

A Comparative Study of Genre Analysis in Inaugural Addresses Delivered by Barack Obama and George Washington

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Abstract

To find out some traits related to language change, this study has investigated, and compared and contrasted two inaugural addresses, Washington's and Obama's, in terms of: move structure, syntactical traits, and lexical traits. The first section, regarding move structure, is properly conducted by employing a proposed move-structure framework as to whether the two addresses' writing order is similar. The second section, concerning syntactical traits, is comprised of two points: the length of sentence, and imperative and interrogative sentences. These two points are undertaken in order that the deliver's allusive attention is clarified. The third section, which is about lexical traits, is composed of two points: big words, and the first person pronouns, both singular and plural ones. The two points are analyzed in depth so that the characteristic in word use of those different addresses is uncovered. The findings show that there are some discrepancies

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between these two inaugural speeches. The first discrepancy is that Obama's address is organized in nine moves; in contrast to Washington's, which is organized in six moves. The second discrepancy is that most sentences in Washington's speech are written in long sentences, rather than short sentences which are mostly used in Obama's; besides, in Washington's speech, there are not any imperative and interrogative sentences, compared to the much use of imperative sentence in Obama's. The third discrepancy is that Obama's address is written with fewer big words, opposed to the regular use of big words in Washington's; moreover, the former address is composed of much use in the first person plural pronoun 'We.'

Keywords: Inaugural speeches; US presidents; move structure;
syntactical traits, lexical traits

บทคัดย่อ

การวิจัยฉบับนี้ได้ศึกษาเชิงเปรียบเทียบระหว่างบทสุนทรพจน์ในการเข้าสู่ตำแหน่งประธานาธิบดีสองฉบับ ได้แก่ บทสุนทรพจน์ของจอร์จ วอชิงตัน และของ บารัค โอบามา เพื่อที่จะแสดงให้เห็นถึงความแตกต่างในสามประเด็น อันประกอบด้วย คลังข้อมูลเปรียบเทียบอรรถภาค คุณลักษณะทางวากยสัมพันธ์ และคุณลักษณะของคำ ในด้านคลังข้อมูลเปรียบเทียบอรรถภาค งานวิจัยฉบับนี้ได้นำเอาลำดับอรรถภาคที่ถูกนำเสนอภายในงานวิจัยมาประยุกต์ใช้ เพื่อตรวจสอบดูว่า บทสุนทรพจน์ทั้งสองมีความคล้ายคลึงกันในเชิงลำดับอรรถภาคหรือไม่ ส่วนในด้านคุณลักษณะทางวากยสัมพันธ์ งานวิจัยฉบับนี้ได้ทำการวิเคราะห์คุณลักษณะดังกล่าวในสองหัวข้อ ได้แก่ ความยาวของประโยค และประโยคคำถามกับประโยคคำสั่ง ทั้งนี้ ในส่วนของคุณลักษณะของคำ มีสองหัวข้อที่ถูกนำมาวิเคราะห์เช่นกัน ได้แก่ Big word และสรรพนามบุรุษที่หนึ่ง ซึ่งจากการศึกษาทั้งหมดนี้ ผู้วิจัยสามารถสรุปได้ว่า บทสุนทรพจน์ทั้งสองมีความแตกต่างกันอย่างชัดเจน ความแตกต่างแรกที่หนึ่งปรากฏในเรื่องของคลังข้อมูลเปรียบเทียบอรรถภาค เพราะบทสุนทรพจน์ของบารัค โอบามามีความ

สอดคล้องอย่างเป็นลำดับขั้นตอนต่อลำดับอรรถภาพของงานวิจัยฉบับนี้ ซึ่งแตกต่างไปจากบทสุนทรพจน์ของจอร์จ วอชิงตัน เนื่องจากไม่มีความสอดคล้องอย่างเป็นลำดับขั้นตอนต่อลำดับอรรถภาพของงานวิจัยฉบับนี้ ส่วนความแตกต่างที่สองนั้น ปรากฏในเรื่องของคุณลักษณะทางวากยสัมพันธ์ เหตุด้วยบทสุนทรพจน์ของจอร์จ วอชิงตันนิยมใช้ประโยคยาว และไม่ปรากฏประโยคคำสั่งกับประโยคคำถาม หากแต่ในบทสุนทรพจน์ของบารัค โอบามานิยมใช้ประโยคสั้น อีกทั้งยังปรากฏประโยคคำสั่งอยู่บ้าง ความแตกต่างสุดท้ายปรากฏในเรื่องคุณลักษณะของคำ เพราะบทสุนทรพจน์ของบารัค โอบามาไม่นิยมใช้ Big word มากเท่ากับของจอร์จ วอชิงตัน อีกทั้งยังนิยมใช้สรรพนามบุรุษที่หนึ่งที่แสดงความเป็นพหูพจน์ (พวกเรา) มากกว่าจะใช้สรรพนามบุรุษที่หนึ่งที่แสดงความเป็นเอกพจน์ (ข้าพเจ้า) เหมือนอย่างที่มีมักจะปรากฏอยู่ในบทสุนทรพจน์ของจอร์จ วอชิงตัน

คำสำคัญ: บทสุนทรพจน์เข้าสู่ตำแหน่งประธานาธิบดี; ประธานาธิบดีแห่งสหรัฐอเมริกา; การวิเคราะห์คลังข้อมูลเปรียบเทียบเชิงอรรถภาพ; คุณลักษณะทางวากยสัมพันธ์; คุณลักษณะของคำ

Background of the Study

Heretofore, especially delivered by the presidents-elect of the United States of America, inaugural addresses are such noteworthy communicative events that arouse curiosities and interests of many linguists worldwide because their language use and writing patterns are uniquely oratorical and eloquently rhetorical. As a result, the inaugural addresses have long been investigated in order to find out how they are designed as they are capable of inspiring, persuading and strengthening the beliefs of hope and prospects anticipated by the entire US citizen. Although there are many studies delved into examining such language use in inaugural address as their rhetorical devices, persuasive language and whatsoever, but there are very few studies in genre analysis. Consequently, it is an utterly captivating

point to reveal how this kind of communicative events is constructed since to study genre analysis is to find out how a communicative event is designed. Besides, this would be a great opportunity to table it as to be ground knowledge for further study and deeper investigation.

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

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

Consequently, the research questions of this study are:

- 1) What are the stylistic perspective and genre perspective employed in Barack Obama's inaugural address?
 - A. What is the move structure used in the inaugural address?
 - B. What are the syntactic traits used in the inaugural address?
 - C. What are the lexical traits used in the inaugural address?
- 2) What are the stylistic perspective and genre perspective employed in George Washington's inaugural address?

- A. What are the lexical traits used in the inaugural address?
 - B. What are the syntactic traits used in the inaugural address?
 - C. What is the move structure used in the inaugural address?
- 3) What is the difference between Barack Obama's and George Washington's inaugural addresses?

Previous Research

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

Regarding genre analysis, Genres are commonly perceived by people in any discourse community as communicative actions. According to Chayanin (2009), the most profound function of genres is that people in any discourse community create genres to be communicative devices that are able to transfer information to other people, both peripheral and inside members.

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

To explicitly clarify more about genre analysis in an inaugural address, there are three previous studies conducted by Trosberg (2000), Pederson (2009), Horvath (2009), which explain about move structures, patterns of writing, of the speech.

According to Pedersen (2009), the Move Structure employed in Barack Obama's is characterized by typical Moves: Greeting Audiences, Stating about Prosperity and new beginnings, Discussing on Restoring the Country To its Roots, Reaching Individual and Collective Dreams, and Ending by thanking all Supporters.

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

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

Regarding syntactical traits, there are two traits to be investigated: length of sentence, and Imperative and Interrogative sentences. Long (2011) suggested that these two traits can present allusive intention of the deliver. Short sentence makes the speech more vivid and powerful but long sentence can express ideas more clearly. Furthermore, imperative sentence are used to make a call for action, but interrogative sentence makes the people think and resonate with the speaker. Therefore, this study aims to

investigate whether the two speeches are similar in these syntactical traits at to compare their allusive attention.

This study classifies the length of sentence by these two criteria adapted from Brizendine (2007):

1. If the words in a sentence are less than 40, the sentence will be grouped as a 'short sentence'
2. If the words in a sentence are more than or equal to 40 words, the sentence will be grouped as a 'long sentence'

Concerning imperative and interrogative sentences, Oxford English dictionary describes that the imperative is the form of the verb used to make commands: "Go away!" cried Mary. The interrogative sentence is a kind of sentence which has the force of question: "what should you do?"

In terms of lexical traits, there are two traits to be studied: Big word, and the first person singular and plural pronouns. The definition of big words, adapted from Long (2011), in this study is a difficult word with six or above six letters, or three or above three syllables which stresses an important and serious idea, and whose origin is from foreign languages, which can be checked by discussing with etymology online dictionary—www.etymonline.com. About the first person singular and plural pronouns, Oxford University dictionary describes that a pronoun is a word that can function as a noun phrase used by itself and that refers either to the participants in the discourse (e.g. I, you) or to someone or something mentioned elsewhere in the discourse. The first person pronoun is a word that can function as a noun phrase and that refers to the speaker in the discourse which can be mainly divided in to two words: I (the first person singular pronoun) and we (the first person plural pronoun).

By studying big words and the first person pronouns in any speeches, Long (2011) explained that a speech can show the attention of deliver. Because many big words in the speech means that the speaker wants to make his speech more formal and make himself looks dependable but it is also means that he wants to show his intellectual and intelligence. Besides, if the speech contains rather 'I' than 'we', it means that the speaker wants to show his equivalence to his audience. He is not different than them. However, if the speech contains rather "we" that 'I', it means the speaker wants to express his feelings, opinions or sometimes makes a command or a suggestion. Therefore, this study focuses to find out whether the first and the latest inaugural addresses are similar in terms of their deliver's attentions.

Data Collection

To collect data, the two inaugural addresses, both Obama's and Washington's inaugural addresses were collected from a reliable and well-known website addressed www.archives.gov. The website is trustable because its documents are from the national library, US national library.

In part of genre analysis method, this research generates a new move structure framework for each inaugural address. Then, all collected data are read, sentence by sentence, in order to findout the new move structure frameworks. After having been investigated and finding out the new move structure framework, the results of each inaugural address are compared as to discover any changes on inaugural address patterns.

For syntactical analysis method, at first, each sentence in the speeches is read. Then, their words are attentively counted in order to group it into long or short sentences. After having the results of how many short and long sentences are in each two speeches, they are calculated into the

form of percentage by counting the total number of long or short sentences. Then, multiply the result by 100. Lastly, divide the result by the total number of sentences in the speech.

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

By employing these formulas, the change of the use of length of sentence in the two speeches whether it is increased or decreased is displayed and can be compared by presenting in the form of percentage.

To find out Imperative and interrogative sentences, all sentences in each inaugural address are scanned. If there are any of those sentences, they will be counted. After having counted, the total number of those sentences will be compared.

For analyzing lexical traits, there are two areas: big word, and the first person singular and plural pronouns. In order to study big words, a reliable online dictionary is required. The required online dictionary is www.etymonline.com.

As having stated previously, big words in this study are mentioned explicitly. Thus, the first step of studying big words is to find all big words in the two speeches. After all of them have been discovered, they are counted in order to find the exact total number. When the total numbers of each speech are obtained, they are calculated and, then, changed into a percentage form, by multiplying the total number of big word found in the speech by 100. Then, divide the result by the total number of words used in the speech.

After the big word percentages of the two speeches have been acquired, they are compared in order to find which speech uses more big words.

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

Findings

The move structure of Obama's inaugural address is organized consecutive to this proposed move-structure framework:

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

Obama tries to make his speech easily comprehend by having it arranged in sections. Each section emphasizes a particular point such as addressing cynics in the world or ending by thanking all supporters. Furthermore, each of his sentences is spoken to have only one purpose; in

other words, each of his sentences can be categorized in a move; for example,

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.

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

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

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

In parts of imperative and interrogative sentences, it can also be noticed that in all of the five imperative sentences spoken by Barack, he used the word 'let', which means to make or respond to a suggestion. According to the Oxford dictionary, 'let' is defined as a verb normally used as

a polite way of making or responding to a suggestion, giving an instruction, or introducing a remark.

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

To sum up, despite the fact that there is not an interrogative sentence in the speech, there are some imperative sentences which make the speech sound more cooperative and remarkable.

Moreover, regarding big words, the result found that there are 48 big words used in the speech. Although this number might not seem high when compared with the total number of words in the speech, 2395, it shows that the speaker still used these words in order to make his speech more formal and reliable.

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

Aim at the first person plural and singular pronoun, this research found that there is frequent use of the first person plural pronoun, 'we'. This pronoun is used a total of 55 times, showing that Barack intended to align himself more closely with his audience, and put both himself and his listeners in the same position. By using the first person plural pronoun, perhaps, he

was also able to gain greater acceptance for his speech and was able to arouse American feelings of solidarity and patriotism.

For genre analysis of Washington's inaugural address, this study found Washington's speech is quite different from Obama's, especially in its move structure, because its sentences are written by containing many aims. He makes many points in a single sentence. Therefore, the move structure of this inaugural address contains only five moves shown below:

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

For example: (The seventh sentence and the fifteenth sentence)

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

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

From these examples, Washington can be seen to have expressed many points of view in a single sentence, due to his use of long sentences. These sentences not only show the supremacy of the President, but it also shows that the President wants to thank God and his supporters and sometimes states about American current crisis and need his people assistance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conclusion

To conclude the differences between the two inaugural addresses, there are two big differences between Obama's speech and Washington's speech.

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

Regarding the second difference, this study has already presented how Washington's speech employs many moves in a single sentence owing to the use of many long sentences. This is an obvious difference between this speech and the most recent inaugural address. Thus, in Washington's speech it is quite difficult to understand the main points in each sentence. Some sentences in the speech talk about thanking God, but

somehow they also emphasize the President's high position. On the other hand, each sentence in Obama's speech stresses a single point so the move structure is quite clear and easy to comprehend.

For differences in syntactical traits, it can be noticed that the differences in syntax play a crucial role in making the two inaugural addresses different. Consequently, this study will present its findings in two sections, concerning sentence length, and the use of imperative and interrogative sentences.

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

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

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

modern inaugural address sometimes employs some imperative sentences, if the President wants to make a call for action.

Lastly, in terms of the differences of lexical traits, it is obvious that the two speeches are very different with regard to the lexis used. So, the findings are presented by separating into two points: the use of big words and the use of first person pronouns.

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

Besides, the most recent inaugural address also uses some big words but less than in the first one. Maybe, the modern inaugural address aims to make the President look ordinary so as to put him and his listeners in the same position. By doing this, the President might make his request more easily and capture his listeners' hearts.

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

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

In a nutshell, the differences having been found with regard to the changes in language are not exhaustive because there are other fields which still need to be studied. Hence, this study is made to help a new researcher to discover more differences in language use, especially in the analysis of an inaugural address.

Discussion

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

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

inaugural addresses are apparently distinctive, especially in terms of language use.

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

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

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