



**A CORPUS-DRIVEN ANALYSIS OF THE INAUGURAL  
ADDRESSES OF THE THREE PHILIPPINE  
PRESIDENTS**

**BY**

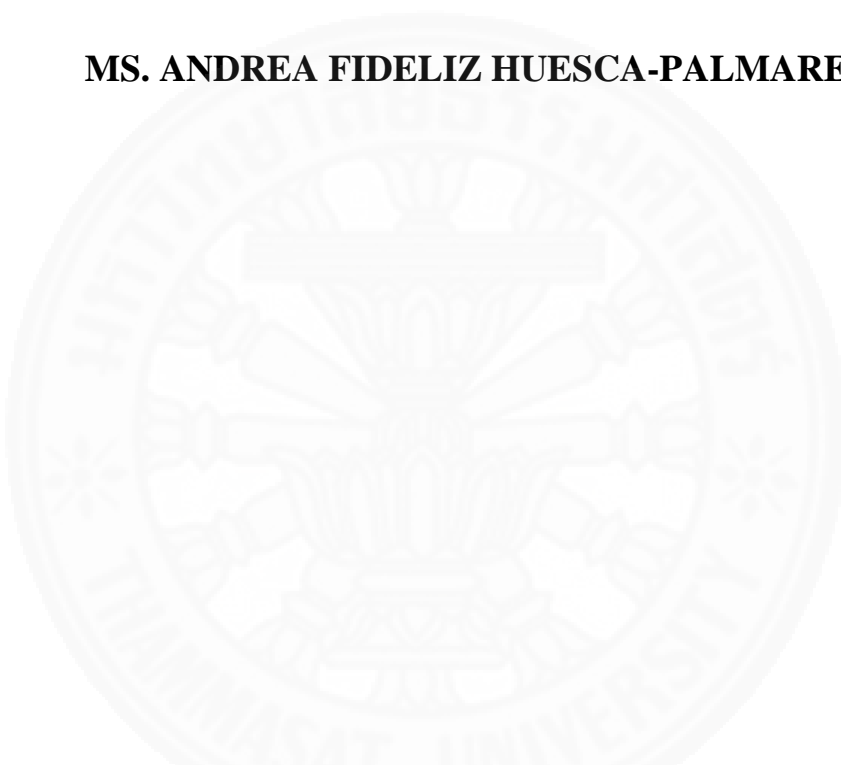
**MS. ANDREA FIDELIZ HUESCA-PALMARES**

**AN INDEPENDENT STUDY PAPER SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL  
FULFILLMENT OF  
THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF  
MASTER OF ARTS IN  
ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING  
LANGUAGE INSTITUTE  
THAMMASAT UNIVERSITY  
ACADEMIC YEAR 2017  
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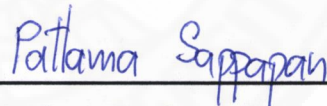
ENTITLED

A CORPUS-DRIVEN ANALYSIS OF THE INAUGURAL ADDRESSES OF THE  
THREE PHILIPPINE PRESIDENTS

was approved as partial fulfillment of the requirements for  
the degree of Master of Arts in English Language Teaching

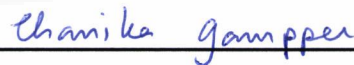
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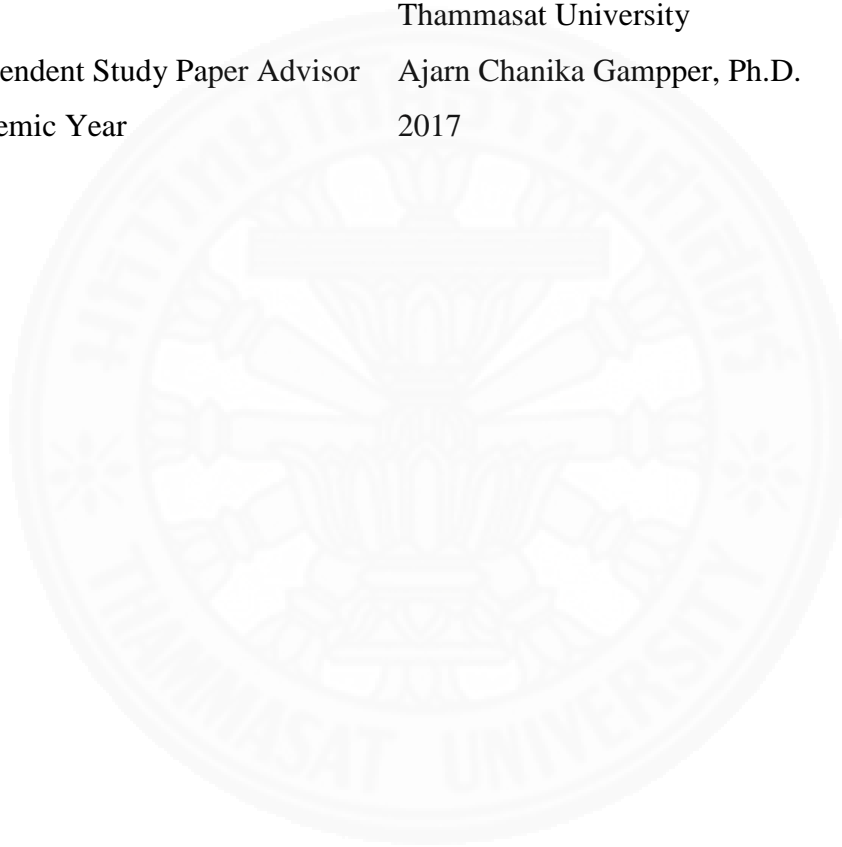
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## ABSTRACT

This study is directed to investigate the lexical choices found in the inaugural addresses of President Arroyo, President Aquino and President Duterte using a corpus-driven approach. The main focus of the study is in determining the frequency of nouns, personal pronouns and modal auxiliaries found in the texts and to further analyze the texts by identifying the speech acts used. It was hypothesized that corpus analysis can reveal the political perspectives and personality of the speaker through his choice of words and also that each locution of the speaker can contain hidden meanings which are not always obvious to the listener. The copies of the inaugural addresses in English were downloaded from the Official Gazette of the Philippines and Manila Bulletin. The corpus data was composed of 5,491 words and were analyzed using the ANTCOnc software to determine the frequency and keyword list. To further investigate the texts, the Speech Acts Theory by Austin (1962) and Searle (1979) were used as a framework to identify the speech acts found in each inaugural address. It was found that the nouns *government*, *people*, *country*, *president* and *nation*, the personal pronouns *I* and its variants *my* and *me* and the modal auxiliaries *will* and *shall* were used with the highest frequency in the three inaugural addresses. The results reveal that lexical choices are influenced by the speaker's political experiences and personality. Furthermore, the speech acts that were identified in the texts were assertives, commissives and directives speech acts. The frequency in the use of assertives speech acts show that each president was determined to build a good image of themselves and their political parties. Given the findings of the present study, it is suggested that corpus analysis can be a useful tool for ESL/EFL teachers when teaching learners to identify the significant lexical choices found in the texts.

Keywords: corpus-driven approach, lexical choices, speech acts, inaugural address

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Thammasat University  
Bangkok, Thailand

Ms. Andrea Fideliz Huesca-Palmares  
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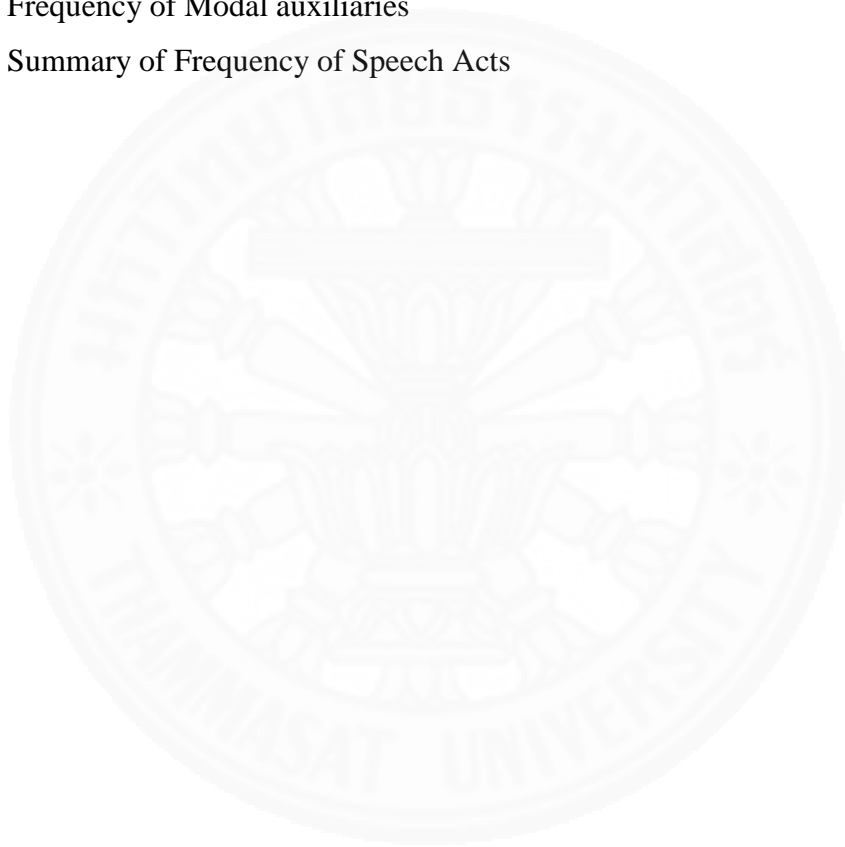
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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

### Symbols/Abbreviations

### Terms

ESL

English as a Second Language

EFL

English as a Foreign Language

ANTCONC

A freeware concordance program



# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Politics and language have been observed as closely interrelated since the ancient times. In the early works of philosophers and political thinkers, the writings of Aristotle in *Politics* and *Nicomachean Ethics* are widely attributed as political speeches and rhetoric (Fairclough and Fairclough, 2012). In *Politics*, Aristotle observed that the human power of speech is the ‘purpose’ behind man’s political nature (Lawson-Tancred, 1999) as cited in Fairclough and Fairclough (2012). Political speech is defined by *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary* as “ .. speech or writing that is intended to influence people (...); the skill of using language in speech or writing in a special way that influences or incites people”. According to Ayeomoni and Akinkulere (2012), political speeches are meant to have major influences when it comes to persuading, educating, and inciting the minds of the people.

In politics, Van Dijk (1993) claimed that politicians show dominance by gaining control of the ‘patterns of access to discourse’ by using words and phrases based on their own definitions which indirectly influences the minds of the people. This is also mentioned in the study conducted by Ayeomoni and Akinkulere, (2012) which cites the importance of language to politicians in their campaigns, manifesto and political speeches.

In the Philippines, the Filipino electorate vote for a Philippine president every six years which is the highest elected position in the country. The newly elected president gives an inaugural address to signal the start of his or her new term in office. This is an important milestone in Philippine history as the inauguration speech contains the plans and future policies of the would-be president. It can also be used as a platform for their administration and for gaining support from the Filipino people.

### 1.2 Scope of the Study

This study is limited to the analysis of the inaugural addresses given by the three most recent Philippine presidents using corpus linguistics. This study aims to only investigate the frequency of nouns, personal pronouns and modal auxiliaries found in the selected texts. It also

identifies the speech acts and their analysis using the framework of Speech Act Theory which was proposed by Austin (1962) and later expounded by Searle (1969). However, the study has a potential for raising the awareness of ESL and EFL teachers and learners in treating texts or political speeches as a reflection of the writer's ideologies and perspectives by looking deeper into their lexical choices.

### **1.3 Significance of the Study**

This study is significant in many respects:

1. It can help ESL and EFL teachers to acknowledge word frequency when teaching genre-based texts such as political speech, teaching materials or newspapers and magazines to their learners.
2. It can reveal the 'hidden' ideologies and perspectives of speakers based on their lexical choices.
3. It can act as a springboard for future research in the field of political discourse and Speech Act Theory.

### **1.4 Limitations of the Study**

As mentioned earlier, this study is limited to the inaugural addresses of the three most recent Philippine presidents. The findings and results cannot be applied to a different set of political speeches due to the following reasons: (1) the small size of text which was based on a roughly 6,000 word corpus and (2) the inaugural addresses are in English language and are not comparable to Tagalog (the national language of the Philippines).

The inaugural addresses vary in word count and therefore the frequency of nouns, personal pronouns and modal auxiliaries used in the text may not fully reflect the speaker's ideologies. Furthermore, the use of personal pronouns you, we, and they was categorized as in plural form. The opening paragraphs of the three inaugural addresses were deliberately left out because they mainly contain names of high ranking government officials who were in attendance during the inaugural ceremony.

Another limitation of the present study is the language of the text. The texts that were analyzed are in English and not in Tagalog version. This may pose a problem because the words used in the text are somehow 'sanitized' and edited for public consumption. Therefore, this study cannot be applicable to the Tagalog version of the inaugural addresses.

## 1.5 Research Questions

1. Which nouns, personal pronouns and modal auxiliaries were most frequently used in the inaugural address of President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo, Benigno Simeon Aquino III and Rodrigo Roa Duterte?

2. What were the speech acts found in the inaugural address of each president and how are they similar and/or different?

## 1.6 Definition of Terms

The following are the definition of terms:

### 1. Speech acts

According to Austin (1962) 'speech acts' is a tool to interpret the meaning and function of words in different speech situations. It concerns itself with the symbolism of words, the difference between a meaningful string of words and meaningless ones, the truth value or falsity of utterances, and the function to which language can be put.

### 2. Inaugural address in English

The inaugural address is the first official speech, meeting, etc. that marks the beginning of something important, for example the time when a new leader or president starts work. In the Philippines, the English language is used in the government and businesses where information is shared among the public in the forms of formal political speech, texts and government decrees.

### 3. Philippine Electorate

An electorate is composed of the people in a country or an area who have the right to vote, thought of as a group. In the Philippines it comprises Filipino citizens who are 18 years old and above and were duly registered to vote.

## 1.7 Organization of the Study

This study contains five chapters which are introduction, review of related literature, methodology, results and discussions and finally, conclusions and recommendations. The first chapter provides the background of the study, the frequency of lexical items (nouns, pronouns and modal auxiliaries) and speech acts found in the inaugural addresses, research questions, definitions, scope of the study and its significance. In the next chapter, theories of corpus

linguistics in discourse, pragmatics and speech acts in political speeches, political happenings in the Philippines as well as previous related studies are discussed. Chapter three describes the research methodology which includes the texts, corpus forming, ANTCOnc analysis, coding and data analysis. Chapter four presents the findings. Chapter five concludes with a summary of the findings, pedagogical implications and recommendations for future research.



## CHAPTER 2

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter reviews the literature of corpus linguistics in discourse, pragmatics and speech acts, political speech and lexical choices and relevant previous studies.

#### 2.1 Using Corpus Linguistics in Discourse Analysis

According to Flowerdew ((2012), Corpus Linguistics became a research tool in analytical methodology because of its capacity to process vast amount of data in a relatively short time. Bonelli (2001), adds that corpus linguistics can also give a deeper insight into a language by providing a theoretical basis for qualitative analysis.

As defined by Baker (2006), “corpora are generally large representative samples of a particular type of naturally occurring language, so they can therefore be used as a standard reference with which claims about language can be measured” (p.2). Baker (2006) further argued that using corpus as a research tool can help lessen the researcher’s cognitive bias because it makes it “less easy” (p.6) to pick texts based on a researcher’s intuition. Additionally, Baker et al. (2008) view corpus linguistics as a useful method in providing a “pattern map” of data in terms of frequencies, key words/clusters and collocations. Frequency analysis can also add a ‘qualitative dimension’ in discourse analysis and can serve as a triangulation method.

#### 2.2 Pragmatics and Speech Acts Theories

A number of researchers consider Speech Acts Theory as one of the most important aspects of pragmatics. According to Levinson (2012), speech acts contain complex meanings more than the surface structure of an utterance. He further argues that the primary purpose of speech acts is to perform actions. J. L. Austin, in his (1962) model of the speech act theory, sets out to demonstrate how acts of speech can constitute a change in the world simply by virtue of having been uttered (Enyi, 2016). Austin (1962), classified speech acts into three classes: locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts. A locutionary act is an act of saying something; that is, the act of producing an utterance while illocutionary acts are the core of any theory of speech acts. On the other hand, a perculotionary act is the effect or influence on the



feelings, thoughts or actions of the listener/hearer (Nneji and Miracle, 2013).

### 2.2.1 Searle's Classification of Speech Acts and Forces of Illocution:

Many scholars have come up with a taxonomy of speech acts. The present study is based on the original model used by Austin (1962) and Searle (1969) which was later expounded by Clark (1996). Additionally, this study examined previous research on the classifications of speech acts found in other studies of inaugural addresses conducted by Enyi, (2016) on the victory speech of Muhammadu Buhari of Nigeria; Dylgjerii (2017) on the inaugural speech of President Edi Rama of Albania and Horvath (2009) on the inaugural address of President Barack Obama of the United States of America.

**2.1.1.1 Assertives:** Searle (1969) originally classified this speech act as *Representatives* which Clark (1996) later changed to Assertives. According to Searle (1969), representatives are utterances that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not the case. Examples include: statements of facts, assertions, conclusions, descriptions, definitions, reporting, claiming, etc. In further research, Clark (1996) as cited in Ronan (2015), adds that Searle's categories are not unified, but consist of different subgroups. Thus *representatives*, called *assertives* by Clark, clarify the speaker's belief, but can, amongst others, also express diagnoses, predictions, notifications, confessions or denials (Clark 1996). Recent studies have come up with examples of assertives speech acts found in political speeches mentioned above. These samples are presented below:

A. *I love this country, that's why I fought for it with all possible*

*means. My heart knows how infinite are the possibilities to make this country reborn, and I will struggle hard to accomplish these possibilities.*

B. *I know that, as Abraham Lincoln has stated, no government can please everybody's aspirations and feelings.*

C. *Fellow Nigerians, finally we have dutifully intervened to save this nation from imminent collapse.*

**2.2.1.2 Directives:** Searle (1999) suggested that “the illocutionary force of a directive act is to try to get the hearer to behave in such a way as to make his behaviour match the propositional content of the directive” (p.48). The speaker’s intention in using a directive is to make the listener perform an action. Directives attempt to make the world fit the word. They can be obeyed or disobeyed, complied with, granted, denied etc., by the hearer (p.48).

Examples of directives include: commands, orders, requests, suggestions, as in the following sentences:

A. *We will govern Albania, but neither I nor the representatives that you have appointed cannot bring renaissance alone to Albania. I want you, the people of this country, to join the Renaissance squad.*

B. *All those chairmen and members of statutory corporations, parastatals and other executive departments are hereby relieved of their appointments with immediate effects.*

C. *All holders of appointments in the civil service, the police and the National Security Organisation, shall continue to exercise their functions in the normal way subject to changes that may be introduced by the Federal Military Government.*

**2.2.2.3 Commissives:** These are acts that are used to commit the speaker to some future action. In uttering a commissive act, the speaker has revealed his intention and thereby stays committed to carrying out the action expressed by the statements. Examples include: promises, vows, threats, pledges, refusals, covenants, and so forth. Commissives attempt to make the world fit the words and they can be kept, or broken by the speaker.

A. *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.*

B. *Albanian families deserve better educational, medical and judicial*

*systems to govern this country. So let us divide all this infinite challenges, aspirations and possibilities to recover the economy through honest taxation and free competition.*

C. *We will start working hard together to prove ourselves and not only, to prove all the world that we have enough talent, values and determination to fulfill the last will of our predecessors and the aspirations of our children.*

**2.2.2.4 Expressives:** These utterances state what the speaker feels. They express psychological states in the form of statements of feelings of joy, sadness, happiness, pain, likes, dislikes, sorrow, condoling, thanking, apologizing, congratulating and so forth. According to Searle (1979), the speaker is not trying to “fit the world to words” or trying to “fit the words to world”; rather “the truth of the expressed proposition is presupposed.” (Searle 1979, 15)

A. *May God bless us all.*

B. *Being here, in front of you, watching the purple flags of victory waving everywhere in Albania, from Gjirokaster to Kukes, I cannot hide the fact I feel eternally thankful and enthusiastic at the same time.*

C. *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.*

**2.2.2.5 Declaratives:** Declaratives are speech acts that change the world by virtue of their being uttered. In order to perform a declarative act, the speaker has to have a special institutional designation in a particular context in order for the declaration to be appropriate. In Ronan (2015), she mentions the works of Clark (1996) and Bach and Harnish (1979) in defining Searle’s declaratives into two distinct categories of effectives and verdictives. Clark argues that verdictives apply rules within an institution, e.g. a referee's ruling in a match must be obeyed.

A. *In pursuance of the primary objective of saving our great nation from total collapse, I, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari of the Nigerian Army, have ... been formally invested with the authority of the Head of the Federal Military Government and the Commander-In-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.*

B. *It is with humility and a deep sense of responsibility that I accept this challenge and call to duty.*

C. *Members of the councils will be announced soon..*

In the study conducted by Hashim (2015) he concludes that the interpretation of speech acts goes a long way in ascribing meaning to speeches. Speech acts can also bring to the fore the intentions and personality of the speaker in connection to the context and the intended audience.

### **2.3 Political Speech and Lexical choices**

Political speeches have been regarded as the most salient genre throughout the centuries (Ensink and Sauer 2003; Chilton, 2004; Fairclough, 2006; Reisigl, 2006; 2008a, 2008b; Wodak and De Cillia 2007) as cited in Wodak (2009). Many political speeches have become famous so that people can still remember their ‘message’ long after the event has taken place. Some of the most notable examples are the *I have A Dream* speech by Martin Luther King, delivered on 28 August, 1963, which served as a defining moment in the U.S. civil rights movement and *Blood, Sweat, Tears*, an oration by Sir Winston Churchill, considered as ‘one of the most famous calls-to-arms speeches in history, which was delivered on 13 May 1940 (Wodak, 2009).

In political speeches, ideas and ideologies need to be conveyed through language so that they are agreed upon by the receivers as well as by others who may read or hear parts of the speech afterwards in the media. Words and expressions are used or omitted to affect meaning in different ways. Moreover, political speeches are often composed by a team of professional speech writers who are educated in the use of persuasive language. Political speeches deserve to be studied critically as they remain an integral part of shaping society through the passing of laws, decrees and in showing the capabilities of the politicians in power. According to Bread (2000), a political speech does not necessarily contain truths, but it may be considered a success in the manner of how it is presented. It is mentioned in various studies that skilled speech writers carefully select their word choices to serve their goals and convey their ideologies. Thus, according to Chung and Park (2010), analyzing inaugural addresses in particular can “contribute to a better understanding of political systems” and may offer a predictive view of a president’s behavior.

#### **2.3.1 The use of Nouns in Political Speech**

The use of lexical items (nouns, verbs, modal auxiliaries, etc.) in political speeches has led many scholars to investigate their connection to the thoughts and ideologies of politicians. According to the research conducted by Chung and Park (2010) on the inaugural addresses of

two Korean presidents, nouns can reveal the speaker's intention and ideology by analysis of their word choices. They suggest that each president used nouns that reflected their 'political and social viewpoints.

### **2.3.2 The use of Pronouns in Political Speech**

When listening to political speeches we might not even notice the use of personal pronouns. According to Håkansson (2012), personal pronouns make up a big part of political speeches, because they can give an idea of whom the speaker identifies with. Below are the four main types of personal pronouns that are generally found in political speeches:

#### **2.3.2.1 The use of *I* and its variants**

The use of personal pronoun *I* does not always function as a substitute for the speaker's name. In political speeches, *I* can refer to the speaker, to show his authority or compassion or to narrate an anecdote. It can also be used to 'capture the moment', giving a sense of *here and now* Håkansson (2012). Furthermore, politicians use *I* to highlight their positive traits and to paint an image of someone who is good and responsible.

#### **2.3.2.2 The use of *you* and its variants**

The use of the personal pronoun *you* in political speeches can be unclear, as it can refer to any one and/or everyone in the audience. Furthermore, Håkansson (2012) argued that the use of *you* in political speeches can be left to the judgement of the audience if it includes them or not. Additionally, Allen (2006), points out that "the generic *you* can be used by politicians to criticize the opposition by including or excluding them from generalizations" (as cited in Håkansson, 2012, p.13).

#### **2.3.2.3 The use of *we* and its variants**

*We* is considered as an effective term that shows a strong relationship between voters and politicians. According to Park and Lee (2009), by using the personal pronoun *we*, politicians try to include all members of the group to extend their representation and sense of political correctness.

#### **2.3.2.4 The use of *they* and its variants**

*They* and *them* on the other hand, are often used in a negative context, as a way to

make the opposition seem less suitable leaders than the person who makes the utterance (Proctor & I-Wen Su 2011, as cited in Håkansson, 2012, p. 8). Pennycook (1994) pointed out that the use of *they* also functions as a form of creating ‘the other’ or ‘othering’, to separate those who are from different background, opinions, perspectives, etc.

### **2.3.2.5 The Use of Modal Auxiliaries in Political Speech**

Modal auxiliary verbs may express intentions, obligations, ability, prediction, possibility, or necessity. In political discourse, modal verbs are used to substantiate the general objective of legitimizing the political speaker and discrediting her/his opponents; (García-Pastor, 2001, as cited in Boicu, 2007, p. 8). However, in a similar study, Boicu (2007) analyzed the political speeches of Ashley Mote, a former Member of European Parliament for South East England, and concluded that Mote’s use of modal auxiliaries was seen as a causal effect in inciting aggravation to his locutions. Thus, modal auxiliaries can bring a negative or positive causation when used in the text and the effects are overreaching as far as the members of societies are involved (Nartey and Yankson, 2014).

## **2.4 Socio-Political-Economic context in the Philippines**

In the Philippines, the highest rank in government is held by the President of the Republic. Filipino citizens who are 18 years old and above are allowed to vote in the local and national elections. The terms of office varies for each position and some office holders may qualify for re-election. The president has a term of 6 years in office and is not allowed to stand for a re-election as stated in the 1987 Philippine Constitution. The Office of the President maintains the dissemination of all the official communications like memoranda, official proclamations, presidential speeches, etc. which are mostly formal in nature. These speeches or texts are produced in both Filipino and English versions and are all available for download on a website, the Official Gazette of the Philippines. The Philippine President is considered the most powerful political figure in the country. To signal the start of his or her office, the Philippine president gives an inaugural address. This key moment brings great anticipation as millions of Filipinos hope for a better future of the country under the new president. Below are the timelines of each Philippine President’s term in office and a brief background of their work experiences.

President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo (2004 - 2010)

Year Started: 2001 - The then Vice President of the Philippines, Gloria Macapagal Arroyo became Philippine President in 2001 after the ouster of President Joseph Ejercito Estrada. The Estrada government ended prematurely after he was put in trial for perjury and plunder. He stepped down from office during a series of political demonstrations in Metro Manila. Thus, the Vice President of the Philippines assumed the presidency by virtue of succession. President Arroyo completed the term of ex-President Estrada until 2004 and she ran for the presidential elections in May of 2004, where she won the presidency by popular vote. As an economics professor, her programs revolved around economic developments by bringing jobs to the people. She served as a Philippine Senator from 1992-1998 and in the House of Representatives from 2010-2016. She was the Vice President of the Philippines from 1998-2001.

President Benigno Simeon Aquino III (2010 - 2016)

Year Started: 2010 - President Benigno Simeon Aquino III was sworn into office. He succeeded President Gloria Macapagal- Arroyo. President Aquino worked as an Executive Assistant in their family's sugar refinery business before entering politics. He then served as a member of the House of Representatives from 1987-2007 and in the Senate from 2007-2010.

President Rodrigo Roa Duterte (2016 - to present)

Year started: 2016 - President Duterte succeeded President Aquino III in 2016. He is the first president from outside of Metro Manila. He served as a vice mayor of Davao, a city in Mindanao, in 1986, and was elected Mayor in 1988. He served as mayor for seven terms and was notorious for his unorthodox methods in solving criminality. Prior to becoming a politician, President Duterte worked as a lawyer and prosecutor for the City Prosecution Office of Davao City.

The highlights of the socio-political-economic events in the Philippines from 2001 to 2016, are cited to provide a thorough historical background of the social setting leading to the election of each president. This is also an attempt to analyse the significant relationship between lexical choices and historical background, which was noted in various studies on presidential speeches of various presidents from the US (Horvath, 2009; Marciano, 2014; and Gadalla, 2012) and Nigeria (Nneji and Miracle, 2013; Enyi, 2015) and the Philippines (van der Zee, 2013).

According to Hedman (2010), Philippine democracy has been described as based on a patron-client relationship until recently when the old rules of politics began to disintegrate. The old “patron-client” relationship no longer applied to the modern relationship of politicians and voters. Hedman mentions that this shift has contributed to the rise of popular opinion and its influence in the elections. She argues that public opinion based on poll surveys conducted before elections has been effective in predicting the success of presidential candidates.

#### **2.4.1 Political highlights in 2001-2009**

The successful people’s movement in 2001 which ended the Estrada presidency had prematurely brought little changes to curb the issues of corruption, cronyism and oligarchies in the government. A view of a BBC published timeline on Philippines’ profile reveals years of insurgency problems and a failed coup attempt led by a group of disgruntled young officers from the Armed Forces of the Philippines. The elections in 2004 were significant because of the following reasons: this election saw an impact from the Overseas Absentee Voting Act of 2003, which enabled Filipinos in over 70 countries to vote. This was also the first election after 1986 where an incumbent president ran for re-election. Ms. Arroyo was the Vice President when former president Estrada was accused of perjury and plunder in 2000 and he was eventually jailed and ousted in 2001. After Estrada’s ouster, the then Vice President Arroyo, assumed the presidency and she was sworn into office on June 24, 2001 where she gave her first inaugural address. However, the present study made use of President Arroyo’s second inaugural address in 2001 because she was duly elected as president of the Philippines just like President Aquino and President Duterte.

After being elected to office, Arroyo’s term was mostly riddled by failed peace talks, which prompted her to declare a State of Emergency in Mindanao. Several unsuccessful coup attempts to overthrow the government occurred in 2003, 2005 and 2007. In 2009, an election related massacre of some 57 journalists and civilians, committed by members of the powerful Ampatuan clan in Maguindanao, a province in Mindanao, shocked the whole nation (Santos, 2012). The public outrage caused by the Ampatuan massacre brought massive protests under Arroyo’s administration. Interestingly, the accused Ampatuans were Arroyo’s strongest allies in the south of the Philippines. Thus the government was forced to conduct an investigation, the



Ampatuans were charged with murder and a lengthy trial soon followed. As of this writing, the Ampatuans are still on trial.

#### **2.4.2 Political highlights in 2009-2016**

Following the death of his mother, former president Corazon Aquino in 2009, Benigno “Noynoy” Aquino III won the 2010 presidential elections by a landslide vote. Aquino’s victory was influenced by the outpouring of sympathy and a growing popularity of “public opinion”. The collective power of “public opinion” caused Aquino’s popularity rating to increase thus; he was made the standard bearer of his political party and his candidacy was announced a few weeks after his mother was interred. This move proved to be successful as Aquino III won the presidential elections in 2010.

Hedman (2015) argues that public opinion plays an important role in predicting the success of presidential candidates. A concise timeline published by the BBC during the Aquino administration shows territorial disputes between the Philippines and China in 2012 and Taiwan in 2013. In late 2013, super typhoon ‘Haiyan’ devastated several islands in the central part of the Philippines, killing thousands of people in its wake. The Aquino government was blamed by its critics for its slow response to the crisis, and its inefficient management in addressing the issues of aid and rehabilitation (Eimer, 2013). In 2015, a group of 44 police commandos were killed in action while serving a warrant of arrest to a suspected Malaysian jihadist in Mindanao. Aquino faced waves of public outcry and was later put in trial for usurpation of authority and graft charges in 2017 (Dizon, 2017). According to Go (2016), 2016 was the year which can be characterized in terms of “choices, changes and challenges”. In the wake of these crises which plagued the previous administrations, the Filipino people were hungry for changes in political parties and the departure of ruling ‘elites’ in the Philippine government who are mostly from Manila .

#### **2.5 Previous Related Studies**

The inaugural address is the speech given by the elected president during the ceremony to mark the beginning of a term of office. In this address, the president is expected to show his

intentions as a leader. Horvath (2009) cites the importance of the president's inaugural address as a major influence in shaping the future policies within the domestic and global spheres. Several researchers have attempted to analyse the inaugural addresses of various US presidents using corpus linguistics. In the study conducted by Batluk (2011) on Obama's inaugural address in 2009, she cites the use of the richness of the English language to address the American nation. She showed how discourse created a unity between the speaker and the audience. She also mentions the use of linguistic techniques and rhetorical mechanisms to appeal to the emotions of the audience. She adds that Obama used rhythm to facilitate content through parallelism and metre. The use of such devices allows the easy memorization of information.

Obama's high level of education also contributed to the overall quality of his speech and he was able to convey a powerful message of unity to the American people. Moreover, aiming to be democratic and all-embracing, Obama did not talk about one single religion, but used the word 'scripture' instead of 'Bible' to cover all religion. Finally, the author made a deep analysis of the various linguistic techniques and the use of personal and possessive pronouns *we*, *our*, and *us* which facilitated Obama's message of unity and a brighter future for the American people.

In the study conducted by Marciano (2014), he mentions that the inaugural address of President Obama contains lexical choices which are often dependent on the intentions of the speaker and the historical background of that particular period. He investigated key moments before and during the election of the first ever African-American president in US history as well as the events (war, economic crisis) which created a decrease in popularity of the Republican Party. Furthermore, the author showed the relationship of the historical events in the lexical choices of the speaker. He also mentions the intrinsic relationship between the use of language and the effectiveness of discourse intent. Using corpus linguistics, he made a thorough analysis of the top ten most used nouns in the discourse of Obama. He mentions that there is a connection to the speaker's intentions which was to give a balanced speech to calm down the population, and to offer solutions to the issues confronting the USA.

On the other hand, there are few research studies conducted in the analysis of political speech using corpus linguistics and Speech Act Theory in the Philippine context. One of these studies was done by van der Zee (2013) on the analysis of the inauguration address of Pres. Benigno Aquino III in 2010. The author analysed the speech using the frameworks of Halliday

(1994) and van Dijk's works on Critical Discourse Analysis. She used corpus linguistics to obtain a keyword list and word frequency. She showed the relationship between modality, verb tenses and the use of personal and possessive pronouns by the speaker in gaining support and popularity from the audience. She mentions that Aquino used modal verbs to present his good intentions as a leader and to show his new administration in a 'favorable light'. Furthermore, she cites the use of a less complex sentence structure, the present simple form of the verb, throughout the speech. This technique works to deliver a more convincing rhetoric which is easily accessible to the audience. She also cites the speaker's use of personal and possessive pronouns to show his oneness with the audience and to establish an image of authority and as a 'speaker of the nation'. Finally, she made deep observations on Aquino's use of linguistic units which were instrumental in delivering a cohesive speech despite speaking about contentious issues about health, economy and education.

Additionally, studies conducted in political discourse using speech act theory as a basis for analysis has also attracted a number of researchers in recent years. In the study conducted by Nneji and Miracle (2013), they mention the correlation between pragmatics and speech act theory in their analysis of the victory speech of President Jonathan of Nigeria. They concluded that the speech acts committed by the president revealed his personality and ideologies. Furthermore, Jonathan favored an indirect approach in laying out his plans for the improvement of Nigeria.

Additionally, Hashim (2015) conducted an analysis of US presidential candidates John Kerry and George H.W. Bush campaign speeches. He found out that Kerry used more commissives (50%) in his speech while Bush used assertives (40%). He concluded that the two candidates used speech acts to persuade their listeners to further their political goals. Similarly, in a study conducted by Dylgjerii (2017) on the victory speech of Albanian President Edi Rama, she found an overwhelming preference for the use of commissives. Edi Rama's speech also contained assertives and expressives and was composed of words that pertained to hope and enthusiasm. The researcher concludes that using speech acts theory to analyse a text can reveal the underlying intentions and personality of the speaker.

As mentioned above, many scholars have been using corpus linguistics in analysing data

in the fields of political discourse, scientific writing, teaching materials and newspaper articles (Baker, 2006). These studies suggest how corpus analysis can reveal the ideologies and personality of the speakers. Furthermore, the studies conducted by Horvath (2010) and van der Zee (2013) showed evidence of the influence of social setting in the lexical choices of a speaker. The previous studies of political speeches, conducted by Chung and Park (2010) on the inaugural addresses of Korean presidents, Hashim (2015) on US presidential campaign speech, Nneji and Miracle (2013) on the inaugural address of a Nigerian president, and Dylgjerii (2017) on the victory speech of an Albanian president, suggest that using the framework of Speech Acts in analysing texts can uncover the meanings behind the utterances of the speakers in their political speech.



## CHAPTER 3

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Corpus Forming

In carrying out the study, the data were retrieved from the three inaugural addresses given by the most recent elected Philippine presidents, namely: Gloria Macapagal Arroyo, Benigno Simeon Aquino III and Rodrigo Roa Duterte. Gloria Arroyo delivered two inaugural addresses, in 2001 and in 2004. The events in 2001 catapulted Ms. Arroyo to presidency by default as she was the Vice President at that time when President Estrada was asked to resign during the political protests called EDSA II. To have an equal basis for the analysis of these inaugural addresses, I only considered Ms. Arroyo's 2004 speech because that was when she was freely elected as president. I limited my study on the three inaugural addresses to the English versions to thoroughly analyze the speeches. Corpus Linguistics methods were used to obtain the frequency of nouns, personal pronouns and modal auxiliaries found in the texts.

The corpus contains a total of 5,491 words: Arroyo's speech had 1,947 words; Aquino's speech had 2,069 and Duterte's 1,475. To do the corpus analysis, the ANTCNC concordance software program was used. It allowed the counting of words, and it generated a frequency word list to sort out the words in focus. In analysing the corpora, I made use of two corpus techniques; keyword analysis and collocation analysis. The results were then analyzed using Pragmatics as a linguistic approach and Speech Act Theory based on Austin (1962) and Searle (1969) taxonomy of speech acts, to investigate the underlying ideologies and perspectives of each president.

In order to have a clear picture of the events that took place during the period before the inauguration addresses, magazines, newspapers and online periodicals were also consulted to check the socio-political and economic background of 2004, 2010 and 2016, the periods before the election of each president. This was to investigate the relationship between context and lexical choices found in the inauguration address of the above mentioned presidents.

#### 3.2 Texts

The copies of inaugural address of each president were downloaded from The Official Gazette, the online publication of the government of the Philippines. The inaugural addresses were all in English versions made available for the public and/or international readers.

### 3.3 Research Design

Mixed methods were applied in conducting the research as it both uses qualitative and quantitative analysis of the data. The frequency of nouns, personal pronouns and modal auxiliaries were taken using ANTCOINC and were analysed using Speech Act Theory as proposed by Austin (1962) and Searle (1969) and later improved by Clark (1999). The frequency of the words used in the form of nouns, personal pronouns and modal auxiliaries was also used as it may show a relationship of the speaker's lexical choices in connection to the socio-economic historical background of that particular period.

#### 3.3.1 Corpus forming

The copies of inaugural addresses were taken from the website of the Official Gazette of the government of the Philippines and the Presidential Commission on Communication. After that, a frequency list of nouns and personal pronouns was generated and qualitatively analysed. In order to obtain the connection between the frequency of nouns, personal pronouns and modal auxiliaries found in the texts, the researcher used Pragmatics as a linguistic approach to reveal the hidden ideologies of each president in the Philippine context. It also served as a backdrop in further identifying the connection between lexical choices and social setting. To further analyse the 'performative acts' that the speakers made, this research also utilised the framework of Speech Act Theory proposed by Austin (1962) and Searle (1969).

#### 3.3.2 Coding

To analyse the texts, this research study used the Speech Act Theory developed by Austin (1962) and then later expounded by Searle (1969). Recently, Clark (1996) modified the earlier version of Searle (1969)'s *Representatives* speech acts and changed it to *Assertives* speech acts. The codes generated from the texts were also compared to previous related studies to check their external validity. These codes were retrieved from recent studies conducted by Enyi, (2016); Dylgjerii (2017) and Horvath (2009). The above mentioned studies analysed political speeches of presidents and government leaders such as Muhammadu Buhari of Nigeria, President Edi Rama of Albania and President Barack Obama of the United States of America. Below are the samples of the classification of speech acts cited in their works.

### 3.4 Data Analysis

The data analysis has two main parts. The first part is the frequency analysis of the results from the corpus data which were composed of nouns, personal pronouns and modal auxiliaries. Based on the assumption that the lexical choices of each president were affected by their thoughts, ideologies and social setting, nouns, personal pronouns and modal auxiliaries were compared. The findings also served as the basis for further examination of meanings behind the inaugural addresses by using the framework of speech act theory by Austin (1962) and Searle (1969). In the second part, the speech acts were classified according to the five categories proposed by Searle (1969). This was done to find out the ideologies and personality of the speakers in relation to the social setting at the time of their inaugural address.



## CHAPTER 4

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter reports the results of the data gathered from the inaugural addresses of the three Philippine presidents. The results and findings are discussed in the following sequence: (1) presentation of table, (2) then a brief description of the findings from the table, (3) followed by the discussion. The first part of the discussion is the corpus findings (4.1) which describes the frequency of nouns, personal pronouns and modal auxiliaries. The next part (4.2) is the discussion of the speech acts found in the inaugural addresses and their frequency.

#### 4.1 Results of the Study

The results of corpus data will be shown in the tables (Table 4.1-4.4) below. Because of the differences in the number of words in each inaugural address, the researcher set the base number to 100 in comparing the frequency of nouns, personal pronouns and modal auxiliaries used in each inaugural address. The base number is set to give an equal starting point to each text in relation to its word count. The tables present the results of raw frequency which are then compared to the actual use of per 100 words in the text.

##### 4.1.1 Frequency of Top 10 Nouns

Table 4.1 shows the compiled list of nouns from President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo, President Benigno Simeon Aquino III, and President Rodrigo Roa-Duterte. The ten nouns of high frequency used by President Arroyo were: *nation, member, government, country, people, president, democracy, Filipino, justice* and *unity*. Meanwhile, the top 10 nouns of high frequency used by President Aquino were: *government, people, nation, Filipino, country, life, power, campaign, democracy* and *change*. Lastly, the ten most frequently used nouns by President Duterte were: *people, government, president, change, country, administration, criminality, members, faith* and *Philippines*. It was observed that some nouns occur in two inaugural addresses.



**Table 4.1****Frequency of nouns used in the inaugural addresses of three Philippine presidents**

Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo		Simeon Benigno Aquino III		Rodrigo Roa Duterte	
Word	Frequency	Word	Frequency	Word	Frequency
nation	16	government	12	people	9
members	12	people	10	government	8
government	11	nation	9	president	6
country	10	Filipino	7	change	5
people	8	country	7	country	5
president	7	life	6	administration	4
democracy	6	power	6	criminality	4
Filipino	6	campaign	6	erosion	4
justice	6	change	5	faith	4
unity	6	democracy	5	members	4
laws	5	governance	5	methods	4
officials	5	justice	5	peace	4
jobs	4	needs	5	Philippines	4
land	4	parents	5	corruption	3
Manila	4	president	5	drugs	3
poor	4	welfare	5	law	3
school	4	problems	4		
senate	4				
society	4				

As shown in Table 4.1, the inaugural addresses of the three presidents contained key nouns, which are most frequently found in political speeches. However, there were nouns exclusively used by each president which further revealed their intentions. President Arroyo used unity, justice and laws to call for cooperation within the society to heal the divisions caused by the recent people power revolution. Furthermore, her lexical choices, which were, *jobs*, *land*, *Manila*, *poor*, and *school*, were all related to economic development. On the other hand, Aquino's lexical choices were *governance*, *campaign*, *life*, *power*, *welfare*, and revealed his plans for a change in governance and improving the life of the Filipinos. His parents' legacy

played an important role in his speech to remind people of his commitment to follow his parents' exemplary leadership. On the other hand, Duterte used the nouns which were administration, criminality, faith, methods, Philippines, corruption and drugs. The lexical choices that President Duterte used were mostly related to 'social ills'. He revealed his intentions of addressing the social problems that plagued the Philippine society even before he declared his candidacy for presidency. These findings reflect the study conducted by Marciano (2014) and Cichocka et al. (2016) which suggests that nouns are indicative of meanings and motives in political speech.

Van der Zee (2013) also concluded that nouns found in inaugural addresses are reflections of the speaker's thoughts and ideologies. She further suggested that the effective use of nouns in a political speech plays a significant role for politicians in projecting an image of a good and responsible leader.

**Table 4.2 The top most frequent nouns common to the inaugural addresses and their actual usage per 100 words**

Nouns	President Arroyo		President Aquino		President Duterte	
	Frequency	per 100 Words	Frequency	per 100 words	Frequency	per 100 words
Government	11	.56	12	.58**	8	.54
People	8	.41	10	.48	9	.61**
Country	10	.51	7	.33	5	.34
President	7	.36	5	.24	6	.41
Nation	16	.82**	9	.43	nil	nil

Table 4.2 shows the frequency results of nouns and their occurrences per 100 words. The numbers with asterisks are the most frequent word found in the inaugural address of each president. As mentioned earlier, each inaugural address differs in its word count so a base number was set to determine the actual usage of nouns in each text relative to its word count. The most frequent nouns used in all of the three inaugural addresses, as per 100 words, were: *government*, *people*, *country* and *president*. President Arroyo used *nation*, *government*, *country*,

*people* and *president*, while President Aquino used *government*, *people*, *nation*, *country* and *president*. On the other hand President Duterte used *people*, *government*, *president* and *country*. The word *nation* was commonly used by President Arroyo and President Aquino and was never mentioned in President Duterte's speech. It is important to bear in mind that the frequency rate is relative to the number of words found in the texts. Take, for example, the word *people*, President Aquino used it 10 times while President Duterte used it for only 9 times. However, when its occurrences are calculated per 100 words, the proportion of the word *people* turned out to be higher in President Duterte's speech even though its frequency was lower than that of President Aquino's speech.

#### 4.1.2 Frequency of Personal Pronouns

Table 4.2 shows the personal pronouns of high frequency in the inaugural addresses of the three Philippine presidents. This study tried to analyze the personal pronouns under four main categories: *I*, *you*, *we* and *they* as representatives of the data. The other variants of personal pronouns mentioned above were also examined to further balance the results and to check the tendencies of each president in their use of *my* instead of *I*, for example. Again, the frequency of the personal pronouns was set to a base number of 100 words to determine their occurrence relative to the word count of each text.

**Table 4.3**

#### Frequency of personal pronouns used in the inaugural addresses of three Philippine presidents

Personal Pronouns	President Arroyo		President Aquino		President Duterte	
	Frequency	per 100 words	Frequency	per 100 Words	Frequency	per 100 words
I, my, me	53	2.72	69	3.33	63	4.27
we, us	32	1.64	54	2.61	19	1.28
they, them	8	.41	10	.48	4	.27

As expected, the personal pronoun *I* and its variants *my* and *me* were used the most in all of the three inaugural addresses. Noticeably, President Duterte gave the most emphasis to himself, with the highest use of *I* and its variants in his inaugural speech compared to President Aquino and President Arroyo. It is important to note that President Duterte is the first ever

Philippine president who lives outside of Manila. His capabilities as the highest political leader of the land have been questioned by his detractors and political rivals since he announced his plans to run for office. Thus, it is expected that he had to build his credibility in the eyes of the people by highlighting his political experience and knowledge of the law.

These findings reflect the study of Hakansson (2012), which suggests that the use of personal pronoun *I* and its variants enables politicians to build a positive image which highlights their leadership capabilities. Horvath (2009) also observed that the frequent use of *we* in Barack Obama's inaugural address gave an impression of inclusivity to all American people and to give them a sense of hope and belongingness. Furthermore, van der Zee (2013) also suggested that President Aquino III's use of *we* was an indication of his personality which was influenced by his political experience and family background, being the son of famous parents who played a major role in Philippine politics. Given the partisan politics which characterizes the Philippine government, it is essential for politicians to paint a good picture of themselves and their political parties. Furthermore, the personal pronouns *we*, *you* and *us* are also considered important when used correctly as they have the ability to include and exclude people.

#### **4.1.3 Frequency of Modal Auxiliaries**

Table 4.3 shows the frequency of modal auxiliaries per 100 words found in the inaugural addresses of the three Philippine presidents. The data reveals that the modal auxiliary *will* was used the most in all of the three inaugural addresses, followed by *shall*, *can* and *must*. Other variants of modal auxiliaries such as *may* and *would* were only found in President Aquino's speech. It is observed that modal auxiliaries reveal the speaker's perspectives regarding his or her position in the society. The preponderance in the use of *will*, shows that the inaugural address of each president contains promises and future intentions. Again, it is necessary that modal auxiliaries be examined with their collocations or in chunks, to interpret the extent of the promises, whether it is a personal promise by the speaker or it involves a group of people within his/her administration.

**Table 4.4**

**Frequency of modal auxiliaries per 100 words used in the inaugural addresses of three Philippine presidents**

<b>Modal Auxiliaries</b>	<b>President Arroyo</b>		<b>President Aquino</b>		<b>President Duterte</b>	
	Frequency per 100 words		Frequency per 100 words		Frequency per 100 words	
will	30	1.54	50	2.42	10	.68
shall	15	.77	2	.09	4	.27
can	5	.26	10	.48	2	.14
must	7	.36	nil	nil	2	.14

President Arroyo used *will* and *shall* more frequently and the modal auxiliaries *must* and *can* were used minimally. President Aquino used *will* and *can* while *shall*, *may* and *would* were only used minimally. Interestingly, President Duterte's use of modal auxiliaries was the least among the three presidents. These findings were also observed in the study of Nartey and Yankson (2014) on the Ghanaian Political party manifesto. It suggests that *will* and *shall* are frequently used in political speeches because they convey certainty, intentions and promises. On the other hand, *will* and *shall* take on a different meaning in the Philippine context where English is considered a second language. De la Rosa, (2017) suggested that in the case of legal contracts, it was observed that *shall* is used more often than *will*. He further argued that *will* and *shall* are also the most misused modal auxiliaries because writers and speakers alike would often use *will* and *shall* interchangeably. It is assumed that inaugural addresses are written by speech writers and the use of *will* and *shall* in the text is largely dependent on their grasp of the functions of modality and its intended meanings.

However, in the present study, the collocates of *will* were examined in a given sentence and it was observed that these sentences contained words that pertain to specific actions that the president plans to accomplish within her/his term of office. For example, President Arroyo's use of *will* in some of her promises such as: penalizing abusive government officials and going after

tax evaders were more specific than her use of *shall* in her promises to do moral things and make good decisions, which are generally expected from a president or any other government official.

#### 4.2 Classifications of Speech Acts

Below are the classifications of speech acts found in the inaugural addresses of President Gloria Arroyo, President Benigno Aquino and President Rodrigo Duterte. The locutions were grouped according to the illocutionary acts based on Austin (1962) and Searle (1969) Speech Act Theory and they are: *assertives*, *directives*, *commissives*, *expressives* and *declaratives*. A detailed description of the classification of speech acts in the inaugural addresses of President Arroyo, President Aquino III and President Duterte can be found in Appendix A.

**Table 4.5 Summary of the Overall Relative Frequency Percentage of Speech Acts in the inaugural address of the three Philippine presidents**

Speech Acts	President Arroyo's Speech		President Aquino's Speech		President Duterte's Speech	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Assertives	6	30%	9	45%	9	45%
Directives	4	20%	2	10%	4	20%
Commissives	8	40%	6	30%	4	20%
Expressives	2	10%	2	10%	2	10%
Declaratives	Nil	Nil	1	5%	1	5%
<b>Total</b>	20	100%	20	100%	20	100%

Table 4.4 reveals the summary of the speech acts found in the inaugural addresses of the three Philippines presidents. The total number of sentences analyzed for each text is 20. These sentences were selected from the first ten sentences and the last ten sentences of the inaugural address until the data reached a saturation point. The findings show that the speech acts with the highest frequency percentage were *assertives*, *commissives* and *directives*. The speech acts found in the inaugural address of President Arroyo were: Commissives > Assertives > Directives > Expressives > and the absence of Declaratives. The speech acts found in President Aquino's

inaugural address were: Assertives > Commissives > Directives = Expressives > Declaratives. The speech acts found in President Duterte's inaugural address were: Assertives > Directives = Commissives > Expressives > Declaratives.

The results of the analysis reveal an overwhelming preference for the use of speech acts which are *assertives*, *commissives* and *directives* in the inaugural addresses of the three Philippine presidents. These findings also reflect the studies conducted by Dylgeri (2017), Enyi (2016) and Hashim (2015) on political speeches. Assertive speech acts have a truth in them and they can also function as a way for politicians to paint a positive image of themselves and/or their political parties. Commissives speech acts are used to challenge and persuade the listeners and to show that the speaker is committed in his/her promises.

In summary, the inaugural address serves as a platform for the new president to establish his/her leadership. Through the lexical choices found in the speech, the president's intentions and ideologies are revealed. Furthermore, the speech acts contain the meanings that are implicitly embedded in the lines of the text. These subtle meanings are what make the speech even more meaningful when acted upon by the speaker and listeners.

## CHAPTER 5

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents the following information: (5.1) Summary of the study, (5.2) Summary of the findings, (5.3) Conclusions according to the research questions, (5.4) Discussion and conclusions of the findings, (5.5) Pedagogical Implications and (5.6) recommendations for further study.

#### **5.1 Summary of the study**

##### **5.1.1 Objectives of the Study**

The present study aimed at investigating the frequency of nouns, personal pronouns and modal auxiliaries in the inaugural addresses. The frequency results served as the basis for the analysis of speech acts using the framework of Austin (1962) and Searle (1969).

The study endeavored to answer the following research questions:

1. Which nouns, personal pronouns and modal auxiliaries were most frequently used in the inaugural address of each president?
2. What were the speech acts found in the inaugural address of each president and how are they similar and/or different?

##### **5.1.2 Texts, Procedures and Coding**

Copies of the English version of the three inaugural addresses were downloaded from the Official Gazette of the Philippines, a government website, to build a corpus of around 5,500 words. The corpus data was then analysed using ANTCOCONC software to obtain the frequency of nouns, personal pronouns and modal auxiliaries. The results were then compared and analysed using keyness and word collocations based on the assumption that lexical choices may reveal the thoughts and consciousness of the speaker. To further investigate the content of the inaugural addresses beyond the surface of lexico-grammar, the utterances were analysed using the Speech Act Theory proposed by Austin (1962) and Searle (1969). Finally, the frequency of nouns, personal pronouns and modal auxiliaries, together with the types of speech acts used by the three presidents in their inaugural addresses, were compared.



## 5.2 Summary of the Findings

The results of the study are summarized as follows:

### 5.2.1 The Frequency Result of Nouns

The corpus data revealed that the nouns (according to rank) with the highest frequency of use in the texts per 100 words were *government*, *people*, *country*, *president* and *nation*. Furthermore, the nouns found in the inaugural addresses revealed connections to the political experiences of each president. It was also observed that each president used nouns which were reminiscent of the promises they made during their campaign.

### 5.2.2 The Frequency Result of Personal Pronouns

The results showed that the personal pronoun *I* was used the most with its variants *my* and *me* respectively. The personal pronouns *we*, *you* and *us*, were also used frequently although not as often as the personal pronoun *I* and its variants. The personal pronouns *them*, and *they* were also used minimally. The results in the present study also reflect the personality of the speakers in their use of personal pronouns. The preponderance use of *I* clearly shows the need of each speaker to present a likeable image. Surprisingly, *we* and *us* were used frequently more than *they* and *them* which brought more priority on belongingness in the group instead of focusing on the ‘others’ who were considered political rivals or opposition groups.

### 5.2.3 The Frequency Result of Modal Auxiliaries

In the analysis of the present study, it was found out that the modal auxiliary *will* had the highest frequency of use in all of the three inaugural addresses. The overwhelming preference for the use of *will* revealed that inauguration addresses contain promises and intentions of the president. Furthermore, *will* was preferred more than *shall* as it is more purposeful in showing the speaker’s intentions and commitments. On the other hand, *shall* was used to commit the speaker to fulfill obligations that are generally expected in a president, such as to do good works and to guide the country to become a better nation. Thus, the promises were rather vague in nature and are not always fulfilled within the term of the president.

In summary, the above findings were obtained using a corpus based approach which is an effective tool in generating an accurate word list from the inaugural addresses. It also provided the frequency of nouns, personal pronouns and modal auxiliaries based per 100 words. The corpus based approach also served as the basis of analysis using the Speech Acts framework proposed by Austin (1962) and Searle (1969), which will be discussed below.

#### **5.2.4 The Speech Acts Found in the inaugural addresses**

The results showed that *assertives* and *commissives* were the most commonly used speech acts in the three inaugural addresses. The high percentage of *assertives* found in the speeches of President Arroyo (30%), President Aquino (45%) and President Duterte (45%), revealed a tendency of the speakers to appeal to the emotions of the people. On the other hand, the percentage of *commissives* used in the inaugural address was significantly high. The percentages of *commissives* were: President Arroyo (40%), President Aquino (30%), and President Duterte (20%). The *directives* were used minimally except in President Duterte's (20%) inaugural address. The *expressives* and *declaratives* speech acts were also found but of relatively low frequency.

### **5.3 Conclusion of the Findings according to the Research Questions**

#### **5.3.1 Research Question 1**

##### **Which nouns, personal pronouns and modal auxiliaries were most frequently used in the inaugural address of each president?**

The findings of the present study reveal that the nouns with the highest frequency of usage found in the three inaugural addresses were: *government, people, country, president* and *nation*. Interestingly, there are nouns that were exclusively used by each president and these nouns are closely related to the speaker's thoughts and political views. It is inevitable to conclude that a president's lexical choices in an inaugural address reflect his or her thoughts and ideologies. This observation is also in line with the previous studies conducted by van der Zee (2013) on the lexical choices of President Aquino of the Philippines, and Chung and Park (2010) on the inaugural addresses of Korean presidents, President Roh and President Lee, both of which

suggested that inaugural addresses contain words that are carefully manipulated to persuade and convince the people of the speaker's thoughts and ideologies.

In a similar context, the lexical choices found in the inaugural addresses were also observed to be influenced by the social setting when a president is sworn into office. The studies of Horvath (2009) and Batluk (2011) on the inaugural addresses of President Obama, suggested that his election as the first black president of the United States influenced his inaugural addresses. As supported by the previous studies in Chapter 2, it is inevitable to conclude that political speeches contain lexical choices that reflect the current social setting and politicians make use of these key moments to further their political goals.

### **5.3.2 Research Question 2**

**What were the speech acts found in the inaugural address of each president and how are they similar and/or different?**

The present study used the framework proposed by Austin (1962) and Searle (1969) with the additional revisions suggested by Clark (1996) in analysing the speech acts found in the inaugural addresses. The findings reveal that the *assertives* and *commissives* speech acts were most frequently used and that *directives*, *expressives*, and *declaratives* speech acts were used minimally. These findings were in line with the studies of Dylgjeri (2017) and Enyi (2016) which suggest that *assertives* and *commissives* are found to be common in inaugural addresses as the president's way to persuade the people of their authority, make claims and report the plans they have for the country. They are used to criticize their political rivals or opposition groups; all of these are functions of assertive speech acts. On the other hand, the elected presidents were aware of the expectations of the citizenry, so they used commissive speech acts to commit themselves to their intentions of building a better economy, addressing social problems or creating a more just government. All of these promises are what most people hope to hear from the president's inaugural address. It is inevitable to conclude that, in the case of the inaugural addresses analysed in the present study, illocutionary acts were (assertives and commissives) expected to have a perlocutionary force or effects on the listeners, which could either lead them to agree or accept the president's political views or to encourage them to hope for a better future under the new regime. These findings are also in line with the studies of Chung and Park (2010), Dylgjeri (2017) and Enyi (2016) which suggest that locutions largely contain illocutionary acts

that are meant to influence a listener's consciousness.

#### **5.4 Pedagogical Implications for ESL Teachers and Recommendations for ESL students**

From the analysis of the present study, it is inevitable to conclude that lexical choices are an important component of discourse, particularly in political speech and that locutions have meanings that are not obvious to the general public. As observed in the present study, the inaugural addresses contained lexical choices that reflected the intentions of the speakers. Their choice of nouns, for example, had a connection to their platforms and political aspirations. Fairclough (2015) suggests that ESL teachers should raise students' awareness on how language can change or influence our consciousness. ESL teachers should employ various techniques that could help students recognize the crucial role of language in our society. Specifically, teachers can use corpus analysis to critically analyse nouns, personal pronouns and modal auxiliaries found in texts. For example, ESL teachers can introduce the overall effects of personal pronouns 'we' and 'them' to include or exclude members of groups in a society. Also, teachers could discuss how the meanings of 'will' and 'shall' as seen in the ESL/EFL context could imply various meanings, such as an overt way of stating intentions or a formal way for a speaker to commit himself to obligations in a distant future.

Fairclough (2015) suggested that ESL students should be more critical of the information they receive from external sources, especially when they are propagated through discourse by the dominant powers in society, such as the government, private companies and mainstream media. Additionally, the invention of social media, where thoughts, ideas and opinions are freely exchanged, makes this study more relevant to ESL students. ESL students should pay careful attention to texts that may contain nouns or content words that portray others in a negative light. As mentioned in the study, personal pronouns can bring inclusion or division among people. Thus, ESL students should be aware of their standpoint when using 'them' and 'us' or 'I' and 'you' in their discourse. Furthermore, the use of modal auxiliaries such as 'will' and 'shall' in stating intentions or obligations can reveal a person's sincerity. This was pointed out in the study especially in the context of ESL/EFL. With this awareness, ESL students could be expected to be

more responsible in their consumption of information, especially that which contains sensitive issues.

To conclude, the methods used in the present study, the corpus based approach in analysing significant parts of speech and the speech acts theory as a framework for speech analysis, can be used as tools in teaching ESL learners. It is expected that ESL teachers will select classroom materials that are meaningful to their students which in turn could help raise awareness as to the effects of lexical choices and speech acts found in texts or speeches.

### **5.5 Recommendations for Further Research**

Based on the results and conclusions of this study, the following are suggested topics for further research:

1. A study should be conducted on the corpus analysis of a different genre of speech to find out if the results are similar to the findings of this study. After taking the results into consideration, in the researcher's opinion, using a corpus based approach can be daunting when it comes to building your own corpus. Thus, it is suggested to carry out another study on the analysis of political speech using another approach.
2. The present study used a corpus based analysis of lexical words such as nouns, personal pronouns and modal auxiliaries using the framework of Speech Acts Theory to analyse the inaugural addresses. It is recommended to conduct another study using verbs, conjunctions, verb tenses, nominalizations or modality as another way to analyze texts.
3. It was suggested in the results of the previous studies in Chapter 2 that social setting can influence the lexical choices found in political speeches and that they can reveal the thoughts and ideologies of politicians. Thus, it would be worthwhile to conduct a similar research but in a different social context to find out if there are any similarities or differences in the results in comparison to the findings of this study.
4. Perlocutionary acts, defined by Searle (1969) as the third and final level of speech acts, are composed of the intended effect/s of a speaker's locutions in relation to his listener/s. Given that inaugural addresses can be 'one sided' in nature, i.e. the speaker's 'perlocutionary acts' can only be measured some time in the future, the present study focused only the analyses of 'locutionary' and 'illocutionary acts'. Thus, it is suggested to conduct a study on other forms of speech such as political debates, senate hearings, company meetings, public consultation, etc.

to have a better understanding of how listeners decode and address the speaker's 'illocutionary acts' in real time and if the 'perlocutionary acts' of the speakers were achieved.

5. The present study discussed the lexical choices and speech acts found in the inaugural addresses of politicians. It would be worthwhile to conduct a similar study in a smaller setting, such as ESL classrooms, to analyse teachers' lectures or students' presentations to find out the frequency of nouns and speech acts that are commonly used.



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**APPENDICES**



## APPENDIX A

### CLASSIFICATIONS OF SPEECH ACTS FOUND IN THE INAUGURAL ADDRESSES

#### 4.2.1 Speech acts found in the inaugural address of President Gloria Macapagal

##### Arroyo:

The following samples of speech acts from the inaugural address of President Arroyo were retrieved from the following website:

Locutions 1-6 are assertive speech acts used by President Arroyo in her inaugural address. Assertives are used to state truths, reports, encouragement, observations, claims and beliefs. As observed, the president stated some truths on being the “highest official of the land” and how she sees her place in building the nation. She also expressed her awe in the inaugural ceremony and conveyed her message of hope and encouragement.

1. *Long live the Filipino nation!*
2. *This ceremony never fails to impress.*
3. *It invests the highest official of the land with the chief care of the nation, and the principal responsibility of leaving it better than when she took it in hand.*
4. *I seek your wisdom and I trust in your commitment.*
5. *The canvassing for public attention is over.*
6. *United how can we lose? Together we will prevail!*

Locutions 7-10 are directive speech acts used by the president to direct and order the various sectors of government, including herself to do their part in building a government of high standards.

7. *I expect you to get up everyday to hold me accountable, in the full glare of transparent leadership.*
8. *Do your responsibility and I shall do mine.*
9. *Let me speak plainly.*
10. *I challenge myself and our government to live up to the highest standards of honesty and competence in the public service.*

Locutions 11-18 are commissive speech acts which commits speakers to some future action such as promising, challenging, offering, swearing, persuading, etc. As a leader, she used commissives to challenge herself and persuade her listeners to believe in her leadership. President Arroyo conveyed an image of fairness and justice to assure the people of her honest intentions. Furthermore, she used commissives to show her commitment to economic development by outlining the plans. Her words also expressed her future hopes and aspirations for the country.

11. *When I step down six years from now this will be my 10-point legacy.*

12. *I shall have created more than six million jobs, perhaps, even ten million jobs*

13. *I shall have supported three million entrepreneurs by giving them loans and helping them become good managers.*

14. *That way, we shall be establishing a deep foundation for a broad middle class.*

15. *I shall have developed one million hectares, if possible two million, of agribusiness land by making them productive and transporting their products to the markets efficiently.*

16. *Everyday, I shall get up and work for you.*

17. *I shall make good and shall do good for the good of all and not just for the cameras.*

18. *I shall wield the power of presidency to uphold truth and justice.*

Locutions 19-20 are expressive speech acts used by the president in her inaugural address. Expressives are used to express strong emotions such as joy, happiness, elation, grief, surprise, etc. The inaugural address is a period of great victory for the winning party, and most especially for the elected president. This is a time of celebration and jubilation thus the president expressed her happiness by thanking the people and the democracy which played a great role in her victory. As a devout catholic, president Arroyo also acknowledged God (locution 19) behind her success which made her one with the majority of the Filipinos who are also catholics.

19. *My sincerest thanks to all of my beloved countrymen, to our democracy, to God Almighty.*

20. *We will strive together, we will triumph together. Long live the Philippines. Thank you everyone!*

#### 4.2.2 Speech acts found in the inaugural address of President Benigno Simeon Aquino III:

The following sections presents the speech acts used by President Aquino in his inaugural address. The samples of the speech acts were retrieved from the website of the Official Gazette of the Philippines.

Locutions 1-9 are assertive speech acts used by President Aquino in his inaugural address. Majority of the assertives used state the legacy of President Aquino's parents and the role they played in the preservation of Philippine democracy. His message contained assurance that he is capable of leadership and he also affirmed his awareness to the sentiments of the masses.

1. *I never expected that I will be here taking my oath of office before you, as your president.*
2. *I never imagined that I would be tasked with continuing the mission of my parents.*
3. *I never entertained the ambition to be the symbol of hope, and to inherit the problems of our nation.*
4. *I had a simple goal in life: to be true to my parents, and our country as an honorable son, a caring brother and a good citizen.*
5. *My parents sought nothing less, died for nothing less than democracy and peace.*
6. *I am blessed by this legacy.*
7. *My father offered his life so our democracy could live.*
8. *My mother devoted her life to nurturing that democracy.*
9. *Although I was born to famous parents, I know and feel the problems of ordinary citizens.*

Locutions 10 and 11 are directive speech acts found in the inaugural address of President Aquino. As the newly elected president, he used directives to enjoin all Filipinos to participate in his programs bring change and common well-being.

10. *Join me in continuing this fight for change.*
11. *To those among you who are still undecided about sharing the common burden I have only one question: Are you going to quit now that we have won?*

Locutions 12-17 are commissive speech acts used by President Aquino in his inaugural address. The president used commissives to convey his hopes and aspirations for a better future under his leadership. The common theme in his promises was to achieve a better governance, upholding democracy and putting the welfare of the people above all else.

12. *I shall carry the torch forward.*

13. *My hope is that when I leave office, everyone can say that we have travelled far on the right path, and that we are able to bequeath a better future to the next generation.*

14. *I will dedicate my life to making our democracy reach its full potential: that of ensuring equality for all.*

15. *My family has sacrificed much and I am willing to do this again if necessary.*

16. *We will design and implement an interaction and feedback mechanism that can effectively respond to your needs and aspirations.*

17. *You are the boss so I cannot ignore your orders.*

Locutions 18 and 19 are expressive speech acts used by President Aquino in his inaugural address. He used expressives to convey his utmost gratitude to his supporters during his campaign. He also credited them as the reason for his presidential victory.

18. *My presence here today is proof that you are my true strength.*

19. *You are the ones who brought me here-our volunteers-.....- I offer my heartfelt gratitude.*

Locution 20 is a declarative speech act used by President Aquino in his inaugural address. He claimed his victory and assumed the presidency by declaring the start of a new era under his leadership.

20. *Today, the dream starts to become a reality.*

#### **4.2.3 Speech acts found in the inaugural address of President Rodrigo Duterte**

Locutions 1-9 are assertive speech acts used by President Duterte in his inaugural address. His locutions mainly revolve in stating the problems that are rampant in the country and acknowledging those who are against his methods of solving these ‘social ills’. The assertive speech acts are the most common illocutionary act found in president Duterte’s inaugural address.

1. *There are many amongst us who advance the assessment that the problems that bedevil our country today which need to be addressed with urgency, are corruption, both in the high and*

*low echelons of government, criminality in the streets and the rampant sale of illegal drugs in all strata of Philippine Society and the breakdown of law and order.*

*2. True but not absolutely so. For I see these ills as mere symptoms of a virulent social disease that creeps and cuts into the moral fiber of Philippine Society.*

*3. The past tense was, I am here because I love my country and I love the people of the Philippines.*

*4. Erosion of faith and trust in government- that is the real problem that confronts us.*

*5. Resulting therefrom, I see the erosion of the people's trust in our country's leaders; the erosion of faith in our judicial system; the erosion of confidence in the capacity of our public servants to make the people's lives better, safer and healthier.*

*6. Indeed, ours is a problem that dampens the human spirit.*

*7. I know that there are those who do not approve of my methods of fighting criminality, the sale of illegal drugs and corruption.*

*8. They say that my methods are unorthodox and verge on the illegal.*

*9. I was not elected to serve the interests of any one person or any group or any one class.*

Locutions 10-13 are directive speech acts used by President Duterte in his inaugural address. These directive speech acts are composed of orders addressed to the mainly to his cabinet and administration staff. He also appealed to the whole Filipino nation to do their part in making better changes in society.

*10. It is the people from whom democratic governments draw strength and this administration is no exception.*

*11. That is why we have to listen to the murmurings of the people, feel their pulse, supply their needs and fortify their faith and trust in us whom they elected in public office.*

*12. I look forward to the participation of all other stakeholders, particularly our indigenous peoples, to ensure inclusivity in the peace process.*

*13. I now ask everyone, and I mean everyone, to join me as we embark on this crusade for a better and brighter tomorrow.*

Locutions 14-17 are commissive speech acts used by President Duterte. It is observed that he did not use the personal pronouns *will* and *shall* as was the case in President Arroyo and President Aquino's inaugural addresses.

14. *On the domestic front, my administration is committed to implement all signed peace agreements in step with constitutional and legal reforms.*

15. *I have no friends to serve, I have no enemies to harm.*

16. *I serve everyone and not only one.*

17. *Let me remind in the end of this talk that I was elected to the presidency to serve the entire country.*

Locutions 18 and 19 are expressive acts used by President Duterte in his inaugural address. The president acknowledged the support of the 16 million Filipinos who voted for him during the elections. He especially mentioned the Moros, the muslim population of the Philippines, who have been asking for secession so they can practice their own religion.

18. *No country, however strong can succeed at anything of national importance or significance unless he has the support and cooperation of the people he is tasked to lead and sworn to serve.*

19. *I am elated by the expression of unity among our Moro brothers and leaders, and the response of everyone else to my call for peace.*

Locution 20 is a declarative speech act used by President Duterte in his inaugural address. The president, because of the authority vested in him by the Filipino people, is in the position to declare the commencement of his duty as the nation's chief executive.

20. *I am here why? Because I am ready to start my work for the nation.*



## APPENDIX B

### 2004 INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT GLORIA MACAPAGAL- ARROYO

*[Delivered at the Quirino Grandstand, Manila, on June 30, 2004]*

Thank you, Secretary Romulo, Vice President-elect and Mrs. Noli de Castro, former President Fidel Ramos, Senate President and Mrs. Drilon and the members of the Senate, Speaker and Mrs. De Venecia and the members of the House of Representatives, Chief Justice and Mrs. Davide, and the Associate Justices and other members of the Judiciary, Excellencies to Special Envoys and members of the Diplomatic Corps, members of the Cabinet and their ladies, other appointive officials, mayors of Metropolitan Manila, governors and other local officials, the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces and its men and women, as well as those of the police, members of the various sectors of society, fellow workers in government, *mga minamahal kong kababayan*:

Long live the Filipino nation! My sincerest thanks to all of my beloved countrymen, to our democracy, to God Almighty. This ceremony never fails to impress. It invests the highest official of the land with the chief care of the nation, and the principal responsibility of leaving it better than when she took it in hand.

Let me speak plainly.

When I step down six years from now this will be my 10-point legacy. I shall have created more than six million jobs, perhaps, even ten million jobs. I shall have supported three million entrepreneurs by giving them loans and helping them become good managers. That way, we shall be establishing a deep foundation for a broad middle class.

I shall have developed one million hectares, if possible two million, of agribusiness land by making them productive and transporting their products to the markets efficiently.

Everyone of school age will be in school in an uncrowded classroom, in surroundings conducive to learning. I shall have balanced the budget by collecting the right revenues and spending on the right things. The network of transport and digital infrastructure on which my government embarked in the last three years will have linked the entire country.

Power and water will be regularly provided to all barangays.

Metro Manila will be decongested, with economic activity growing and spreading to new

centers of government, business and community in Luzon, in the Visayas and in Mindanao. The Subic-Clark corridor will be the most competitive international service and logistic center in the Southeast Asian region.

Elections will no longer raise a single doubt about their integrity. The electoral process will be completely computerized. Enough of the manual counting of votes. And long before that, peace will have come to Mindanao. All insurgents shall have turned their swords into plowshares. They will have become so absorbed into one society that the struggles of the past will be just the stuff of legend.

The divisive issues generated by EDSA 1, 2 and 3 will also be just memories shared by friends from every side in those upheavals. Only the lessons of unity, courage and a just closure kept alive in their hearts.

We must end with justice the conflict brought about by EDSA 1, 2 and 3. There are more things that bind rather than tear us apart as a nation. We are a vibrant country with a lively democracy and fervor burning in our hearts. Industry, patience, fear of God and love for family are common values we hold dear.

The Filipino is known worldwide for his honesty, honor and dignity. We fight for what we believe in. The last election clearly saw this fighting Filipino spirit at its best. Roco, Lacson, Villanueva and Poe all fought with conviction.

If only we could now fight together, with the same energy and conviction, to preserve our freedoms and advance our nation's progress. We know now what we can do when we set our minds to it. We know now how well we can unite the people around our respective causes. Can we not work together to rally the nation behind the paramount objective of its salvation?

To win and realize our dream, we must all unite. We must come together by tearing down the barriers of social division and building up economic opportunity for the poor and establishing justice for all. This is the foundation of genuine unity. Our unity as a people will be defined by a strong vision of a nation built on common values of hard work, shared sacrifice and love of country. The unity we seek is not one of conformity but unwavering respect for the rules and institutions of democracy. A modern country founded on social justice, enjoying economic prosperity.

To achieve a united country, we need to face the deep divisions of our nation squarely, not only the truth but also the solution. That solution must engage all segments of society in a new government of political reform and economic change.

Our nation must embrace a vision of economic opportunity, social cohesion and, always and ever, democratic faith. I offer my hand and I hope it will be taken with the same faith.

Unity is not measured by how many political parties are able to achieve the accommodation of narrow self-interests. Rather, it is achieved by the harmony of sincere convictions based on our agreement on the basic requirements for achieving the national good.

We are not merely a group of islands surrounded by water but a country linked by the sea and unified by a rich heritage. We are not an archipelago of false hopes but a nation joined together by the progress we seek.

Our ability to unify will be judged by our ability to come together under a common vision that will erase the divisions that hold us back as a nation.

The government must make tough choices, but this I promise: they will be tougher on those who have it easy than on those who have it tough already. In this way alone lies unity and not exploitation and division. We must include in our national goals the hopes and dreams of our poorest citizens in order for us to succeed. It is immoral for the rich and powerful to keep taking more and more, leaving the poor with less and less. It is immoral for the government to grow unresponsive, even corrupt, while leaving the poor without health care, without shelter, without clean water. It is immoral for the foes of democracy to terrorize our children, paralyze our economy and jeopardize our future as the poorest among us bear the heaviest burden.

Therefore, I come to you today with a mandate from the people to unite the nation and fight for change. I come to you today with a mandate to govern by the clear call of the sovereign people.

I pledge to bring you a pro-poor agenda that will lift up our poorest brothers and sisters, invest them with dignity and imbue them with hope.

I pledge to you a government that will live within its means and put every spare peso to real work. I pledge to reduce spending where government does not work and increase spending where a government can make a difference for better.

And while I am doing that, I will crack down on wasteful and abusive officials and influenced peddlers.

I pledge to collect taxes mandated by law even as I stop extortion masquerading as tax

collection. Pay your taxes; do not pretend to be innocent when you are caught. I will crack down on tax cheats. And I pledge to do everything necessary to expand the economy, engage it deeper in the world of commerce and advance the interests of our country and our people the world over. But for me to do all these, I need you. I cannot do these alone.

I will need every single Filipino to come together, get involved and help us bind the wounds of the past. I will need every single Filipino to get our nation healthy for tomorrow. I challenge our business community to rise to the occasion and embrace selfless nationalism. Invest in our people and our country instead of giving excuses for keeping your money abroad where it cannot put our people to work.

I challenge our young men and women: there is a role to play in the re-creation of our nation, some in honest public service, most in productive private endeavor. Whatever it is you decide to do, let the greater part of it be for our country. It is personal patriotism, not impersonal free markets, that makes nations strong and great.

I look up to Congress to seize this moment in history. Its like it will not come again. All eyes are on us. You have it within your power to transform the nation with laws. Laws that modernize our banking, laws that reform our bureaucracy, laws that strengthen the independence and honesty of our judges, laws that invest in our country and secure to our people the promised blessings of democracy, which are a life worth living, liberty worth having, happiness within everyone's grasp.

Now, is our time to march forward as one. I seek your wisdom and I trust in your commitment to the common good, to the swift actions you will take. And finally, I challenge myself and our government to live up to the highest standards of honesty and competence in the public service.

Everyday, I shall get up and work for you. I shall make good and I shall do good for the good of all and not just for the cameras. The canvassing for public attention is over. I expect you to get up everyday to hold me accountable, in the full glare of transparent leadership. I shall wield the power of the Presidency to uphold truth and justice. I devote my life and treasure to serving your mandate. Do your responsibility and I shall do mine.

United, how can we lose? Together, we will prevail! We will strive together. We will triumph together. *Mabuhay ang Pilipinas! Maraming salamat sa inyong lahat.*

## APPENDIX C

## INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT BENIGNO SIMEON AQUINO III

[June 30, 2010, Quirino Grandstand, Rizal Park, Manila]

His Excellency Jose Ramos Horta, Former President Fidel V. Ramos, Former President Joseph Estrada, Senate President Juan Ponce Enrile and members of the Senate, House Speaker Prospero Nograles and members of the House, justices of the Supreme Court, members of the foreign delegations, Your Excellencies of the diplomatic corps, fellow colleagues in government, *aking mga kababayan*.

My presence here today is proof that you are my true strength. I never expected that I will be here taking my oath of office before you, as your president. I never imagined that I would be tasked with continuing the mission of my parents. I never entertained the ambition to be the symbol of hope, and to inherit the problems of our nation.

I had a simple goal in life: to be true to my parents and our country as an honorable son, a caring brother, and a good citizen.

My father offered his life so our democracy could live. My mother devoted her life to nurturing that democracy. I will dedicate my life to making our democracy reach its fullest potential: that of ensuring equality for all. My family has sacrificed much and I am willing to do this again if necessary.

Although I was born to famous parents, I know and feel the problems of ordinary citizens. We all know what it is like to have a government that plays deaf and dumb. We know what it is like to be denied justice, to be ignored by those in whom we placed our trust and tasked to become our advocates.

Have you ever been ignored by the very government you helped put in power? I have. Have you had to endure being rudely shoved aside by the siren-blaring escorts of those who love to display their position and power over you? I have, too. Have you experienced exasperation and anger at a government that instead of serving you, needs to be endured by you? So have I.

I am like you. Many of our countrymen have already voted with their feet – migrating to other countries in search of change or tranquility. They have endured hardship, risked their lives because they believe that compared to their current state here, there is more hope for them in

another country, no matter how bleak it may be. In moments when I thought of only my own welfare, I also wondered – is it possible that I can find the peace and quiet that I crave in another country? Is our government beyond redemption? Has it been written that the Filipino’s lot is merely to suffer?

Today marks the end of a regime indifferent to the appeals of the people. It is not Noynoy who found a way. You are the reason why the silent suffering of the nation is about to end. This is the beginning of my burden, but if many of us will bear the cross we will lift it, no matter how heavy it is. Through good governance in the coming years, we will lessen our problems. The destiny of the Filipino will return to its rightful place, and as each year passes, the Filipino’s problems will continue to lessen with the assurance of progress in their lives.

We are here to serve and not to lord over you. The mandate given to me was one of change. I accept your marching orders to transform our government from one that is self-serving to one that works for the welfare of the nation.

This mandate is the social contract that we agreed upon. It is the promise I made during the campaign, which you accepted on election day.

During the campaign we said, “If no one is corrupt, no one will be poor.” That is no mere slogan for posters — it is the defining principle that will serve as the foundation of our administration.

Our foremost duty is to lift the nation from poverty through honest and effective governance.

The first step is to have leaders who are ethical, honest, and true public servants. I will set the example. I will strive to be a good model. I will not break the trust you have placed in me. I will ensure that this, too, will be the advocacy of my Cabinet and those who will join our government.

I do not believe that all of those who serve in our government are corrupt. In truth, the majority of them are honest. They joined government to serve and do good. Starting today, they will have the opportunity to show that they have what it takes. I am counting on them to help fight corruption within the bureaucracy.

To those who have been put in positions by unlawful means, this is my warning: we will begin earning back the trust of our people by reviewing midnight appointments. Let this serve as a warning to those who intend to continue the crooked ways that have become the norm for too long. To our impoverished countrymen, starting today, your government will be your champion.

We will not disregard the needs of our students. We will begin by addressing the glaring shortage in classrooms and educational facilities.

Gradually, we will lessen the lack of infrastructures for transportation, tourism and trade. From now on, mediocre work will not be good enough when it comes to roads, bridges, and buildings because we will hold contractors responsible for maintaining their projects in good condition.

We will revive the emergency employment program established by former President Corazon Aquino. This will provide jobs for local communities and will help in the development of their and our economy. We will not be the cause of your suffering or hardship. We will strengthen collections by the Bureau of Internal Revenue and we will fight corruption in the Bureau of Customs in order to fund our objectives for the public welfare, such as:

- Quality education, including vocational education, so that those who choose not to attend college or those who cannot afford it can find dignified livelihood;
- Improved public health services such as PhilHealth for all within three years;
- A home for every family, within safe communities.

We will strengthen the armed forces and the police, not to serve the interests of those who want to wield power with impunity, but to give added protection for ordinary folk. The armed forces and the police risk their lives daily so that the nation can live in peace and security. The population has doubled and yet their numbers remain unchanged. It is not right that those who make sacrifices are treated pitifully.

If there was a fertilizer scam in the past, today there will be security for farmers. We will help them with irrigation, extension services, and marketing their products at the best possible prices. We are directing Secretary Alcala to set up trading centers that will directly link farmers and consumers thereby eliminating middlemen and opportunities for corruption. In this way, funds can be shared by farmers and consumers. We will make our country attractive to investors. We will cut red tape dramatically and implement stable economic policies. We will level the playing field for investors and make government an enabler, not a hindrance to business. This is the only means by which we can provide jobs for our people. Our goal is to create jobs at home so that there will be no need to look for employment abroad. However, as we work towards that end, I am ordering the DFA, POEA, OWWA, and other relevant agencies to be even more responsive to the needs and welfare of our overseas Filipino workers.

We will strengthen the process of consultation and feedback. We will strive to uphold the constitutional right of citizens to information on matters of public concern.

We relived the spirit of people power during the campaign. Let it take us to good and effective governance. Those who believe in people power put the welfare of others before their own.

I can forgive those who did me wrong but I have no right to forgive those who abused our people.

To those who talk about reconciliation, if they mean that they would like us to simply forget about the wrongs that they have committed in the past, we have this to say: there can be no reconciliation without justice. When we allow crimes to go unpunished, we give consent to their occurring over and over again. Secretary de Lima, you have your marching orders. Begin the process of providing true and complete justice for all.

We are also happy to inform you the acceptance of Chief Justice Hilario Davide of the challenge of strengthening and heading a Truth Commission that will shed light on many unanswered issues that continue to haunt our country.

My government will be sincere in dealing with all the peoples of Mindanao. We are committed to a peaceful and just settlement of conflict, inclusive of the interests of all — may they be Lumads, Bangsamoro or Christian.

We shall defeat the enemy by wielding the tools of justice, social reform, and equitable governance leading to a better life. With proper governance life will improve for all. When we are all living well, who will want to go back to living under oppression?

If I have all of you by my side, we will be able to build a nation in which there will be equality of opportunity, because each of us fulfilled our duties and responsibilities equally.

After the elections, you proved that it is the people who wield power in this country.

This is what democracy means. It is the foundation of our unity. We campaigned for change. Because of this, the Filipino stands tall once more. We are all part of a nation that can begin to dream again. To our friends and neighbors around the world, we are ready to take our place as a reliable member of the community of nations, a nation serious about its commitments and which harmonizes its national interests with its international responsibilities.

We will be a predictable and consistent place for investment, a nation where everyone will say, “it all works.”



Today, I am inviting you to pledge to yourselves and to our people. No one shall be left behind. No more junkets, no more senseless spending. No more turning back on pledges made during the campaign, whether today or in the coming challenges that will confront us over the next six years. No more influence-peddling, no more patronage politics, no more stealing. No more sirens, no more short cuts, no more bribes. It is time for us to work together once more. We are here today because we stood together and believed in hope. We had no resources to campaign other than our common faith in the inherent goodness of the Filipino.

The people who are behind us dared to dream. Today, the dream starts to become a reality. To those among you who are still undecided about sharing the common burden I have only one question: Are you going to quit now that we have won? You are the boss so I cannot ignore your orders. We will design and implement an interaction and feedback mechanism that can effectively respond to your needs and aspirations.

You are the ones who brought me here – our volunteers – old, young, celebrity, ordinary folks who went around the country to campaign for change; my household help who provided for all my personal needs; my family, friends, colleagues at work, who shared, cared, and gave their support; my lawyers who stayed all hours to guard my votes and make sure they were counted; and the millions of Filipinos who prevailed, kept faith, and never lost hope – I offer my heartfelt gratitude.

I will not be able to face my parents and you who have brought me here if do not fulfill the promises I made. My parents sought nothing less, died for nothing less, than democracy and peace. I am blessed by this legacy. I shall carry the torch forward. My hope is that when I leave office, everyone can say that we have traveled far on the right path, and that we are able to bequeath a better future to the next generation. Join me in continuing this fight for change. Thank you and long live the Filipino people!

**APPENDIX D****Inaugural Address of President Rodrigo Duterte  
Oath-taking of the President of the Philippines  
Malacañang Palace | June 30, 2016**

President Fidel Ramos, sir, *salamat po sa tulong mo* (thank you for your help) making me President; President Joseph Ejercito Estrada; Senate President Franklin Drilon and the members of the Senate; Speaker Feliciano Belmonte and the members of the House of Representatives; Chief Justice Maria Lourdes Sereno and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court; His Excellency Guiseppe Pinto and the members of the Diplomatic Corps; incoming members of the Cabinet; fellow workers in government; my fellow countrymen.

No leader, however strong, can succeed at anything of national importance or significance unless he has the support and cooperation of the people he is tasked to lead and sworn to serve.

It is the people from whom democratic governments draw strength and this administration is no exception. That is why we have to listen to the murmurings of the people, feel their pulse, supply their needs and fortify their faith and trust in us whom they elected to public office.

There are many amongst us who advance the assessment that the problems that bedevil our country today which need to be addressed with urgency, are corruption, both in the high and low echelons of government, criminality in the streets, and the rampant sale of illegal drugs in all strata of Philippine society and the breakdown of law and order. True, but not absolutely so. For I see these ills as mere symptoms of a virulent social disease that creeps and cuts into the moral fiber of Philippine society. I sense a problem deeper and more serious than any of those mentioned or all of them put together. But of course, it is not to say that we will ignore them because they have to be stopped by all means that the law allows. Erosion of faith and trust in government – that is the real problem that confronts us.

Resulting therefrom, I see the erosion of the people's trust in our country's leaders; the erosion of faith in our judicial system; the erosion of confidence in the capacity of our public servants to make the people's lives better, safer and healthier.

Indeed, ours is a problem that dampens the human spirit. But all is not lost.

I know that there are those who do not approve of my methods of fighting criminality, the sale and use of illegal drugs and corruption. They say that my methods are unorthodox and verge on the illegal. In response let me say this:

I have seen how corruption bled the government of funds, which were allocated for the use in uplifting the poor from the mire that they are in.

I have seen how illegal drugs destroyed individuals and ruined family relationships.

I have seen how criminality, by means all foul, snatched from the innocent and the unsuspecting, the years and years of accumulated savings. Years of toil and then, suddenly, they are back to where they started.

Look at this from that perspective and tell me that I am wrong.

In this fight, I ask Congress and the Commission on Human Rights and all others who are similarly situated to allow us a level of governance that is consistent to our mandate. The fight will be relentless and it will be sustained.

As a lawyer and a former prosecutor, I know the limits of the power and authority of the president. I know what is legal and what is not.

My adherence to due process and the rule of law is uncompromising. You mind your work and I will mind mine.

“*Malasakit. Tunay na Pagbabago. Tinud-anay nga Kausaban* (Compassion. Real change.)” – these are words which catapulted me to the presidency. These slogans were conceptualized not for the sole purpose of securing the votes of the electorate. “*Tinud-anay nga kabag-uhan. Mao kana ang tumong sa atong pang-gobyerno* (Real change. This is the direction of our government).”

Far from that. These were battle cries articulated by me in behalf of the people hungry for genuine and meaningful change. But the change, if it is to be permanent and significant, must start with us and in us. [applause]

To borrow the language of F. Sionil Jose, we have become our own worst enemies. And we must have the courage and the will to change ourselves.

Love of country, subordination of personal interests to the common good, concern and care for the helpless and the impoverished – these are among the lost and faded values that we seek to recover and revitalize as we commence our journey towards a better Philippines. The ride

will be rough. But come and join me just the same. Together, shoulder to shoulder, let us take the first wobbly steps in this quest.

There are two quotations from revered figures that shall serve as the foundation upon which this administration shall be built.

“The test of government is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much; it is whether we provide for those who have little.” – Franklin Delano Roosevelt

And from (Abraham) Lincoln I draw this expression: “You cannot strengthen the weak by weakening the strong; You cannot help the poor by discouraging the rich; You cannot help the wage earner by pulling down the wage payer; You cannot further the brotherhood by inciting class hatred among men.”

My economic and financial, political policies are contained in those quotations, though couched in general terms. Read between the lines. I need not go into specifics now. They shall be supplied to you in due time.

However, there are certain policies and specifics of which cannot wait for tomorrow to be announced.

Therefore, I direct all department secretaries and the heads of agencies to reduce requirements and the processing time of all applications, from the submission to the release. I order all department secretaries and heads of agencies to remove redundant requirements and compliance with one department or agency, shall be accepted as sufficient for all.

I order all department secretaries and heads of agencies to refrain from changing and bending the rules government contracts, transactions and projects already approved and awaiting implementation. Changing the rules when the game is on-going is wrong.

I abhor secrecy and instead advocate transparency in all government contracts, projects and business transactions from submission of proposals to negotiation to perfection and finally, to consummation.

Do them and we will work together. Do not do them, we will part sooner than later.

On the international front and community of nations, let me reiterate that the Republic of the Philippines will honor treaties and international obligations.

On the domestic front, my administration is committed to implement all signed peace agreements in step with constitutional and legal reforms.

I am elated by the expression of unity among our Moro brothers and leaders, and the response of everyone else to my call for peace.

I look forward to the participation of all other stakeholders, particularly our indigenous peoples, to ensure inclusivity in the peace process.

Let me remind in the end of this talk, that I was elected to the presidency to serve the entire country. I was not elected to serve the interests of any one person or any group or any one class. I serve every one and not only one.

That is why I have adapted as an article of faith, the following lines written by someone whose name I could no longer recall. He said: "I have no friends to serve, I have no enemies to harm."

Prescinding there from, I now ask everyone, and I mean everyone, to join me as we embark on this crusade for a better and brighter tomorrow.

But before I end, let me express the nations, on behalf of the people, our condolences to the Republic of Turkey of what has happened in the place. We offer our deepest condolences.

Why am I here? *Hindi kasali ito diyay* (This is not part of my speech). The past tense was, I am here because I love my country and I love the people of the Philippines. I am here, why?

Because I am ready to start my work for the nation.

Thank you and good afternoon.

**BIOGRAPHY**

Name	Ms. Andrea Fideliz Huesca-Palmares
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