PRESUPPOSITION IN JOE BIDEN'S INAUGURATION SPEECH

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Abstract: This study aims to find the types of presupposition used by Joe Biden in his inauguration speech. The meanings of the utterances are based on the context of the speech used theory of context proposed by Huang (2014). This study used a qualitative descriptive method because the researchers describe presupposition and meaning in speech. The data is taken from BBC News. The results of this study found 32 utterances that indicated presupposition. These utterances were classified into nine types of presupposition were used by Joe Biden in his inauguration speech. They are thirteen utterances of definite description, three utterances of factive predicates, two utterances of aspectual of state predicates, three utterances of iteratives, one utterance of implicative predicates, three utterances of quantifiers, one utterance of temporal clause, three utterances of cleft sentences, and three utterances of counterfactual conditional presupposition. The study did the analysis based on two types of context they are linguistic context and non-linguistic context. Besides, the study found that the utterances of Joe Biden in his inauguration speech have implied meanings that were not conveyed directly.

Keywords: *Pragmatics, presupposition, inauguration speech.*

INTRODUCTION

Presupposition is an implicit assumption that the speaker supposes to be the background to conduct an utterance. It is the background knowledge that the speaker has in mind while conducting an utterance. In communication, the speaker assumes that the listener already knows something about the particular subject being discussed (Yule, 2010). A speaker needs to presuppose the listener's background knowledge and the listener needs to understand the information contained in the speaker's utterances. Background of knowledge and presupposition can be found in any communication process. One of the communication processes that actualize information in utterances is a speech.

Speech has a lot of presupposition. Therefore listeners should have good knowledge of presupposition to gain the interpretation. This study aims to analyze presupposition in speech delivered by an outstanding person namely Joe Robinette Biden Jr. in his inauguration speech. Joe Biden is the 46th president of The United States of America. According to The Washington Post on November 7, in his first speech as president, Joseph Biden talks about the unity, truth, and racial justice in America. In the middle of a raging pandemic and intense political divide, he described how the United States faced one of its darkest hours. After a few days of violent assault of the Capitol, he gave his inauguration speech. During this siege, the supporters of Donald Trump, the former president of the US, as congress assembled to approve Biden's election, a mob burst past police barriers and ransacked the facility.

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

Thus far, presupposition is analyzed in a variety of contexts, such as within the movie (Dinda, 2020), the teacher talk (Tyas, 2020) , and the novel (Khalili, 2017). Most of them only identified the meaning and the types of presupposition by the theory proposed by Yule (2010) while the present study discussed the types of presupposition using the more recent theory proposed by Huang (2014). In addition, related to the contexs of speech such as research from Marbun (2015). This study concerned with presupposition used by President Barack Obama in his speech. She only focused on analyzing types of presupposition and the most dominant type of presupposition in Obama's speech. In analyzing data, the researchers used Yule's Theory about the six types of presupposition.

Lestari (2017) has analyzed the types of presupposition in Oprah's talk show. She used Yan Huang's theory to analyze the data. The purpose of this study is to find what kind of presupposition presented by the host in Oprah Winfrey's talk show. This study only analyzed the types of presupposition presented on the talk show. The present study investigated the types of presupposition with different theory, which is proposed by Huang (2014). It is

not only to find the types of presupposition but also analyzes how those types of presupposition present the meaning of the speech.

Furthermore, the present study has a different object in the phenomena of presupposition than some previous studies mentioned above: Joe Biden's inauguration speech. The researchers choose this object to do the research: first, Joe Biden is a very diplomatic person and good at speech. He has signed to strike down from policies imposed by the departing former president Trump. The policies including a ban on visitors from several Muslim countries. The controversial ban was introduced during Trump's first week being president. It caused widespread protest and condemnation. Trump claimed the ban did not target Muslims, and was meant to keep the US "safe and free." Second, Joe Biden has powerful speech to influence and support him to vote for him in the US election, especially to Muslim people in the US.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Pragmatics

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

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

According to Yule (2010), pragmatics is concerned with four different perspectives of view. First, pragmatics is the study of what a speaker means. It's about how a speaker conveys the meaning and how a listener interprets it.

Rather than understanding the meaning of words or phrases, the listener needs to consider what the speaker means by their statements. Second, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. Individuality, time, location, action, and relations are the basic categories for context information. In this case, the speakers as the organizers of what they want to say. Third, pragmatics is the study of how more is communicated than is expressed. Listeners draw assumptions to achieve an accurate understanding of what the speaker meant. In other words, pragmatics is the study of implied meaning. Last but not least, pragmatics is the study of how relative distance is expressed. Speakers determine how much needs to be spoken and how much has to be left unsaid depend on distance between the speakers and listeners

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

Presupposition

Presupposition is an implicit assumption that the speaker supposes to be the background to conduct an utterance. It is the background knowledge that the speaker has in mind while conducting an utterance. In communication, the speaker assumes that the listener already knows something about the particular subject being discussed (Yule, 2010).A speaker needs to presuppose the listener's background knowledge and the listener needs to understand the information contained in the speaker's utterances. Background of knowledge and presupposition can be found in any type of communication process. One of the communication processes that actualize information in utterances is a speech.

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

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

Pragmatic presupposition has wider information than semantic presupposition. It is not only identifying utterance meaning, but also the context within. Pragmatic presupposition relates to certain kinds of background knowledge that are presumed to exist when utterances are spoken.

Types of Presupposition

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

1)   Definite Description

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

2)   Factive Predicates

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

a. Epistemic or cognitive factives

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

b. Emotive factives

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

3)   Aspectual of State Predicates

Aspectual of state predicates occurs when the speaker interpreted the statement in a sentence of affirmation. The utterance is expressed implicitly with the purpose of obtaining confirmation of assumption in speech after the utterance is made. This type of presupposition represents a transition from one state to another, implying that the moved-from state existed at some state in the past. For example, an utterance "*Agus stopped smoking*" presupposes that Agus used to smoke.

4)   Iterative

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

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

5)   Implicative Predicates

The implicative verbs determine the presupposition of implicative predicates. Every implicative verb has a presuppositional meaning that can be interpreted in a variety of ways. Aspectual of state predicates, iterative, and implicative predicates are classified as lexical presupposition by Yule (2010). In this type of presupposition the asserted meaning is construed conventionally with the assumption that another meaning is understood. In other words, this type of presupposition is deduced from the non-asserted element meaning in an utterance rather than the asserted meaning in the speech. It makes the difference between lexical presupposition and other types of presupposition. For example, an utterance "*Jackson managed to give up training*" presupposes that Jackson tried to give up training.

6)   Quantifiers

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

7)   Temporal Clauses

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

8)   Cleft Sentences

Cleft sentences presupposition occurs when the speaker mentions cleave verbs such as who, what, why, and when to focus on a particular part of the sentence and emphasize what the speaker wants to say. Clefts are a group of presuppositional syntactic structures that exist in a variety of shapes, with the it-cleft (sometimes known simply as a cleft) and the wh-cleft being the most prevalent (also known as a pseudo-cleft), This type is divided into two types:

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

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

9)   Counterfactual conditional

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

Context

Context and pragmatics are two interrelated concepts that are required to realize language use in a pragmatic perspective. According to Huang (2014), context can be defined as referring to any relevant features of the dynamic

setting or environment in which a linguistic unit is systematically used. For example, when individuals communicate with others, they perceive the language use, who or when or where they are talking to, and the context in which utterances are spoken. If speakers do not explain what they are talking about, listeners will fail to get complete information. Without context, listeners cannot analyze the speakers' utterances and allow listeners wrong in responding. Therefore, context is the key to communication since it provides the listeners with a lot of information, then they understand the speakers' utterances and respond appropriately.

Context is divided into two types. First, there are linguistic context and non-linguistic context:

Linguistic context

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

Non-linguistic context

Non-linguistic context is an important piece of communication. Non-linguistic context discusses broader references because references can be anything outside the language that underlies the use of text. Non-linguistic context deals with four elements: physical context, psychological context, social context, and the last is context of shared knowledge. For example, an utterance: "Joe Biden has taken a sacred oath each of those patriots have taken". The reference "a sacred oath" presents the implied meaning that is Joe Biden wanted to say that he has taken a sacred oath like the patriots did in United States Presidential Inauguration. The patriots here refer to the former president of the United States. Joe Biden mentioned the first president of the United States, George Washington, who has taken the first sacred oath.

METHOD

Data collection

In collecting data, the researchers used the library study. The researchers watched the video and read the transcription as the second data that relates to

the topic. The researchers also used taking-note method to found the data. This method was used to help the researchers conduct this study as the supporting materials and data because the researchers could compare the videos script and utterance in the video that the researchers had. This process did by the researchers during watch the video, the researchers wrote the utterances that can include types of presupposition in the video, it is used to analyze the meaning of presupposition. The researchers collect data validation by checking the note and script. The researchers classified the data into types of presupposition based on theory proposed by Huang (2014). In this step the researchers classified the utterance found in the video based on the types of presupposition into some tables.

Data analysis

The first step is data reduction. Data reduction is the process of selecting, clarifying, simplifying, abstracting, and altering data in a field note or transcript that has been written up. In this study, the data is from video and transcription of Joe Biden's inauguration speech in 2021.

The second step is data display. In this step, the researchers present the table of the data contains the presupposition. The researchers demonstrate which sentences or utterances contained presupposition by underlining the utterances. What are the types of presupposition presented in those sentences of the presupposition found in Joe Biden's inauguration speech in 2021.

The third step is data analysis. In this steps, after classifying the data, the researchers analyzed the data based theory of context proposed by Huang (2014). This step also explains why those types of presupposition are classified as such, and then extracted the meaning. The second analysis is non-linguistic context which referred to physical context, psychological context, social context, and context of shared knowledge.

The last step is drawing conclusion. In this step, the researchers concluded the result of the research based on the research problems and presupposition and context theory that are used.

FINDINGS

The study analyzed the nine types of presupposition found in Joe Biden's Inauguration Speech. The nine types include as presented on Table 1 below:

Table 1. Types of Presupposition in Joe Biden's Inauguration Speech

No.	Types of Presupposition	Utterances	Presupposition
1.	Definite Description	Today we celebrate the triumph not of a candidate but of a cause, a cause of democracy.	There is a triumph, a candidate, and democracy.
2.	Definite Description	I thank my predecessors of both parties for their presence here.	There is predecessors and parties.
3.	Definite Description	I've just taken a sacred oath each of those patriots have taken	There is a sacred oath which is taken by Joe Biden.
4.	Definite Description	So now on this hallowed ground where just a few days ago violence sought to shake the Capitol's very foundations, we come together as one nation under God	There was a violence which shakes Capitol Building.
5.	Definite Description	In another January on New Year's Day in 1863, Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation.	There was someone named Abraham Lincoln who signed the Emancipation Proclamation.
6.	Definite Description	It's called American Anthem.	There is a song called American Anthem.
7.	Definite Description	I know the resilience of our Constitution and the strength of our nation, as does President Carter.	There was president named Carter.
8.	Definite Description	The oath first sworn by George Washington.	There was someone named George Washington.
9.	Definite Description	A once in a century virus that silently stalks the country has taken as many lives in one year as in all of World War Two.	There was World War Two, which takes many lives.
10.	Definite Description	I know the forces that divide us are deep, and they are real.	There are forces that divided us.
11.	Definite Description	The battle is perennial, and victory is never secure.	There is a battle in America.
12.	Definite Description	My fellow Americans, we have to be different than this.	There is American people.
13.	Definite Description	As mentioned earlier, completed in the shadow of the Civil War.	There is a civil war.
14.	Factive Predicates	As we look ahead in our uniquely American way, restless, bold, optimistic, and set our sights on a nation, we know we can be and must be.	We can be and must be.

15.	Factive Predicates	And I <u>know</u> the resilience of our Constitution and the strength of our nation, as does President Carter.	the resilience of our Constitution and the strength of our nation, as does President Carter.
16.	Factive Predicates	I <u>know</u> speaking of unity can sound to some like a foolish fantasy these days.	Speaking of unity can sound to some like a foolish fantasy these days.
17.	Aspectual State of Predicates	We can join forces, <u>stop</u> the shouting and lower the temperature.	We used to shout and raise the temperature.
18.	Aspectual State of Predicates	And here we stand just days after a riotous mob thought they could use violence <u>to silence</u> the will of the people, <u>to stop</u> the work of our democracy, <u>to drive</u> us from this sacred ground.	The riotous mob silenced the will of the people, stop the work of our democracy, and driven us from this sacred ground.
19.	Iterative	Let's begin to listen to one another <u>again</u>, hear one another, see one another.	
20.	Iterative	We've learned <u>again</u> that democracy is precious, democracy is fragile and, at this hour, my friends, democracy has prevailed.	We learned before.
21.	Iterative	We will repair our alliances, and engage with the world once <u>again</u>.	The United States engaged the world before.
22.	Implicative predicates	It did not <u>happen</u>; it will never <u>happen,</u> not today, not tomorrow, not ever. Not ever.	It can be happen.
23.	Quantifiers	Look folks, <u>all</u> my colleagues I serve within the House and the Senate up here, we all understand the world is watching.	There are colleagues in the House.
24.	Quantifiers	A once in a century virus that silently stalks the country has taken as <u>many</u> lives in one year as in all of World War Two.	There were many lives have taken in World War Two.
25.	Quantifiers	<u>Few</u> people in our nation's history have been more challenged or found a time more challenging or difficult than the time we're in now.	There are few people in our nation's history who have been more challenged or found a time more challenging or difficult than the time we're in now.
26.	Temporal Clauses	Here we stand just days <u>after</u> a	We stand here now.

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

DISCUSSION

This study found 32 utterances that indicated presupposition. These utterances were classified into nine types of presupposition were used by Joe Biden in his inauguration speech. They are 13 utterances of definite description, 3 utterances of factive predicates, 2 utterances of aspectual of state predicates, 3 utterances of iterative, 1 utterance of implicative predicates, 3 utterances of quantifiers, 1 utterance of temporal clause, 3 utterances of cleft sentences, and 3 utterances of counterfactual conditional presupposition. Definite description presupposition was the most occurred by Joe Biden in his inauguration speech. In each part of his speech, he always mentioned something exist whether it was in the present or in the past. He had successfully throwback the audience to the dark side of America in the past and showed his visions and goals to make America become a better place for everyone and respected again by nations in the world.

The study did the analysis based on two types of context they are linguistic context and non-linguistic context. The linguistic context was the set

of words, phrases, or sentences used by Joe Biden to convey his messages to the listener. The non-linguistic context referred to physical context, psychological context, social context, and context of shared knowledge. This context is used to determine the implied meaning of the utterances. Besides, the study found that the presupposition utterances have implied meanings that are not conveyed directly.

CONCLUSIONS

This study found 32 utterances that indicated presupposition. These utterances were classified into nine types of presupposition were used by Joe Biden in his inauguration speech. They are 13 utterances of definite description, 3 utterances of factive predicates, 2 utterances of aspectual of state predicates, 3 utterances of iterative, 1 utterance of implicative predicates, 3 utterances of quantifiers, 1 utterance of temporal clause, 3 utterances of cleft sentences, and 3 utterances of counterfactual conditional presupposition. Definite description presupposition was the most occurred by Joe Biden in his inauguration speech. In addition, the study found two types of context they are linguistic context and non-linguistic context. The linguistic context was the set of words, phrases, or sentences used by Joe Biden to convey his messages to the listener. The non-linguistic context referred to physical context, psychological context, social context, and context of shared knowledge. This context is used to determine the implied meaning of the utterances. Besides, the study found that the presupposition utterances have implied meanings that are not conveyed directly.

SUGGESTIONS

This research has the weaknesses in analyzing and collecting data that has been taken from the website of the BBC news, errors can be caused by errors in writing, structuring language. In this chapter, the writer gives some suggestions for further research, especially in researching the transcript of a speech. One must be more careful in reading to avoid differences in understanding. Next, look for research data that is easy to collect and research. Further suggestions related to this research, the researchers hope that further research is even better than this research. The researchers hope this study can provide benefits and participate in contributing to linguistics, the next further

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researchers can find a lot of presupposition in any speech or other linguistic phenomenon, because the benefits of the many presuppositions found will make it easier for us as common people to understand the speaker's statement or message. Besides, it is hoped that further research can use different theories to produce more varied sources.

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