cost of health care and the size of our deficit; but we reject the belief that America must choose between caring for the generation that built this country and investing in the generation that will build its future. For we remember the lessons of our past, when twilight years were spent in poverty, and parents of a child with a disability had nowhere to turn. We do not believe that in this country, freedom is reserved for the lucky, or happiness for the few. We recognize that no matter how responsibly we live our lives, any one of us, at any time, may face a job loss, or a sudden illness, or a home swept away in a terrible storm. The commitments we make to each other—through Medicare, and Medicaid, and Social Security—these things do not sap our initiative; they strengthen us. They do not make us a nation of takers; they free us to take the risks that make this country great.

We, the people, still believe that our obligations as Americans are not just to ourselves, but to all posterity. We will respond to the threat of climate change, knowing that the failure to do so would betray our children and future generations. Some may still deny the overwhelming judgment of science, but none can avoid the devastating impact of raging fires, and crippling drought, and more powerful storms. The path towards sustainable energy sources will be long and sometimes difficult. But America cannot resist this transition; we must lead it. We cannot cede to other nations the technology that will power new jobs and new industries—we must claim its promise. That’s how we will maintain our economic vitality and our national treasure—our forests and waterways; our croplands and snow-capped peaks. That is how we will preserve our planet, commanded to our care by God. That’s what will lend meaning to the creed our fathers once declared.

We, the people, still believe that enduring security and lasting peace do not require perpetual war. Our brave men and women in uniform, tempered by the flames of battle, are unmatched in skill and courage. Our citizens, seared by the memory of those we have lost, know too well the price that is paid for liberty. The knowledge of their sacrifice will keep us forever vigilant against those who would do us harm. But we are also heirs to those who won the peace and not just the war, who turned sworn enemies into the surest of friends, and we must carry those lessons into this time as well.

We will defend our people and uphold our values through strength of arms and rule of law. We will show the courage to try and resolve our differences with other nations peacefully— not

because we are naive about the dangers we face, but because engagement can more durably lift suspicion and fear. America will remain the anchor of strong alliances in every corner of the globe; and we will renew those institutions that extend our capacity to manage crisis abroad, for no one has a greater stake in a peaceful world than its most powerful nation. We will support democracy from Asia to Africa, from the Americas to the Middle East, because our interests and our conscience compel us to act on behalf of those who long for freedom. And we must be a source of hope to the poor, the sick, the marginalized, the victims of prejudice—not out of mere charity, but because peace in our time requires the constant advance of those principles that our common creed describes: tolerance and opportunity; human dignity and justice.

We, the people, declare today that the most evident of truths—that all of us are created equal—is the star that guides us still; just as it guided our forebears through Seneca Falls, and Selma, and Stonewall; just as it guided all those men and women, sung and unsung, who left footprints along this great Mall, to hear a preacher say that we cannot walk alone; to hear a King proclaim that our individual freedom is inextricably bound to the freedom of every soul on Earth.

It is now our generation's task to carry on what those pioneers began. For our journey is not complete until our wives, our mothers, and daughters can earn a living equal to their efforts. Our journey is not complete until our gay brothers and sisters are treated like anyone else under the law—for if we are truly created equal, then surely the love we commit to one another must be equal as well. Our journey is not complete until no citizen is

forced to wait for hours to exercise the right to vote. Our journey is not complete until we find a better way to welcome the striving, hopeful immigrants who still see America as a land of opportunity; until bright young students and engineers are enlisted in our workforce rather than expelled from our country. Our journey is not complete until all our children—from the streets of Detroit, to the hills of Appalachia, to the quiet lanes of Newtown—know that they are cared for, and cherished, and always safe from harm.

That is our generation's task—to make these words, these rights, these values—of Life, and Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness—real for every American. Being true to our founding documents does not require us to agree on every contour of life; it does not mean we all define liberty in exactly the same way, or follow the same precise path to happiness. Progress does not compel us to settle centuries-long debates about the role of government for all time—but it does require us to act in our time.

For now, decisions are upon us, and we cannot afford delay. We cannot mistake absolutism for principle, or substitute spectacle for politics, or treat name-calling as reasoned debate. We must act, knowing that our work will be imperfect. We must act, knowing that today's victories will be only partial, and that it will be up to those who stand here in four years, and forty years, and four hundred years hence to advance the timeless spirit once conferred to us in a spare Philadelphia hall.

My fellow Americans, the oath I have sworn before you today, like the one recited by others who serve in this Capitol, was an oath to God and country, not party or faction—and we must faithfully execute that pledge during the duration of our service.

But the words I spoke today are not so different from the oath that is taken each time a soldier signs up for duty, or an immigrant realizes her dream. My oath is not so different from the pledge we all make to the flag that waves above and that fills our hearts with pride: they are the words of citizens, and they represent our greatest hope.

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

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

Let us each of us now embrace, with solemn duty and awesome joy, what is our lasting birthright. With common effort and common purpose, with passion and dedication, let us answer the call of history, and carry into an uncertain future that precious light of freedom.

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

Donald Trump Inaugural Speech

20 January 2017

"America First"



Chief Justice Roberts, President Carter, President Clinton, President Bush, President Obama, fellow Americans, and people of the world: thank you.

We, the citizens of America, are now joined in a great national effort to rebuild our country and to restore its promise for all of our people.

Together, we will determine the course of America and the world for years to come. We will face challenges. We will confront hardships. But we will get the job done.

Every four years, we gather on these steps to carry out the orderly and peaceful transfer of power, and we are grateful to President Obama and First Lady Michelle Obama for their gracious aid throughout this transition. They have been magnificent.

Today's ceremony, however, has very special meaning. Because today we are not merely transferring power from one Administration to another, or from one party to another – but we are transferring power from Washington, D.C. and giving it back to you, the American People.

For too long, a small group in our nation's Capital has reaped the rewards of government while the people have borne the cost. Washington flourished – but the people did not share in its wealth. Politicians prospered – but the jobs left and the factories closed. The establishment protected itself, but not the citizens of our country. Their victories have not been your victories; their triumphs have not been your triumphs; and while they celebrated in our nation's Capital, there was little to celebrate for struggling families all across our land. That all changes – starting right here, and right now, because this moment is your moment: it belongs to you. It belongs to everyone gathered here today and everyone watching all across America.

This is your day. This is your celebration. And this, the United States of America, is your country. What truly matters is not which party controls our government, but whether our government is controlled by the people.

January 20th 2017, will be remembered as the day the people became the rulers of this nation again.

The forgotten men and women of our country will be forgotten no longer. Everyone is listening to you now. You came by the tens of millions to become part of a historic movement the likes of which the world has never seen before.

At the center of this movement is a crucial conviction: that a nation exists to serve its citizens. Americans want great schools for their children, safe neighborhoods for their families, and good jobs for themselves. These are the just and reasonable demands of a righteous public. But for too many of our citizens, a different reality exists: Mothers and children trapped in poverty in our inner cities; rusted-out factories scattered like tombstones across the landscape of our nation; an education system, flush with cash, but which leaves our young and beautiful students deprived of knowledge; and the crime and gangs and drugs that have stolen too many lives and robbed our country of so much unrealized potential.

This American carnage stops right here and stops right now. We are one nation – and their pain is our pain. Their dreams are our dreams; and their success will be our success. We share one heart, one home, and one glorious destiny.

The oath of office I take today is an oath of allegiance to all Americans. For many decades, we've enriched foreign industry at the expense of American industry; subsidized the armies of other countries while allowing for the very sad depletion of our military; We've defended other nation's borders while refusing to defend our own; And spent trillions of dollars overseas while America's infrastructure has fallen into disrepair and decay. We've made other countries rich while the wealth, strength, and confidence of our country has disappeared over the horizon. One

by one, the factories shuttered and left our shores, with not even a thought about the millions upon millions of American workers left behind. The wealth of our middle class has been ripped from their homes and then redistributed across the entire world. But that is the past. And now we are looking only to the future.

We assembled here today are issuing a new decree to be heard in every city, in every foreign capital, and in every hall of power.

From this day forward, a new vision will govern our land.

From this moment on, it's going to be America First.

Every decision on trade, on taxes, on immigration, on foreign affairs, will be made to benefit American workers and American families. We must protect our borders from the ravages of other countries making our products, stealing our companies, and destroying our jobs. Protection will lead to great prosperity and strength.

I will fight for you with every breath in my body – and I will never, ever let you down. America will start winning again, winning like never before. We will bring back our jobs. We will bring back our borders. We will bring back our wealth. And we will bring back our dreams. We will build new roads, and highways, and bridges, and airports, and tunnels, and railways all across our wonderful nation. We will get our people off of welfare and back to work – rebuilding our country with American hands and American labor. We will follow two simple rules: Buy American and Hire American.

We will seek friendship and goodwill with the nations of the world – but we do so with the understanding that it is the right of all nations to put their own interests first.

We do not seek to impose our way of life on anyone, but rather to let it shine as an example for everyone to follow.

We will reinforce old alliances and form new ones – and unite the civilized world against Radical Islamic Terrorism, which we will eradicate completely from the face of the Earth.

At the bedrock of our politics will be a total allegiance to the United States of America, and through our loyalty to our country, we will rediscover our loyalty to each other.

When you open your heart to patriotism, there is no room for prejudice.

The Bible tells us, “how good and pleasant it is when God’s people live together in unity.”

We must speak our minds openly, debate our disagreements honestly, but always pursue solidarity.

When America is united, America is totally unstoppable. There should be no fear – we are protected, and we will always be protected.

We will be protected by the great men and women of our military and law enforcement and, most importantly, we are protected by God.

Finally, we must think big and dream even bigger.

In America, we understand that a nation is only living as long as it is striving. We will no longer accept politicians who are all talk and no action – constantly complaining but never doing anything about it.

The time for empty talk is over.

Now arrives the hour of action.

Do not let anyone tell you it cannot be done. No challenge can match the heart and fight and spirit of America.

We will not fail. Our country will thrive and prosper again. We stand at the birth of a new millennium, ready to unlock the mysteries of space, to free the Earth from the miseries of disease, and to harness the energies, industries and technologies of tomorrow.

A new national pride will stir our souls, lift our sights, and heal our divisions.

It is time to remember that old wisdom our soldiers will never forget: that whether we are black or brown or white, we all bleed the same red blood of patriots, we all enjoy the same glorious freedoms, and we all salute the same great American Flag. And whether a child is born in the urban sprawl of Detroit or the windswept plains of Nebraska, they look up at the same night sky, they fill their heart with the same dreams, and they are infused with the breath of life by the same almighty Creator.

So to all Americans, in every city near and far, small and large, from mountain to mountain, and from ocean to ocean, hear these words:

You will never be ignored again. Your voice, your hopes, and your dreams, will define our American destiny. And your courage and goodness and love will forever guide us along the way.

Together, We Will Make America Strong Again.

We Will Make America Wealthy Again.

We Will Make America Proud Again.

We Will Make America Safe Again.

And, Yes, Together, We Will Make America Great Again.

Thank you, God Bless You, And God Bless America.

Joe Biden Inaugural Speech

21 January 2021

"This Is America's Day"



Chief Justice Roberts, Vice President Harris, Speaker Pelosi, Leader Schumer, Leader McConnell, Vice President Pence, distinguished guests, and my fellow Americans.

This is America's day. This is democracy's day. A day of history and hope. Of renewal and resolve.

Through a crucible for the ages America has been tested anew and America has risen to the challenge.

Today, we celebrate the triumph not of a candidate, but of a cause, the cause of democracy. The will of the people has been heard and the will of the people has been heeded. We have learned again that democracy is precious.

Democracy is fragile. And at this hour, my friends, democracy has prevailed.

So now, on this hallowed ground where just days ago violence sought to shake this Capitol's very foundation, we come together as one nation, under God, indivisible, to carry out the peaceful transfer of power as we have for more than two centuries.

We look ahead in our uniquely American way — restless, bold, optimistic — and set our sights on the nation we know we can be and we must be.

I thank my predecessors of both parties for their presence here. I thank them from the bottom of my heart.

You know the resilience of our Constitution and the strength of our nation.

As does President Carter, who I spoke to last night but who cannot be with us today, but whom we salute for his lifetime of service. I have just taken the sacred oath each of these patriots took — an oath first sworn by George Washington. But the American story depends not on any one of us, not on some of us, but on all of us. On “We the People” who seek a more perfect Union. This is a great nation and we are a good people.

Over the centuries through storm and strife, in peace and in war, we have come so far. But we still have far to go. We will press forward with speed and urgency, for we have much to do in this winter of peril and possibility.

Much to repair.

Much to restore.

Much to heal.

Much to build.

And much to gain.

Few periods in our nation's history have been more challenging or difficult than the one we're in now. A once-in-a-century virus silently stalks the country. It's taken as many lives in one year as America lost in all of World War II. Millions of jobs have been lost. Hundreds of thousands of businesses closed. A cry for racial justice some 400 years in the making moves us. The dream of justice for all will be deferred no longer. A cry for survival comes from the planet itself. A cry that can't be any more desperate or any clearer. And now, a rise in political extremism, white supremacy, domestic terrorism that we must confront and we will defeat. To overcome these challenges – to restore the soul and to secure the future of America – requires more than words. It requires that most elusive of things in a democracy: Unity. Unity.

In another January in Washington, on New Year's Day 1863, Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation. When

he put pen to paper, the President said, “If my name ever goes down into history it will be for this act and my whole soul is in it.”

My whole soul is in it.

Today, on this January day, my whole soul is in this: Bringing America together. Uniting our people. And uniting our nation.

I ask every American to join me in this cause. Uniting to fight the common foes we face: Anger, resentment, hatred. Extremism, lawlessness, violence. Disease, joblessness, hopelessness. With unity we can do great things. Important things. We can right wrongs. We can put people to work in good jobs. We can teach our children in safe schools. We can overcome this deadly virus. We can reward work, rebuild the middle class, and make health care secure for all. We can deliver racial justice. We can make America, once again, the leading force for good in the world.

I know speaking of unity can sound to some like a foolish fantasy. I know the forces that divide us are deep and they are real. But I also know they are not new. Our history has been a constant struggle between the American ideal that we are all created equal and the harsh, ugly reality that racism, nativism, fear, and demonization have long torn us apart.

The battle is perennial.

Victory is never assured.

Through the Civil War, the Great Depression, World War, 9/11, through struggle, sacrifice, and setbacks, our “better angels” have always prevailed. In each of these moments, enough of us

came together to carry all of us forward. And, we can do so now. History, faith, and reason show the way, the way of unity. We can see each other not as adversaries but as neighbors. We can treat each other with dignity and respect. We can join forces, stop the shouting, and lower the temperature. For without unity, there is no peace, only bitterness and fury. No progress, only exhausting outrage. No nation, only a state of chaos.

This is our historic moment of crisis and challenge, and unity is the path forward. And, we must meet this moment as the United States of America. If we do that, I guarantee you, we will not fail. We have never, ever, ever failed in America when we have acted together. And so today, at this time and in this place, let us start afresh. All of us. Let us listen to one another. Hear one another. See one another. Show respect to one another. Politics need not be a raging fire destroying everything in its path. Every disagreement doesn't have to be a cause for total war. And, we must reject a culture in which facts themselves are manipulated and even manufactured.

My fellow Americans, we have to be different than this. America has to be better than this. And, I believe America is better than this. Just look around. Here we stand, in the shadow of a Capitol dome that was completed amid the Civil War, when the Union itself hung in the balance. Yet we endured and we prevailed. Here we stand looking out to the great Mall where Dr. King spoke of his dream. Here we stand, where 108 years ago at another inaugural, thousands of protestors tried to block brave women from marching for the right to vote.

Today, we mark the swearing-in of the first woman in American history elected to national office – Vice President Kamala Harris. Don't tell me things can't change.

Here we stand across the Potomac from Arlington National Cemetery, where heroes who gave the last full measure of devotion rest in eternal peace. And here we stand, just days after a riotous mob thought they could use violence to silence the will of the people, to stop the work of our democracy, and to drive us from this sacred ground. That did not happen. It will never happen. Not today. Not tomorrow. Not ever.

To all those who supported our campaign I am humbled by the faith you have placed in us .To all those who did not support us, let me say this: Hear me out as we move forward. Take a measure of me and my heart. And if you still disagree, so be it.

That's democracy. That's America. The right to dissent peaceably, within the guardrails of our Republic, is perhaps our nation's greatest strength. Yet hear me clearly: Disagreement must not lead to disunion. And I pledge this to you: I will be a President for all Americans. I will fight as hard for those who did not support me as for those who did. Many centuries ago, Saint Augustine, a saint of my church, wrote that a people were a multitude defined by the common objects of their love. What are the common objects we love that define us as Americans?

I think I know.

Opportunity.

Security.

Liberty.

Dignity.

Respect.

Honor.

And, yes, the truth.

Recent weeks and months have taught us a painful lesson. There is truth and there are lies. Lies told for power and for profit. And each of us has a duty and responsibility, as citizens, as Americans, and especially as leaders – leaders who have pledged to honor our Constitution and protect our nation — to defend the truth and to defeat the lies.

I understand that many Americans view the future with some fear and trepidation. I understand they worry about their jobs, about taking care of their families, about what comes next. I get it. But the answer is not to turn inward, to retreat into competing factions, distrusting those who don't look like you do, or worship the way you do, or don't get their news from the same sources you do.

We must end this uncivil war that pits red against blue, rural versus urban, conservative versus liberal. We can do this if we open our souls instead of hardening our hearts. If we show a little tolerance and humility. If we're willing to stand in the other

person's shoes just for a moment. Because here is the thing about life: There is no accounting for what fate will deal you.

There are some days when we need a hand. There are other days when we're called on to lend one. That is how we must be with one another. And, if we are this way, our country will be stronger, more prosperous, more ready for the future.

My fellow Americans, in the work ahead of us, we will need each other. We will need all our strength to persevere through this dark winter. We are entering what may well be the toughest and deadliest period of the virus. We must set aside the politics and finally face this pandemic as one nation. I promise you this: as the Bible says weeping may endure for a night but joy cometh in the morning. We will get through this, together

The world is watching today. So here is my message to those beyond our borders: America has been tested and we have come out stronger for it. We will repair our alliances and engage with the world once again. Not to meet yesterday's challenges, but today's and tomorrow's.

We will lead not merely by the example of our power but by the power of our example. We will be a strong and trusted partner for peace, progress, and security. We have been through so much in this nation.

And, in my first act as President, I would like to ask you to join me in a moment of silent prayer to remember all those we lost this past year to the pandemic. To those 400,000 fellow Americans – mothers and fathers, husbands and wives, sons and

daughters, friends, neighbors, and co-workers. We will honor them by becoming the people and nation we know we can and should be. Let us say a silent prayer for those who lost their lives, for those they left behind, and for our country. Amen.

This is a time of testing. We face an attack on democracy and on truth. A raging virus. Growing inequity. The sting of systemic racism. A climate in crisis. America's role in the world. Any one of these would be enough to challenge us in profound ways. But the fact is we face them all at once, presenting this nation with the gravest of responsibilities.

Now we must step up. All of us. It is a time for boldness, for there is so much to do. And, this is certain. We will be judged, you and I, for how we resolve the cascading crises of our era. Will we rise to the occasion? Will we master this rare and difficult hour? Will we meet our obligations and pass along a new and better world for our children? I believe we must and I believe we will. And when we do, we will write the next chapter in the American story. It's a story that might sound something like a song that means a lot to me. It's called "American Anthem" and there is one verse stands out for me: "The work and prayers of centuries have brought us to this day What shall be our legacy? What will our children say?... Let me know in my heart When my days are through America I gave my best to you."

Let us add our own work and prayers to the unfolding story of our nation. If we do this then when our days are through our children and our children's children will say of us they gave their best. They did their duty. They healed a broken land.

My fellow Americans, I close today where I began, with a sacred oath. Before God and all of you I give you my word. I will always level with you. I will defend the Constitution. I will defend our democracy. I will defend America. I will give my all in your service thinking not of power, but of possibilities. Not of personal interest, but of the public good. And together, we shall write an American story of hope, not fear. Of unity, not division. Of light, not darkness. An American story of decency and dignity. Of love and of healing. Of greatness and of goodness. May this be the story that guides us. The story that inspires us. The story that tells ages yet to come that we answered the call of history.

We met the moment. That democracy and hope, truth and justice, did not die on our watch but thrived.

That our America secured liberty at home and stood once again as a beacon to the world.

That is what we owe our forbearers, one another, and generations to follow.

So, with purpose and resolve we turn to the tasks of our time. Sustained by faith. Driven by conviction. And, devoted to one another and to this country we love with all our hearts.

May God bless America and may God protect our troops. Thank you, America.

المستخلص

استخدام اللغة للتواصل يعتبر الصفة الرئيسية التي تميز الإنسان عن غيره من المخلوقات. في التواصل، الأشخاص يصيغون النصوص بأكثر من صيغة أي قد تكون النصوص مكتوبة أو مقروءة وبكلا الحالتين ولكي يصبح النص ناصا صالحا للتواصل البشري فيجب أن تتوفر فيه سبعة خصائص لغوية وهي السبك، الالتحام، القصديّة، المقبولية، الموقف، التناص والإعلام.

الدراسة القائمة تعنى بشكل خاص بدراسة خاصيتي القصديّة والمقبولية التي تجعل من النصوص السياسية الملقاة بواسطة الرؤساء الأمريكيين في يوم تنصيبهم نصوصا تواصلية تحظى بقبول الجمهور وفي الوقت ذاته تنقل ما لدى المتكلم من غايات. لإجراء هذه الدراسة ولغرض الوصول إلى النتائج المرجوة، اختار الباحث أربعة نصوص سياسية كانت قد أُلقيت بواسطة عدد من الرؤساء الأمريكيين في يوم تنصيبهم وهؤلاء الرؤساء هم باراك أوباما، دونالد ترامب وجو بايدن.

توصلت الدراسة إلى عدد من النتائج وهي إن الرؤساء الأمريكيين كانوا قد أعاروا جل اهتمامهم لكي يصيغوا نصوصاصالحة للتواصل وتنقل غاياتهم وفي الوقت ذاته تحظى بمقبولية جماهيرهم وذلك من خلال سبكهم للنصوص ومراعاة التحامها وأيضا من خلال مراعاة الحاجات التي يحتاج الجمهور لسماعها وإنتاج نصوص صحيحة قواعديا.



جمهورية العراق

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث
العلمي

جامعة ميسان

كلية التربية

القصدية والمقبولية لخطابات التنصيب: تحليل نصي لخطابات مختارة لرؤساء أمريكا

رسالة تقدمت بها الطالبة

هيلين عادل كريم

إلى مجلس كلية التربية – جامعة ميسان

وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في علم اللغة – اللغة

الإنجليزية

بإشراف

الأستاذ المساعد إقبال صاحب دشر

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